

ATL 101

Canadian

Sailing Directions

Newfoundland, Northeast and East Coasts

2025/10

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada



Newfoundland and Labrador

ATL 101 Northeast and East Coasts

ATL 102 East and South Coasts

ATL 103 Southwest Coast

ATL 120 Camp Islands to Hamilton Inlet (including Lake Melville)

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast) and Bay of Fundy

ATL 104 Cape North to Cape Canso (including Bras d'Or Lake)

ATL 105 Cape Canso to Cape Sable (including Sable Island)

ATL 106 Gulf of Maine and Bay of Fundy

ATL 107 Saint John River

Gulf of St. Lawrence

ATL 108 Gulf of St. Lawrence (Southwest Portion)

ATL 109 Gulf of St. Lawrence (Northeast Portion)

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

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Record of Changes

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

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

Date	Chapter / Paragraph	Description of Change
2024/11	Entire Booklet	ATL 101 has been reformatted and now meets Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0. Other changes include updated imagery, hyperlinks and indexing.
2025/10	C1/P56, 164, 164, C2/P80	Updated depths, Added buoy (249.9) , Added light (250.1), Updated wharf information
2025/10	C2/P121, 164, C3/P4,12, 92	Updated buoy (267.9), Deleted light (267.2), Deleted fog signal (326), Added light (326.05), Updated buoy (336)
2025/10	C3/P92, 94, 96, 97	Deleted buoy (336.21), Deleted buoys (336.25, 336.26), Deleted buoy (336.27), Deleted light (336.28)
2025/10	C3/P97, 123, 204, 305	Updated paragraph, Deleted light (338), Updated wharf information, Deleted light (346),
2025/10	C4/P28, 63, 86, 123	Deleted fog signal (347), Updated buoy (350.12), Added shoals and buoys (351.2, 351.4), Deleted buoy (361.07),
2025/10	C4/P137, 153, 154, 255, 277	Deleted paragraph 137, Updated buoys, Updated buoys, Added buoy (360.53), Updated buoys
2025/10	C4/P308, C5/ P21, 70, 71, 106	Updated buoy (358.44), Deleted fog signal (363) Updated buoy (385.1), Updated buoy (384.9), Deleted buoy (367.5)
2025/10	C5/P165, 171, 185, 197	Remove building, Deleted fog signal (378), Deleted light (380), Deleted shoal and buoy (372.4), Added marine farm
2025/10	C5/P225, 233, 243, 247, 269	Replaced range lights with sector light (392), Added buoy (393.62), Updated breakwater, Updated buoy (402), Updated wharf information
2025/10	C6/P29, 38, 89, 103, 111, 114	Deleted paragraph 29, Updated wharf information, Updated wharf information, Added dangers, Added shoal, Added dangers,
2025/10	C6/P251, 278, 333	Deleted light (441.25), Updated marine facilities, Updated wharf information

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Preface

This edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 101 — Newfoundland, Northeast and East Coasts*, 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.

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

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

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

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

Remarks

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

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

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

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

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

Units and terminology used in this booklet

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

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

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

Distances, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in nautical miles. For practical purposes, a nautical mile is considered to be the length of one minute of arc, measured along the meridian, in the latitude of the position. The international nautical mile, which has now been adopted by most maritime nations, is equal to 1,852 m (6,076 ft).

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

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

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

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

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

Time, unless otherwise stated, is expressed in local standard or daylight time. For the waters described in this booklet, local time is Newfoundland Standard Time (NST UTC-3 ½).

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

Public wharf is a wharf that is available for public use, though certain fees may be charged by local authorities. It may be shown as “Government wharf” or “Gov’t whf” on older charts.

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

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

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

Pictograms are symbols shown at the beginning of the paragraphs to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. The Pictogram Legend is shown on the third page 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

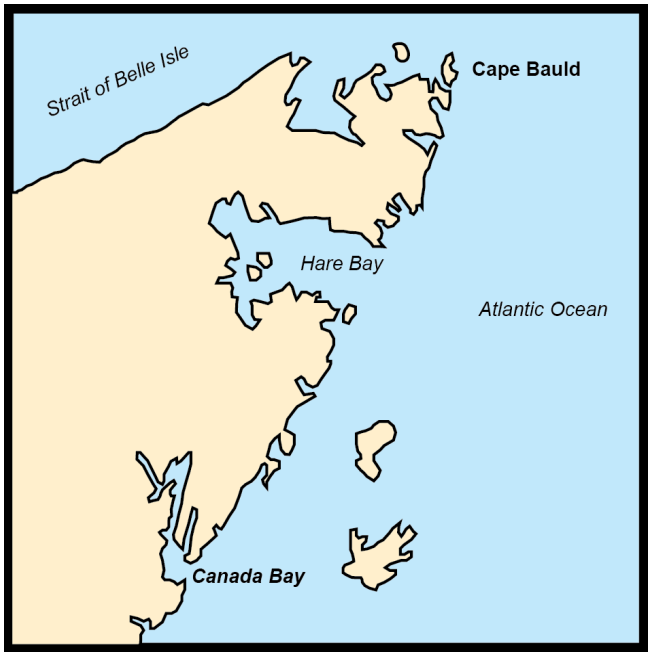
N	north
NNE	north northeast
NE	northeast
ENE	east northeast
E	east
ESE	east southeast
SE	southeast
SSE	south southeast
S	south
SSW	south southwest
SW	southwest
WSW	west southwest
W	west
WNW	west northwest
NW	northwest
NNW	north northwest

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

Cape Bauld
Canada Bay



Cape Bauld to Hare Bay

Chart 4512

1 **Quirpon Island**, which is separated from the NE extremity of the mainland by a channel 300 feet (91 m) wide, extends about 3.5 miles to the north terminating in **Cape Bauld** *(51°38'N, 55°26'W)*, the north extremity of Newfoundland and the south entrance point of the Strait of Belle Isle.

2 A **light** *(225)* is shown at an elevation of 177 feet (54 m) from a red tower on Cape Bauld. A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn nearby; the horn points 009°.

3 **Split Point**, about 0.5 mile SE of Cape Bauld, is the NE extremity of an islet, 73 feet (22 m) in elevation, connected with Quirpon Island by boulders. **Colombier Cove**, which affords temporary shelter for small boats, is entered between Split Point and a rugged point about 0.2 mile south; local knowledge is required.

4 **Cape Dégrat**, about half way along the east side of Quirpon Island, rises to a hill 502 feet (153 m) in elevation, the highest in the vicinity. The cape is faced by a steep-to cliff about 300 feet (91 m) high. The cliffs decrease in elevation about 0.4 mile to the south at **White Point** where there is a landslip of a lighter colour than the rest of the coast.

5 The coast between Split Point and Cape Dégrat, 1.3 miles south, forms a bay, which is divided into numerous coves by islands and points from which shoals extend.

6 **Dégrat Harbour** is entered between the north side of Cape Dégrat and **Sheep Island**, 28 feet (8.5 m) in elevation, situated close north. A few small fishing craft can moor in 13 feet (4 m) inside a flat rock on the east side of this harbour; local knowledge is necessary.

7 **Little Quirpon Harbour** is formed between the SE side of Quirpon Island and the mainland west of Partridge Point; the holding ground in the harbour is poor. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet (2.4 m) can pass through the channel into Quirpon Harbour; local knowledge is necessary.

8 **Tidal streams** in the channel are strong, and **Butterpot Rock**, which is nearly always covered and is marked by isolated danger light **buoy** KQB *(237.4)*, lies in the middle of the channel south of the south extremity of Quirpon Island.

GRIQUET HARBOUR APPROACH (LOOKING SOUTH) (2010)



9 An overhead **power cable**, clearance 68 feet (20.7 m), crosses from the south tip of Quirpon Island to the mainland close NW of **Noble Point**.

10 **Partridge Point** *(51°35'N, 55°25'W)* is situated 1.8 miles SSW of Cape Dégrat.

11 **White Islands** consist of three principal islands and some rocks which lie off the coast about 2.3 miles east of Partridge Point. The largest and highest island rises to an elevation of 187 feet (57 m).

12 **White Rocks**, 6 and 4 feet (1.8 and 1.2 m) in elevation, lie about 1 mile west of the south extremity of the largest White Island. A rock, on which the sea always breaks, lies 0.4 mile SE of the south White Rock.

Chart 4020

13 The coast for about 4.8 miles south of Partridge Point is fronted by Camel, Griquet and Four Ears Islands. **Tooker Bank**, least depth 5½ fathoms (10 m), lies about 18 miles ENE of Partridge Point.

14 **Camel Island** *(51°32'N, 55°27'W)* rises at its NE end to a **conspicuous** summit 305 feet (93 m) in elevation. **Griquet Island** is 66 feet (20 m) in elevation. **Black Island**, 30 feet (9 m) in elevation, lies 0.1 mile east of the north extremity of Griquet Island. **Four Ears Island** is divided into two parts divided by a spit which dries. The south part is 131 feet (40 m) and the north part 171 feet (52 m) in elevation; the seaward face is cliffy.

15 **Griquet Harbour** is entered between the NE extremity of Camel Island and **Broize Point**, about 0.4 mile NE. This harbour is usually frozen over about the middle of December and clears in late March; it is usually the first harbour open on the east side of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** KQ3, KQ5, KQ7 *(235.31, 235.32, 235.34)* and KQ8 *(235.35)* mark the channel into the Public wharf at Griquet Harbour.

16 A small settlement is situated on the shores of the narrow tickle separating the west side of Camel Island from the mainland. The south end of Camel Island is connected to the mainland by a small bridge with a vertical clearance of 7 feet (2.1 m).

17 A Public **wharf** having two outer faces is situated on Camel Island near the south end of the tickle. The SW face is 75 feet (23 m) long with depths of 12 to 17 feet (3.6 to 5.2 m) alongside its NE and SW ends, respectively. The NE face is 128 feet (39 m) long with depths of 9 to 10 feet (2.6 to 3.1 m) alongside. Fresh water and electricity are available.

18 **North Bay** is entered between Broize Point and **Cove Point** *(51°33'N, 55°27'W)* about 0.5 mile west.

19 A **light** *(239)* is shown at an elevation of 54 feet (16.5 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on Cove Point.

20 North Bay affords **anchorage** in 15 to 16 fathoms (27 to 29 m); the holding ground is fair, but SE winds occasionally cause a swell.

GRIQUET HARBOUR (LOOKING EAST) (2020)



21 **Good Cove** lies between Cove Point and **Bay Point**, about 0.2 mile west; it affords good **anchorage** for small vessels in 11 fathoms (20 m), sand.

22 **Northwest Bay** is entered between Bay Point and the shore about 0.3 mile west. It affords **anchorage** in 10 to 18 fathoms (18 to 33 m).

23 **Southwest Bay** is entered between the NW extremity of Camel Island and the shore 0.2 mile to the west. It affords temporary **anchorage** for small vessels in 9 fathoms (16 m). A narrow channel with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) leads south of Camel Island into Southwest Bay.

24 **White Cape Harbour (Upper Griquet)** can be entered between an islet close to the coast 0.15 mile west of White Cape and the islets close south of Four Ears Island. The passage between the NW side of Four Ears Island and Camel Island is suitable only for boats. Another entrance used by fishing vessels exists between Griquet Island, Four Ears Island to the east and Camel Island to the west. It is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** KU1, KU3 *(238.1, 238.3)* and KU2, KU4, KU6 *(238.2, 238.4, 238.5)*.

25 White Cape Harbour affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 7 fathoms (13 m) near the mainland and clear of the bank extending south of Four Ears Island; local knowledge is necessary.

26 A settlement stands at the head of White Cape Harbour. A Public **wharf**, situated on the mainland across from Four Ears Island, is 213 feet (65 m) long at the outer face with depths of 6 to 7 feet (1.7 to 2.2 m) alongside. Fresh water, electricity and washrooms are available.

Chart 4507

27 **St. Lunaire Bay** forms one of the best harbours in Newfoundland, though squalls during NW gales are heavy. It is entered between **White Dog Point**, steep-to and **conspicuous**, rising to 141 feet (43 m) and **Granchain Point** about 0.6 mile SSW. A **light** *(239.21)* is shown from a mast on White Dog Point. **Tidal streams** in the bay are very weak. Outside they are north going during the flood, and south going during the ebb, but they are very irregular and may attain a rate of 2 knots. Marine farms and associated marine traffic may be encountered in St. Lunaire Bay; **caution** is advised.

28 The entrance to St. Lunaire Bay may be identified by **St. Lunaire Peak**, 335 feet (102 m) in elevation, situated 2.2 miles SW of Granchain Point, and by **White Cape**, a rugged white cliff rising to a grass-covered mound 262 feet (80 m) in elevation, situated about 1 mile NNE of White Dog Point. There is a **conspicuous** peak, 246 feet (75 m) in elevation, about 0.3 mile north of White Dog Point. Westerly gales are stronger here than in neighbouring harbours, but usually lull at night. The bay freezes in late November or early December and the ice clears sometime in May.

WHITE CAPE HARBOUR NORTH APPROACH (UPPER GRIQUET) (LOOKING SOUTH) (2010)



WHITE CAPE HARBOUR PUBLIC WHARF (UPPER GRIQUET) (2020)



29 **Vanguard Shoal**, at a depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** KN1 *(239.22)*, lies in the entrance to the bay about 0.3 mile NNW of Granchain Point.

30 **Salut Island**, conical and **conspicuous**, 65 feet (20 m) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Granchain Point. **Flat Rock**, always above-water, is situated close north of Salut Island. There are several other islands in the bay.

31 **Garden Cove** is entered on the north side of the bay about 0.8 mile WNW of White Dog Point. It affords temporary **anchorage** only in 15 fathoms (27 m); the holding ground is poor and easterly winds cause a sea. The settlement of St. Lunaire around the north and west shores of St. Lunaire Bay is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

ST. LUNAIRE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



32 A **light** *(239.23)* is shown from a 7 foot (2.1 m) high mast on the east entrance point to the cove.

33 Port hand light **buoys** KN3, KN5 *(239.24, 239.25)* mark the area close west and NW to the Public wharf at Garden Cove.

34 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is situated on the NE shore of Garden Cove. It extends 197 feet (60 m) from the shore to depths of 10 to 16 feet (3.2 to 5 m) alongside the seaward face of the outer end, 361 feet (110 m) long. The inner face of the outer end of the wharf is 305 feet (93 m) long with depths of 12 to 16 feet (3.8 to 5 m) alongside. A **light** *(239.27)* is shown from a mast on the seaward side of the NW corner of the wharf. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 3 feet (0.9 m). Several buildings lie adjacent to the inner end of the wharf. Electricity, fresh water, waste oil collection, washrooms, showers and laundry facilities are available. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available in the settlement. An undertow is reported alongside the east side of the wharf with a strong SE wind. A slipway is located adjacent to the SE side of the inner end of the L-shaped Public wharf. A shallow area, with depths of 1 to 5 feet (0.3 to 1.5 m), extends about 125 feet (38 m) from the shore and parallel to the SE side of the main wharf stem. The shoal is located about 82 feet (25 m) off the SE side of the main wharf stem.

35 **St. Lunaire Road** is entered between Flat Rock and **Nymph Point**, the east extremity of **Nymph Island**, about 0.6 mile WSW. **Middle Bank**, with a least depth of 1¾ fathoms (3.2 m), lies in the middle of the entrance of St. Lunaire Road. There is **anchorage**, with good holding ground, in 18 to 20 fathoms (33 to 37 m) in this road.

36 **Southwest Bay**, the inlet at the south end of the road, is entered through a passage 400 feet (122 m) wide; the fairway is in mid-channel. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 15 m), or in 13 fathoms (24 m) off the entrance to Southwest Bay.

37 **Northwest Bay** is entered between Nymph Island and the shoals off Strawberry Island to the north; it affords good **anchorage** in 6 to 21 fathoms (11 to 38 m). **Strawberry Island**, 59 feet (18 m) in elevation, lies close to the north shore of the bay 0.3 mile north of Nymph Island.

Chart 4020

38 **Brehat Point** *(51°25'N, 55°29'W)* lies 5.6 miles SSW of White Cape. **Brehat Shoal**, with a least depth of 13 feet (4 m) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** KQG *(235.3)*, lies nearly 2 miles ENE of Brehat Point; shoal heads, with depths of 6 and 6½ fathoms (11 and 11.9 m), lie 0.25 mile south and 0.1 mile north of it. The sea breaks heavily on Brehat Shoal with NE winds, and it is generally marked by ripples. When it breaks in fine weather, fishers predict northerly winds.

39 **Great Brehat Bay**, locally known as Needles Cove, is entered between Brehat Point and a point about 0.9 mile north. The cove at its head affords shelter to small vessels in 2¾ fathoms (5 m), with good holding ground; local knowledge is necessary.

GREAT BREHAT (2010)



40 The settlement of **Great Brehat** is situated at the cove at the head of Great Brehat Bay. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 131 feet (40 m) from the shore to a depth of 8 feet (2.5 m) alongside a 66-foot (20 m) long outer face.

41 **Foundling Rock**, with a depth of less than 6 feet (1.8 m), on which the sea always breaks, lies about 0.2 mile NNE of Brehat Point. **Needles Rocks** lie close offshore about 1 mile NNE of Brehat Point; they are curiously shaped and **conspicuous** from seaward.

Chart 4514

42 **French Bay** is entered between **Oil Jacket Cove**, about 0.6 mile NNE of Cape St. Anthony, and **Crow Head**, about 0.4 mile ENE. The bay is clear of dangers but near the head it shoals suddenly.

43 The fishing settlement of **St. Carols** stands on the shores of a cove at the NE side of the head of French Bay. Two stone breakwaters, at the settlement, provide protection to a 26 m (85 ft) long Public **wharf**, which nearly dries and was in disrepair in 2010; **caution** is advised. The entrance between the breakwaters is 8 m (26 ft) wide with depths of 0.7 to 1 m (2 to 3 ft). This area is only suitable for small boats. Depths of less than 1 m (3 ft) exist close north of the wharf.

44 **St. Anthony Bight** is entered between **Fishing Point** *(51°21'N, 55°33'W)* and **Cape St. Anthony**, 1.3 miles to the east. Fishing Point is low. In contrast, **St. Anthony Hill**, 126 m (413 ft) in elevation and faced by a black cliff, is situated about 0.4 mile WSW of it. **Moores Point** lies about 0.3 mile NNW of Fishing Point.

45 A **light** *(240)* is shown at an elevation of 26.8 m (88 ft) from a white tower with red bands, on Fishing Point. A **fog signal** of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn nearby; the horn points 115°. A **light** *(242)* is shown at an elevation of 11 m (36 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated close west of Moores Point.

46 St. Anthony Bight is generally deep and open to the SE. There is a **conspicuous** waterfall in the NW extremity of the bight. The north end of the bight contains **Northeast Island**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, and an islet 2.4 m (8 ft) in elevation.

47 The fishing settlement of **St. Anthony Bight** is located about 1.5 miles NW of Cape St. Anthony. The combined population of Great Brehat, St. Carols and St. Anthony Bight was 815 in 2011. Two breakwaters with a 8.8 m (29 ft) wide passage between them extend from an islet off the settlement to the mainland. A 41 m (135 ft) long **wharf**, which nearly dries and was in disrepair in 2010, is located alongside the inner end of the east breakwater.

48 On St. Anthony Hill, there is a **conspicuous tower**, elevation 225 m (738 ft) and marked by red **lights**. A second **conspicuous** tower, elevation 174 m (571 ft) and marked by red **lights**, is located on a hill 1.4 miles SW of Fishing Point.

ST. ANTHONY HARBOUR APPROACH (2020)



ST. ANTHONY HARBOUR (2020)



49 **St. Anthony Harbour** is entered between Moores Point and **Partridge Point**, about 0.3 mile NNW. The fairway into the harbour is narrowed by **Harbour Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, which lies about 0.5 mile SW of Partridge Point.

50 A **light** *(243)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on Harbour Rock. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** KA2 *(242.3)* and KA1 *(242.31)* mark the navigable channel close north of Harbour Rock.

51 The town of **St. Anthony**, population 2,418 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the harbour. It is the headquarters of the Labrador – Grenfell Health Authority. The Curtis Memorial Hospital, with medical and dental services, is a large **conspicuous** brick building located on the SW shore, 0.6 mile WNW of Harbour Rock.

52 Two **towers**, with elevations of 133 m (436 ft) and marked by red **lights**, are located about 0.7 mile NW of the hospital.

53 St. Anthony has air service with other parts of Newfoundland and Labrador. **Customs** services are available from the *Canada Border Services Agency*. Diesel fuel, gasoline and most other provisions are available and the town is connected by road to the Newfoundland and Labrador highway system.

54 **Marguerite Bay** indents the NE shore of the harbour. The approach to the bay and several shallow areas close north and south of it are marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** KM1 *(243.2)* and KA4, KA6 *(243.1, 243.3)*.



55 A **wharf** and fish plant lie on the north shore about 0.2 mile NNW of Harbour Rock. The north face of the wharf, 79 m (259 ft) long, has depths of 3.9 to 6 m (13 to 20 ft) alongside. The south face is 52 m (171 ft) long with depths of 3.7 to 4.9 m (12 to 16 ft) alongside.



56 A Public **wharf** 600 m (1,970 ft) long with depths of 3.9 to 8.7 m (13 to 29 ft) alongside extends in a NW direction from the previously mentioned fish plant and wharf to a point close SE of **Marguerite Point**. A **light** *(243.31)* is shown from a mast on the NW end of the wharf. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection, washrooms, showers and laundry facilities are available. A shoal, extending about 70 m (230 ft) off the wharf with a least depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** KA2.2 *(243.11)*, is located about 220 m (722 ft) SE of the NW end of the wharf.



57 An irregularly shaped Public **wharf** is situated almost due north of Harbour Rock, about 0.15 mile SE of the fish plant wharf. This wharf has a deck elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) and a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) alongside the outer face.



58 At the site of the former Grenfell wharf, about 0.3 mile SW of Marguerite Point, there is a floating wharf 15 m (49 ft) long and 2.8 m (9 ft) wide and a 3.6 m (12 ft) wide boat ramp. Remains of the marine railway located close SE of the wharf is reported to still exist.



59 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 147 m (482 ft) long and 62 m (203 ft) wide at the face, is situated 0.37 mile WNW of Harbour Rock. This wharf has a least depth of 5.7 m (19 ft) alongside the outer face and a deck elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) *(See Appendix)*. A freight shed stands on the wharf; fresh water is available.



60 *Canadian Coast Guard lifeboat, CCGS Pennant Bay*, call sign CGA2542 is stationed adjacent to the previously described L-shaped Public wharf at St. Anthony. The station operates 24 hours per day from May to December, and maintains a daily radio watch from 0800 to 1600 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can also be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.



61 Close east of the Public **wharf**, Penney's wharf extends 21 m (69 ft) from the shore with a depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) alongside a 60 m (197 ft) long outer face. Fresh water and electricity are available.



62 The Municipal **wharf**, 32 m (105 ft) wide at the face with depths of 2.6 to 4.9 m (9 to 16 ft) alongside, has a deck elevation of 2.7 m (9 ft). The wharf extends in a NE direction from the shore about 0.1 mile west of Harbour Rock. A large warehouse is located adjacent to the wharf. A seaplane wharf is located close SE of the wharf.

Chart 4516

63 **Wolf Point** *(51°21'N, 55°34'W)*, which rises to an elevation of 125 feet (38 m), lies another 0.7 mile SSW of Fox Point. **The Pig**, which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), lies close off Wolf Point.

64 From **Cartreau Point**, which is steep and rises to an elevation of 75 feet (23 m), to **Savage Point**, about 0.5 mile SW, the coast consists of barren cliffs. Savage Point is low and bordered by rocks.



65 **Cape Haut-et-Bas**, situated 0.7 mile SW of Savage Point, is faced by high black cliffs; **Whale Grotto**, a deep recess in the cliffs, lies nearly 0.3 mile north of it. Northwest winds produce heavy squalls under the cape. **Three Mountain Summit**, 503 feet (153 m) in elevation and **conspicuous**, lies about 0.8 mile SW of Cape Haut-et-Bas.



66 **Crémaillère Harbour** lies between Cape Haut-et-Bas and Savage Point. There is good **anchorage** in 10 fathoms (18 m), mud and sand, but winds from the SE cause a sea. **Bear Bank**, with a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m), is located 0.2 mile NW of Observatory Point near the west end of Crémaillère Harbour.



67 **Lobster Point** *(51°18'N, 55°36'W)*, the east extremity of Goose Cape Peninsula, is low. **Lobster**

Shoal, dangerous to navigation, is located 0.12 mile east of Lobster Point.

68 **Notre Dame Island**, 90 feet (27 m) in elevation, situated 0.2 mile north of Lobster Point, is flat in appearance. **Notre Dame Shoal**, rock, with a least depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), lies about 0.2 mile north of Notre Dame Island.

69 **Three Mountain Harbour**, suitable only for small craft, is entered about 0.5 mile west of Notre Dame Island; local knowledge is required. This harbour is not affected by heavy seas.

Hare Bay to Canada Bay

Chart 4515

70 **Hare Bay**. — The main entrance to this large bay lies between the **Goose Cape Peninsula** *(51°18'N, 55°37'W)* and **Great Cormorandier Island**, which lies nearly 5 miles SSW of the peninsula. **Goose Cape** is the south point of the barren Goose Cape Peninsula, which is faced by rugged cliffs 150 to 200 feet (46 to 61 m) high. The south shore of the bay is much indented, but the north side is high, cliffy and steep-to.

71 The **White Hills** are situated a short distance within the north shore of Hare Bay. They have a remarkable summit, which is **conspicuous** from the Strait of Belle Isle. There are several good harbours in Hare Bay. The sea in the bay is often very heavy.

72 **Ice**. — The NW and west parts of Hare Bay within the Brent Islands *(51°16'N, 55°57'W)* freeze solid during December, and the east part fills with northern ice and freezes. The ice generally breaks up in May.

73 North of Cow Point, the flood stream generally sets WNW and the ebb stream ESE. East of this point and around the Fischot Islands, the flood stream sets to the west and the ebb stream to the east. Outside the entrance to Goose Cove, the flow appears to be independent of the tides and follows the coast at rates rarely exceeding 1 knot, but the flow is always strongest off Goose Cape.

Chart 4516

74 **North shore of Hare Bay**. — **Goose Cove** is entered between **Loup Marin Point**, the west extremity of Goose Cape Peninsula, and **Flat Point**, about 0.2 mile NW. There are no appreciable tidal streams in the entrance. **Mouse Island** *(51°19'N, 55°39'W)*, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, lies in the entrance.

75 A **light** *(241)* is shown at an elevation of 30 feet (9.1 m) from a tower with red and white bands on Mouse Island.

76 The settlement of **Goose Cove East**, population 211 in 2011, is situated around the shores of the cove. The approach to Goose Cove is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** KG1, KG3, KG5 *(240.3, 241.1, 241.16)* and KG2 *(240.6)*.

GOOSE COVE APPROACH (2020)



GOOSE COVE EAST PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



77 On the east shore of the cove, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 144 feet (44 m) from the shore. The outer end 102 feet (31 m) long has depths of 9 to 11 feet (2.6 to 3.4 m) alongside. Another wharf face extending 194 feet (59 m) north from the inner end of the L-shaped wharf has depths of 12 to 17 feet (3.6 to 5.1 m) alongside. Fresh water and electricity are available.

78 There are numerous fishing stages in the cove. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels near the head of Goose Cove in 5 to 8 fathoms (9 to 15 m).

Chart 4515

79 The north shore of Hare Bay from Flat Point to **Hodidou Point** *(51°20'N, 55°53'W)*, about 9 miles to the west, consists of cliffs from 120 to 160 feet (37 to 49 m) high. **Ireland's Point** is situated nearly 4 miles WNW of Flat Point. The coast then turns sharply to the north for 1.3 miles to the head of a small cove called **Ireland's Bight**.

80 From Hodidou Point the coast trends 1.3 miles WNW to **Roland Point**, which is fairly steep-to, and is composed of several rocky knolls 30 to 34 feet (9 to 10 m) in elevation. **Mount Roland**, 368 feet (112 m) in elevation, situated 0.4 mile east of Roland Point, is **conspicuous**, and the land in the vicinity is thickly wooded.

Chart 4516

81 **Howe Harbour** is entered between Roland Point and **Pointe Fendue** *(51°20'N, 55°56'W)*, nearly 0.4 mile NW, and extends in a NW direction for about 2 miles. Pointe Fendue terminates in a rocky islet 4 feet (1.2 m) in elevation. **Ledret Shoal**, with a least depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), is situated about 0.5 mile SSW of Roland Point in the approach to the harbour; the sea breaks heavily on this shoal in an easterly swell. The shores of the harbour are thickly wooded. There is **anchorage** in the harbour in 8 to 12 fathoms (15 to 22 m), mud.

82 **Direction Mountain**, 403 feet (123 m) in elevation, rises in thickly wooded slopes on the east side of the harbour, about 0.6 mile NNE of Roland Point. **Mount Galiber**, 360 feet (110 m) in elevation, situated 0.5 mile west of Pointe Fendue, has a rocky summit and thickly wooded slopes. **Mount Mer**, 605 feet (184 m) in elevation, situated nearly 2 miles NW of Pointe Fendue, is the highest of a range of prominent hills which dominate the NW side of the harbour.

83 **Lock's Cove** is entered between Pointe Fendue and **Grassy Island**, 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation, situated about 0.7 mile SW. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 9 fathoms (17 m). During summer months, the cove is used by fishers; there are several stages.

Chart 4515

84 The head of Hare Bay lies between **Mamelon Point** *(51°20'N, 55°59'W)*, 1.4 miles west of Grassy Island, and **Goose Tickle Island**, 4.5 miles SSW.

85 **Hare Island**, elevation 107 feet (33 m), lies with its south extremity about 2.2 miles west of Mamelon Point; its NW extremity is nearly joined with the promontory that separates Northern and Northwest Arms.

86 **Northwest Arm** is situated to the west of Hare Island. **Northern Arm** to the east of the island affords good **anchorage** in 8½ fathoms (15.5 m).

87 **Fournier Point** is situated 2.1 miles south of Hare Island. **Serieux Shoal**, 5 feet (1.5 m) in elevation, lies on the north edge of a drying flat, about 0.7 mile WNW of Fournier Point. **Tapissier Shoal**, least depth 1 foot (0.3 m), and **Lefevre Shoal**, least depth 3 feet (0.9 m), lie 1.7 and 2.1 miles WNW of Fournier Point. **Ardoise Point**, 1 mile SSE of Fournier Point, is low and inconspicuous.

88 **South approach to Hare Bay**. — The south approach is obstructed by numerous islands which extend about 4 miles NE from the coast between **Cow Point** *(51°11'N, 55°43'W)* and the north entrance of Great Islets Harbour. Great Cormorandier Island, 187 feet (57 m) in elevation, is the NE island of the group. **Great Cormorandier Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 0.25 mile off the SE side of the island. **Pigeon Island**, a small cliffy rock 39 feet (12 m) in elevation, lies close off the SE extremity of the island.

89 **Little Cormorandier Island**, 95 feet (29 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile NW of Great Cormorandier Island. **Melier Island**, a black rock with a reef extending 0.1 mile off its west side, is situated about 0.4 mile SW of Pigeon Island.

90 **Great Verdon Island**, 103 feet (31 m) in elevation, and **Little Verdon Island**, two small islands, lie about 0.6 and 1 mile south of Great Cormorandier Island.

91 **Massacre Island**, 13 feet (4 m) in elevation and bare, lies 1.5 miles NE of Cow Point. **Monk Island**, 14 feet (4.3 m) in elevation, bare, and lighter in colour than Massacre Island, is situated midway between Cow Point and Massacre Island.

92 **Fischot Island**, the largest of the group, rising to an elevation of 174 feet (53 m) on its west side, lies with its south extremity 1.7 miles SE of Cow Point. **Watering Cove Point** is the north point of Fischot Island. There is **anchorage** in 13 fathoms (24 m), 0.2 mile west of Watering Cove Point.

93 **South Island**, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, is situated 0.2 mile south of Fischot Island. **Northeast Island** and **Frommy Island**, which are nearly connected, lie off the NE side of Fischot Island. Northeast Island is steep-to on its east side; **Cape Croix**, on the same side, rises abruptly to a dome-shaped hill 174 feet (53 m) in elevation.

94 **Fischot Harbour**, used only by fishing boats, lies between the NE side of Fischot Island, and Northeast and Frommy Islands. The entrance channels are narrow and tortuous; local knowledge is required.

95 **Fischot Channel**, a south approach to Hare Bay, is about 0.5 mile wide on the west side of Fischot Island.

96 **English Island**, 63 feet (19 m) in elevation, is the south, and **Madame Island**, 44 feet (13 m) in elevation, the north of the islands which form the west side of the channel. **Chasseurs Island**, 34 feet (10 m) in elevation, lies close SSW of English Island.

97 **Bruyantes Rock**, with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over it and on which the sea nearly always breaks, lies close east of English Island. **Mid-Channel Rock**, also with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over it, is situated 0.2 mile farther east, and it breaks in a moderate sea. There is a good channel on either side of Mid-Channel Rock, but the east channel is the better.

Chart 4519

98 **South shore of Hare Bay**. — Between Cow Point and the point close off which lies Port Island, about 2 miles WNW, the coast is indented by several coves which afford good shelter to boats from offshore winds.

99 **Maiden Arm** is entered between **Port Island**, 46 feet (14 m) in elevation, and a point about 0.1 mile to the west. **Deaths Head Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation and fairly steep-to on the north side, is situated about 0.2 mile NE of Port Island. **Starboard Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile north of Port Island. **Maiden Point** is situated about 0.2 mile NNW of Starboard Island.

100 From Maiden Point to **La Source Point**, about 2 miles west, the coast is bordered by islets, rocks and shoals to a distance of about 0.6 mile. An offshore danger, **Duchayla Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies nearly 2 miles NNW of Maiden Point.

101 **Big Spring Inlet** is entered between La Source Point and **Johnson Point**, 0.6 mile NW. Johnson Point is the NE extremity of **MacGray Island**. A 22-foot (6.7 m) patch lies in the middle of the entrance to Big Spring Inlet.

102 **Little Spring Inlet** is entered between the NW extremity of MacGray Island and the coast about 0.6 mile west.

103 **Spring Island**, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, lies 0.8 mile NNE of Johnson Point. **Indre Point** is situated 0.3 mile NW of the west entrance point of Little Spring Inlet. **Indre Shoal**, rock with a least depth of 13 feet (4 m), lies about 0.5 mile NE of Indre Point.

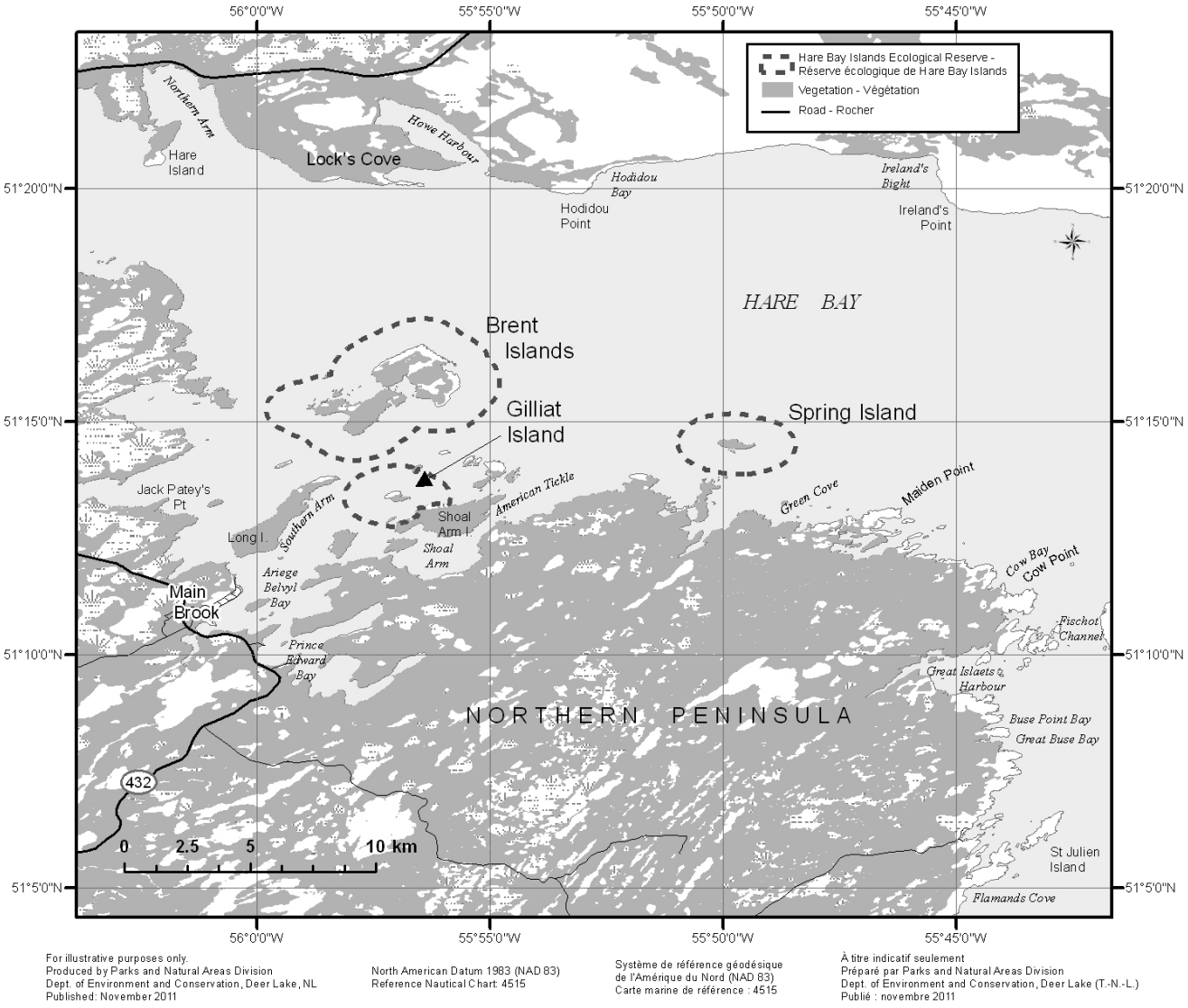
Chart 4518

104 **SW part of Hare Bay**. — Between Indre Point *(51°14'N, 55°52'W)* and Goose Tickle Island, about 5.5 miles WNW, the SW side of Hare Bay is indented by an inlet which contains numerous islands and rocks, and is fronted by the Brent Islands. Southern Arm, in the east part of the inlet, leads into Ariege (Belvy) Bay. **Alma Hill**, 240 feet (73 m) in elevation and **conspicuous**, rises on the east side of Ariege (Belvy) Bay, about 4.5 miles SW of Indre Point.

105 The **Brent Islands** *(51°15'N, 55°56'W)* consist of two large islands and several smaller ones, which lie off their west side. The north island is 150 feet (46 m) in elevation and the south island, 130 feet (40 m). A **light** *(244)* is shown at an elevation of 28 feet (8.5 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, situated on the south end of the north island, about 3 miles NW of Indre Point. **Vert Island**, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation and **conspicuous**, lies 0.5 mile west of the north Brent Island.

106 The east side of the entrance to **Southern Arm** is formed by a group of islands and rocks. **Maria Island**, 70 feet (21 m) in elevation and wooded, lies 1.7 miles west of Indre Point. **Demetre Island**, a **conspicuous**, flat and grassy island 23 feet (7 m) in elevation, is the NW island of the group and lies 0.5 mile WNW of Maria Island.

HARE BAY ISLANDS ECOLOGICAL RESERVE



Bigue Island, 22 feet (6.7 m) in elevation, is situated about 0.4 mile SW of Demetre Island. Landing on these islands is difficult because of the constant swell on their outer sides and the rocky flats which border their inner sides.

107 **Gilliat Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, lies nearly 0.5 mile SSW of Bigue Island, and has a **conspicuous** rocky cliff 35 feet (11 m) high on its west side. **Pradet Island**, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, has an ill-defined summit; it is the SW island of the group forming the east side of Southern Arm.

108 The **Hare Bay Islands Ecological Reserve** consists of Spring Island, the Brent Islands, and Gilliat Island and includes a 1 km marine component extending around each island *(see diagram)*. Landing in the Reserve is restricted to scientific researchers with a permit. Boaters approaching the islands should take care not to disturb the birds. For further information on the Reserve or to obtain a permit, contact the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division,* at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/.

109 **Long Island**, 100 feet (30 m) in elevation, on the west side of Southern Arm, is situated with its north extremity about 1 mile west of Bigue Island. **South Point** is the south end of the island lying about 0.2 mile off the mainland. Passage between South Point and the mainland is obstructed by rock ledges and boulders. **Cailloux Island**, 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, flat and grassy,

MAIN BROOK PUBLIC WHARF (2015)



lies 0.5 mile east of South Point. A **light** *(245)* is shown at an elevation of 22 feet (6.7 m) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the NW side of Cailloux Island.

110 **Ariege (Belvy) Bay** is entered between Cailloux Island and **Hacketts Head**, 0.5 mile ESE. **Salmon Bay**, the SW portion of Ariege (Belvy) Bay, is fronted by **Devarenne Island**, 75 feet (23 m) in elevation, **Paul Island**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, and **Charles Island**, 27 feet (8.2 m) in elevation. There is good **anchorage** in 7 fathoms (13 m) with South Point bearing 318° and the NW extremity of Hacketts Head bearing 062°.

111 The town of **Main Brook**, population 265 in 2011, is situated on the west shore of Salmon Bay. There are two **conspicuous** white churches with steeples in the town. Main Brook is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. Close west of Devarenne Island there is a small fish plant. Wharf ruins extend from the east end of the fish plant; **caution** is advised.

112 **Prince Edward Bay**, situated south of Ariege (Belvy) Bay, is much indented by small bays and coves; it is reported to afford good **anchorage** for small craft. **Burnt Point** is the north extremity of a small peninsula on which is situated a small settlement called **Burnt Village**. **Drac Bay**, about 1.2 miles long, lies NE of Burnt Point; it provides a well-sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels. Remnants of marine farms may be encountered in Prince Edward Bay and Drac Bay; **caution** is advised.

113 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is situated 0.5 mile WNW of Burnt Point. Due to safety concerns, this wharf is closed to vessels, vehicles and pedestrian traffic until further notice. A **light** *(246)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. For further information contact *Transport Canada* at 709-772-4154.

114 **Direction Island**, 48 feet (15 m) in elevation, is situated 0.5 mile NW of the NW side of Long Island. **Marechal Island**, 63 feet (19 m) in elevation, lies nearly 1 mile SW of Direction Island; it is thickly wooded and is almost connected to the mainland to the SW by a narrow ridge of stones. **West Brook Arm**, which lies to the west of Marechal Island, is a shallow inlet.

115 Goose Tickle Island, situated about 2 miles north of Marechal Island, is almost connected to the mainland by a shallow flat. **Goose Tickle Arm**, situated to the west of Goose Tickle Island, is shallow and encumbered with rocks.

Chart 4516

116 **Great Islets Harbour** is entered between **Double Island** and **Jehenne Point**, steep and barren, about 0.4 mile to the south. Double Island, in two parts and nearly joined at the base, rises to an elevation of 23 feet (7 m). **Chaberet Island**, nearly connected with the north shore and 68 feet (21 m) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile NW of Double Island.

117 There is **anchorage** in 12 fathoms (22 m), mud, between Chaberet Island and the coast to the NW. Small craft may anchor in 21 feet (6.4 m),

west of **River Point**, about 1.1 miles NW of Jehenne Point. **Tidal streams** are very irregular in this harbour.

118 **Great Buse**, 530 feet (161 m) in elevation, situated about 1 mile SW of Jehenne Point, and **Little Buse**, 384 feet (117 m) in elevation, situated 0.5 mile NNE of Great Buse, are **conspicuous** peaks.

119 From Jehenne Point, the coast, which is high, steep-to, and indented by several open coves, trends 1.7 miles south to **Point Enragée**. **Goose Island**, 101 feet (31 m) in elevation, is located about 1 mile SSW of Point Enragée.

120 **St. Julien Harbours**. — **Jeanne Point** is situated about 1.5 miles south of Point Enragée. **St. Julien Island**, nearly 1 mile long, lies with its SW extremity about 0.2 mile ESE of Jeanne Point. This island forms the SE side of the main approach to the St. Julien Harbours; it is barren and **conspicuous**, rising in two hills, the north of which is 224 feet (68 m) in elevation.

121 **Mulou Shoal**, with a least depth of 16 feet (4.9 m), lies about 0.1 mile NE of the NE extremity of St. Julien Island; the sea breaks on this shoal in bad weather.

122 **Great St. Julien Harbour** is entered between Jeanne Point and **Little St. Julien Point**, about 0.2 mile to the west. This harbour is suitable only as a temporary anchorage for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

123 **Little St. Julien Harbour** is entered between Little St. Julien Point and the coast about 0.1 mile WNW. **La Baleine Rock**, which dries 4 feet (1.2 m), lies off the entrance to this harbour. This harbour affords shelter to small vessels; local knowledge is required. There is temporary **anchorage** about 0.2 mile east of La Baleine Rock, in 20 fathoms (37 m), rock and sand.

124 **Grandois Harbour** is entered on either side of Goose Island, which lies in the entrance with its SE extremity situated 0.4 mile NW of Jeanne Point. Goose Island is cliffy, barren, and of a lighter colour than the neighbouring coast.

125 The settlement of **Grandois (St. Julien's)** lies on the west shore of the harbour which is shallow and only available to small craft; local knowledge is necessary. At the settlement, there is a Public **wharf** in ruins lying adjacent to a large building.

Chart 4583

126 From the SW entrance point of **St. Julien Tickle**, the steep-to coast trends 3.2 miles SW to **Groux Point**. **Black Island**, 33 feet (10 m) in elevation, lies close offshore about 0.7 mile south of Jeanne Point. About 1.2 miles SW of Black Island, **St. Julien Peak** rises steeply from the coast to an elevation of 279 feet (85 m), and resembles the summit above Windy Point.

127 **Windy Point**, located about 0.6 mile south of Groux Point, rises in whitish rugged slopes to a barren hill 404 feet (123 m) in elevation and surmounted by a beacon. This hill is not easily distinguished from the east, though **conspicuous** from other directions. **Observatory Island**, low and steep-to, lies close SE of Windy Point.

Chart 4507

128 **Croque Harbour** is entered between Windy Point and Groux Point. The entrance is not easily distinguished from the east. The harbour freezes solid in December and the ice normally breaks up in May. **Irish Bay** is entered between Windy Point and **Blanche Point**, 0.8 mile WNW. **La Baleine**, a rock 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, lies off the west shore of this bay about 0.3 mile south of Blanche Point.

129 **Groux Bay** is situated close NW of Groux Point; it affords shelter to boats only. **Genille Point**, on the NE shore, is situated about 1 mile west of Groux Point. **Fishermans Cove** is entered close east of Genille Point and is suitable only for boats. **Observation Point**, which is steep-to, lies on the SW shore about 1.1 miles NNW of Blanche Point.

130 The settlement of **Croque** is situated on the NW shore of **Epine Cadoret**, about 0.25 mile west of Observation Point. A cross stands on the point of land at the settlement. Croque is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

131 At Croque, about 0.3 mile WSW of Observation Point, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 72 feet (22 m) from the shore. **Caution** is advised as this wharf with its submerged outer end 62 feet (19 m) long and extending in a NE direction was in ruins in 2010. The ruins consist of cribs with rock ballast with a depth of about 1 foot (0.2 m). Another wharf 112 feet (34 m), also in ruins, is located about 0.2 mile west of the previously described wharf.

132 **Anchorage** may be obtained anywhere within Genille Point. Anchorage off Observation Point is exposed to violent squalls during NW winds. Vessels usually moor in 16 to 19 fathoms (29 to 35 m) between Genille and Observation Points, where squalls are less violent, but with a little sea in SE winds. The anchorage in **Le Fond** at the head of the harbour is insecure during SW winds.

Chart 4583

133 From Windy Point, the high steep-to coast trends about 1.7 miles SW to **Rets Point**. **Million Cove**, entered between Rets Point and **Cape Eagle**, about 0.9 mile SW, is open to the east; it affords indifferent anchorage for boats.

134 **Pyramid Point** *(50°58'N, 55°49'W)*, the NE extremity of Cape Rouge Peninsula, about 1.7 miles south of Cape Eagle, is a pyramid rock. In **Pilier Cove**, about 0.3 mile west of Pyramid Point, there is a natural excavation

CONCHE (2020)



supported by a pillar. **Pilier Bay**, which is entered between Pyramid Point and the coast about 1 mile NW, is open to the NE; it is a poor anchorage.

135 **Cape Rouge Peninsula** is steep-to and its SE extremity, **Cape Rouge**, which rises a short distance within to an elevation of 492 feet (150 m), lies about 2.2 miles south of Pyramid Point.

136 **Rouge Island**, composed of red rocks and covered on the top with grass, lies 2.8 miles SE of Cape Rouge.

Chart 4507

137 **Cape Rouge Harbour** is bordered by the Cape Rouge Peninsula and the **Conche Peninsula**. The entrance is only 0.8 mile wide. Rocks border **Frauderesse Point**, which is the NE end of the Conche Peninsula.

138 The remains of a small summer fishing settlement lie close north of **Truite Point**. A white cross stands on **Point Dos de Cheval**, situated 0.6 mile west of Frauderesse Point. The harbour fills with northern ice and freezes, and normally breaks up in May. The west side of the harbour is steep-to and nearly straight. **Southwest Bay**, locally known as **Crouse Harbour**, is the SW part of the harbour. **Biche Arm** extends to the north.

139 **Souris**, with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies in the middle of the entrance to Southwest Bay. There is **anchorage** in 10 to 16 fathoms (18 to 29 m) near the head of Southwest Bay, but the holding ground of gravel and mud is only fair. There are heavy squalls with NW and west winds.

140 On the north shore of Crouse Harbour near its head, there is an L-shaped **wharf** in ruins in 2010. The outer 52-foot (16 m) section of the wharf ruins remain underwater at the site; **caution** is advised.

141 **Partridge Point** lies on the east side of Biche Arm about 0.6 mile from its head. A **conspicuous** cascade is situated on the west shore NW of Partridge Point. Biche Arm affords secure **anchorage**; the best berth, in 15 fathoms (27 m), mud, is situated SE of the cascade and 0.15 mile NW of Partridge Point.

Chart 4583

142 From Frauderesse Point, the east side of the steep-to east coast of the Conche Peninsula trends 3.2 miles SSW to **Cape Fox**.

143 A **light** *(248)* is shown at an elevation of 193 feet (59 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located on Cape Fox.

144 **White Horse Head** is a large yellow patch on the coast about 3 miles WSW of Cape Fox.

145 **Conche Harbour** *(50°52'N, 55°54'W)* is located on the west side of the Conche Peninsula. The settlement of **Conche**, population 181 in 2011, lies along the shores of **Silver Cove** where there are numerous fishing wharves and stages. The settlement is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

146 A **light** *(247)* is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe

located on **Silver Point**, at the entrance to the cove and on the east side of the harbour about 1.5 miles north of Cape Fox.

147 A Public **wharf** with a bent outer section extends 328 feet (100 m) from the south shore of Silver Cove. A spray-wall is located along the west side of the wharf. There is a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside the east side of the wharf's outer 125 feet (38 m) long section. A **light** *(247.1)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A 82-foot (25 m) long pier extends from the east side of the inner end of the outer section. Depths of 8 to 13 feet (2.5 to 4 m) lie alongside the pier. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 4 feet (1.2 m). A shed stands on the wharf and a bait depot is located adjacent to the wharf. Electricity is available. A concrete **boat ramp** lies adjacent to the east side of the inner end of the Public wharf. Another **wharf** face, 167 feet (51 m) long, extends east from the boat ramp. It has a depth of 11 feet (3.3 m) alongside its eastern 131-foot (40-m) length. A depth of 10 feet (3.2 m) is reported to lie about 66 feet (20 m) north of the east end of the previously mentioned wharf face.

148 A pier and adjoining **wharf** are located in **Stage Cove** close SE of Silver Point. The pier has a depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside an outer end 26 feet (8 m) wide. The wharf has a depth of 8 feet (2.3 m) alongside and extends 171 feet (52 m) SW of the pier. A fish plant lies adjacent to the wharf.

149 Small vessels can obtain good **anchorage** in Silver Cove in about 9 fathoms (16 m), sand; larger vessels can anchor off the cove clear of the 5-fathom (9 m) patch. There is also good **anchorage** off the NW shore of Conche Harbour in 7 to 12 fathoms (13 to 22 m).

Charts 4506, 4583

150 **Hilliers Harbour** is entered between **Brown Rock Point** *(50°46'N, 56°02'W)* and **Boutitou Point**, about 1 mile NNE. **Boutitou Shoal**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 0.2 mile NE of Brown Rock Point. This harbour is difficult to distinguish from the east, but may be identified by three parallel gaps in the cliff that resemble a ship under sail. The southernmost gap is at Boutitou Point.

151 The cove in the NE side of Hilliers Harbour affords shelter for 3 or 4 small vessels, moored head and stern in 6 fathoms (11 m), along its east side north of **Dolo Point**, the SE entrance point. Hilliers Harbour is used by fishermen during summer.

152 From Brown Rock Point the coast, which is fairly bold, trends 3.5 miles SW to **Cape Daumalen**.

Charts 4583, 4822

153 The **Grey Islands** consist of Bell and Groais Islands. Bell Island lies with its SW extremity about 16 miles east of Cape Daumalen, and Groais Island lies about 7.5 miles offshore with its south extremity 5.5 miles north of the NW extremity of Bell Island. The channel between the islands is deep and clear of dangers.

154 On *Chart 4583*, the positions of Groais and Bell Islands relative to each other and to the mainland have not been accurately determined. This chart must be used with **caution** in their vicinity.

155 Isolated depths of 135, 154 and 184 feet (41, 47 and 56 m) are charted about 15 miles east of Bell Island.

156 **Bell Island** is high, flat and rocky, except on the shores of Rocky Bay on the south side of the island. **Rocky Bay** is entered about 1.5 miles ESE of the SW extremity of Bell Island, close east of **Nid Island**. Rocky Bay is the only place of shelter on the Grey Islands. It is only suitable for small craft; local knowledge is necessary. There is **anchorage** in 15 feet (4.6 m), sand.

157 A **light** *(249)* is shown at an elevation of 41 feet (12.5 m) from a skeleton tower on the south end of Nid Island.

158 **Red Island**, 33 feet (10 m) in elevation, lies 3 miles SSE of Nid Island, and **Red Rock**, with a depth of less than 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 0.2 mile SW of this islet.

159 **Isle aux Canes**, 39 feet (12 m) in elevation and situated about 1 mile SSE of Nid Island, is bordered by rocks and covered with grass.

160 **Groais Island** is cliffy, thickly wooded and nearly flat; it is visible from a distance of about 50 miles on a clear day. **The Sisters**, two steep rocks, lie about 0.4 mile NE of the NE extremity of the island. A shallow bank containing several dangerous rocks extends about 1 mile north of the NW corner of the west side of Groais Island *(50°58'46"N, 55°38'30"W)*. *Chart 4822* is best consulted in this area and **caution** is advised.

Canada Bay to White Bay

Charts 4583, 4506

161 **Canada Bay** is entered between Cape Daumalen and Canada Head, about 2 miles SSW. Canada Head, a **conspicuous** cliffy bluff, rises gradually southward in rugged hills. **Englee Island**, 150 feet (46 m) in elevation and partly wooded, lies close to the west of Cape Daumalen.

ENGLEE (AIGUILLETTES) HARBOUR (LOOKING SOUTH) (2020)



162 A **light** *(250)* is shown at an elevation of 50 feet (15.2 m) from a skeleton tower on the south side of Englee Island *(50°43'N, 56°07'W)*.

163 Canaries Harbour and Wild Cove are on the south side of Canada Bay; Bide Arm and Chimney Bay are two narrow arms which stretch north for about 5 and 9 miles, and are separated by a neck of land extending south to Bide Head. Canada Bay freezes solid during December, and breaks up in early or late May.

164 **Outer part of Canada Bay**. — **Aiguillettes Rock**, with a depth of 2¼ fathoms (4.1 m), lies nearly 0.5 mile ESE of Englee Island; the sea breaks on it during strong westerly winds. **Barred Island**, steep and wooded, is connected with the SE side of Englee Island by a sand bank. A **light** *(250.1)* is shown from a mast on the east side of Barred Island. East cardinal light **buoy** KEN *(249.9)* is moored close SE of Aiguillettes Rock and marks the outer approach to Englee (Aiguillettes) Harbour.

165 **Englee (Aiguillettes) Harbour**, only suitable for small craft, lies between these islands and the mainland. The town of **Englee**, population 583 in 2011, lies on the shores of the harbour. The town is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

166 A **marine service centre** with a 50 and 150 tonne travelift is located along the west shore of Englee (Aiguillettes) Harbour. The centre has a haulout 69 feet (21 m) long and 21 feet (6.5 m) wide with depths of 5 to 10 feet (1.5 to 3.2 m). Fresh water is available. Adjacent to the east and west sides of the haulout, there are piers 62 feet (19 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside their outer end, 20-foot (6 m) wide.

167 A community **wharf** in three sections having a total length of 154 feet (47 m) is located about 0.5 mile north of the marine service centre on the north end of Englee (Aiguillettes) Harbour. The east face of the wharf, 46 feet (14 m) long, has a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside; the centre face 85 feet (26 m) long has depths of 3 to 9 feet (0.9 to 2.8 m) alongside; and the west face 26 feet (8 m) long nearly dries. A building stands adjacent to the wharf. The channel leading into the wharf has a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m); local knowledge is required.

168 **Grevigneux Harbour** lies to the north of Englee (Aiguillettes) Harbour. A bridge crosses the narrow, shallow channel connecting Grevigneux Harbour and Englee (Aiguillettes)Harbour. This bridge has a vertical clearance of 7 feet (2.1 m), and the channel under it, 26 feet (7.9 m) wide, has a least depth of 3 feet (0.9 m).

169 In Grevigneux Harbour there is a Public **wharf** with depths of 12 and 23 feet (3.8 and 6.9 m) alongside the SE and NW corners, respectively, of its outer end 26 feet (8 m) wide. Depths of less than 16 feet (5 m) lie close NE to ENE of the outer end of the wharf. A **light** *(251)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. Two **wharf** faces extend south from the west side of the outer end of the wharf. The north face, 230 feet (70 m) long, has depths of 12 and 22

GREVIGNEUX HARBOUR (ENGLEE) (LOOKING NORTH) (2020)



feet (3.6 and 6.8 m) alongside its SW and NE ends, respectively. The south face, 180 feet (55 m) long, has depths of 7 to 12 feet (2 to 3.6 m) alongside its northern 49-foot (15-m) section. The remainder of the south face has depths less than 7 feet (2 m) alongside. Several large buildings stand adjacent to the wharf. Fresh water and electricity are available at the Public wharf.

170 A 295-foot (90 m) long **wharf** with depths of 4 to 13 feet (1.1 to 3.9 m) alongside and in disrepair in 2010 is located close north of the bridge on the west shore of Grevigneux Harbour.

171 **Hermit Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 0.1 mile off the east shore about 0.3 mile NNE of the north extremity of Englee Island.

172 **Canaries Harbour** is entered between a point about 0.5 mile west of Canada Head and **Canada White Point**, about 0.4 mile WSW. Canada White Point is faced by a white rocky cliff rising to a round hill 128 feet (39 m) in elevation where a beacon stands in the shape of a cross. This harbour is exposed to NE winds, which cause a heavy sea, and the holding ground is poor.

173 **Wild Cove** is entered between **Wild Cove Point**, about 1 mile WNW of Canada White Point, and **Gouffre Island** *(50°42'N, 56°11'W)*, which lies about 0.5 mile to the west. Wild Cove Point is low and bordered by rocks and shoals extending north. Gouffre Island is small and difficult to distinguish against the high land. Wild Cove affords good shelter south of the island in 13 fathoms (24 m); the bottom is hard and the holding ground is good.

Chart 4583

174 **Torrent Cove** is situated on the west side of Canada Bay about 2.5 miles north of Gouffre Island. A cascade falls over the high land about 0.7 mile within the head of the cove.

175 **Bide Head** lies 0.6 mile NW of Englee Island. **White Island** lies 0.4 mile SW of Bide Head, and **Flat Island** lies 0.1 mile NE of White Island. **Clark Rock**, with a depth of 3¼ fathoms (5.9 m), lies about 1 mile west of White Island.

176 **Cod Rock**, with a depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), lies 0.4 mile south of White Island. **Herring Shoal**, with a depth of 2¾ fathoms (5 m), lies 0.2 mile to the north of Cod Rock. **Wolf Shoal**, with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), lies 0.7 mile WNW of Bide Head.

Chart 4538

177 **Inner part of Canada Bay**. — **Bide Arm** is entered to the east of Bide Head. It affords the best **anchorage** in Canada Bay during bad weather. There is **anchorage** in 16 to 28 fathoms (29 to 51 m) in mid-channel about 2.2 miles north of Bide Head. There is also **anchorage** in mid-channel, in 13 to 15 fathoms (24 to 27 m) a farther 0.8 mile to the north. At the head of Bide Arm, there is sheltered **anchorage** in 11 fathoms (20 m). A shoal with a depth of 3½ fathoms (6.4 m) and extending 0.1 mile from the east shore is located about 2 miles NNE of Bide Head; **caution** is advised.

178 At the settlement of **Bide Arm** there is a church with a spire. On the west shore near the head of the arm, there is a wharf and fish plant. The fish plant wharf, in disrepair in 2010, extends to a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside a 102-foot (31 m) long outer end. Close north of the fish plant wharf is a private **wharf**, which has depths of 7 to 12 feet (2.2 to 3.8 m) alongside a 39-foot (12 m) wide outer end. Both wharves are joined by a wharf which nearly dries.

179 **Chimney Bay** is entered between **Marten Point**, about 1 mile NW of Bide Head, and **Fly Point**, about 0.8 mile to the west. **Marten Rock**, which dries 2 feet (0.7 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** KR2 *(251.5)*, lies on a shoal bank 0.25 mile NW of Marten Point.

180 The **Cloud Hills** are bare rugged peaks 1150 feet (350 m) in elevation, **conspicuous** from a distance to the SE. They are situated about 2 miles within the west shore of the bay about 3 to 4 miles NNW of Fly Point.

Charts 4506, 4538

181 **Otter Cove** is entered between a point 0.8 mile NNW of Fly Point and **Dieppe Point**, about 0.4 mile NNE. **Green Island** lies off the middle of the entrance, 0.2 mile ENE of the south entrance point. Otter Cove affords **anchorage** in the middle, in 8 fathoms (15 m), sand and mud.

Chart 4538

182 **Bad Rock** is a small rocky islet situated 0.2 mile off the west shore of Chimney Bay, 1.7 miles NNE of Fly Point.

183 A **light** *(253)* is shown at an elevation of 15 feet (4.6 m) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, located on the east end of Bad Rock *(50°47'N, 56°10'W)*.

184 **Cabin Point**, situated nearly 1 mile NNE of Bad Rock, is low, flat and fronted by ledges which dry. The channel narrows to about 0.2 mile between Cabin Point and **Grosse Point** on the west shore. There is good **anchorage** in 18 fathoms (33 m) in the middle of the arm about 0.3 mile SSE of Grosse Point.

185 **Weymouth Point**, situated on the west shore 2.7 miles north of Grosse Point, is low and wooded. **Chaine Point**, on the east shore 0.8 mile NE of Weymouth Point, is low, wooded and bordered by a foul bank. **Old House Point**, situated 1.4 miles north of Weymouth Point, is bordered by shoal rocky patches.

186 The settlement of **Roddickton** is situated in the vicinity of **Scott Point**, 0.6 mile to the north of Chaine Point. At the settlement, there is a church with a **conspicuous** white spire with a black top. There is a small hospital and dental services are available at the settlement. The town of **Roddickton-Bide Arm** had a population of 1057 in 2011.

187 A **light** *(252)* is shown from a mast on the southern extremity of a small peninsula extending SE from Scott Point.

188 A private wharf, adjacent to a large building, is located close NE of Scott Point. The town of Roddickton-Bide Arm is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by road.

189 There is good **anchorage** in 12 to 13 fathoms (22 to 24 m) in the east part of **Dowers Harbour**, situated close north of Chaine Point, but the available space is limited.

190 **Head of Chimney Bay**. — **Castor Cove** is entered between Old House Point and a point about 0.9 mile WNW; this cove is generally deep and free from dangers. **Northwest Arm** is entered by boats at high water from the head of Castor Cove, but the passage is difficult as the **tidal streams** are strong.

191 **Beaver Cove** is entered about 0.3 mile NW of the west entrance point of Castor Cove. There is **anchorage** in Beaver Cove in 15 to 17 fathoms (27 to 31 m), mud. **Beaver Arm** is entered about 0.7 mile NE of Beaver Cove. There is **anchorage** in 8 to 9 fathoms (15 to 16 m) in the middle of this arm.

192 **Northeast Arm** is entered west of Adamson Point, about 1 mile north of Scott Point. **Zephyr Rock**, which dries, lies about 0.2 mile NNW of **Adamson Point**. Good **anchorage** can be found in 9 to 11 fathoms (16 to 20 m) east of Zephyr Rock, or in 12 to 15 fathoms (22 to 27 m) between that rock and the NW shore. The latter anchorage is exposed to SW winds which are occasionally strong. A **submarine pipeline** extends into Northeast Arm about 0.7 mile NE of Zephyr Rock.

193 The **tidal streams** at the head of Chimney Bay are complicated by the large volume of water flowing into and out of Northwest Arm. When the flood stream is setting to the north in the main channel, the tide is rising at Old House Point, but the outgoing stream is still running out of Northwest Arm and through Castor Cove. These streams meet north of Old House Point, forming an eddy, which extends along the west shore to Weymouth Point. Vessels proceeding to and from Beaver Cove are liable to be set towards **Tenedos Rock**.

Chapter 2

Canada Bay
Cape St. John



Canada Bay to White Bay

Chart 4583

1 From **Canada Head** *(50°42'N, 56°07'W)*, the coast, composed of high, precipitous cliffs, trends about 6.5 miles SSW to Duckbill Point. **Cape Goboso Summit**, 950 feet (289 m) in elevation, stands about 2.2 miles SSW of Canada Head.

2 **Cat Cove**, situated about 1.5 miles SW of Cape Goboso Summit, affords fairly good shelter for boats during north and NE winds. **Sugar Loaf**, a **conspicuous** peaked cliff 670 feet (204 m) in elevation, rises almost vertically from the sea about 1 mile SW of Cat Cove.

Chart 4506

3 **Hooping Harbour** is entered between **Duckbill Point** *(50°36'N, 56°12'W)* and **Green Head**, about 0.7 mile NW.

4 A **light** *(254)* is shown at an elevation of 71 feet (22 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on Duckbill Point.

5 Within the entrance, Hooping Harbour divides into **Eastern Arm**, extending about 1 mile north, and **Northern Arm** which extends nearly 2 miles WNW of Green Head. The shores of this harbour are high and cliffy, except at the head of Eastern Arm, where there is a little flat land with a stream flowing through it. All the surrounding hills are densely wooded except for Duckbill Point, which is bare and rocky, and rises to a steep escarpment, which has the appearance of a duck's bill from the east.

6 Depths in Hooping Harbour are considerable and it is clear of dangers, but there are numerous boulders in the mouth of the stream at the head of Eastern Arm. The harbour is used during the summer months by fishermen.

7 **Anchorage** is available in Eastern Arm in 14 to 20 fathoms (26 to 37 m). The holding ground is good but strong breezes outside cause so much swell that it is not recommended. There is good **anchorage** at the head of Northern Arm in about 22 fathoms (40 m), mud, off a stony beach.

Chart 4583

8 From Green Head, the coast, which consists of high steep cliffs rising to elevations of about 800 to 900 feet (244 to 274 m) close within, trends 5 miles SSW to **Eastern Head**.

9 **Little Hooping Harbour** is an open bay about 3 miles NNE of Eastern Head; it affords no shelter from offshore winds, after which a heavy ground swell prevails.

Chart 4506

10 **Fourché Harbour** is entered between **Granite Point** and Eastern Head, about 0.7 mile NE. The harbour is clear of dangers and bordered by high cliffs, which are densely wooded. Granite Point is a dark, sloping, rocky point.

11 A **light** *(255)* is shown at an elevation of 81 feet (25 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on Granite Point *(50°30'N, 56°15'W)*.

12 **Northeast Cove**, 2.3 miles west of Eastern Head, is used by fishermen during the summer. **Northern Arm** is a narrow inlet extending for about 0.8 mile at the head of the harbour. A former whaling and sealing station is situated on the south shore close to the entrance of the arm. Ruins of an L-shaped wharf are located at the former station. A **conspicuous** chimney and tanks are located in the area. There are no inhabitants.

13 The only **anchorage** is a little outside Northern Arm, east of a grassy flat on the north shore in 14 to 20 fathoms (26 to 37 m), mud and stones. This position is sheltered from the sea, which often rolls into the outer part of the harbour, but with westerly gales, violent squalls blow down off the high land. Small craft can anchor in 7 to 8 fathoms (13 to 15 m) in Northeast Cove.

Chart 4822

14 The coast from Granite Point to the north entrance point of Great Harbour Deep, 10.5 miles SW, is composed of high steep cliffs indented by several coves which afford no shelter. A heavy NE swell is frequently experienced on this coast, making landing difficult and at times impossible. A **conspicuous** peaked cliff, 1075 feet (328 m) in elevation, rises over the north side of **Robineau Cove**, 2.2 miles SW of Granite Point.

Chart 4505

15 **Great Harbour Deep (Orange Bay)** *(50°23'N, 56°25'W)* divides about 2 miles within its entrance into **Pigeonnière Arm**, with **Sault Cove** at its head, to the west, and Soufflets Arm to the north.

16 A **light** *(256)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, situated about 0.7 mile NE of the north entrance point of the bay.

17 The plan of Pigeonnière and Soufflets Arms on *Chart 4505* is reported to be unreliable. Mariners should exercise extreme **caution** when navigating in this area.

18 The former settlement of **Great Harbour Deep**, which has seasonal activity, is situated along the shore, at the head of Pigeonnière Arm. **Emeraude Shoal**

GREAT HARBOUR DEEP PUBLIC WHARF AND FISH PLANT (2010)



extends about 0.2 mile west of **Pigeon Point**, the east entrance point to Sault Cove.

19 At **Plate Point**, the west entrance point of Sault Cove, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** 223 feet (68 m) long including mooring dolphins, with depths of 9 to 18 feet (2.7 to 5.5 m) alongside its outer face. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 4 feet (1.2 m). The wharf is no longer maintained by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. There are two sheds on the wharf. There is a small boat landing on the south side of the wharf. The remains of a wreck lie about 60 feet (18 m) north of the Public wharf.

20 Close NW of the Public wharf is a small fish plant and wharf. The wharf has a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) alongside an outer end 49 feet (15 m) long. A small private wharf and a slipway lie between the public wharf and fish plant.

21 **Anchorage** may be obtained about 0.25 mile NNW of the Public wharf in 8 to 10 fathoms (15 to 18 m), mud and sand. Pigeonnière Arm is closed by ice from December to late April or early May.

22 **Soufflets Arm** narrows near its head to a width of 0.1 mile between **Observatory Point** *(50°25'N, 56°31'W)* and a point on the south shore. The navigable channel here is 300 feet (91 m) wide with a least depth of 2¾ fathoms (5 m). The arm opens out into a small basin above this narrow channel. Small vessels may **anchor** in this basin in 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 13 m); local knowledge is required. Larger vessels may **anchor** in 25 fathoms (46 m), ESE of Observatory Point.

Chart 4822

23 From the south entrance point of Great Harbour Deep (Orange Bay) to **Devil Point (Eastern Head)**, about 6 miles SSW, the coast consists of high cliffs and is wooded in places. **Big Cove** is situated 2.6 miles NNE of Devil Point; it is a bight containing a **conspicuous** waterfall.

Chart 4505

24 **Union Cove** is entered between **Eastern Head (Devil Point)**, a rounded projecting headland 195 feet (59 m) in elevation, which is covered with scrub, and **Fish Point**, about 0.5 mile WSW. The shores of this cove are high, wooded and steep-to; it is clear of dangers. There is good sheltered **anchorage** at the head of the cove for small vessels. Union Cove is separated from Little Harbour Deep by a wooded headland rising in slopes to an elevation of over 900 feet (274 m).

25 **Little Harbour Deep** is entered between **Little Harbour Deep Head** *(50°14'N, 56°31'W)*, a bare rocky headland 227 feet (69 m) in elevation, and **Grandfather Head**, about 0.8 mile north.

26 **Grandfather Rock**, 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, lies 0.3 mile east of Grandfather Head. **The Middle Ground**, with a least depth of 4 fathoms (7.3 m), rock, lies in the middle of the entrance 0.5 mile NE of Little Harbour Deep Head. Though open to the SE, Little Harbour Deep affords fair to good **anchorage** in 11 to 14 fathoms (20 to 26 m), about 1.2 miles WNW of Grandfather Head. Little swell is experienced here even during NE gales.

White Bay

Chart 4821

27 **White Bay** is entered between Little Harbour Deep Head and Partridge Point, about 14 miles ESE; the bay extends about 45 miles to the SW. The shores are generally high, rising in steep slopes, and are densely wooded. Several arms and inlets in the shores of the bay afford good shelter and are easy of access. Mariners are **cautioned** that trans-Atlantic **submarine cables** are landed on the east shore about 2 miles from the head of White Bay.

28 **Ice**. — White Bay generally freezes over towards the end of December, and remains so, or is obstructed by field ice and bergs, until April or May. Bergs frequently remain until July.

29 **Weather**. — East winds prevail during summer, and SW and NW winds in autumn. NE gales cause a heavy sea reaching as far as 10 miles from the head. Fog is common with light NE and east winds, but usually lasts only a few hours, though it may continue for 3 days in June and July.

30 **Currents**. — During moderate weather, the current is generally NE-going along the SE shore of White Bay, and SW-going along the NW shore. Ice drifts almost constantly in these directions, but fishermen report that a prevailing strong west wind may reverse the current for a short time.

31 **West Side of White Bay**. — Between Little Harbour Deep Head and **Stump Point**, 5.5 miles SW, the coast consists of cliffs which are generally more bare, and presenting a whiter appearance than those either to the north or south. A rock, with a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft), lies in the entrance to **Pumbley Cove**, about 2 miles SW of Little Harbour Deep Head; elsewhere the coast is fairly steep-to.

Chart 4504

32 **Little Cat Arm** is entered between Stump Point and **White Point**, about 0.5 mile SSW. White Point is low and bare, rising to wooded hills about 0.5 mile SW. The hills NE of the entrance are bare

and rocky, while those SW are thickly wooded. The arm affords **anchorage** in 12 to 16 fathoms (22 to 29 m) near its head, sheltered from the sea, but exposed to violent squalls from the surrounding hills.

33 Between White Point and **Eastern Head** *(50°08'N, 56°37'W)*, about 1 mile SW, the coast is steep-to, cliffy, and backed by wooded hills rising to 1100 feet (335 m) in elevation.

34 **Great Cat Arm** is entered between **Shoal Point**, about 0.3 mile SW of Eastern Head, and **Western Head**, about 1 mile SW. Shoal Point is low and flat with a beach of stones and boulders. Western Head is backed by bare rocky hills rising to an elevation of 900 feet (274 m). The sides of the arm consist of high hills with cliffy faces, generally bare or burnt on the north side, and densely wooded on the south side. There is a shallow flat at the head of the arm.



35 There is good **anchorage** in 12 to 18 fathoms (22 to 33 m), sand and mud, in **Camp Cove**, opposite a high cliffy point on the north side about 3.5 miles west of Shoal Point, but it is subject to violent squalls during strong west winds. A better position where squalls are not so violent is in 15 fathoms (27 m), mud, near the head of the bay.

Chart 4821



36 From Western Head, the coast, which is high, cliffy and wooded, trends about 4 miles SW to a rounded point, which forms the NE point of **Wild Beach**, composed of rounded white stones; a shoal bank extends 0.1 mile off this point. From the SW point of Wild Beach, the low coast trends about 2.5 miles SW to the NE entrance point of **Devil Cove**. This cove affords **anchorage** to vessels during offshore winds, but when these are strong, the squalls are often violent; local knowledge is necessary.

37 **Cobbler Head** *(49°59'N, 56°44'W)*, a round wooded headland rising to 381 m (1,250 ft) about 1.2 miles inland, **conspicuous** on westerly bearings, lies about 1.7 miles south of Devil Cove. At about 1.2 miles south of Cobbler Head are some **conspicuous** patches of bare rock forming the cliff face, and 0.5 mile farther south is the entrance to Little Coney Arm.

Chart 4584



38 **Little Coney Arm** opens out within a narrow entrance to a basin 0.2 mile wide; it appears as a deep notch in the hills. The entrance is obstructed by a bar, through which there is a crooked passage with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m). Small craft can find **anchorage** in the basin in 15 feet (4.6 m); local knowledge is essential. There is temporary **anchorage** in 4 to 7 fathoms (7 to 13 m) outside the bar, but a rock with a depth of 3¾ fathoms (6.8 m) lies nearly midway between the entrance points and close outside the line joining them.


39 **Great Coney Arm** is entered between the south entrance point of Little Coney Arm and **Coney Head** *(49°57'N, 56°43'W)*, 1 mile to the east. This arm affords **anchorage** in 20 to 22 fathoms (37 to 40 m), sheltered except from heavy swell caused by NE winds making it untenable. Coney Head is cliffy, covered with stunted trees, and **conspicuous** on southerly bearings.



40 **Dossenger Cove** on the west shore of White Bay is entered between the SE extremity of Coney Head and **Big Cove Head**, about 0.2 mile south. **Dossenger Rock**, with a depth of 5¾ fathoms (10.5 m), is steep-to and lies 1.2 miles east of Big Cove Head. The sea breaks on this rock in bad weather, and in calm weather, at spring tides; it is usually marked by a slight tide rip.

41 From Big Cove Head to the north entrance point of Frenchman's Cove, nearly 3 miles to the south, the coast is wooded and steep-to, rising to over 700 feet (213 m) close inland.

Chart 4540


42 **Frenchman's Cove**, though open to the east, affords good **anchorage** in 12 to 15 fathoms (22 to 27 m), mud, near its head; the sea never reaches home to this anchorage. **Camp Cove** on the south shore affords no shelter.

43 **Frenchman's Head** *(49°53'N, 56°43'W)*, near the south entrance point of the cove, is composed of a high rock with a bare cliffy face fronted by low rocks and ledges. The headland is steep-to; about 0.3 mile inland the land rises to an elevation of 610 feet (186 m).

44 **Godfather Point** lies 1.2 miles SSW of Frenchman's Head. **Godfather Cove**, entered between Godfather Point and **Eastern Head**, about 0.3 mile SW, is not suitable for anchorage.


45 A **light** *(258)* is shown at an elevation of 66 feet (20 m) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the south end of Eastern Head.

46 **Jackson's Arm** is entered between Eastern Head and **Western Head**, about 0.3 mile to the south; the shores of the arm are thickly wooded. **Wicks Cove** and **Schooner Cove** are situated close within the entrance on the north shore.

JACKSON'S ARM (SCHOONER COVE) (2020)



JACKSON'S ARM (THE BOTTOM) (2020)



47 The settlement of **Jackson's Arm**, population 323 in 2011, is situated on the shores of these coves. A **conspicuous** white church and spire are situated about 0.1 mile north of **Ford Point**, the east entrance point to Schooner Cove. The settlement has a medical clinic.

48 A **wharf**, 49 feet (15 m) long at the outer face with depths of 9 to 13 feet (2.7 to 4.1 m) alongside, is situated on the east side of Schooner Cove.

49 A **wharf** 95 feet (29 m) long with a depth of 11 feet (3.5 m) alongside is located on the west shore of Schooner Cove. Fresh water is available. Depths of 10 feet (3 m) exist about 197 feet (60 m) ENE of the wharf. A stone breakwater extends about 164 feet (50 m) south from the outer end of the wharf.

50 Inside the second narrows, there is a basin known as **The Bottom**. At the head of The Bottom, there is a Public **wharf** 120 feet (37 m) long at the face, with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside. Two fish plants stand near this wharf.

51 There is **anchorage** off either Wicks or Schooner Cove, the latter being preferable; but a good deal of sea reaches here, and if remaining, the **anchorage** off **Clay Cove** in 11 to 12 fathoms (20 to 22 m), mud, is preferable. There is **anchorage** in The Bottom in 11 to 12 fathoms (20 to 22 m), mud, but the squalls are very violent during strong offshore winds both here and off Clay Cove.

Chart 4584

52 From Western Head to the south entrance point of **Jockeys Cove**, about 2.7 miles SSW, the coast is high and wooded. **Virgin Point** lies about 0.5 mile SSE of Western Head. **Virgin Rocks**, which dry 2 feet (0.6 m), lie 0.1 mile south of the point. **Sops Arm**, on the west side of White Bay, is entered between the south entrance point of Jockeys Cove and **Spear Point** *(49°44'N, 56°45'W)*, 4.8 miles south.

Chart 4541

53 Spear Point, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, projects from the cliffs behind it. It is formed of dark limestone shale and bordered by low rocky ledges. The shores of the Sops Arm are densely wooded. **Main Brook** flows into the NW part of the arm through a delta fronted by a gravel flat and some large boulders.

54 **White Point** *(49°45'N, 56°48'W)*, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, is situated nearly 1.5 miles WNW of Spear Point; the land 0.4 mile within rises to an elevation of 400 feet (122 m).

55 A **light** *(261)* is shown at an elevation of 55 feet (16.8 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on White Point.

56 **Natlins Cove** is entered between an islet about 1.1 miles west of White Point and **Spruce Point**, nearly 0.5 mile WNW. This cove affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 11 to 13 fathoms (20 to 24 m) in its SE part.

57 **Sops Island** lies in the entrance with **Open Head**, a remarkable black cliff 90 feet (27 m) in elevation, its NE extremity. Sops Island divides the entrance into two channels. **South Channel**, the main channel, is deep and clear of dangers. **North Channel**, between the NW side of Sops Island and the mainland and containing some dangers, is navigable but narrow and tortuous.

58 The SE side of Sops Island rises steeply in bare rocky slopes and gullies to an elevation of 700 feet (213 m), about 0.7 mile NNE of the SE extremity of the island. **Sops Hill**, 640 feet (195 m) in elevation, stands nearly 0.5 mile NE of this summit. The NW and west sides of the island are of less elevation and the east side is formed of low cliffs fronted by ledges of rock, and is steep-to. The south coast of Sops Island is steep-to. The NW coast is indented by bays and coves; it is fairly steep-to and generally clear of dangers.

59 **Shell Bird Island**, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation and covered with trees, lies 0.1 mile off the west side of Sops Island, 0.4 mile north of its SW extremity; it is connected with the coast by a rocky bank.

60 **Georges Island**, 135 feet (41 m) in elevation, is situated in the bight between the SW part of Sops Island and the mainland. **Western Tickle**, navigable only by small craft, separates the west side of this island from the mainland and is obstructed by a bar at its north end.

61 **Steering Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, is an islet connected by a shoal bank with the west entrance point of a narrow bight in the NE part of Georges Island.

62 **Sops Cove** is situated on the south side of a small peninsula, with a low flat isthmus, about 0.7 mile SW of Open Head. The peninsula rises to a wooded hill, 140 feet (43 m) in elevation, **conspicuous** on SW bearings. **Deep Cove**, situated 1.7 miles SW of Sops Cove, is not recommended for anchorage.

63 The settlement of **Sop's Arm**, population 197 in 2011, is situated on the west shore of Western Tickle. It is a lumbering community with a medical clinic. Sop's Arm is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

64 At Sop's Arm, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 120 feet (37 m) to a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) alongside an outer face 65 feet (20 m) long. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 3 feet (0.9 m). A shoal dangerous to navigation is situated about 820 feet (250 m) SW of the Public wharf; **caution** is advised.

65 **Baileys Cove** is entered between Spruce Point and **Pigeon Islands**, 0.9 mile WSW. The Pigeon Islands, 14 feet (4.3 m) in elevation, are wooded. The cove is fairly steep-to on its east side and on its west side south of **Mohawk Point**, about 0.3 mile SSE of the Pigeon Islands.

66 **Giles Cove** lies at the head of Sops Arm in the NW corner, and **Burnt Head Cove** in the SW corner. **Corner Hill**, a prominent hill 644 feet (196 m) in elevation, stands nearly 0.2 mile SW of the head of Burnt Head Cove.

67 There is good **anchorage** north of Steering Rock in 7 to 11 fathoms (13 to 20 m), mud. This anchorage has easy access and affords the best shelter in Sops Arm. Larger vessels can **anchor** NE of Steering Rock. Good **anchorage** may also be obtained in 9 to 13 fathoms (17 to 24 m), either NE or south of the 3½-fathom (6.4 m) rock off Mohawk Point in Baileys Cove. Giles Cove affords

SOP'S ARM PUBLIC WHARF (WESTERN TICKLE) (2020)



fair though limited anchorage for small vessels; larger vessels can **anchor** off this cove in 15 fathoms (27 m).

68 A **submarine cable** is laid from the east entrance point of **Deadmans Cove** across Sops Arm to a position about 1.2 miles WSW of Spruce Point.

69 The **tidal streams** are weak in South Channel, but their rate through **The Tickle** is at times appreciable. Off Deep Cove and at the anchorage north of Georges Island, the stream has been observed to remain east-going for days at a time.

Chart 4584

70 **Saltwater Cove** lies on the west shore about 2 miles south of Spear Point. This cove affords **anchorage** during west winds, but a sea is caused by strong NE winds. There is a narrow opening through the beach at the head of the cove into a large lagoon.

71 From Saltwater Cove the coast is straight and cliffy in places, steep-to, and bordered by rocks, and trends 8.2 miles SSW to **Clift Point**. **Browns Cove**, on the west shore about 4 miles south of Saltwater Cove, is backed by a grassy flat on which stand several houses.

Chart 4821

72 **East Side of White Bay**. — **Partridge Point** *(50°09'N, 56°08'W)*, situated 14 miles ESE of Little Harbour Deep Head, is the extremity of a low rocky projection rising to sloping hills. It is steep-to, but when east winds prevail, there is often a strong indraught towards the coast. An open cove with cliffy shores lies close SE of Partridge Point.

73 A **light** *(257)* is shown at an elevation of 45.7 m (150 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located 0.6 mile ESE of Partridge Point.

74 Close SW of Partridge Point, there are some small bights in the rocks where landing can be effected during east winds. **Hard Bay**, situated about 1.5 miles SW of Partridge Point, is a small bight bordered by cliffs.

75 From Hard Bay to **Wild Cove**, about 10.5 miles SW, the coast is rocky and backed by steep wooded hills. Wild Cove is a longliner port providing good shelter from all winds except those from north to NW. **Anchorage** with good holding ground, mostly sand, in 46 m (151 ft), is reported to lie in the centre of the cove. A rocky shoal which breaks extends from the south shore of the cove near the head of the harbour. The settlement of **Wild Cove** had a population of 66 in 2011.

76 From the north shore, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 87 m (285 ft). The seaward side of the outer section, 40 m (131 ft) long, is protected by large stones, forming a breakwater. The leeward side of the outer section has a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside. Depths of less than 4 m (13 ft) exist about 20 m (66 ft) north and NE of the outer end of the wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection is available. A boat ramp and slipway are located at the settlement.

WILD COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



SEAL COVE (2020)



77 **Lobster Harbour**, a small basin much frequented by fishermen, is entered close SW of Wild Cove; local knowledge is necessary.

78 **Pound Rocks**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lie close SW of **Pound Head** *(49°57'N, 56°23'W)*, 3.2 miles SW of Lobster Harbour.

79 **Seal Cove**, which is backed by steep wooded hills, is entered about 0.5 mile SSE of Pound Head. At the head of the cove, there is a sandy beach strewn with boulders and the settlement of **Seal Cove**, with a population of 304 in 2011. There is a church with a spire and the settlement is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

80 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 59 m (194 ft) long from the south entrance

point of the cove. It has an outer section 22 m (72 ft) long. The east side of the outer section has depths of 3.6 to 4.1 m (12 to 13 ft) alongside. The west side of the outer section has depths of 3.1 to 3.7 m (10 to 12 ft) alongside. A **light** *(263)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the Public wharf. Fresh water is available. A boat ramp is located at the head of the cove.

81 Seal Cove is clear of dangers except for a shallow rocky flat extending about 0.1 mile from the beach at its head. There is good **anchorage** with winds from north, through east, to south; the best berth is off the north shore in 20 m (66 ft).

82 **Southern Arm** is entered close south of Seal Cove. **Cheese Hill**, 72 m (236 ft) in elevation, conical, wooded and **conspicuous**, stands on the SW side of the arm about 1.7 miles SE of **Flat Point**, the SW entrance point of the arm. Abreast of Cheese Hill, the arm narrows to a width of 0.12 mile, and is almost completely blocked by a bar of stones and boulders. The shores of the arm are high and thickly wooded, but on the east shore just north of the bar, there is a small area of lower land. The outer part of Southern Arm forms an excellent harbour free from dangers, with good sheltered **anchorage**.

83 **Middle Arm** is entered about 2.2 miles SW of Flat Point. The shores of this arm are high and wooded. Close within the entrance, the arm is crossed by a bar of rocks and boulders. There is a crooked, narrow channel through the bar with a least depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) for small vessels; local knowledge is required. A bare rocky islet, 1.8 m (6 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.35 mile SE of **Fish Point** *(49°54'N, 56°26'W)*, the west entrance point.

Chart 4584

84 **Middle Arm Rock**, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, is situated 0.1 mile offshore about 1 mile WSW of Fish Point. **Pigeon Island**, 150 feet (46 m) in elevation, lies with its NE extremity about 2.5 miles SW of Middle Arm Rock. Pigeon Island is covered in places with coarse grass; a 9-foot (2.7 m) shoal lies 0.2 mile NNE of the NE extremity of the island.

85 **Little Pigeon Island**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, is situated about 0.6 mile SW of Pigeon Island. **Steering Rock**, 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation, is situated nearly midway between Pigeon and Little Pigeon Islands.

86 **Tom Cod Point** is situated 0.7 mile SW of Little Pigeon Island. **Hauling Point** *(49°50'N, 56°34'W)*, situated about 0.4 mile farther SW, rises to an elevation of 141 feet (43 m) close within.

87 **Western Arm (Hauling Arm)** is entered between Hauling Point and **Wild Cove Point**, about 0.7 mile SSW. There is good **anchorage** in 7 to 14 fathoms (13 to 26 m) near the head of the arm. **Wild Cove** lies to the south close within the entrance and affords **anchorage** for small vessels but it is open to the north.

88 **Bear Cove** lies to the north and is entered between **White Point**, about 0.3 mile SE of Hauling Point and **conspicuous** from seaward, and **Shoal Point**, a farther 0.25 mile SE. There is good **anchorage** for small

WESTPORT PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



vessels in 9 fathoms (16 m), sand, about 0.3 mile north of Shoal Point. **Bear Cove Islet**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, lies 0.1 mile east of White Point.

89 **Pound Cove** and **Wiseman's Cove**, on the east shore of White Bay, are separated by a low point situated nearly 3 miles SW of Wild Cove Point. Pound Cove affords some shelter for boats within above-water and drying rocks, but Wiseman's Cove is quite open.

90 **Westport Cove** lies close south of the south entrance point of Wiseman's Cove.



91 A **light** *(260)* is shown at an elevation of 33 feet (10.1 m) from a white tower on the north side of Westport Cove.

92 The settlement of **Westport**, population 220 in 2011, stands on the shores of the cove. A church is **conspicuous** from inside the cove. Westport is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.



93 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 135 feet (41 m) from the north shore of Westport Cove to an outer end 59 feet (18 m) long. The west face and outer end of this wharf is encased with stone. The east face, 115 feet (35 m) long, has depths of 7 to 10 feet (2 to 3 m) alongside its southern 66-foot (20-m) length. Fresh water is available. This wharf has a concrete deck. A **light** *(260.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone previously described alongside the L-shaped Public wharf.



94 **Gull Rocks**, two small rocks, 29 feet (8.8 m) high and steep-to, lie off the south side of Westport Cove. There is **anchorage** in 11 fathoms (20 m) off the cove, but it is open to the north and west, and the sea rolls in with strong NE winds. *Chart 4540*

95 **Purbeck's Cove** is entered between **Eastern Head**, rising to an elevation of 240 feet (73 m) and situated about 1.8 miles south of Gull Rocks, and **Shale Point**, about 0.5 mile to the west. Shale Point is a detached block of shale, with a few small trees, standing out from the cliff and shows white when the sun shines on it.



96 Purbeck's Cove affords the best **anchorage** on the east side of White Bay south of Hauling Point. There is anchorage anywhere with the best berth in 13 fathoms (24 m) about 0.3 mile south of Eastern Head. Numerous fishing stages and houses are scattered along the head of the cove, which is fronted by a sand and gravel beach.

Chart 4584

97 **Granby Island** *(49°44'N, 56°41'W)*, 298 feet (91 m) in elevation, lies 1 mile off the east shore with its NE extremity about 1.5 miles west of Shale Point. Its north side is cliffy and wooded and there is an open field along its west side. Towards the SW end, a gully separates the summits, which from the east give it the appearance of two islands.



98 **Gull Rock**, a grass-covered islet, 94 feet (29 m) in elevation and steep-to on its NW side, lies 0.2 mile off the NW side of Granby Island. A chain of detached rocks extends about 0.5 mile south from the middle of the SE side, terminating in a rock with a depth of ¼ fathom (0.5 m), steep-to on its east side, and usually marked by a **tide rip**. Between this rock and the mainland, there is a deep channel about 0.6 mile wide; the **tidal streams** attain some strength in this channel.



99 Temporary **anchorage** can be found in 15 to 18 fathoms (27 to 33 m), between the above mentioned chain of rocks and the SW end of the island, but the bottom is rocky.



100 **Pumbly Cove** and **Clay Cove** are situated on the east shore of the bay 1 and 1.5 miles SW of Purbeck's Cove. **Anchorage** can be obtained in 15 to 20 fathoms (27 to 37 m) off either cove.

101 **Little Pumbly Cove** lies about 1.3 miles SW of Clay Cove. From Little Pumbly Cove the coast is generally cliffy and steep-to and trends 9.2 miles SSW to The Beaches.

Chart 4542



102 **Head of White Bay**. — At **The Beaches**, an L-shaped Public **wharf**, in ruins in 2010, extends 92 feet (28 m) from the shore to an outer end 33-foot (10 m) long.

103 **Hampden Bay** lies at the head of White Bay. **Millers Island**, 187 feet (57 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of the bay. It is of limestone formation, covered with scrub and is rock peaked. **Doone Island**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, appears like a small rock, and is situated nearly 0.1 mile east of the south end of Millers Island.

104 The settlement of **Hampden**, population of 457 in 2011, is situated on the shores south of Millers Island. There is a medical clinic.



105 At the settlement there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 225 feet (69 m) long with a depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) alongside a 61-foot (19 m) wide outer face. An outfall pipe, surmounted by rocks, is located close east of the L-shaped wharf.



106 Another wharf, the outer end of which is foul, is situated 0.3 mile WSW of the Public wharf. Ruins of a previous T-shaped wharf which nearly dry extend about 82 feet (25 m) off its outer end; **caution** is advised.

HAMPDEN PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



107 There is secure **anchorage** SW of Clift Point in about 30 fathoms (55 m). **West Anchorage**, in 15 to 20 fathoms (27 to 37 m), is situated between the south end of Millers Island and the west shore. **East Anchorage**, in 7 to 15 fathoms (13 to 27 m), is situated off a small bend in the east shore east of the north end of Millers Island. **South Anchorage** affords indifferent anchorage in 15 to 20 fathoms (27 to 37 m), off the south shore close to the Public wharf.

White Bay to Cape St. John

Chart 4822

108 **Horse Islands** *(50°12'N, 55°43'W)* are two islands 1.2 miles apart, situated with the west end of the west island about 10 miles ENE of Partridge Point. The west island, 152 m (499 ft) in elevation, presents a smooth conical summit on northerly and easterly bearings. The east island appears flatter than the west island and has a broken summit, 168 m (551 ft) in elevation, near the middle. A **tower** with an elevation of 97 m (318 ft) is located near the east end of the eastern island.

109 Shoals with depths of less than 5 m (16 ft) are charted within 1 mile of the shore of the east island; **caution** is advised. There are two coves on the south side of the east Horse Island. Small vessels can **anchor** in the west cove, but, although it is clear of dangers, there is very little room, and it is open to the SW.

110 A **light** *(257.5)* is shown at an elevation of 21.3 m (70 ft) from a skeleton tower having white daymarks facing west, south and east located on the SE part of the east island.

111 **Cape Crapaud**, steep-to with patches of white marble on its south side, is located about 3 miles ESE of Partridge Point. A bay is entered between Cape Crapaud and **Pigeon Island**, about 1.7 miles SSE, the shores of which are steep-to except off a cascade close west of **Paradise Point**, which is high and **conspicuous**. At about 0.12 mile east of Paradise Point, a rock lies about 46 m (151 ft) offshore.

112 **Fleur de Lys Harbour** is entered on the NW side of the above-mentioned bay; although small, it affords good **anchorage** in 9 m (30 ft), stiff mud, in the middle of the harbour. Temporary anchorage may be obtained in good weather in 22 m (72 ft), coral, about 0.25 mile east of the NE entrance point of the harbour. The entrance channel is narrow and marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** KF2, KF4 *(257.31, 257.41)* and KF1, KF3 *(257.3, 257.4)*. There is a least depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) near mid-channel, north of two small islets located about 0.4 mile within the entrance.

113 There is never any sea at the anchorage, but north and NW winds, which are the strongest, blow in violent squalls. After strong winds from between north and SE, the harbour entrance appears as breakers and a

heavy swell is felt 0.3 mile within the harbour. This disturbance has also followed a northerly gale, at a day's interval, the sea then rose in 1 hour after the wind had completely fallen.

114 **Fleur de Lys Hill**, 250 m (820 ft) in elevation, with three remarkable hummocks resembling the top of a fleur de lys, is situated about 2.2 miles west of the entrance to this harbour.

115 A **light** *(257.2)* is shown at an elevation of 4 m (13 ft) from a mast situated near the north entrance point to the harbour.

116 The settlement of **Fleur de Lys**, population 265 in 2011, stands on the shores of the harbour; it is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

117 At the settlement, a Public **wharf** extends 36 m (118 ft) to a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside an outer end 8 m (26 ft) long. There are depths of 1.5 to 5.3 m (5 to 17 ft) alongside both sides of the wharf. A fish plant is located alongside the wharf. Fresh water is available. A floating wharf is moored on the north shore of the harbour.

118 A pier and adjoining **wharf** are situated close south of the Public wharf. The pier extends 63 m (207 ft) to a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) alongside a 7.6 m (25 ft) wide outer end. A least depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) exists along both sides of the pier. A 64-m (210-ft) long **wharf** extends south from the inner end of the pier. It has a depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) alongside. A large building is located adjacent to the previous wharf. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection and showers are available.

119 A shoal with a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) is located 32 m (105 ft) ENE of the outer end of the pier. Another shoal with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** KF5 *(257.42)* is located about 152 m (499 ft) SSE of the outer end of the pier; **caution** is advised.

120 From Paradise Point, the rugged indented coast trends about 2 miles south to **Green Point**.

FLEUR DE LYS (2020)



COACHMAN'S COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



Chart 4521

121 **Baie Verte** is entered between Green Point and **Point Rousse**, 3 miles SE. **The Sisters** are two rocky shoals 0.7 mile apart lying in the entrance to Baie Verte. The SE rock, 4 feet (1.2 m) in elevation, lies 1.2 miles NNW of Point Rousse and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** KV4 *(269.2)*. The NW shoal has a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) and is marked by port hand light **buoy** KC1 *(267.9)*. In rough weather, the sea breaks on these shoals.

122 **Tin Pot Islands** are two groups of small islands lying about 1.4 miles south of Green Point; the highest islet is 57 feet (17 m) in elevation. **French Island** *(50°03'N, 56°06'W)*, 30 feet (9.1 m) in elevation, situated 0.4 mile west of the Tin Pot Islands, forms the south entrance point of Coachman's Harbour.

123 A **light** *(268)* is shown at an elevation of 39 feet (11.9 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white vertical stripe, situated near the north end of French Island.

124 **Coachman's Harbour**, at the NW side of Baie Verte, is entered between Green Point and French Island. Port hand light **buoy** KC3 *(268.1)* is moored 0.6 mile WSW of the NE tip of French Island.

125 The settlement of **Coachman's Cove**, population 92 in 2011, is situated at the head of Coachman's Harbour. Small vessels can **anchor** in **South Cove** in 5 fathoms (9 m) or less, sand.

126 From the south shore of South Cove, a Public **wharf** extends 167 feet (51 m) from the shore to a depth of 15 feet (4.7 m) alongside a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end. A **light** *(268.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A rocky shoal is located close off the west side of the Public wharf.

127 A 171-foot (52 m) long wharf, which dries, extends in a SW direction from the Public wharf. With SE winds, a heavy undertow is reported alongside the Public wharf.

128 128 **Grassy Island**, 39 feet (12 m) in elevation, is situated in mid-channel, 2.7 miles SSW of French Island. **Duck Island**, 98 feet (30 m) in elevation, lies about 0.9 mile SW of Grassy Island. **Duck Island Shoal**, with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), lies about 0.1 mile east of Duck Island.

129 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory at Baie Verte. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot shall report via any coastal radio station their ETA 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station.

130 The pilot boarding station from May 31 to December 14 lies 0.6 mile NNW of Point Rousse *(50°02'48"N, 56°01'54"W)* and the message address is Pilots, Bay of Exploits. From about December 15 to May 30, the pilot boarding station is off St. John's in position *47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W* and the message address is Pilots, St. John's.

131 The master of a ship bound for Baie Verte must report to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, their ETA, 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station at Baie Verte or to Pilots, St. John's, 24 hours before arrival if the pilot is boarding off St. John's. Reports may be passed to any coastal radio station and Universal Time must be used. The ETA must be confirmed or corrected 6 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station.

132 The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move within the pilotage area must report using local time, to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, or Pilots, St. John's, 12 hours before the ETD.

133 The pilot boat at St. John's guards channels 16 and 11 (156.8 and 156.55 MHz) and at the Bay of Exploits channel 16.

134 **Upper Duck Island Cove** is situated about 0.6 mile SW of Duck Island. The charted wharf, warehouse and tank, located about 0.7 mile SW of Duck Island, have been reported removed.

135 There is temporary **anchorage** close ESE of **Schooner Cove** in good weather; however, the holding ground is poor and the water deep. Good **anchorage** may be obtained in 22 fathoms (40 m), about 0.4 mile SE of **Sisters Point**, which is situated about 2.5 miles SSW of Duck Island. **Anchorage** may also be obtained in 13 fathoms (24 m), mud, off **Marble Cove**, about 0.8 mile north of Duck Island; the holding ground is good.

136 The town of **Baie Verte**, population 1370 in 2011, is situated near the head of the bay on the west shore. The town has a hospital and dental services are available.

137 A small boat marina is situated close SW of **Sandy Point**. The facility consists of stone and wooden breakwaters with an entrance width of 57 feet (17.4 m) and a depth of about 3 feet (0.8 m). Wharves with a combined length of 574 feet (175 m) with depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.5 to 1 m) alongside lie inside the breakwaters. A boat launching ramp is located at the facility. Fresh water is available.

138 A **conspicuous** green water tank, 275 feet (84 m) in elevation, is situated on rising ground behind the town. A **conspicuous tower**, elevation 850 feet (259 m) and marked by red **lights**, is situated about 1.6 miles WSW of Sandy Point. Baie Verte is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

139 **Ice**. — Baie Verte freezes solidly between the middle of December and early in January; the ice normally breaks up in May, but it has been known to thaw out in the middle of April and to remain fast afterwards until mid June.

140 There is good **anchorage**, quite landlocked, near the head of Baie Verte in 9 to 12 fathoms (17 to 22 m), mud; the holding ground is good.

BAIE VERTE MARINA (2010)



MING'S BIGHT (2020)



Chart 4821

141 **Ming's Bight** is entered between **Grappling Point**, about 6.3 miles SE of Paradise Point, and Point Rousse, 1.5 miles WNW. The shores of Ming's Bight are backed by high, wooded bluffs.

142 **Ming's Islands** are three rocky islets, red in colour and steep-to, lying close together about 0.5 mile east of the west entrance point of Ming's Bight. The north islet with an elevation of 18 m (59 ft) is the highest.

143 The settlement of **Ming's Bight**, with a population of 333 in 2011, stands at the head of the bay, and is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. **Anchorage** may be obtained near the head of Ming's Bight, in 31 m (102 ft), about 0.25 mile from the head and 0.12 mile from the west shore; local knowledge is necessary. A shoal with a depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) is located about 1.5 mile NE of the Public wharf.

144 On the south shore of Ming's Bight, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 40 m (131 ft) from the shore to depths of 2.3 to 2.8 m (8 to 9 ft) alongside a 15 m (49 ft) long outer end. A hoist is located on the wharf. Electricity is available. A **light** *(267.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

145 **Cape Brulé** *(49°59'N, 55°51'W)*, situated about 5.4 miles SE of Grappling Point, rises to **Gros Morne**, 176 m (577 ft) in elevation, about 0.3 mile to the west.

146 A **light** *(264)* is shown at an elevation of 30 m (98 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe situated on Cape Brulé.

147 **Pacquet Harbour** is entered between Cape Brulé and **Pelée Point**, about 0.3 mile NW. Pelée Point has four rocky islets within 0.15 mile to the east of it, and a shoal, with a depth of 6.9 m (23 ft), lies about 0.2 mile SE of the point.

148 Pacquet Harbour divides into two arms, **Southwest Arm (Paris Bay)** and **Northwest Arm**, which are separated by a low, narrow, rocky point of land that is somewhat red in colour.

149 Small vessels can **anchor** in 9 m (30 ft) in the upper part of Southwest Arm (Paris Bay); northerly and westerly winds cause violent squalls. There is **anchorage** near the head of Northwest Arm, in 15 to 18 m (49 to 59 ft); the holding ground is fair to good.

150 The settlement of **Pacquet**, population 184 in 2011, is situated at the head of Northwest Arm. Fresh water and electricity are available. A **conspicuous** white church with 2 spires is situated on the north shore of the arm. **Woodstock**, population 199 in 2011, lies at the head of Southwest Arm (Paris Bay).

151 **Confusion Bay** is entered between **Cape Cagnet**, 3.1 miles ESE of Cape Brulé, and **Brent Cove Head** *(49°58'N, 55°42'W)*, steep and dull in colour, nearly 3 miles

PACQUET HARBOUR APPROACH (2020)



PACQUET (2020)



ENE. Cape Cagnet is white, and some low rocks extend a short distance NE of it.

152 **Grand Cove** lies in the SW part of Confusion Bay. Its shores are inaccessible, and it affords no shelter from onshore winds.

153 **Brent's Cove** and **Round Harbour**, with settlements at their heads, in the SE side of Confusion Bay, are separated by a white point which rises to a high, steep, round hill. Brent's Cove is shallow, with a mostly sand bottom. Round Harbour is small, but provides good shelter for small craft.

154 The settlement of **Harbour Round** is situated on the shores of Round Harbour. Near the head of the harbour there is **anchorage** for small craft in 7 to 9 m (23 to 30 ft).

HARBOUR ROUND (2020)



BRENT'S COVE (2020)



155 **Crocodile Shoal**, dangerous to navigation and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** KE2 *(265.1)*, is located close ENE of the Public wharf.

156 Near the head of the harbour, a T-shaped Public **wharf** has depths of 3.2 to 4 m (10 to 13 ft) alongside the east and west sides respectively of the north face of its outer end, 52 m (171 ft) long; fresh water and waste oil collection is available. A boat ramp is situated adjacent to the wharf.

157 The settlement of **Brent's Cove**, with a population of 181 in 2011, is located on the east side of Confusion Bay, about 0.7 mile NE of the settlement of Harbour Round.

158 At Brent's Cove, there is a stone breakwater. Close south of the breakwater there is a Public **wharf** 44 m (144 ft) long with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end; fresh water is available. Depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) are reported to lie in the approach to this wharf; **caution** is advised. It is reported that silting is very prevalent in this harbour.

Chart 4522

159 **Hill Graplin Head**, 2.2 miles ENE of Brent Cove Head, is a bold headland rising to an elevation of 427 feet (130 m). **Sleepy Point** *(49°58'N, 55°37'W)*, the NE entrance point of La Scie Harbour, rugged and red in colour, is located 1.7 miles east of Hill Graplin Head. A **tower** marked with red **lights** is situated on the highest point of land to the SE of Sleepy Point.

160 A shoal, with a charted depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) near its outer end and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** KL *(266.1)*, extends about 200 feet (61 m) NNW of Sleepy Point.

161 **La Scie Harbour**, a fishing port, is entered between Sleepy Point and the coast about 0.5 mile SW; it is easy of access but with northerly winds it is exposed to a heavy sea. The settlement of **LaScie**, population 899 in 2011, stands on the shores of the harbour, which are surrounded by wooded hills. A medical clinic is located in the settlement. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available. Gasoline, diesel fuel and supplies in limited quantities are available in the town. A church with a dome is situated on the east side of the harbour. Two **conspicuous** oil tanks are located close west of the fish plant. LaScie is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

162 On the west shore of the harbour, close north of the L-shaped Public **wharf**,

LA SCIE HARBOUR (2020)



there is a stone breakwater extending 328 feet (100 m) from the shore. A **light** *(267)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. **Caution** is advised as the stone breakwater extends about midway into the harbour. The outer end of the breakwater lies about 300 feet (91 m) NNW of the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf.



163 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 138 feet (42 m) from the shore and has an outer end 233 feet (71 m) long. There is a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside the 98-foot (30 m) SE section of the seaward face of the outer end. The 135-foot (41 m) NW section of the seaward face of the outer end has a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m). A building stands on the wharf.



164 A **wharf** and a fish plant are situated close south of the Public wharf; the face of this wharf is 324 feet (99 m) long with a least depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) alongside. Fresh water is available at the fish plant. A T-shaped floating wharf and boat ramp are located close SE of the fish plant wharf.



165 A small Public jetty 52 feet (16 m) long with a depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end lies between the fish plant wharf and the L-shaped Public wharf.



166 An L-shaped **breakwater-wharf**, extending 121 feet (37 m) from the shore to a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside a 69-foot (21 m) long outer section, is located 0.1 mile north of the L-shaped Public wharf. A 230 feet (70 m) long stone breakwater has been constructed about 164 feet (50 m) west of the L-shaped breakwater-wharf. A **light** *(267.3)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. Another wharf 203 feet (62 m) long with depths of 8 to 10 feet (2.4 to 3 m) alongside extends SE from the eastern section of the breakwater-wharf. A slipway and boat ramp, protected by a small stone breakwater, is located adjacent to the NW side of the breakwater-wharf.

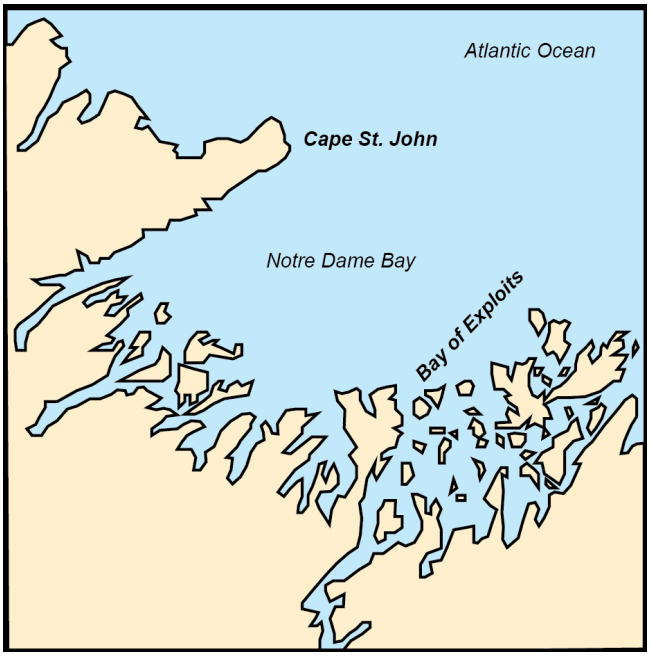


167 Near the head of the harbour, on the west side, there is a **marine service centre** with a 70-tonne travelift, storage area and a large blue repair building. The haulout is 19 feet (5.8 m) wide with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) at its head. An outfall pipe, surmounted by rock, extends 750 feet (228 m) from the south end of the harbour. Starboard hand light **buoy** KL4 *(267.1)* is moored close north of the marine service centre.

168 From Sleepy Point, the coast, which is moderately high, steep, and somewhat red in colour, trends about 4.2 miles NE to North Bill, Cape St. John.

Chapter 3

Cape St. John
Bay of Exploits



Cape St. John to Green Bay

Chart 4821

1 **Notre Dame Bay** lies between the South Bill of Cape St. John and Cape Freels *(49°15'N, 53°27'W)*, about 87 miles SE. This large bay contains many islands, and its shores are deeply indented by numerous inlets, many of which are not safe to navigate without local knowledge.

2 **Caution**. — The inshore areas of Notre Dame Bay are very active with **aquaculture** facilities. Marine farms and vessel traffic associated with the aquaculture industry may be encountered in many of these sheltered areas. Vessels transiting these inshore areas should exercise **caution**.

3 **Gull Island** lies 5.2 miles east of **North Bill**, **Cape St. John**. It is steep-to except on its north side, a short distance off which lie two rocks. A small indentation on the south side, at the mouth of a valley between two hills, affords the best landing. Breakers have been reported within 0.4 mile WNW of the island, and the sea breaks in heavy weather on a shoal bank with a least depth of 14.9 m (49 ft) situated 6 miles NNE of Gull Island.

4 A **light** *(326)* is shown at an elevation of 160 m (525 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located on the summit of Gull Island *(50°00'N, 55°22'W)*.

5 From North Bill the coast trends about 2.5 miles SSE to **South Bill**, forming two bights separated by **Middle Bill**. Both North and Middle Bill terminate in remarkable peaked rocks. South Bill of Cape St. John rises in steep cliffs to an elevation of 74 m (243 ft). The currents near Cape St. John are very strong and generally set to the south.

6 **Manful Head** lies 1.5 miles south of South Bill. A rock at a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) lies 0.1 mile east of Manful Head.

7 **Bishop** (**Bishop's) Rock**, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, bare and steep-to except for a ledge of rocks extending a short distance west of it, lies 1.5 miles ESE of Manful Head. **Shoal Rock**, with a depth of 7.9 m (26 ft), lies 0.7 mile west of Bishop Rock.

ROUND HARBOUR (2020)



8 **Monks Ground**, a ledge with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), extends 0.1 mile offshore from a position about 4.3 miles SW of Manful Head. **Mother Howe Bank**, with a least depth of 46 m (151 ft), and **Cooper Ledge**, with a least depth of 26 m (85 ft), lie off this part of the coast, east and south of Shoe Cove.

9 **Shoe Cove**, a narrow inlet about 30 m (98 ft) wide, is entered between Monks Ground and a point about 0.6 mile east. Several landslips mark the hills around the cove and are **conspicuous** on northerly bearings. There is **anchorage** outside of Shoe Cove in 20 to 26 m (66 to 85 ft). A moderate gale from between NE and NW has been ridden out comfortably at this anchorage.

10 **Shoe Cove Rock**, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft), lies 0.5 mile SW of the east entrance point of Shoe Cove. **Caplin Cove Rock**, with a depth of 13 m (43 ft), is situated 0.7 mile SW of the same point. **Tilley Ledge**, with a depth of 11.9 m (39 ft), lies 0.6 mile west of the east entrance point of Shoe Cove.

11 The settlement of **Shoe Cove** is situated on the shores of the cove with the same name.

12 A Public **wharf** 62 m (203 ft) long at the face, with depths of 0.9 to 1.8 m (3 to 6 ft) alongside, is situated along the west side of the cove. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf. A concrete breakwater, at an elevation of about 3 m (10 ft), protects the wharf on its south side. A **light** *(326.05)* is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the breakwater.

13 From Monks Ground to Tilt Cove, 2.7 miles SW, the coast is fairly steep-to and is indented by small coves.

Chart 4522

14 **Scrape Point** *(49°52'N, 55°38'W)*, the south entrance point of the bay in which Tilt Cove is situated, lies about 7.5 miles SW of Manful Head.

15 **Tilt Cove**, the shores around which are barren, is entered about 0.5 mile NNE of Scrape Point. The east shore of the cove is fronted by cliffs and several drying rocks extending up to 300 feet (91 m) from shore. The charted wharf in ruins has been reported removed. The settlement of **Tilt Cove** had a population of 5 in 2011.

Chart 4821

16 **Round Harbour Head**, the east entrance point to **Round Harbour**, is situated about 1.9 miles SW of Tilt Cove. The harbour entrance, 37 m (121 ft) wide, is available for small vessels only; local knowledge is necessary. A heavy sea occasionally makes the entrance impassable, but the harbour is always safe. The settlement of **Round Harbour** lies along the shore of the harbour.

17 A Public **wharf**, 6 m (20 ft) wide, extends 18 m (59 ft) to a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) at the head of the harbour. The inner part of the wharf, 12 m (39 ft) long, has depths of 2.1 to 3 m (7 to

SNOOKS ARM PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



10 ft) alongside. Fresh water is available. A **light** *(326.11)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

18 **Snooks Arm** is entered between Round Harbour Head and **Pigeon Island**, 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, about 1.4 miles SW. The island is almost joined to the NE extremity of **Snooks Head**, close SW. A rock, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 91 m (299 ft) SE of the SE extremity of Snooks Head. The arm is surrounded by steep, mostly wooded cliffs which provide shelter from all winds except those from east to SE.

19 **Mad Moll Rock**, which dries 0.4 m (1 ft), lies close to the coast about 0.1 mile NW of Pigeon Island. **Woody Point Rock**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), lies 0.1 mile SE of **Woody Point**, situated on the north shore about 1.7 miles west of Round Harbour Head.

20 The settlement of **Snooks Arm** is situated at the head of the arm. The settlement is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. The harbour is navigable from late April to January.

21 The holding ground, rock, of the **anchorage** at the head of the arm is reported to be good, but depths are considerable.

22 **Wild Bight** is entered between the SW extremity of Snooks Head and **Mouse Point**, a further 1.3 miles SW. This bight is open and the depths in it are considerable. A rock at a depth of 3 m (10 ft) lies close SE of Mouse Point. Close off the east entrance point is an islet 12 m (39 ft) in elevation.

23 **Indian Burying Ground Cove** is entered about 0.8 mile WSW of Mouse Point. The cove is open and a cascade falls from the brook in the valley at its head. The shoal bank which borders this cove falls suddenly to depths too great for anchorage.

24 **Head Rock**, with a depth of 8.2 m (27 ft), lies about 0.1 mile offshore, 0.15 mile SE of the east entrance point of Indian Burying Ground Cove. **The Harrys**, a rock with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft), lies close east of the outer extremity of the foul ground extending offshore from a point 0.2 mile east of the east extremity of Indian Burying Ground Cove.

25 **Bobby Cove**, which is entered about 0.4 mile SW of Indian Burying Ground Cove, is small and shallow. **West Ice Ledge**, with a least depth of 27.8 m (91 ft), lies about 0.4 mile SE of Bobby Cove.

26 **Buttonhole Cove** is entered about 0.5 mile south of Bobby Cove. A rock with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) lies 91 m (299 ft) off the east entrance point.

27 **Betts Island**, 8.8 m (29 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 0.4 mile WSW of Buttonhole Cove.

28 **Betts Cove** is entered between Betts Island and **Betts Head**, about 1.2 miles SW. It is open to the SE, but the heaviest swell rolls in during NE gales. Depths are considerable to the inner part of the cove, where they decrease suddenly.

29 Between Betts Head and **Harbour Point**, about 2.5 miles WSW, the coast is indented by several bights.

NOBLE COVE (2020)



Harbour Point is grey in colour, except near Betts Head where it is red and steep-to 91 m (299 ft) offshore.

30 **Noble Head** *(49°47'N, 55°51'W)* is the termination of a promontory of dark grey rock, the flat summit of which is covered with grass.

31 **Nippers Islands** are a group of six principal islands and several islets and rocks extending from about 0.3 to 1.2 miles east of Noble Head.

32 **Seal Island**, the SW island, is 24 m (79 ft) in elevation and is connected by a shoal bank with three other islands. This shoal bank extends about 0.3 mile NE to **Alexander Rock**, 6.7 m (22 ft) in elevation.

33 A **light** *(327)* is shown at an elevation of 34 m (112 ft) from a skeleton tower on Seal Island.

34 **Green Island**, the west island, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile north of Seal Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** DNR2 *(326.3)* is moored about 0.2 mile NNW of Noble Head.

35 **Gull Island**, the east island of the group, is 14 m (46 ft) in elevation and lies about 0.5 mile from the mainland to the north. **Gull Rock**, 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation, stands near the outer extremity of foul ground extending 0.15 mile west from Gull Island. **Gull Island Bank**, a ledge, with depths of 9.2 to 18.6 m (30 to 61 ft), extends 0.4 mile east from Gull Island.

36 **Noble Cove**, close north of Noble Head, is bordered by rocks, open to the east, and unfit for anchorage. A ledge with a depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) at its outer end extends 0.1 mile east from Noble Head. A shoal with a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) lies about 0.2 mile ENE of Noble Head.

37 A small boat harbour is formed at the head of Noble Cove by the construction of two **breakwater-wharves**, with an entrance 14 m (46 ft) wide. There are depths of 1.5 to 2.3 m (5 to 8 ft) alongside the leeward sides of the breakwater-wharves.

38 **Nippers Harbour** is entered between a point about 0.4 mile NNW of Noble Head and Harbour Point, about 0.1 mile ENE. Its shores are bold and barren, except for a rock close off Harbour Point, and another close off the west entrance point. A **conspicuous** white church with twin spires is situated about 0.2 mile south of the west entrance point. The harbour is navigable from late April to January.

39 A small peninsula located about 0.2 mile within the harbour entrance creates an inner harbour with two basins. An isolated rock, dangerous to navigation, is reported to lie close off the NW corner of the peninsula. The channel leading into Nippers Harbour is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DNR3 *(326.4)* and DNR4 *(326.2)*.

40 The town of **Nippers Harbour**, population 128 in 2011, is situated on the west side of the harbour and is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

NIPPERS HARBOUR (2020)



41 Close south of the island, near the entrance to the inner basin, there is a Public **wharf** with depths of 3 to 5 m (10 to 16 ft) alongside its east and centre sections, respectively. A rocky ledge with a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) extends north from the west end of this wharf. *Northeast Enterprises* wharf, close south of the Public wharf, was in ruins in 2010.

42 Another Public **wharf** with a pier at its north end is situated on the west shore of the NW basin. This wharf is 56 m (184 ft) long with depths of 3.1 to 3.9 m (10 to 13 ft) alongside. A floating wharf is moored close south of the wharf. A pier extends 55 m (180 ft) from the north end of the Public wharf and depths of 4.2 to 7.7 m (14 to 25 ft) lie alongside its south face.

43 Nippers Harbour affords **anchorage** in 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft). The NW basin has a shoal bank extending from the mouth of a brook which flows into its west corner, but affords good shelter to small vessels in 9 to 11 m (30 to 36 ft).

44 Between Noble Head and **Green Head**, elevation 85 m (279 ft) about 1.7 miles SW, the coast is irregular, high, and steep-to 0.1 mile offshore.

Chart 4585

45 **Rogues Harbour** is entered between Green Head and a point about 0.3 mile SW. A rock with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) lies near the middle of the entrance with other sunken rocks around it; the better channel lies SW of these rocks. **Northwest Arm** affords **anchorage** to small vessels near its head in 7 fathoms (13 m).

Green Bay to Halls Bay

Charts 4585, 4821

46 **Green Bay** is entered between **Green Bay Island**, elevation 202 feet (62 m), 2.5 miles south of Green Head, and the mainland about 2 miles NW. The bay extends about 15 miles SW to the head of Southwest Arm; Middle and Northwest Arms branch off its NW side.

47 Green Bay Island is wooded and faced with dark grey cliffs. Its coasts are bordered by rugged rocks, but are steep-to 0.1 mile offshore, except between it and the extremity of the promontory separating Three Arms from Green Bay.

48 Between Green Bay Island and Birchy Cove, about 5.5 miles SW, the SE shore of Green Bay rises to wooded headlands. **Nickey's Nose Point**, a vertical cliff 426 feet (130 m) in elevation, 2.7 miles SW of Green Bay Island, is the most **conspicuous** headland. Several coves affording **anchorage** with shelter from offshore winds indent this part of the shore.

49 **Stocking Harbour**, on the NW side of the bay, is entered on either side of **Burnt Island**, 56 feet (17 m) in elevation, situated 2.5 miles NW of Green Bay Island. **East Stocking Harbour**, a cove in the NE corner of the harbour, is the best place of refuge for small craft. There is **anchorage** in 10 fathoms (18 m) off **Harbour Head**, the south entrance point, which is a rounded headland adjacent to a gravel beach.

JOHN SMITH HARBOUR (SMITH'S HARBOUR) (2020)



50 **King Island**, with **Pigeon Island** close east of it, forms the south side of Stocking Harbour; they are 70 and 40 feet (21 and 12 m) in elevation, respectively.

51 **John Smith Harbour**, a narrow bight, is entered close west of **John Smith Island**, 0.2 mile SW of King Island. This harbour affords sheltered **anchorage** to small craft in 9 to 12 feet (2.7 to 3.7 m). A shoal with a least depth of 1¼ fathoms (2.3 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DSM4 *(327.6)* is located 0.25 mile SE of John Smith Island.

52 The settlement of **Smith's Harbour** stands on the shores of the harbour, which are low and treed. A Public **wharf**, 82 feet (25 m) long with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) alongside a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end, extends from the north side of the harbour. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. A **light** *(327.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A **conspicuous** white church stands about 0.1 mile NW of the wharf.

53 **Northwest Arm**, an expansive bay, is entered between **Young Head**, 157 feet (48 m) in elevation, about 1 mile WSW of John Smith Island, and a low ragged point about 0.6 mile SW. There is good **anchorage** in Northwest Arm in 7 to 10 fathoms (13 to 18 m).

54 The town of **Burlington**, population 349 in 2011, is situated at the head of the arm. Burlington is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. At the town, there is a **wharf** 230 feet (70 m) long and 16 feet (5 m) wide which was in ruins in 2010.

55 **Jackson's Cove**, in the SE shore of Green Bay, is situated 2 miles SW of Nickey's Nose Point. There is sheltered **anchorage** in Jackson's Cove in 13 to 16 fathoms (24 to 29 m), except during northerly winds.

56 **Fishing Rock**, with a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m), lies off the middle of the entrance to Jackson's Cove. A **conspicuous** white church and spire is situated at the head of the cove about 0.8 mile south of Fishing Rock.

57 The combined population of the settlements of **Jackson's Cove-Langdon's Cove-Silverdale** was 340 in 2011.

58 On the west shore of Jackson's Cove, there is a Public **wharf** 121 feet (37 m) long and 21 feet (6.5 m) wide. There are depths of 4 to 15 feet (1.3 to 4.6 m) alongside the wharf. A **light** *(327.8)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

Chart 4821

59 **Middle Arm** is entered between the NW entrance point of **Southwest Arm** *(49°41'N, 55°52'W)* and a point about 1 mile north. **Middle Arm Rock**, 0.3 m (1 ft) in elevation, lies on a shoal bank 0.25 mile SSW of the north entrance point. The shoal bank contains two dangerous underwater rocks with depths of 2 m (6 ft) or less which are marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DMM6 *(327.9)*. There are wooded hills, which are uninhabited, along the south shore of the arm.

JACKSON'S COVE (2020)



MIDDLE ARM PUBLIC WHARVES (2020)



60 The town of **Middle Arm**, population 476 in 2011, is situated on the north shore, near which the land is flat.

61 A Public **wharf** 24 m (79 ft) long across the outer face, in disrepair in 2010 with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside, is located at the town.

62 Another Public **wharf** and fish plant are located close west of the previous Public wharf. The wharf is 50 m (164 ft) long with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** *(328)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Fresh water and electricity are available.

63 About 1.5 miles within the entrance, Middle Arm narrows to a width of 0.4 mile with depths of 29 m (95 ft); this is the east limit of the **anchorage**. About 0.5 mile farther west, there is **anchorage** in depths of 18 to 26 m (59 to 85 ft) where the holding ground is good.

64 Southwest Arm is entered between **Birchy Cove Head**, situated about 6 miles SW of Green Bay Island, and a point about 0.7 mile NW. The west shore of the arm, towards the south end, is backed by a precipitous mountain range. **Naked Man**, a pillar rock 4.3 m (14 ft) in elevation, stands close to the SE shore about 2.5 miles SW of Birchy Cove Head.

65 **Rattling Brook** descends in a **conspicuous** waterfall into **Corner Brook Cove** in the NW shore about 6.5 miles SW of Birchy Cove Head. **Stearin Rock**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies close off the south entrance point of Corner Brook Cove. The settlement of **Rattling Brook** had a population of 101 in 2011.

66 At the settlement, there is a private **wharf** 43 m (141 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) at the outer end.

67 There is **anchorage** on a bank extending from the east side of the arm south of **Manful Point**, 6 miles SW of Birchy Cove Head, in 37 m (121 ft) 0.33 mile offshore, and in 18 m (59 ft) 0.25 mile offshore; the holding ground is good. Small vessels can **anchor** in 33 m (108 ft) off Rattling Brook, but the holding ground is poor.

68 Near the head of Southwest Arm the town of **King's Point**, with a population of 675 in 2011, is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by road.

69 At the town there is a T-shaped **wharf** extending 44 m (144 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) alongside a 19 m (62 ft) long outer face. A small stone and gravel breakwater lies close north of the wharf. A boat ramp is situated close south of the wharf.

Chart 4585

70 **Three Arms**, an inlet comprising of Southern, Middle and Western Arms, is entered between Green Bay Island *(49°43'N, 55°53'W)* and **Little Bay Head**, about 2 miles SE.

71 **Green Bay Rock**, 9 feet (2.7 m) in elevation, lies 0.7 mile ESE of Green Bay Island on the middle of a reef on which the sea breaks during easterly gales. **The Brandies**, situated about 0.4 mile south of Green Bay Island, are a group of rocks which dry 3 feet (0.9 m) near their SW end.

72 **Western Arm** is entered between **Blackberry Head**, about 1.4 miles SW of Green Bay Island, and the coast of the promontory terminating in Green Bay Island about 0.4 mile NW. Near the head of the arm, there is **anchorage** in 17 to 20 fathoms (31 to 37 m).

73 The settlement of **Harry's Harbour**, population 69 in 2011, is situated on the NW shore of the arm around a shoal inlet about 1 mile west of Blackberry Head. This is a well-sheltered small craft harbour. Harry's Harbour is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

74 **Harry Harbour Rock**, which seldom breaks, lies in the middle of the harbour. The rock may be passed on either side, but the best approach is to the east of it.

75 A Public **wharf** situated close north of the entrance to Harry's Harbour was in

KING'S POINT WHARF AND BREAKWATER (2015)



ruins in 2010; **caution** is advised. A large white building lies adjacent to the wharf.

76 **Dolland Arm Head**, situated on the SE side of Western Arm about 2.7 miles SW of Blackberry Head, rises to a round wooded hill 323 feet (98 m) in elevation. **Welsh Cove** is situated about 1 mile east of Dolland Arm Head; a rock with a depth of 1¾ fathoms (3.2 m) lies in the entrance. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in this cove, in 12 fathoms (22 m), mud.

77 **Dolland Arm**, situated between Welsh Cove and Dolland Arm Head, affords **anchorage** to small craft in 15 fathoms (27 m). The settlement of **Silverdale** is situated at the head of **Bear Cove**, which is entered about 0.7 mile west of Dolland Arm Head.

78 **Middle Arm** is entered between Blackberry Head and **South Arm Point**, about 1.2 miles ESE. **Hennessy Island**, 205 feet (62 m) in elevation, and **Three Arms Island** lie in the entrance. This arm may be entered by either of the two channels between these islands and the mainland on either side.

79 **Old Billy**, a rock with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), lies on a ledge extending 750 feet (229 m) east of the east extremity of Three Arms Island. There is good **anchorage** in Middle Arm in 10 to 15 fathoms (18 to 27 m), mud.

80 **Southern Arm** is entered between South Arm Point and Little Bay Head, about 1 mile ENE. **Big Island**, 165 feet (50 m) in elevation, lies near the middle of the arm nearly 2 miles SW of South Arm Point. **Small Island**, 54 feet (16 m) in elevation, is situated close NE of Big Island. The usual channel is SE of these islands. The passage NW of the islands should not be attempted without local knowledge.

81 **Shoal Arm**, in the SE shore, is entered abreast the south end of Big Island through a channel 165 feet (50 m) wide with depths of 13 feet (4 m). Inside there are depths of 7 to 9 fathoms (13 to l6 m), mud.

82 Little Bay Head is the extremity of the promontory separating Wild Bight from Three Arms. This headland rises in steep cliffs to a **conspicuous** conical hill, 657 feet (200 m) in elevation, about 1 mile SW. **Little Bay Head Islet**, 31 feet (9 m) in elevation, lies close off the headland.

83 **Red Island** *(49°39'N, 55°51'W)* rises to an elevation of 120 feet (37 m). **Red Island Rock**, 38 feet (12 m) in elevation and very ragged in appearance, lies about 0.2 mile NE of Red Island.

84 **Wild Bight** is entered between Red Island and **South Bill**, about 1.1 miles NNE. This bight is fronted by a gravel beach, and affords **anchorage** in northerly and westerly winds, but the holding ground is poor. A swell sets in with light easterly winds, and with strong winds from that quarter; the bight appears a mass of breakers.

85 The town of **Beachside (Wild Bight)** had a population of 150 in 2011.

86 At Beachside, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**, 250 feet (76 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide with a depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) alongside an outer end 102 feet (31 m) long. A

BEACHSIDE (2020)



light *(335.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Close south of the Public wharf, there is another L-shaped wharf in ruins; **caution** is advised.

87 **Beaver Cove Head** lies about 1.8 miles south of Red Island. An inlet leading to Little Bay Arm and Little Bay is entered between Red Island and Beaver Cove Head.

88 **Otter Island**, densely wooded and rising to an elevation of 336 feet (102 m), lies about 2.3 miles SSW of Red Island.

89 **Little Bay** lies to the west of Otter Island. The hills surrounding the head of the bay show copper, which was heavily mined here at one time. The town of **Little Bay** had a population of 108 in 2011. **Dog Stones**, two rocks which dry 4 feet (1.2 m), lie in the middle of the bay about 0.2 mile from its head. The better passage is SE of these rocks.



90 Ruins of a Public **wharf**, 105 feet (32 m) long and 16 feet (5 m) wide, lie at the SE part of Little Bay.



91 Small craft can find **anchorage** during offshore winds in 27 feet (8.2 m) NE of the wharf ruins A heavy sea rolls into this anchorage during easterly winds.

Chart 4523

92 **Tom Cod Rock** *(49°37'N, 55°53'W)*, a small pinnacle which dries 4 feet (1.2 m), and a sunken rock close west with a depth of 25 feet (7.6 m), which is marked by west cardinal light buoy DBB *(336)*, lies about 0.8 mile SW of Beaver Cove Head. A shoal with a least depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) is located 0.55 mile WSW of Tom Cod Rock.


93 **Little Ward Harbour** is entered about 1.7 miles SSW of Beaver Cove Head. It affords **anchorage** for small vessels drawing less than 10 feet (3 m).

94 **Little Bay Arm**, an extensive inlet, may be entered on either side of Otter Island, which is situated with its NE extremity nearly 0.6 mile WNW of Tom Cod Rock. The main entrance channel, **Otter Island Narrows**, to the SE of the island has a least width of 180 feet (55 m) with depths of 11 fathoms (20 m) in mid-channel.

95 **Shoal Arm**, 0.5 mile SW of Otter Island, has been closed by a dam at its mouth. A rock drying 3 feet (0.9 m) is located 0.07 mile north of its south entrance point.


96 **Little Shellbird Island**, 100 feet (30 m) in elevation and heavily wooded, lies nearly 1 mile SW of Otter Island. An abandoned pier in ruins, of a former copper mine, is situated on the east entrance point of **Goudies Cove**, about 0.2 mile west of Little Shellbird Island. A shoal with a least depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) is located 0.16 mile NNE of the NE end of Little Shellbird Island.


97 A **wharf** is situated adjacent to Little Shellbird Island about 0.2 mile NE of the ruined pier. The NE berth is 102 feet (31 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside and has a 31-foot (9.4 m) wide loading ramp.

Chart 4585


98 **Shellbird Island** *(49°35'N, 55°56'W)*, 277 feet (84 m) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile SW of Little Shellbird Island. **Shellbird Bight**, situated between Shellbird Island and the south shore, affords **anchorage** in 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 15 m).


99 The settlement of **St. Patricks**, with a population of 45 in 2011, is situated at the head of the arm. Small vessels can obtain **anchorage** near the head of the arm in 5 to 7 fathoms (9 to 13 m).

100 **Ice**. — Little Bay Arm usually freezes during January, and is completely blocked with ice about 2 feet (0.6 m) thick. The ice generally clears early in May, however, navigation has been closed until as late as early June. Field ice appears in early January and leaves in early May.

Charts 4585, 4592

101 **Halls Bay Head** is situated about 1.3 miles ESE of Beaver Cove Head. Several islands and dangers lie in the channel between **Little Bay Island** and Halls Bay Head.

102 **Copper Island** *(49°38'N, 55°48'W)*, 159 feet (48 m) in elevation, the east island of this group, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Halls Bay Head. **Red Island**, 58 feet (18 m) in elevation, is situated 0.4 mile west of Copper Island.

103 **Grassy Island**, situated 0.3 mile SW of Red Island, is 39 feet (12 m) in elevation. **Fox Islands**, 65 and 50 feet (20 and 15 m) in elevation, lie about 0.2 mile NW of Red Island.

Chart 4592

104 **Suley Ann Cove** is situated at the south end of Little Bay Island, 0.4 mile NNE of Copper Island.



105 Close north of Suley Ann Cove there is a ferry **wharf** 26 feet (8 m) wide with depths of 4 to 23 feet (1.2 to 7 m) and 9 to 23 feet (2.8 to 7 m) alongside the outer 131 feet (40 m) length of the NW and SE faces respectively. A 30-foot (9 m) wide loading ramp is located at the inner end of the SE side of the wharf. A dolphin, 26 feet (8 m) square, is located about 49 feet (15 m) off the SE side of the wharf. Several fuel storage tanks are located close north of the wharf.

SOUTHERN HARBOUR (LITTLE BAY ISLANDS) (2015)



106 **Iron Point** *(49°38'N, 55°47'W)*, the south extremity of Little Bay Island, lies about 0.3 mile SE of Suley Ann Cove. There are two good harbours for small vessels on the island's east side.

107 **North Harbour** is entered between **Northern Head**, the NE extremity of the island, and **Venison Point**, 0.6 mile SSE. **Harbour Island**, 100 feet (30 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of the entrance to the harbour; it is connected to the south shore by islets and rocks. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 8 fathoms (15 m), mud, near the head of the harbour.

108 **Southern Harbour** is entered between **Macks Island**, 140 feet (43 m) in elevation and faced by grey cliffs, situated close to the coast about 1 mile NE of Iron Point, and **Goat Island**, 86 feet (26 m) in elevation and partially wooded, about 0.1 mile NE.

109 A **light** *(332)* is shown at an elevation of 25 feet (7.6 m) from a red and white horizontally banded tower on the outer rocky islet, SE of Macks Island *(49°38'N, 55°46'W)*.

110 **Black Rock**, 7 feet (2.1 m) in elevation, lies nearly 0.3 mile ESE of Goat Island. **Black Rock Sunker**, which dries 2 feet (0.6 m) and is marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DLB *(331.9)*, is situated about 0.1 mile SW of Black Rock; the sea usually breaks on this rock. Other islets, rocks and shoals in the approaches are shown on the chart.

111 A **light** *(332.2)* is shown from a skeleton tower with green and white horizontal bands on a rock close off the NW end of Macks Island.

112 **Little Bay Islands**, a town with a population of 97 in 2011, stands on the shores of Southern Harbour. The harbour is navigable from late April to January. The town connects to the Trans-Canada Highway by ferry and road. A wooden bridge connects the SE side of Southern Harbour with Macks Island.

113 On the west shore of Southern Harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 164 feet (50 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) at the outer end. There is a shed near the inner end of the wharf.

114 On the north shore of Southern Harbour there is a fish plant and wharf. The **wharf** is 174 feet (53 m) long with depths of 11 to 12 feet (3.5 to 3.7 m) alongside; fresh water is available.

Halls Bay to New Bay

Chart 4591

115 **Halls Bay**, a large inlet, is entered between Halls Bay Head and **Island Point** *(49°36'N, 55°47'W)*, about 2 miles SE, and extends about 17 miles SW. The bay freezes between the end of January and early February. The ice usually breaks up between late April and early May.

116 **Wellmans Cove**, situated 1.5 miles south of Island Point, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 8 to 13 fathoms (15 to 24 m); the holding ground is poor.

117 **Suley Ann Rock** (known locally as **Hail Island**), 9 feet (2.7 m) in elevation, lies 1.1 miles NNE of Island Point. **Hunt Rocks**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, lie close off the south shore of Halls Bay about 4 miles SW of Island Point, the north extremity of **Sunday Cove Island**. **Saltwater Pond Bay**, on the NW side, is situated about 2 miles WNW of Hunt Rocks. There is **anchorage** in the middle of this bay in 7 fathoms (13 m); this is considered the best anchorage in Halls Bay.

118 **Burnt Head**, which rises to an elevation of 228 feet (69 m), lies 3 miles SW of Hunt Rocks. There is good **anchorage** in the cove east of Burnt Head in 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18 m).

119 **Boot Harbour Head** is a bold bluff rising to a wooded hill 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, situated 1.5 miles SW of Burnt Head. **Boot Harbour** lies close east of Boot Harbour Head. **Anchorage** can be obtained in the harbour about 0.2 mile offshore.

120 **Lower Wolf Cove** is situated about 4.5 miles WSW of Boot Harbour Head.

121 The town of **Springdale**, population 2907 in 2011, is situated on the shores of Lower Wolf Cove. The harbour is navigable from late April to January. The medical centre, a large white building, is situated about 0.9 mile NE of Yates wharf. The town is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by road.

122 When approaching Springdale from seaward, several white oil tanks are **conspicuous** from a distance of 5 to 8 miles. A white church with a tower is also prominent. Limited supplies and fuel may be obtained.

123 The Yates **wharf**, 40 feet (12 m) wide, extends 413 feet (126 m) in an easterly direction to a least depth of 29 feet (8.8 m) at the outer end. A least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) exists alongside the outer 164-foot (50 m) section of both sides of the wharf. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 4 feet (1.2 m). A mooring dolphin in ruins, situated off the north side of the wharf, midway along its length, has been reported removed. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the wharf. There are numerous small craft moorings to the north of the Yates wharf. Fresh water, gasoline and diesel fuel is reported to be available at Yates wharf.

124 **Green Island**, 54 feet (16 m) in elevation, lies close off the south entrance point of Lower Wolf Cove. A rock, with a depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), lies about 0.2 mile NE of Green Island.

125 At **Island Rock Cove**, about 0.7 mile NE of the Yates wharf, there is a T-shaped private **wharf**. A rock drying 1 foot (0.3 m) is situated about 0.2 mile ESE from this wharf. A shoal with a least depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** DHS *(388.09)* is located about 250 feet (76 m) NE of the drying rock.

126 **Burnt Island**, 115 feet (35 m) in elevation, lies 0.4 mile SSW of Green Island. Small vessels

SPRINGDALE (YATES WHARF) (2010)



may **anchor** off the cove about 0.5 mile SW of Burnt Island. **Wolf Head**, a bold headland with some trees, is situated near the head of Halls Bay where there is **anchorage** in 10 to 23 fathoms (18 to 42 m).

127 **South Brook** flows into Halls Bay to the east of Wolf Head. The town of **South Brook** had a population of 487 in 2011.

128 There is a private **wharf**, 220 feet (67 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with its outer end in ruins in 2010. An outfall pipe, surmounted by rocks at an elevation of about 3 feet (0.9 m), is situated close west of the wharf.

129 A shipping facility of a mine is located SE of Wolf Head at **Wolf Cove**, known locally as **Goodyear's Cove**.

Charts 4592, 4821

130 **Islands north of Long Island**. — **Gull Rock** *(49°41'N, 55°41'W)*, the NW islet of the group of islands and islets which lie north of Long Island, is situated 3.2 miles north of **Western Head** *(49°38'N, 55°41'W)* of Long Island. This rock, 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, is round and bare. An islet lies close east, and two rocks, which dry about 4 feet (1.2 m), lie close south of Gull Rock.

131 A **light** *(339)* is shown at an elevation of 62 feet (19 m) from a skeleton tower on Gull Rock.

132 The shoalest sounding of **Sutherland Bank** is 17 fathoms (31 m), about 3.8 miles NNW of Gull Rock in position *49°44'50"N, 55°42'34"W*.

133 The **Middle Islands** are low, the highest, at the north end of the group, being 32 feet (10 m) in elevation and situated about 0.7 mile SE of Gull Rock. **Old Bantam**, a rock with a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m), lies about 0.5 mile

WOLF COVE (2010)



ENE of the highest island. **Gunning Rocks**, 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, 0.5 mile SE of the same island, are bordered by shoals extending 0.1 mile from them except on the south side.

134 **Stag Island**, the largest of the group, lies about 2 miles NE of Western Head. It is wooded and wedge-shaped, falling steeply to its south coast from a hill 233 feet (71 m) in elevation. **North Harbour**, between the north side of this island and **Little Stag Island**, affords good sheltered **anchorage** to small vessels in 5 fathoms (9 m).

135 **Duck Islands**, the east islands of the group, consist of three grassy islets. The highest is 62 feet (19 m) in elevation and lies 1.2 miles east of Stag Island.

136 There are numerous other islets, rocks and shoals in this general area, which can best be seen on the chart. None of the channels through this group should be attempted except in fine weather, and the only passages available without local knowledge are those between Gull Rock and Middle Islands, and between Middle Islands and Gunning Rocks.

137 **Long Island**. — This large island, 721 feet (220 m) in elevation and wooded at the summit, lies with **Southern Head**, its east extremity, 3.3 miles SSE of the south Duck Island. Southern Head rises in almost perpendicular cliffs to wooded hills 513 feet (156 m) in elevation about 1 mile WSW.

138 A **light** *(340)* is shown at an elevation of 103 feet (31 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white vertical stripe, situated on Southern Head *(49°36'N, 55°34'W)*.

139 **NE side of Long Island**. — **Southern Head Island**, situated close north of Southern Head, is a bare rock 42 feet (13 m) in elevation. **Wild Bight** is entered between Southern Head and **Burnt Head**, about 2.5 miles to the west. There is no safe anchorage in this bight.

140 **Indian Island**, 186 feet (57 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile offshore and 1.3 miles WSW of Southern Head.

141 The south extremity of **Seal Island** lies nearly 0.5 mile NE of Burnt Head. Seal Island rises to several **conspicuous** wooded conical hills, the highest being 294 feet (90 m) in elevation.

142 **Giles Island**, 55 feet (17 m) in elevation, lies about 0.8 mile west of Seal Island.

143 A **light** *(339.5)* is shown at an elevation of 35 feet (10.7 m) from a mast on the east side of Giles Island.

144 **Cutwell Harbour** is entered between Giles Island and **Otter Island**, 132 feet (40 m) in elevation, 0.25 mile SSW.

145 The settlement of **Beaumont** is situated along the shores of the harbour. A prominent white church with a spire is situated about 0.1 mile west of Otter Island.

146 To the NE of the church, there is a Public **wharf** with a depth of 27 feet (8.1 m) alongside a 26-foot (8 m) wide outer end. The south face of the wharf,

CUTWELL HARBOUR (BEAUMONT) (2020)



89 feet (27 m) long, has depths of 10 to 22 feet (3.1 to 6.6 m) alongside. The north face, 115 feet (35 m) long, has depths of 8 to 22 feet (2.3 to 6.6 m) alongside. A building is located adjacent to the wharf.

147 **Cutwell Arm**, entered SW of Otter Island, affords **anchorage** to small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

148 **Indian Tickle** is the narrow channel separating **Indian Head**, the north extremity of Long Island, from the island close north of it.

149 **West side of Long Island**. — **Ward Harbour** is entered between **Rock Cod Island**, 37 feet (11 m) in elevation, 0.4 mile WSW of Indian Head, and Western Head, nearly 0.5 mile to the west. The inner harbour approach is almost obstructed by a rocky bar which extends from the west side south of **Cross Island**, 32 feet (9.8 m) high, which lies near the middle of the entrance. The harbour affords good **anchorage** to small craft; local knowledge is required.

150 The settlement of **Beaumont North** stands on the shores of the harbour. A **wharf**, 20 feet (6 m) wide at its outer face with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), and a slipway are located at the settlement.

151 **Western Head Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 0.3 mile west of Western Head. The **Flint Islands**, the NE island 75 feet (23 m) and the south island 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, lie about 0.1 mile off the NW coast of Long Island for 0.6 mile NE of its NW extremity.

152 **Oil Islands** are three wooded islands connected to each other situated 0.6 mile offshore about 2.6 miles SW of Western Head. The east island is 145 feet (44 m), the centre 150 feet (46 m), and the west 221 feet (67 m) in elevation.

153 **Lewis Island**, 22 feet (6.7 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile offshore east of the Oil Islands.

154 **Lushes Bight (Lush's Bight)** is situated on the south side of a promontory which rises to an elevation of 295 feet (90 m), the extremity of which lies 0.3 mile SSE of Lewis Island.

155 A **light** *(334)* is shown at an elevation of 21 feet (6.4 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on a point close south of Lushes Bight *(49°35'N, 55°43'W)*.

156 Port hand light **buoy** DL1 *(333)* marks a 1¾ fathom (3.2 m) shoal at the entrance to Lushes Bight. Another shoal at a depth of 1¼ fathoms (2.3 m) lies 0.1 mile farther north.

157 The settlement of **Lushes Bight** stands on the shores of this inlet. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 2½ to 4 fathoms (5 to 7 m), mud, in the harbour. The combined population of the town of **Lushes Bight-Beaumont-Beaumont North** was 220 in 2011.

158 From the north shore of Lushes Bight, a Public **wharf** extends 98 feet (30 m) long with a depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside a bent outer end 59 feet (18 m) long. A **light** *(335)* is shown from a mast on the south end of the wharf.

LUSHES BIGHT (2020)



159 **Grassy Islands**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, are three islets connected with each other by a shoal bank. They lie with their east extremity about 0.1 mile west of the SW extremity of Long Island.

160 The south coast of Long Island from Southern Head to the SW extremity rises steeply.

161 **Long Island Tickle** is the channel separating the north side of **Pilley's Island** from the south side of Long Island; it has a least width of about 0.25 mile. The depths in it are considerable and generally clear of dangers.

162 A vehicle and passenger ferry crosses Long Island Tickle. The ferry **wharf** on Pilley's Island, situated about 0.2 mile east of **Long Tickle Point** at the west end of the tickle, has a berth 100 feet (30 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside, and a ramp 30 feet (9 m) wide. A **light** *(332.7)* is shown from a mast having a yellow and black daymark located on the east end of the Pilley's Island ferry wharf.

163 The ferry **wharf** on Long Island is situated 0.35 mile to the NNE of the Pilley's Island ferry wharf. It has a berth 100 feet (30 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside, and a ramp 30 feet (9 m) wide. A **light** *(332.9)* is shown from a mast on the Long Island ferry wharf.

164 Two **submarine cables** are laid across Long Island Tickle in the vicinity of the ferry crossing. Mariners are **cautioned** not to anchor near these cables.

165 **East side of Sunday Cove Island**. — **Burnt Point** is situated about 3 miles SSE of Island Point. The land within Burnt Point is densely wooded and rises steeply to an elevation of about 400 feet (122 m), and then slopes gently towards the south side of the island.

166 **Miles Cove** is situated about 0.5 mile SW of Burnt Point. The town of **Miles Cove** had a population of 137 in 2011.

167 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 262 feet (80 m) from the west shore. The outer section, 115 feet (35 m) long and 21 feet (6.5 m) wide, has depths of 14 to 18 feet (4.2 to 5.5 m) alongside its seaward face. A **light** *(332.6)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

168 A rock drying 2 feet (0.6 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DR1 *(332.61)* is located about 1 mile SE of the Public wharf at Miles Cove.

Charts 4592, 4593

169 **Sunday Cove** separates the south side of Sunday Cove Island from the mainland between **Haywards Head** *(49°31'N, 55°47'W)*, steep-to with an elevation of 260 feet (79 m), and **Shoal Arm Point**, about 4 miles to the west. Close west of Shoal Arm Point, a causeway connects Sunday Cove Island to the mainland. Both sides of the cove are densely wooded and the mainland shore rises to an elevation of about 500 feet (152 m).

170 The town of **Port Anson**, population 165 in 2011, is situated on the north shore of Sunday Cove about 2.3 miles NW of Haywards Head. To the west of Port

MILES COVE (2020)



Anson the channel narrows to a width of 900 feet (274 m). Between these narrows and the causeway there is **anchorage** in the centre of the cove in 10 to 11 fathoms (18 to 20 m), mud.

171 A **submarine cable** is laid across Sunday Cove in a position close SE of Port Anson.

Chart 4593

172 **West side of Pilley's Island**. — The west side of Pilley's Island is densely wooded and clear of dangers, except for a patch of rocks which dry 2 feet (0.6 m) extending 0.1 mile west of **Short Point**, about 2 miles SSW of Long Tickle Point.

173 **Spencer's Dock** is the name given to a series of small bights in the coast about 1.5 miles SSE of Short Point. A small treed islet, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, is situated off the north bight.

174 **Haywards Gull Island**, 178 feet (54 m) in elevation, lies about 1.1 miles SW of Spencer's Dock. It is rocky and partially wooded and fronts the west entrance to Flat Rock Tickle. An underwater rock of unknown depth, dangerous to navigation and marked by port hand light **buoy** DR 1/1 *(341.494)* is located on the NW end of a shallow bank about 0.9 mile NW of the NW tip of Haywards Gull Island.

175 A **submarine cable** is laid across the entrance to Flat Rock Tickle, about 0.3 mile SE of Haywards Gull Island. Mariners are **cautioned** not to anchor in the vicinity of the cable.

176 **Roberts Arm** is entered about 1.5 miles SSW of Haywards Head. A wooded islet, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation, lies in the entrance to the arm. It is a small harbour, but well sheltered and affords good **anchorage** in 8 to 10 fathoms (15 to 18 m), mud, to small vessels; local knowledge is required. **Harbour Island**, 35 feet (11 m) in elevation, lies close off the south side of the arm.

177 A shoal with a least depth of ¼ fathom (0.5 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy**

ROBERTS ARM (2020)



DR2 *(341.495)* is located 0.5 mile WSW of the west end of Haywards Gull Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 8 feet (2.3 m) is located 0.3 mile WSW of the previously mentioned shoal. Port hand light **buoy** DR3 *(341.496)*, marking the channel into Roberts Arm, is moored 0.3 mile ENE of the NE tip of Harbour Island.

178 The town of **Roberts Arm**, population 807 in 2011, stands on the shores of the arm.

179 A Public **wharf** extending 138 feet (42 m) to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 m) alongside a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end extends from the SW shore of the arm close NW of Harbour Island. Depths of 9 to 10 feet (2.6 to 3.2 m) lie alongside the outer 72-foot (22 m) length of the wharf. A **light** *(341.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity is available. A church stands close west of the wharf. There are numerous fish stages in the harbour.

180 **Pilley's Tickle**, which separates Triton Island from Pilley's Island, is entered between **Horse Chops Head** *(49°32'N, 55°39'W)* and **Fox Head**, the NE extremity of Pilley's Island, about 0.5 mile NW.

181 **Stuckey Cove** lies on the west side of the tickle about 0.7 mile SSW of Fox Head. A densely wooded hill, 510 feet (155 m) in elevation, overlooks the SE side of Stuckey Cove.

182 **Pigeon Island**, 58 feet (18 m) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile SSW of Horse Chops Head.

183 At **Dogfish Point**, about 0.7 mile south of Pigeon Island, the tickle narrows to a width of 0.25 mile. **Dogfish Rock**, with a least depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), encumbers the channel, leaving an available channel east of the rock only 300 feet (91 m) wide. Although this danger can usually be seen, **caution** is required.

184 **Nogood Island**, 75 feet (23 m) in elevation, small and wooded, lies 0.1 mile off the west shore about 0.2 mile SW of Dogfish Point.

185 **Big Island**, 280 feet (85 m) in elevation, lies close to the SE side of the tickle about 0.6 mile SW of Nogood Island.

Chart 4591

186 **Approaches to Pilley's Island Harbour**. — The narrowest part of Pilley's Tickle is situated about 0.7 mile SW of Big Island. A causeway with a bridge having a vertical clearance of 10 feet (3 m) crosses this part of Pilley's Tickle.

187 A **submarine cable** is laid across the tickle about 0.1 mile NE of the above-mentioned causeway.

188 **Pretty Island**, 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, is densely wooded and lies with its east extremity 0.4 mile WSW of **Ragged Point** *(49°29'N, 55°41'W)*; its coasts, especially the south, are generally bold.

189 **Pretty Tickle** is the channel between Pretty Island and Triton Island to the NE; it is suitable only for small vessels.

190 **Raft Tickle**, the main approach to Pilley's Island Harbour, lies west of Pretty Island.

191 **Raft Island**, 70 feet (21 m) in elevation, small and wooded, lies nearly 0.2 mile west of Pretty Island. **Margesson Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation and situated 0.2 mile north of Raft Island, may be passed on either side.

192 **Fox Island**, 100 feet (30 m) in elevation and steep-to on its NW and SE sides, lies 0.1 mile NW of Margesson Island. The channel between Margesson and Fox Islands is fair. **Buzzard Shoal**, with a least depth of ¼ fathom (0.5 m), is located about 0.2 mile NE of Fox Island.

193 **Flat Rock Tickle** separates Pilley's Island from the mainland to the south. A combined causeway and bridge, under which there is a vertical clearance of 6 feet (1.8 m), is situated 0.7 mile west of Fox Island. A private **wharf** and slipway extends from the south shore close east of the bridge.

194 **Pilley's Island Harbour**. — **Bridges Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, lies in the entrance to the harbour 0.3 mile NE of Fox Island. The usual passage is west of Bridges Island. **Ledrew Rock**, at a depth of 3 fathoms (5.5 m), lies in the fairway to the NW of the NW extremity of Bridges Island, midway to the opposite shore.

195 **Picnic Island**, 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation, lies in the harbour about 0.4 mile north of Bridges Island. **Graveyard Island**, 25 feet (7.6 m) in elevation, is situated 0.15 mile north of Picnic Island.

196 The town of **Pilley's Island**, population 301 in 2011, stands on the shores of the harbour. Small quantities of provisions are available.

197 A Public **wharf** is situated on the east side of the small cove to the NNW of Graveyard Island. The outer face is 95 feet (29 m) long with depths of 11 to 13 feet (3.4 to 4 m) alongside.

198 There is **anchorage** outside the entrance to the harbour in 18 to 20 fathoms (33 to 37 m), mud, with the middle of Fox Island bearing 273°, distant 0.25 mile; the holding ground is poor. Anchorage should be avoided on **Callaghans Ground**, situated close off the NW side of Pretty Island; the bottom is smooth rock and vessels may drag their anchors.

199 **Anchorage** space in the harbour is limited, however there is sheltered anchorage for a small vessel in 17 fathoms (31 m), mud, 0.3 mile ENE of Graveyard Island.

BRIGHTON (2020)



Chart 4592

200 **Brighton Tickle Islands** are a group consisting of Brighton Tickle Island, Cobbler Island, and Big Island, with some islets and rocks, separated from the west part of the north coast of Triton Island by **Brighton Tickle**. **Cobbler Island**, 163 feet (49 m) in elevation, lies close west of Brighton Tickle Island and **Big Island**, the westernmost island, is 199 feet (61 m) in elevation. The east side of Cobbler Island is joined to Brighton Tickle Island by a causeway with a bridge. There is a narrow, shallow channel under the bridge, which has a clearance of 9 feet (2.7 m).

201 A **light** *(341.1)* is shown from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark located on **Moses Point**, the west end of Cobbler Island.

202 **Cobbler Tickle**, situated between the NW side of Brighton Tickle Island and Cobbler Island, affords good **anchorage** in 6 to 17 fathoms (11 to 31 m). This area is not well sheltered from winds west through north.

203 The town of **Brighton**, population 171 in 2011, is situated on the south shore of Cobbler Tickle.

204 Several floating wharves are moored at Brighton close SE of the previously mentioned bridge.

205 **North side of Triton Island**. — The east entrance point of **Little Triton Harbour** lies about 1.3 miles west of **Ragged Point** *(49°33'N, 55°33'W)*, the NE extremity of Triton Island. This harbour is entered on either side of **Big Triton Island**, 302 feet (92 m) in elevation, which lies in the entrance.

206 A **light** *(341)* is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on **Big Head** *(49°33'N, 55°36'W)*, the NW extremity of Big Triton Island.

207 The east entrance to Little Triton Harbour, known locally as **East Tickle**, is 180 feet (55 m) wide. A rock, at a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), lies in mid-channel, but there is a depth of 5 fathoms (9 m) close to the east shore for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

208 The west entrance is also narrow with depths of 8 fathoms (15 m) in the fairway. The harbour affords good **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 9 fathoms (16 m), sand.

209 There are two wharves extending from the extreme west side of Little Triton Harbour. The Public **wharf**, 120 feet (37 m) long, had its outer end in ruins in 2010.

210 A fish plant **wharf** 243 feet (74 m) long is situated close north of the previously described Public wharf with its outer end in ruins. The outer 148-foot (45 m) length has depths of 14 to 23 feet (4.3 to 7 m) alongside. A checkered water tank is situated about 0.25 mile SSW of this wharf.

LITTLE TRITON HARBOUR (2015)



GREAT TRITON HARBOUR (2010)



211 **Great Triton Harbour** is entered between Big Triton Island and **Brighton Tickle Point**, about 0.6 mile to the west. **Great Tinker Island**, 135 feet (41 m) in elevation, lies in the approach to this harbour 0.4 mile NNW of Big Head. **Grassy Island**, 57 feet (17 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile south of Great Tinker Island. This harbour affords **anchorage** in 7 to 17 fathoms (13 to 31 m). A shoal bank, with a depth of 2 fathoms (4 m) and containing a rock awash, extends about 0.1 mile south from the SE end of Grassy Island. The bank is marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DNC *(340.5)*. A rock, dangerous to navigation and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DNC2 *(341.2)*, is located about 0.14 mile south of Brighton Tickle Point.

GREAT TRITON HARBOUR PUBLIC AND FISH PLANT WHARVES (TRITON) (2020)



212 The town of **Triton West (Triton)**, population 998 in 2011, is situated on the east side of the harbour. Triton West (Triton) is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by road. A **submarine cable** is laid across Great Triton Harbour from a position about 0.5 mile north of the Public wharf to the west shore.

213 A Public **wharf** with a bent outer end extends 187 feet (57 m) from the shore about 1 mile south of Brighton Tickle Point. The wharf has a depth of 15 feet (4.7 m) alongside the NE face of its outer end, 69 feet (21 m) long. Fresh water and electricity are available.

214 A fish plant and **wharf** lie close NE of the the Public wharf. Fresh water, gasoline, diesel fuel and ice are available at the fish plant. The fish plant wharf is 62 feet (19 m) long and extends to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 m) alongside a 16 foot (5 m) wide outer end. Two submerged cribs in ruins lie about 164 feet (50 m) WNW of the fish plant wharf; **caution** is advised.

215 A recreational boating marina consisting of a series of floating wharves is situated near **Squid Cove**, at the south end of Great Triton Harbour. Depths of 9 to 21 feet (2.7 to 6.4 m) are charted in the channel leading to the marina from near the Public wharf.

216 **East side of Triton Island**. — **Little Denier Island** lies close NE of the east extremity of Triton Island *(49°32'N, 55°33'W)*. It is 220 feet (67 m) in elevation, wooded, and has a flat summit.

217 **League Rock**, 30 feet (9.1 m) in elevation, is situated about 2 miles NE of Little Denier Island. It is divided into two parts by a narrow cleft. Several patches, with depths of 44 to 75 feet (13.3 to 23 m), which cause a confused sea in bad weather, lie on the bank on which League Rock stands. Port hand light **buoys** DLR1 and DLR3 *(340.1, 340.3)* mark the NW extent of the bank on which League Rock stands.

218 **Great Denier Island**, its east end rising to an elevation of 221 feet (67 m), lies close off Triton Island 0.8 mile south of Little Denier Island. **Nimrod Island**, 28 feet (8.5 m) in elevation, lies close west of Great Denier Island.

Chart 4593

219 **Harbour Round Island**, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 0.9 mile WSW of Nimrod Island.

220 A **light** *(341.4)* is shown from a mast near the outer end of **Jim's Head**, about 1 mile WSW of Harbour Round Island.

221 **Card's Harbour** is situated about 1.2 miles WSW of Harbour Round Island. There is good shelter in the harbour for boats, by an island 70 feet (21 m) in elevation connected to Triton Island by a causeway.

222 A **light** *(341.3)* is shown from a mast near the NW end of the island forming Card's Harbour.

TRITON MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2010)



223 A Public **wharf** 20 feet (6 m) wide with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) at the outer end extends 80 feet (24 m) into Card's Harbour from the NW side of the island.

224 A **marine service centre** with a 150 tonne travelift, a large repair shed and a storage area lies about 0.6 mile north of **Servier Point**, situated 2.4 miles WSW of Harbour Round Island. Fresh water and electricity are available.

225 Between Servier Point and Ragged Point, the east entrance point to Pretty Tickle 1.5 miles further WSW, the coast is densely wooded, cliffy and very bold.

226 **White Point** *(49°29'N, 55°34'W)* is the NW extremity of the promontory separating Seal and Badger Bays. It is formed of white limestone rock and projects from the cliffy coast; the summit, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, is covered with grass and forms a **conspicuous** contrast to the wooded hills within.

227 **Locks Harbour** is a small bight entered 1.5 miles SW of White Point; it is exposed to NE seas.

228 **Badger Bay** is entered between the SW entrance point of Locks Harbour and the NE extremity of **Duck Island**, about 1.8 miles WNW. Duck Island is 145 feet (44 m) in elevation and wooded. The east shore of Badger Bay from the entrance to **Green Point**, 4.2 miles SSW, is steep-to and densely wooded. The SW part of the bay is divided into five small bights with **Gull Island**, 400 feet (122 m) in elevation, wooded and **conspicuous**, in the middle.

229 **The Brandies**, which dry about 4 feet (1.2 m), situated 0.7 mile ENE of Gull Island, are generally marked by breakers. **Bar Rock**, at a depth of ¾ fathom (1.4 m), lies 0.3 mile WSW of The Brandies. **Georgies Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DBW2 *(341.32)*, on which the sea nearly always breaks, lies about 0.5 mile north of The Brandies.

230 **Wild Bight** is the SE bight at the head of Badger Bay. **Pennys Brook** flows into its west side. Fairly good **anchorage** may be obtained off the mouth of Pennys Brook in 18 to 20 fathoms (33 to 37 m). **Beaver Bight**, the next bight to the NW, is open and unfit for anchorage.

231 Gull Island is separated from the mainland by a passage, the east part of which is encumbered by some islets and rocks. It is not advisable to attempt the eastern passage without local knowledge.

232 The third bight, which extends SW of Gull Island, is not suitable for anchorage owing to the prevailing easterly swell to which it is exposed. **Bird Island Cove**, the next bight to the north, is too open to afford anchorage.

233 **Julies Harbour**, the north bight, is separated from Bird Island Cove by **Goat Island**, small, wooded and 40 feet (12 m) in elevation. The entrance is very narrow, and the space inside can only accommodate small craft; local knowledge is necessary.

234 **Burton's Harbour** is entered between the NE extremity of the promontory forming the NW side of Badger Bay and **Burton's Head** *(49°28'N, 55°41'W)*, about 0.4 mile WNW. It affords **anchorage** in 8 to 12 fathoms (15 to 22 m), but is exposed to the NE.

235 **Sugarloaf Island**, 90 feet (27 m) in elevation, lies nearly 0.6 mile ENE of Burton's Head. **Husseys Cove** is entered about 2.8 miles WSW of Burton's Head; this cove is narrow and available for small vessels only.

236 **Sops Arm** is entered between the north entrance point of Husseys Cove and **Sops Head**, about 0.7 mile north. Sops Head is densely wooded and **conspicuous**, rising to an elevation of 350 feet (107 m) a short distance inland. The entrance is encumbered by **Kay Island**, 90 feet (27 m) in elevation. The channel south of Kay Island is recommended for entry. There is good **anchorage** near the head of the arm in 12 to 15 fathoms (22 to 27 m), but the swell rolls in during easterly gales. Marine farms are charted in Sops Arm; **caution** is advised.

237 **Tommy's Arm** is entered between Sops Head and a point about 0.2 mile north. A wooded islet, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of the arm about 0.5 mile west of Sops Head. The arm affords sheltered **anchorage** in 11 to 19 fathoms (20 to 35 m).

238 **Seal Bay** is entered between **Inner Seal Head**, about 1.7 miles ESE of White Point, and **Thimble Head** *(49°28'N, 55°31'W)*, a further 1 mile SE. From Thimble Head which is **conspicuous**, cliffy, with a densely wooded summit 240 feet (73 m) in elevation, the coast gradually recedes toward **Thimble Tickle Head**, a rocky point 62 feet (19 m) in elevation, about 0.8 mile ENE.

239 **Seal Bay Head**, situated about 0.6 mile NW of Inner Seal Head, is dark, cliffy and rises to an elevation of 180 feet (55 m). Seal Bay extends about 8 miles to the south; the shores of the bay rise in thickly wooded hills to elevations of nearly 500 feet (152 m). The depths in the middle of the bay are considerable and generally clear of dangers. With strong NE winds a heavy swell rolls into the bay, and anchorage is indifferent. The east side of the bay is indented by several coves, but there is no sheltered anchorage except for small vessels.

240 **Gull Island** *(49°29'N, 55°29'W)*, 184 feet (56 m) in elevation with a grassy summit, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 1.3 miles SSW of Inner Seal Head.

241 **Lockport Harbour** is formed by a bight within an island on the east side of Seal Bay, about 1.5 miles south of Thimble Head. The former inhabitants of this area have moved to other settlements. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 7 to 9 fathoms (13 to 16 m) in the harbour.

242 **Side Harbour**, on the west side of Seal Bay, is entered about 2 miles SSW of Gull Island. There is **anchorage** in 15 to 21 fathoms (27 to 38 m), rock, but it is exposed to NE gales.

Chart 4582

243 **Mill Cove**, on the west side of the Seal Bay near its head, is narrow and shoal. **Anchorage** can be obtained off Mill Cove in 19 to 21 fathoms (35 to 38 m) close to the west shore, which affords some shelter; the holding ground is good.

Charts 4582, 4864

244 **Ward Island** *(49°29'N, 55°28'W)*, 233 feet (71 m) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile south of the west part of Cull Island. **Blackberry Island**, 38 feet (12 m) in elevation, is situated close NE of Ward Island. **Cumlins Head**, which rises to an elevation of 235 feet (72 m), lies 0.3 mile SE of Ward Island. Between Cumlins Head and Thimble Tickles Head, 1.1 miles WSW, the coast is indented by two bays separated by a promontory. The entrance to these bays is fronted by a group of islands, the passages between which are known as **Thimble Tickles**.

245 **Gull Island**, 62 feet (19 m) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile west of Ward Island. **Man of War Rock**, situated about 0.2 mile SW of Ward Island, is a rocky islet 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation.

246 **Glovers Harbour** is a basin at the head of the east bay. The channel into this harbour narrows to a width of 150 feet (46 m), with a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m). There is **anchorage** in the harbour in 10 fathoms (18 m), mud. The settlement of **Glovers Harbour** is situated at the south end of the basin at the head of the east bay.

247 A Public **wharf** 85 feet (26 m) long, extending to a depth of 10 feet (3 m) at the outer end, is situated close ESE of **Glovers Point** at the SE end of Glovers Harbour. A slipway is located on the west side of the wharf. An L-shaped private **wharf**, 52 feet (16 m) long and 41-foot (12 m) wide at the outer face, extends from the west shore near the head of Glovers Harbour.

248 **Goat Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, lies in the west bay, 0.6 mile south of Thimble Tickle Head. There is **anchorage** SE of Goat Island in 17 fathoms (31 m).

GLOVERS HARBOUR (2010)



Charts 4593, 4864

249 **Burnt Island** *(49°31'N, 55°29'W)*, 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, lies about 1 mile north of Ward Island. Near the middle of its SE side, there is a small projection about 100 feet (30 m) in elevation.

250 **Thomas Rowsell Island**, 121 feet (37 m) in elevation, is separated from the south extremity of Burnt Island by a passage 300 feet (91 m) wide.

251 **Cull Island**, close east with an elevation of 197 feet (60 m) at its western end, is separated from Thomas Rowsell Island by a passage 900 feet (274 m) wide. This passage is foul. In fine weather vessels occasionally anchor south of this channel in 12 fathoms (22 m). There is also **anchorage** in the channel between Burnt and Cull Islands in 12 to 15 fathoms (22 to 27 m), sand, sheltered from all winds except those from between NE and east.

Chart 4864

252 **Bear Head** *(49°31'N, 55°26'W)*, the north extremity of Cull Island, rises in dark perpendicular cliffs to an elevation of 52 m (171 ft). A **conspicuous** wooded projection 26 m (85 ft) in elevation, in the middle of the south side of the island, has **Mooring Cove** on its east side and a boat cove on its west side.

253 The settlement of **Leading Tickles West** is located on the shores of the south side of Cull Island and is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. The town of **Leading Tickles**, consisting of Leading Tickles West and Leading Tickles South, had a population of 337 in 2011.

254 Mooring Cove affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 24 m (79 ft); larger vessels may anchor in 33 to 37 m (108 to 121 ft).

255 At the west entrance to Mooring Cove, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with a depth of 6.2 m (20 ft) alongside a 31 m (102 ft) long outer end. A floating wharf is moored off the east side of the outer end of the wharf. A slipway and boat ramp are located on the SE end of Cull Island close west of the bridge.

256 At the settlement of **Leading Tickles South**, on the mainland side of Leading Tickles opposite to Mooring Cove, there is a Public **wharf** adjacent to a small fish plant with a total length of 109 m (358 ft). The east section of the wharf, 83 m (272 ft) long, has depths of 2.1 to 2.7 m (7 to 9 ft) alongside. The pier adjacent to the west side of the previous section has a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside a 6.4 m (21 ft) wide outer end. The west section, 20 m (66 ft) long, has a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside.

257 **Off-lying Islands**. — **Sculpin Island**, 26 m (85 ft) in elevation, the north island of a group, is small, covered with grass, and lies about 4.2 miles NNE of Cumlins Head. Landing may be effected close to the rocks on the SE side of the island, except in very heavy weather. **North East Rock**, with a least depth of 8 m (26 ft), lies 0.36 mile north of Sculpin Island.

258 **Woody Island**, 56 m (184 ft) in elevation, lies with its east extremity about 0.7 mile south of Sculpin Island. **Green Island**, situated about 0.2 mile east of Woody Island, rises in three parts, the middle and highest part in dark grey cliffs to an elevation of 47 m (154 ft); the summit is covered with grass.

259 **Tinker Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, is separated from the west end of Woody Island by a channel 0.1 mile wide which is clear of dangers. The channel, 0.1 mile wide between Tinker Island and the NW extremity of Alcock Island, is encumbered by **Gunning Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, and shoals.

260 **Alcock Island**, flat and densely wooded and the highest in the area, is 99 m (326 ft) in elevation.

261 **Red Island**, 11 m (36 ft) in elevation, is situated close east of the SE extremity of Alcock Island.

262 A **light** *(342)* is shown at an elevation of 25.3 m (83 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on a point about 0.4 mile SW of Red Island *(49°30'N, 55°24'W)*.

263 Cull Island is separated from the west end of Alcock Island by a channel 0.2 mile wide. At its eastern part, Cull Island is separated from the mainland by a channel 91 m (299 ft) wide. This channel is spanned by a highway bridge and causeway; there is a passage for small boats under the bridge which has a vertical clearance of 4.8 m (16 ft). The west part of Cull Island is a wooded ridge.

264 **Butler Cove**, with a shingle beach at its head, lies in the mainland about 0.5 mile east of the bridge and causeway. A small islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) lies about 0.1 mile off its west side. It affords **anchorage** for small vessels during fine weather in 22 m (72 ft), but this anchorage is unsafe with the heavy sea that rolls in during NE gales. There is also anchorage west of the channel between Alcock Island and the mainland in 22 to 31 m (72 to 102 ft).

265 **Leading Tickles** is the passage between the islands and the mainland. **The Ladle**, a square rock 8.5 m (28 ft) in elevation, stands on a shingle beach which borders the mainland coast close east of the bridge and causeway to Cull Island.

266 **Wild Bight** is entered between **Wild Bight Point** *(49°30'N, 55°23'W)* and **North West Rocks**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, nearly 1 mile east. A projection which rises to a conical hill 87 m (285 ft) in elevation divides the head of this bight into two coves where small vessels can obtain shelter from easterly winds.

267 **Approaches to New Bay**. — **Bagg Head** *(49°33'N, 55°17'W)* lies 4.8 miles east of Sculpin Island. **Woody Island**, 57 m (187 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.3 mile WSW of Bagg Head.

268 **Fleury Bight** is entered about 0.6 mile SW of Woody Island. **Eastern Head**, the east entrance point of Fleury Bight, rises steeply to an elevation of 58 m (190 ft). A hill rises almost vertically to an elevation of 133 m (436 ft) near the head of the bight. **Anchorage** can be obtained in 26 to 29 m (85 to 95 ft), but during winds from between NW and north, a heavy sea rolls in and the anchorage is then untenable as the holding ground is poor.

269 **Gull Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.1 mile offshore about 0.4 mile to the west of Eastern Head. **New Bay Head**, situated about 0.7 mile west of Gull Island, rises in steep cliffs to an elevation of 82 m (269 ft). **New Bay Head Rocks**, 23 m (75 ft) in elevation, lie close north of the headland.

New Bay to Bay of Exploits

270 **New Bay**, a large inlet, extends about 14 miles to the south. It is entered between New Bay Head and North West Rocks, situated close off a point about 2.5 miles SSW of New Bay Head. The bay is divided into several arms with rocky shores and presents few obstacles to navigation. The land surrounding the bay has moderate elevation and except where burnt, is densely wooded.

271 **Outer part of New Bay**. — **Silver Buckle Island**, 47 m (154 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.3 mile offshore, 1 mile south of New Bay Head. It derives its name from the Silver Buckle, a mass of quartz at the NW end of the island.

272 **Brandies Rocks**, consisting of a rock 2 m (7 ft) in elevation with foul ground extending 0.1 mile NW and SE of it and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DWD *(345.3)*, lie 0.6 mile WNW of Silver Buckle Island.

273 **Josiah Spencer Cove** and **Rowsell Cove**, separated by a headland terminating in a hillock 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, are entered about 1 mile SE of Silver Buckle Island. A **conspicuous** conical wooded hill rises at the head of Rowsell Cove. Both coves afford **anchorage** for small craft during offshore winds in 22 m (72 ft) or less.

274 **Yellow Fox Island**, 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, is connected with the coast by a causeway, about 0.5 mile SE of Rowsell Cove. **Moore's Cove** lies close SE of Yellow Fox Island.

275 Near the east entrance point of Moore's Cove there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**, 30 m (98 ft) long with a width across the outer face

LEADING TICKLES WEST AND SOUTH (2015)



which was in disrepair in 2010 of 14 m (46 ft). Rocks at depths of 0.3 to 1 m (1 to 3 ft) exist alongside both corners of the outer end. Depths of 1 to 3.7 m (3 to 12 ft) exist along the leeward side of the wharf. This wharf is reported difficult to lie alongside with winds SW through NW. A boat storage area and a slipway are located in the cove.

276 **Cuttle Island**, 43 m (141 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Yellow Fox Island.

277 A **light** *(344)* is shown at an elevation of 16.8 m (55 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the west extremity of the peninsula SE of Cuttle Island *(49°29'N, 55°18'W)*, close west of Cottrell's Cove.

278 **Cottrells Cove** is entered about 0.3 mile east of Cuttle Island. This cove is open to the NW and is not recommended as an anchorage.

279 **Cottrell's Cove**, a settlement with a population of 112 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the cove. It is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. A **conspicuous tower**, 91 m (299 ft) in elevation and marked by red **lights**, is located behind the settlement.

280 An L-shaped Public **wharf** on the north side of the cove, 49 m (161 ft) long with a 12 m (39 ft) wide outer face, was in ruins in 2010. Submerged ruins of this wharf are reported at the site. A number of private wharves are situated in the cove.

281 A shoal which dries 0.8 m (3 ft) and is marked by port hand light **buoy** DW1 *(344.6)* is located about 0.1 mile SW of the wharf in ruins. A shoal extending to a drying rock at its outer end and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DW4.2 *(344.5)* is located 0.35 mile south of the wharf in ruins.

282 **Southeast Arm** is entered between a point 0.2 mile SSE of Cottrells Cove light and **Southeast Arm Point**, about 0.6 mile SSE. Although space is limited, this arm is one of the best **anchorages** in this area.

283 On the west side of New Bay, **Osmonton Arm** is entered between North West Rocks and **Besom Island**, about 1.3 miles SE. Besom Island, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, is small, flat and covered with grass.

284 **Besom Cove** is entered between Besom Island and an islet 9.1 m (30 ft) in elevation situated close to a point about 0.5 mile SE. This cove affords **anchorage** in 18 to 26 m (59 to 85 ft), rock, but space is limited.

285 **Little Northwest Arm** is entered close south of Besom Cove; it affords indifferent **anchorage** near its head in about 45 m (148 ft).

286 **Osmonton Arm**. — The NW side of this arm is generally steep-to, but the SE side from Besom Island to **Burnt Island**, about 2.7 miles SW, is fronted by numerous islets and rocks. Burnt Island rises to an elevation of 23 m (75 ft). **Gull Rock**, a large boulder 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.3 mile west of Burnt Island.

287 **Tinker Island** *(49°30'N, 55°22'W)*, small, rocky and 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile off the NW shore about 0.6 mile SSE of North West Rocks. A shoal, with a least depth of 1 m (3 ft) near its outer end, extends 0.1 mile SW from Tinker Island.

288 **Long Island**, situated about 1 mile SSW of Tinker Island, is wooded and 20 m (66 ft) in elevation; it lies in the middle of the fairway. A rocky patch, which dries 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DDW1 *(344.8)*, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Long Island. The passage NW of Long Island and these rocks is recommended.

289 **Budgell Harbour** is entered on the NW side of the arm about 1 mile WSW of Long Island. It affords good **anchorage** in 12.9 to 27 m (42 to 89 ft), but space is limited. A wooded islet, 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, lies in the entrance to the harbour.

290 **West Hare Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, is situated about 1 mile SW of Burnt Island. The SW side of the arm from abreast Burnt Island to abreast West Hare Island is clear of dangers and rises in precipitous cliffs. Southwest of West Hare Island, the coast is indented by several coves with off-lying islets and shoals.

291 **Mussel Bed Island**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, situated close to the NW shore 0.4 mile NW of West Hare Island, is small, densely wooded and steep-to on its SE side.

292 The entrance to **Mill Cove** at the head of the arm is divided by an islet, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lying towards the south side. The cove affords good **anchorage** for small vessels within the islet.

293 **South Arm** is entered between **Bills Point**, 1.7 miles south of Southeast Arm Point, and the north extremity of **Strong Island**, about 0.9 mile SW. Strong Island, 101 m (331 ft) in elevation and densely wooded, is **conspicuous** on southerly bearings; its north extremity shows as a bluff with a cliffy face. The east side of South Arm is indented by several coves; the west side is bold for about 4 miles south of Strong Island, then it falls to comparatively level land.

294 **Little Indian Cove**, **Indian Cove**, and **Ritters Arm** are entered between **Indian Point**, nearly 2.5 miles south of Bills Point, and the north extremity of East Hare Island, about 0.9 mile south. Local knowledge is required to enter these inlets. There is **anchorage** in the outer part of Ritters Arm in 24 m (79 ft). Port hand light **buoy** DW5 *(344.9)*, marking several drying rocks, is located close off the east shore of Ritters Arm about 0.6 mile within its entrance.

295 **East Hare Island**, 49 m (161 ft) in elevation, lies west of and parallel with the promontory forming the west side of Ritters Arm. **Pigeon Island**, 37 m (121 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.3 miles SW of East Hare Island.

296 **Paradise Cove**, on the west shore, is situated about 0.5 mile NW of Pigeon Island *(49°21'N, 55°18'W)*. A shoal, least depth 0.1 m (0 ft), lies about 0.15 mile SE of the head of the cove. The settlement of **Pleasantview-Paradise**, population 49 in 2011, stands on the shores of the cove. There is sheltered **anchorage** off this cove in 27 m (89 ft).

297 **Pleasant Point** lies about 0.8 mile SW of Paradise Cove. An island, 31 m (102 ft) in elevation, lies with its north extremity close SW of Pleasant Point. **Anchorage** may be obtained in 27 m (89 ft) close SW of this island. Anchorage may also be obtained in other parts of South Arm, but the whole locality is subject to violent squalls during strong westerly winds. **Marine farms** are charted within the area extending about 2 miles south of Pleasant Point; **caution** is advised.

298 **Strong Island Sound** is situated between the south part of Strong Island and the mainland. It may be entered from either side, but the west channel is preferred. A wooded island, 49 m (161 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of the sound, 0.3 mile SSW of Strong Island. About 0.2 mile farther south, the sound is divided into two arms by an island 35 m (115 ft) in elevation, situated close north of a promontory. Both are densely wooded. There is **anchorage** on either side of the promontory in 29 to 32 m (95 to 105 ft).

299 **Southwest and West Arms**. — **Southwest Arm** is entered between Little Northwest Arm Head and the north extremity of Strong Island, about 2 miles SSE. About 5 miles within the entrance it is divided into Southwest and West Arms by a promontory, the north extremity of which is **Brimstone Head**, high, cliffy, and **conspicuous**.

300 Southwest Arm extends about 4 miles south of Brimstone Head. The outer part is clear of dangers except near the shores, but the inner part is encumbered by several shoals. The east shore is low and thickly wooded. A shoal, least depth 0.4 m (1 ft), lies in the centre of the channel, 0.35 mile NE of the Public wharf at Point Leamington; the chart should be consulted in this area. A shoal bank extending from the west shore, with a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) at its outer end, is located about 0.15 mile WNW of the previous shoal.

301 The town of **Point Leamington**, population 619 in 2011, is situated on the west shore near the head of Southwest Arm. There is **anchorage** in the middle of Southwest Arm off Point Leamington in 18 to 22 m (10 to 12 fm).

302 A Public **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) at the outer end, is situated at the town. A **light** *(345)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A sunken crib about 12 m (39 ft) wide and 15 m (49 ft) long extends about 13 m (43 ft) from the shore on the south side of the wharf. Several private wharves are located in the town. A **tower** is located about 0.3 mile WSW of the Public wharf.

303 **West Arm** extends about 3 miles SW of Brimstone Head. There is good **anchorage** in the basin at the head of West Arm in about 37 m (121 ft), mud.

Charts 4864, 4821

304 **Indian Cove Point** is situated about 2.4 miles ESE of Bagg Head. **Bellens Point**, the west entrance point of Fortune Harbour, lies about 0.7 mile farther west.

305 **Gull Island**, steep-to on its south side, is a bare rugged rock, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, situated about 0.2 mile north of the above-water rocks which extend off Indian Cove Point.

306 **Bed Rock**, with a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DD2.2 *(346.3)*, lies about 0.2 mile ENE of Gull Island. In bad weather the sea breaks on this danger.

307 **Western Head**, a steep bluff with a rocky pinnacle at its extremity, lies about 0.3 mile north of Bellens Point. It is steep-to, and the land rises to a long bare ridge with wooded slopes and a sharp summit with a cairn, 169 m (554 ft) in elevation, about 0.4 mile SW of the head.

308 **Western Head Rock**, with a depth of 5.7 m (19 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DW2 *(346.2)*, lies on a bank with depths of less than 15 m (49 ft), about 0.2 mile north of Western Head. In gales, the sea breaks heavily on this bank.

309 **Webber Bight** is entered between Indian Cove Point and **Snuffy Head**, about 0.6 mile SW; it is open to NW and north winds. The bight is clear of dangers and affords **anchorage** in 18 to 29 m (59 to 95 ft) during offshore winds, but the holding ground is poor.

310 **Fortune Harbour** is entered between Bellens Point and Snuffy Head. The wind in the approaches to the harbour is often baffling, and with NW winds the squalls are heavy. A **wreck**, least depth unknown, is charted about 0.1 mile WNW of Snuffy Head.

311 **Sweeny Island**, 94 m (308 ft) in elevation, lies with its NE extremity about 0.3 mile SW of Snuffy Head. The passage west of Sweeny Island is about 0.1 mile wide with sharp turns.

312 **Button Island**, 69 m (226 ft) in elevation, situated 0.1 mile south of Sweeny Island, is connected with the west shore at its west end. Off the east end of Button Island, Fortune Harbour divides into two arms.

313 **Davis Point** is the east entrance point of **Southeast Arm**. The settlement of **Fortune Harbour**, standing on the shores of Southeast and **Southwest Arms**, had a population of 84 in 2011.

POINT LEAMINGTON (2015)



FORTUNE HARBOUR (2010)



314 An underwater rock of unknown depth and dangerous to surface navigation is located near the head of Southeast Arm about 0.25 mile NNW of the head of **Squid Cove**. Another underwater rock of unknown depth and dangerous to surface navigation is charted close off the shoreline about 0.55 mile NW of the head of Squid Cove. A shallow ledge containing a rock dangerous to navigation extends about 0.1 mile north of the unnamed point located 0.25 mile west of Sims Point. An underwater rock of unknown depth and dangerous to surface navigation is located 0.1 mile south of Tiger Rock.

315 **Sims Point** lies 0.45 mile west of Davis Point. A **conspicuous** white church stands about 0.2 mile south of Sims Point. **Tiger Rock**, at a depth of 2.6 m (9 ft), lies about 0.2 mile SE of Sims Point.

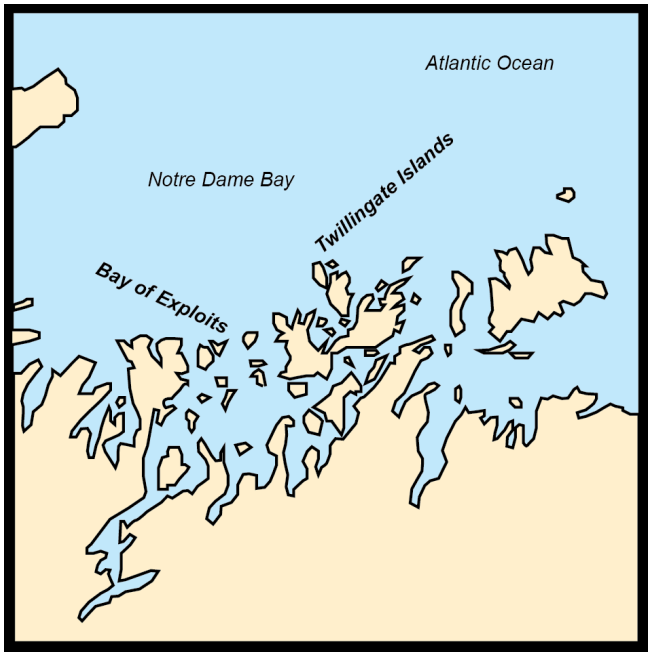
316 On the west shore of the Southeast Arm, about 1 mile SE of Sims Point, there is a T-shaped **wharf**, having an outer face, 17 m (56 ft) long which was in ruins in 2010. An intake **pipeline** for an adjacent fish plant extends in a NE direction from the wharf; its outer end is marked by a **buoy**.

317 **Ice**. — Fortune Harbour freezes during December, and the ice breaks up in May.

318 There is **anchorage** in the Southeast Arm in 18 to 27 m (59 to 89 ft) with the church bearing 092°. Vessels may also anchor farther up the arm.

Chapter 4

Bay of Exploits
Twillingate Islands



Bay of Exploits

Chart 4821

1 **Bay of Exploits**. — This bay is entered between North Head, about 2.7 miles east of the entrance to Fortune Harbour, and **Western Head**, about 10.5 miles ENE. The bay is divided by numerous islands into three main arms which lead to various bays at its head. The depths in the bay are considerable, except in its east part where there are only a few obstructions to navigation beyond those fringing the shores.

2 The west of the three arms into the Bay of Exploits is navigated without difficulty up to Peter Arm, about 26 miles from the entrance. The town of Botwood is situated on Peter Arm. The town of Lewisporte lies at the head of Burnt Bay, about 20 miles from the entrance of the east arm. The mainland around the bay and the islands in the bay are thickly wooded, except where cleared by fires. Fog is frequent but seldom lasts more than a few hours.

3 **Ice** generally forms in the Bay of Exploits early in January, and sometimes a little earlier in Peter Arm and its vicinity.

4 The **tidal streams** set fairly in and out of the deep channels of the bay, attaining a rate of about 2 knots at spring tides.

Chart 4864

5 **Bay of Exploits (North)**. — **Keogh Island**, a small bare rock 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 0.7 mile west of **North Head** *(49°33'N, 55°09'W)*. **Shoal Ground**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, lies about 0.3 mile NNE of Keogh Island.

6 **Outer part of west arm**. — The west arm of the Bay of Exploits is entered through **Ship Run** between the NW extremity of the west Exploits Island and North Head, about 2 miles WNW. **Ship Run Rock**, which dries 0.3 m (1 ft) and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DSR2 *(346.36)*, lies in the west part of Ship Run about 0.8 mile SE of North Head.

7 **Waldron Cove Point**, which rises to a prominent hill 124 m (407 ft) in elevation, lies about 1 mile south of North Head. **Waldron Cove** is entered close north of

Waldron Cove Point. It affords shelter to small vessels off a small bight in the south side of the cove.

8 **North Harbour Gull Island**, 28 m (92 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 1 mile SSE of Waldron Cove Point. **Little North Harbour** is entered about 1 mile south of North Harbour Gull Island. This harbour affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 7 to 18.8 m (23 to 62 ft) near its head.

9 **North Harbour Head**, about 1.5 miles SSE of North Harbour Gull Island, is steep-to and has a **conspicuous** cairn of stones on its summit, 131 m (430 ft) in elevation.

10 **North Harbour** is entered about 0.7 mile south of North Harbour Head. A heavy swell rolls into the outer part of this harbour, and space in the inner part is limited. Small vessels can find **anchorage** in 18 to 20 m (59 to 66 ft).

11 **Muddy Hole Point**, about 1.3 miles south of North Harbour Head, is low and prominent. **Great Muddy Hole** is entered about 0.5 mile WSW of Muddy Hole Point. It is well sheltered from the heavy swell which rolls up the bay in strong northerly winds, but it only affords **anchorage** to very small craft.

12 **Little Grego Island**, 44 m (144 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 0.4 mile south of the south entrance point of Great Muddy Hole. **Baptist Cove**, entered about 1 mile SW of Little Grego Island, is suitable for small vessels only.

13 **Lawrence Harbour** is entered between **Lawrence Head**, about 1.7 miles SSW of Little Grego Island, and a point 0.5 mile NW. Lawrence Head is not very conspicuous as it is backed by higher land. The head of this harbour divides into two bights. The north bight is shallow at its head but affords **anchorage** in 35 m (115 ft), rock covered with sand and mud. A rock, drying 0.3 m (1 ft), lies near the centre of Lawrence Harbour, about 1.1 miles WSW of Lawrence Head.

14 **Hummock Island**, 94 m (308 ft) in elevation, is situated with its north extremity 2 miles SE of Muddy Hole Point. Near its south extremity, there is a remarkable sugarloaf hill.

15 **Upper Black Island**, 129 m (423 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.5 miles SSW of Hummock Island. A number of islets, rocks and shoals exist between Hummock and Upper Black Island.

16 A **light** *(348)* is shown at an elevation of 16.8 m (55 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe on an islet close off the NW extremity of the Upper Black Island.

17 A rock which dries 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DBE5 *(348.2)* is located about 0.47 mile SSW of the previously mentioned light.

18 The **tidal streams** between Hummock and Upper Black Islands follow the coast of Hummock Island and frequently cause eddies and tide rips over the shoals between the two islands.

19 **High Grego Island**, 94 m (308 ft) in elevation, is situated about 1.7 miles south of Lawrence Head. It rises almost vertically on its east side and is **conspicuous**. There is fair **anchorage** in 14.2 to 20 m (47 to 66 ft), sand, west of the island.

20 **Middle entrance into Bay of Exploits**. — **Sloop Run** is entered between **Hell Grapple Head** *(49°33'N, 55°00'W)*, the NW extremity of Black Island, and **Long Point**, the NE extremity of Exploits Islands, about 1.5 miles WSW.

21 **Sealing Cove**, entered close south of Hell Grapple Head, is clear of dangers and affords **anchorage** to small vessels during easterly winds.

22 **Hamilton Island**, 8.2 m (27 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.7 mile south of Hell Grapple Head. **Parsons Cove**, which is suitable only for boats, is entered to the east of Hamilton Island.

23 A group of islands lie in the middle of Sloop Run. **Hare Island**, 60 m (197 ft) in elevation, the largest of this group, lies 1.2 miles SSE of Long Point. **Fish Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, is the north island of this group, lying about 0.3 mile NE of Hare Island. **Tarpaulin Island**, the east island of the group, is 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, and lies 0.7 mile ENE of Hare Island. **Gillot Island**, the south island, is 10 m (33 ft) in elevation and lies 0.2 mile SSW of Hare Island.

24 **Matthew Lane Island** lies with its NE extremity about 0.7 mile SE of Gillot Island. It rises on its east side to an elevation of 40 m (131 ft). On the south side of the island there is a small boat harbour encumbered by several rocks and protected by an islet 12 m (39 ft) in elevation.

25 **Exploits Islands** are two islands separated by a channel. **Gunning Rock**, 3.4 m (11 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.4 mile south of Long Point. **Green Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, lies close offshore about 0.2 mile SW of Gunning Rock. **Tailor Nose Island**, about 1 mile SSW of Green Island, rises to an elevation of 37 m (121 ft).

26 **Duck Islands** are a group of wooded islets separated from the south side of the west Exploits Island by a deep channel 0.2 mile wide. These islands form a bay open to the SW, in which temporary **anchorage** may be obtained in 35 to 42 m (115 to 138 ft); the holding ground is poor.

27 **Man of War Hill**, 169 m (554 ft) in elevation, the summit of the west Exploits Island, has a large cairn of stones on it.

EXPLOIT'S UPPER HARBOUR (2020)



28 A **light** *(347)* is shown at an elevation of 74 m (243 ft) from a tower with red and white vertical stripes on **Surgeon Cove Point** *(49°31'N, 55°07'W)*, the west extremity of the west island.

29 **Burton Cove**, which is entered about 0.4 mile SE of Surgeon Cove Point, affords **anchorage** for small vessels during easterly winds.

30 **Gull Island Bight** is entered between Long Point and **High Gull Island**, situated close to the coast about 1 mile to the west. High Gull Island is surrounded by grey cliffs and rises to a flat summit 37 m (121 ft) in elevation. A shoal, with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) at its outer end, extends 0.1 mile NW of High Gull Island.

31 **Nanny Hole Head** is a precipitous bluff forming the NW side of the east Exploits Island; it rises to an elevation of 104 m (341 ft).

32 **Nanny Hole Rock**, least depth 3.1 m (10 ft), lies about 0.1 mile NW of the head. **Mad Moll Rocks**, least depth 4.7 m (15 ft), is located 0.8 mile WSW of Nanny Hole Head; a rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 0.1 mile SSE of it.

33 **Exploits Harbour**, consisting of Upper and Lower Harbours, lies in the channel between the two Exploits Islands. Upper and Lower Harbours are connected by a passage 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft). The former inhabitants of this area were moved to the mainland but the settlement has seasonal activity.

34 **Exploits Upper Harbour**, situated in the SE part of the channel, affords secure **anchorage** for small vessels only, owing to a bar on which lie rocks with depths of 2 to 2.3 m (7 to 8 ft) that crosses the harbour about 0.3 mile within the entrance. There is a narrow channel through the bar which should not be attempted without local knowledge. Temporary **anchorage** may be taken up in the entrance to Upper Harbour in 16 to 29 m (52 to 95 ft).

35 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** DE4, DE6 *(361.01, 361.03)* and DE5, DE7 *(361.02, 361.04)* mark the channel into Exploits Upper Harbour.

36 A J-shaped Public **wharf**, extending 40 m (131 ft) from the shore to an outer end 15 m (49 ft) long with an angled extension southward for 14 m (46 ft), is located at **Lacy Point**, the west entrance point to Exploits Upper Harbour. The outer end has a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside; the seaward side of the angled extension has a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside.

37 **Exploits Lower Harbour**, situated in the NW part of the channel, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 21.8 m (72 ft) or less. Local knowledge is required to enter the harbour.

38 **Ice**. — Exploits Harbour generally freezes about early January, and is completely blocked with ice between February and April, but between April and May there are open intervals. Field ice appears between the middle and end of January and disappears in May.

39 **Islands in the central part of Bay of Exploits**. — **Swan Island**, densely wooded except at

its north part where the land is low, lies with its NE extremity about 1 mile SE of the Duck Islands. **Swan Island Harbour** lies between the south side of Swan Island and **Little Berry Island**, about 0.2 mile south. This harbour affords sheltered **anchorage** in 27 to 31 m (89 to 102 ft).

40 **Hornet Island**, 61 m (200 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile east of Swan Island; its north and west sides are for the most part cliffy. A shoal with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) is located 0.1 mile off the SW end of Hornet Island.

41 Port hand light **buoys** DBE1 and DBE3 *(347.2, 347.3)*, marking several shoals containing drying rocks, are moored 0.9 and 0.7 mile NNW of the northern tip of Hornet Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** DBE2 *(347.4)* is moored 0.27 mile NW of the SW extremity of Hornet Island.

42 **Long Island**, 148 m (486 ft) in elevation, is the largest island in this group. It is separated from the south side of Hornet Island by **Hornet Gut**, a channel with a least depth of 8.7 m (29 ft) in its fairway which narrows to a width of about 46 m (150 ft) at its east end. The **tidal streams** set strongly through this passage, which is suitable for small craft only.

43 **Ochre Pit Island**, 64 m (210 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.5 mile west of the south extremity of Long Island. **Red Currant Island**, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.3 mile ESE of Ochre Pit Island. A dangerous underwater rock with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less is located 0.2 mile north of the north tip of Red Currant Island.

44 **Tinker Island**, situated about 0.7 mile SW of Swan Island, is 41 m (135 ft) in elevation. **Pond Island**, 59 m (194 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Tinker Island.

45 **Spruce Islands**, two in number, lie about 0.5 mile SSE of Long Island. The east and larger island rises to an elevation of 44 m (144 ft); the other island is 34 m (112 ft) in elevation.

46 Numerous shoals and rocky ledges exist between Ochre Pit Island and Spruce Islands; the chart should be consulted in this area.

47 The **tidal streams** between the Spruce Islands and **Southern Head** *(49°22'N, 55°05'W)*, about 2.7 miles SW, set in the direction of the channels. The west-going stream between the Spruce Islands and Birchy Island is the flood tidal stream. Occasionally tide rips are caused off Southern Head at spring tides by banks with depths of 13.7 to 35 m (45 to 115 ft), which lie within 1.5 miles NE and 1 mile east of the head.

48 **Birchy Island** *(49°22'N, 55°00'W)*, 116 m (381 ft) in elevation, is densely wooded. It is separated from the mainland by **Shoal Tickle**, a passage available only for small boats. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) lies off the SW tip of Birchy Island near the centre of Shoal Tickle. East cardinal light **buoy** DSC *(352.94)* is moored about 0.4 mile south of Shoal Tickle. Port hand light **buoy** DSP1 *(352.96)* is moored in Shoal Tickle, close west of the SW tip of Birchy Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** DSP2 *(352.97)* is moored close north of **Shoal Tickle Point**, about 0.2 mile NW of the SW tip of Birchy Island.

49 A **light** *(352.95)* is shown from a mast on the SW entrance point to Shoal Tickle.

50 **Passage Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, lies close to Birchy Island about 0.4 mile east of its north extremity.

Charts 4864, 4865

51 **Little Burnt Bay** is entered between the west entrance point of Shoal Tickle and Southern Head, about 2 miles WNW. The head of this bay and its SW part are shoal and encumbered with rocks. The settlement of **Little Burnt Bay**, population 294 in 2011, extends from the cove 1 mile SSE of Southern Head.

52 At **Southern Head Cove**, situated about 0.5 mile south of Southern Head, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 34 m (112 ft) long with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside an 18 m (59 ft) long outer end. A 24 m (79 ft) long wharf, a floating dock and a boat ramp are located adjacent to the NW side of the wharf. A **light** *(352.7)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

53 Starboard hand light **buoy** DBE4 *(352.6)* is moored about 54 m (177 ft) NE of the outer end of the Public wharf. Port hand light **buoy** DBE3/1 *(347.37)* is moored 35 m (115 ft) NNW of the northernmost of the two small islets at the mouth of the cove.

54 **Big Island**, 25 m (82 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, lies nearly 1.5 miles SW of the east entrance point to Little Burnt Bay. There is **anchorage** in 29 m (95 ft) about 0.4 mile SE of Big Island. This anchorage is not safe with strong winds from between north and NE.

55 **Thwart Island**, densely wooded and rising to an elevation of 114 m (374 ft) near its west side, has its northern tip located about 3.8 miles west of Southern Head Cove.

Chart 4864

56 **Inner part of west arm west of Thwart Island**. — **Granfer Island**, wooded and 75 feet (23 m) in elevation, lies about 1.8 miles NW of the north extremity of Thwart Island. **Winter Tickle** is entered between Granfer Island and **Mouse Island**, nearly 0.5 mile

LITTLE BURNT BAY PUBLIC WHARF (SOUTHERN HEAD COVE) (2020)



south. It affords good **anchorage** in 11 fathoms (20 m), about 0.3 mile NW of Granfer Island. A small islet with an elevation of 36 feet (11 m) is located about 0.1 mile SW of the south end of Mouse Island. A shoal with a least depth of 17 feet (5.3 m) at its outer end extends about 0.12 mile SW of the SE tip of the islet. A rock drying 4 feet (1.2 m) is charted 0.2 mile WSW of the SE tip of the islet.

57 **Burnt Island**, 130 feet (40 m) in elevation, lies about 0.4 mile offshore 1 mile SW of Mouse Island. A shoal with a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) at its outer end extends about 0.12 mile north of the NE end of Burnt Island. **Sunday Island**, 70 feet (21 m) in elevation and situated 0.3 mile SW of Burnt Island, is separated from the coast by a shallow rocky channel.

58 **Cabbage Harbour Head** *(49°20'N, 55°12'W)*, the SW entrance point of Cabbage Harbour, is situated 1.5 miles SE of Burnt Island. **Cabbage Harbour** affords **anchorage** for small vessels only.

59 A **light** *(349)* is shown from a 22-foot (6.7 m) high skeleton tower on the headland.

60 **Wild Bight**, which is separated from Cabbage Harbour by a narrow promontory, affords **anchorage** in 9 to 11 fathoms (16 to 20 m) about 0.5 mile from its head. It affords no shelter during strong winds from between NW and north.

61 **Govers Harbour** is entered about 1.4 miles west of Cabbage Harbour Head. **Indian Cove Island**, 50 feet (15 m) in elevation and wooded, lies close off the west shore about 1.7 miles south of the east entrance point of Govers Harbour. **Indian Cove**, situated close NW of Indian Cove Island, affords temporary **anchorage**; the depths are considerable.

62 A **light** *(349.5)* is shown from a skeleton tower on a small islet about 0.25 mile NE of the mouth of Govers Harbour.

Chart 4866

63 **Woody Island**, 55 feet (17 m) in elevation, lies close offshore nearly 2 miles south of Indian Cove Island. A rock drying 1 foot (0.2 m) and marked by isolated danger light **buoy** DPB *(350.12)* lies close to the shore about 0.1 mile SW of the south end of Woody Island.

64 **Grassy Island**, 23 feet (7 m) in elevation, is situated close SSE of Woody Island. A large prominent white building is located about 0.4 mile WSW of Grassy Island.

65 A **light** *(350)* is shown at an elevation of 38 feet (12 m) from a skeleton tower with a white daymark on the centre of Grassy Island.

66 At the settlement of **Point of Bay**, population 159 in 2011, there is a small L-shaped **wharf** and a 233-foot (71 m) long breakwater-wharf enclosing a basin for small boats. The seaward side of the outer end of the L-shaped wharf, 52 feet (16 m) long, has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) alongside. The basin entrance is 44 feet (13.4 m) wide. A **light** *(350.1)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped wharf. A boat ramp is located within the basin. An underwater rock of unknown

depth and dangerous to surface navigation is charted about 262 feet (80 m) north of the outer end of the L-shaped wharf.

67 **Gillet Island**, 108 feet (33 m) in elevation, lies close off the east side of the arm about 1.3 miles ESE of Grassy Island. **Wiseman Head**, steep-to, rises rapidly to an elevation of 180 feet (55 m), about 11 miles SW of Gillet Island.

Charts 4866, 4865

68 **Inner part of west arm east of Thwart Island**. — From Southern Head the coast, which rises gradually, trends 0.5 mile SW to a **conspicuous**, densely wooded bluff that rises almost vertically to an elevation of 360 feet (110 m).

69 **St. Johns Bay**, a channel separating the east side of Thwart Island from the mainland, is entered between this **conspicuous** bluff and the north extremity of Thwart Island, about 3 miles to the west. The bay is divided into two parts by several small islands which lie across the middle.



70 The head of **Foulke Cove** on the east side of St. Johns Bay is encumbered with rocks to about 0.2 mile from its head. A shoal with a least depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) is located 0.8 mile west of the south entrance point to the cove. The north entrance point to Foulke Cove has a reef extending 0.2 mile SW from its north entrance point; **caution** is advised.

71 **Lobster Island**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, small and covered with grass, lies about 0.9 mile east of the west entrance point of the bay; it is steep-to on its north and east sides. **Sailor Island**, situated about 1 mile SSW of the east entrance point of the bay and close offshore, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, is partly wooded.

72 **St. Johns Harbour** is an inlet within a peninsula on the east side of Thwart Island. An island, 200 feet (61 m) in elevation, lies in the entrance to this harbour. At the south end of the peninsula, there is a remarkable, conical, wooded hill 400 feet (122 m) in elevation.



73 The north part of the St. Johns Harbour, west of the north part of the island, affords **anchorage** in 13 fathoms (24 m), mud. An **anchorage** area has been established for a safe haven for small craft on the west side of the island at the entrance to St. Johns Harbour. The area is bounded on the north side by a line extending 0.35 mile at 321° from the north end of the previously mentioned island, 200 feet (61 m) in elevation and bounded on the south side by a line extending 0.2 mile at 240° from the SW tip of the same island. The space in the south part of the harbour is limited and suitable only for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary. Marine farms are charted in the south part of St. John's Harbour, south of the island; **caution** is advised.

74 **James Island**, 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, is the northernmost of a group of wooded islands lying between Thwart Island and the mainland. It lies about 0.6 mile ENE of the 400-foot (122 m) conical hill. Shoals with least depths of 10 feet (3.2 m) and 24 feet (7.4 m) are located 0.2 mile SE and 0.7 mile SSE, respectively, of the south tip of James Island. Two rocks drying 4 feet (1.1 m) lie 0.05 mile east of the SE end of James Island.



75 **Frying Pan Island**, situated 0.2 mile SW of James Island, 240 feet (73 m) in elevation, is steep-to. There is a passage 0.2 mile wide having a least depth of 27 feet (8.3 m) on a mid-channel shoal between Frying Pan Island and Thwart Island. A shoal with a least depth of 6 feet (1.9 m) is located 0.4 mile SW of the south end of Frying Pan Island. A rock, awash, is located about 0.6 mile NW of the south end of Frying Pan Island at the entrance to **Thwart Island Harbour**.

76 **Stanhope Cove** lies on the SE side of the bay about 1 mile SE of James Island. An inlet at the head of the cove has a rock, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, in its entrance. The settlement of **Stanhope**, population 268 in 2011, is located on the shores of the cove.

Chart 4866



77 In **Browns Arm**, situated about 3 miles SW of Stanhope, there is a Public **wharf** 108 feet (33 m) long with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) alongside the outer end, 20 feet (6 m) wide. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the wharf. An isolated shoal bank with a least depth of 7 feet (2.2 m) lies 0.3 mile off Thwart Island about 0.8 mile NNE of the west entrance point of Browns Arm.



78 **Southern Passage**, the south entrance to St. John's Bay, 0.6 mile wide, lies between the south end of Thwart Island and the mainland. It is encumbered by shoal banks extending from both shores. A shoal, with a least depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), lies in the middle of the passage leaving two narrow channels. Local knowledge is necessary to navigate these channels.



79 **Tidal streams**. — Usually in Southern Passage the flood tidal stream is west-going and the ebb stream east-going at less than 1 knot. Their directions and rates are influenced by the wind. With strong winds between NE and SE, the rate of the west-going stream increases and at spring tides reaches 2 knots and at times it overcomes the east-going stream and continues west-going for many hours. With strong westerly winds the reverse is the case.

80 The settlement of **Porterville** is situated on the south shore of Southern Passage.

81 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 164 feet (50 m) long with a depth of 9 feet (2.8 m) alongside a 75-foot (23 m) long outer end, which was in ruins in 2010, is located at Porterville. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the wharf.

82 **Kite Cove** lies on the NE side of a promontory extending from the east shore about 3 miles SW of Wiseman Head. **Lower Sandy Point** *(49°13'N, 55°17'W)* is the NW extremity of the above-mentioned promontory.

83 The settlement of **Laurenceton**, population 178 in 2011, is situated at the head of Kite Cove.

84 At the settlement there is a Public **wharf** 151 feet (46 m) long with a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end which was in ruins in 2010.

85 A **light** *(351)* is shown at an elevation of 18 feet (5.5 m) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark situated on Lower Sandy Point.

86 **Botwood Harbour** is entered between Lower Sandy Point and **Phillips Head**, 0.8 mile NNW. It is a Public Harbour administered by *Transport Canada*. Phillips Head is a small stony projection rising to an elevation of 140 feet (43 m). A shoal with a least depth of 9.8 m (32 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DPH2 *(351.2)* is located 0.2 mile SSE of Phillips Head. Another shoal with a depth of 9.3 m (31 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DPH1 *(351.4)* is located 0.8 mile SE of Phillips Head.

87 At **Phillips Cove**, close west of Phillips Head, an L-shaped **wharf** is 125 feet (38 m) long with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) alongside a 72-foot (22 m) long outer end. A **light** *(350.6)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

88 The town of **Botwood**, population 3008 in 2011, is situated on the NW side of **Peters Arm** about 4 miles SSW of Lower Sandy Point. Medical and dental services are available in town, as well as **custom** services from the *Canada Border Services Agency*. Botwood connects to the Trans-Canada Highway.

89 **Ice**. — Although ice may be a problem from late January to late April, it is considered to be a year round port. *Coast Guard* icebreakers, when available, assist vessels during the winter season. The average thickness attained by smooth shorefast ice in Botwood Harbour is 22 in (56 cm) with a maximum thickness of 31 in (79 cm) measured in 1974.

90 **Pilotage** is compulsory. The pilot boarding station from May 15 to January 1, depending on ice conditions, is in position *(49°19'44"N, 55°12'49"W) (Chart 4596)*; and from January 2 to May 14, depending on ice conditions, it's off St. John's, in position *(47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W)*.

91 The master of a ship bound for Botwood must report to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, their ETA 12 hours before arrival at the Bay of Exploits pilot boarding station, or to Pilots, St. John's, 24 hours prior to arrival at the pilot boarding station off St. John's. Reports may be passed to any coastal radio station and Universal Time must be used. The ETA must be corrected or confirmed 4 and 12 hours respectively before arrival at the pilot boarding stations in the Bay of Exploits or off St. John's.

92 The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move must report using local time, to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, or Pilots, St. John's, 4 and 6 hours respectively before the ETD. The pilot boat at St. John's guards channels 16 and 11 (156.8 and 156.55 MHz) and at the Bay of Exploits channel 16.

93 A **light** *(352)* is shown from a red and white horizontally banded tower, 14 feet (4.3 m) high, on **Mill Point**, the north entrance point of Peters Arm *(49°09'N, 55°20'W)*.

94 **Conspicuous objects**. — A church with a spire, 100 feet (30 m) in elevation, stands about 0.2 mile west of Mill Point. Another church with a spire is situated 0.15 mile to the north.

95 There is **anchorage** about 0.25 mile off the wharves in 10 to 20 fathoms (18 to 37 m). A shoal bank at a depth of 34 feet (10.4 m) is located about 0.6 mile east of Killick Point.

96 There is an L-shaped **wharf** extending 89 feet (27 m) from the shore to a depth of 15 feet (4.7 m) alongside a 69-foot (21 m) long outer end located on the east side of **Killick Point**, about 0.5 mile NNW of Mill Point.

97 There is a marina with an L-shaped **wharf**, 164 feet (50 m) long and extending from the shore about 0.2 mile south of Killick Point. This wharf has a depth of 17 feet (5.1 m) alongside the seaward face of the outer end, 95 feet (29 m) long and 16 feet (5 m) wide. A number of floating wharves are located on the north side of the inner end of the wharf. A boat ramp is located close NW of the floating wharves. Another wharf in ruins is located about 300 feet (91 m) south of the previous wharf and marina.

98 A Public **pier** 170 feet (52 m) long and 33 feet (10 m) wide, with a depth of 22 feet (6.8 m) at the outer end, lies about 0.15 mile SW of Mill Point *(See Appendix)*. A dolphin, situated NE and in line with the outer face of this pier, provides a berth 150 feet (46 m) in length. There is an oil pipeline on the pier.

99 Another Public **wharf** situated close to the NE of the Public pier is 269 feet (82 m)

BOTWOOD (KILLICK POINT) (2010)



BOTWOOD PUBLIC PIER AND PUBLIC WHARF (2010)



long, with a least depth of 29 feet (8.9 m) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 6 feet (1.8 m). A cargo shed, 200 by 70 feet (61 by 21 m), is located on the wharf.

100 The charted wharf situated 0.25 mile SW of Mill Point is reported removed; **caution** is advised.

101 The former Abitibi **wharf**, situated 0.6 mile SW of Mill Point, is 466 feet (142 m) long with depths of 31 to 32 feet (9.6 to 9.8 m) alongside. Mooring dolphins, connected to the wharf by catwalks, permit vessels up to 500 feet (152 m) in length to secure alongside. A large newsprint storage shed, with a capacity of 18,140 tonnes, stands on the wharf. The wharf was used exclusively for shipping newsprint. The wharf area is lighted.

BOTWOOD (FORMER ABITIBI WHARF) (2010)



102 A wharf in ruins is located close SW of the former Abitibi wharf. About 400 feet (122 m) NNE of the former Abitibi wharf, there are ruins of a wharf extending NNE about 900 feet (274 m). The previous ruins are marked by **buoys**.

103 The Irving Oil Company pier, situated about 0.3 mile SW of the former Abitibi wharf, has been closed and partially dismantled in 2010. The outer crib of this pier is 40 feet (12 m) long and 32 feet (10 m) wide. The deck of the pier has an elevation of 4 feet (1.2 m).

104 The ruins of an old Irving Oil wharf, the outer crib and rock of which dries 3 feet (0.9 m), are situated about 500 feet (152 m) SW of the above-mentioned pier.

105 Minor repairs and diving can be undertaken at Botwood. Provisions are available but there are limited supplies of deck and engine stores. Fresh water, electricity, diesel fuel and gasoline are available.

106 **All in the Way Island**, 36 feet (11 m) in elevation, lightly wooded and fairly **conspicuous**, lies about 0.8 mile east of Mill Point. **Right in the Road Island**, 30 feet (9.1 m) in elevation, is situated about 1.3 miles south of All in the Way Island. **Little Peter Point** is the south entrance point of Peters Arm.

107 The channel above Little Peter Point and Right in the Road Island is encumbered by large shallow banks of mud and sand with occasional patches of rock. Only small craft can proceed above Peters Arm.

Wigwam Point, situated on the west shore about 2 miles SSE of Little Peter Point, is **conspicuous**.

108 **Norris Arm** is entered between **High Point**, about 1.5 miles east of Wigwam Point, and a point about 0.3 mile SE on which stands a sawmill. The town of **Norris Arm**, population 912 in 2011, is situated adjacent to this point. A floating **wharf** reported usable only by small boats is located adjacent to a large yellow building on the south shore of Norris Arm.

109 The settlement of **Norris Arm North (Alderburn)**, population 178 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the north side of the arm.

110 A **submarine cable** is laid across Norris Arm from a position close east of High Point to the opposite shore. Cable crossing signs are posted on each shore at the cable landing.

111 The **Exploits River** flows into the arm close south of Wigwam Point. The river is navigable at high water for vessels drawing not more than 6 feet (1.8 m) as far as the first rapids 6 miles above the entrance.

112 **Rattling Brook** flows into the arm close SE of the mouth of the Exploits River; a bridge crosses the brook near its mouth. A microwave **tower** is situated 0.4 mile 170° from the bridge, and a hydroelectric **tower** is located 1.25 miles 130° from the bridge.

BLACK ISLAND TICKLE (LOOKING NORTHEAST) (2010)



Chart 4863

113 **Outer part of the east arm**. — The east arm of the Bay of Exploits extends south for about 10 miles to Comfort Head *(49°25'N, 54°51'W)* where it divides into two arms. The east arm is about 2 miles wide between New World Island and Black Island.

114 **Big Gull Island**, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, lies with its NE extremity 0.5 mile WSW of Western Head. It is covered with grass and its west side is faced with black cliffs. **Hussey Rock**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, lies close NE of Big Gull Island. **Little Gull Island** is situated close SW of Big Gull Island. An ODAS light **buoy** is moored about 0.8 mile NW of Little Gull Island.

115 **Dicky Head** is situated 1.8 miles south of Western Head.

116 A **light** *(355.5)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on Pond Island about 0.3 mile SE of Dicky Head.

117 The settlement of **Valley Pond (Whale's Gulch)**, population 130 in 2011, is located close east of Dicky Head. The approach to Valley Pond is strewn with rocks; local knowledge is essential. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** DVP4 *(355.7)* and DVP3, DVP5 *(355.6, 355.8)* mark the channel leading into Valley Pond.

118 On the east shore, there is a **wharf** with a depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) alongside a 17 m (56 ft) wide outer end. On the west shore, there is a floating wharf.

119 **Bridgeport Harbour Head**, rising to an elevation of 80 m (262 ft), is situated about 3 miles south of Western Head. **Green Island**, 26 m (85 ft) in elevation, lies close NW of Bridgeport Harbour Head. **Killick Stone Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.2 mile NNW of Green Island. **Bridgeport Island**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile east of Green Island.

120 **Black Island** presents a flat appearance, and lies with its north extremity about 3.3 miles SW of Western Head. **Storehouse Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, lies

about 0.1 mile off the middle of the NE side of Black Island.

121 **Little Black Island**, 76 m (249 ft) in elevation, lies close off the SE side of Black Island. **Black Island Tickle**, separating these two islands, is narrow with numerous rocks. It is available only to small craft.

122 **Dram Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile east of the NE extremity of Little Black Island. **Sunker Rock**, with a depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** DSR *(359.9)*, lies nearly 0.2 mile NW of Dram Rock.

123 **Duck Islands**, the highest being 19 m (62 ft) in elevation, are a group of islets situated close south of Little Black Island. **Whale Back Rock**, which dries 1 m (3 ft), lies about 0.4 mile SE of the SE Duck Island. A shoal with a depth of 1 m (3 ft) is located about 0.33 mile WSW of Whale Back Rock. A small islet, elevation 1 m (3 ft) is located 0.5 mile west of Whale Back Rock. North cardinal light **buoy** DDN *(361.095)* is moored about 0.1 mile north of the small islet previously mentioned having an elevation of 1 m (3 ft).

124 Between **Bridgeport Point**, the SW extremity of Bridgeport Harbour Head, and the NW extremity of **Cottle's Island** *(49°31'N, 54°53'W)*, about 1.3 miles south, the coast forms a bight which is encumbered with islets, rocks and shoals. Cottle's Island, 46 m (151 ft) in elevation, is rocky, thickly wooded and steep-to.

125 **Little Bridgeport Harbour** is entered about 0.4 mile ENE of Bridgeport Point. It is suitable only for small craft; local knowledge is necessary.

126 **Bridgeport Harbour** is entered about 0.8 mile ENE of Bridgeport Point. It is obstructed to all but small craft by a bar about 1 mile within the entrance. There is **anchorage** in 37 m (121 ft) immediately within the entrance. Small craft can anchor farther in, in 9 to 16 m (30 to 52 ft). A **light** *(355.3)* is shown from a mast on the south entrance point to Bridgeport Harbour.

127 **Bridgeport Rock** which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DBP2 *(355.2)* lies about 0.26 mile SSE of Bridgeport Point. **West Rock**, with a least depth of 4.4 m (14 ft), lies 0.4 mile SW of Bridgeport Rock.

128 Between Bridgeport Rock and Cottle's Island, about 1.2 miles SSE, numerous shoals exist. **Hose Island**, located 0.2 mile NW of the east end of Cottle's Island, has a shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) located 0.1 mile west of its NW end.

129 The settlement of **Bridgeport**, population 140 in 2011, is situated on the north shore of the harbour.

130 At the settlement, about 0.3 mile within the harbour entrance, there is a Public **wharf** with depths of 1.7 to 4 m (6 to 13 ft) alongside a north face 39 m (128 ft) long. The outer face, 28 m (92 ft) long, has depths of 1.9 to 5.1 m (6 to 17 ft) alongside. There is a fish plant and bait depot on the wharf.

BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC WHARVES (2020)



COTTLESVILLE WHARF APPROACH (2020)



A **submarine pipeline** extends SE across the harbour from the south tip of the outer end of the wharf. A slipway and boat ramp are located near the public wharves. Electricity, waste oil collection, fresh water and shower facilities are available. A **light** *(347.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

131 Another Public **wharf** 40 m (131 ft) long, extending to a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end, is located 35 m (115 ft) north of the previously described Public wharf. There are depths of 3 to 4 m (10 to 13 ft) and 3.7 to 4 m (12 to 13 ft) alongside the outer 25 m (82 ft) section of its north and south faces, respectively. A slipway and boat ramp lies adjacent to the wharf. A floating wharf is moored close north of the wharf.

132 **Puzzle Harbour Head**, a round wooded hill 46 m (151 ft) in elevation separated by a **conspicuous** marsh from the inner ranges, lies 1.3 miles SE of Bridgeport Point. **East Rocks**, a shallow reef containing two small islets, lie about 0.2 mile west of Puzzle Harbour Head.

133 **Luke's Arm** is entered about 0.5 mile east of Cottle's Island. A shoal with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) is located near mid-channel about 0.4 mile east of the entrance into Luke's Arm. This arm affords good **anchorage**, but should not be approached without local knowledge. Ruins of a **wharf** are located in a small cove in the SW extremity of the arm.

134 **Cottle's Bay** is entered between the SW extremity of Cottle's Island and a point about 1 mile SE. **Mann Rocks**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lie in the middle of the entrance to this bay. Several rocks lie in the bay east of Mann Rocks.

135 The settlement of **Cottlesville**, with a population of 272 in 2011, is situated on New World Island about 0.7 mile NE of Mann Rocks.

136 A **wharf**, extending 44 m (144 ft) to a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside a 12 m (39 ft) outer end, is located in a cove 0.7 mile NE of Mann Rocks. A **light** *(355.131)* is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the wharf. A rock awash and marked by port hand light **buoy** DAA1 *(355.13)* is located about 64 m (210 ft) north of the outer end of the wharf. Two shoals with depths of 1.5 and 1.8 m (5 and 6 ft) are located about 37 and 43 m (121 and 141 ft) respectively NE of the outer end of the wharf.

137 The north side of the **wharf** at Cottlesville has a berth 73 m (240 ft) long with depths of 2.9 to 3.6 m (10 to 12 ft) alongside. Diesel fuel and fresh water is available. Two underwater **pipelines** extend in a WNW and NW direction from the west side of the fish plant; their outer ends are marked by **buoys**.

138 **Farmer Head**, the SW extremity of New World Island, situated 1.5 miles south of Cottle's Island, is a bold rocky headland, **conspicuous**, and steep-to.

139 The **Samson Islands** consist of two large islands and several small ones of moderate elevation and dense woods. The NE extremity of **North Samson Island** lies about 1.7 miles WSW of Cottle's Island. The channel between Duck Islands and the islets north of North

SUMMERFORD PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



Samson Island is encumbered with dangers. It should only be used by small craft and local knowledge is necessary.

140 **Samson Tickle** is a passage 0.2 mile wide separating North Samson Island and **South Samson Island**. Small vessels anchor in this tickle, but it is only desirable in very fine weather. Through the tickle, the flood **tidal stream** is west-going and the ebb stream east-going; their rates are much influenced by the prevailing wind. A group of above water and sunken rocks known as **Mussel Rocks** lie in mid channel on the west side of the tickle.

141 **The Sugar Loaf** is the south island of the Samson group. It is separated from South Samson Island by a channel about 0.1 mile wide which is clear of dangers. The Sugar Loaf is **conspicuous**, steep, cliffy, and rises to an elevation of 65 m (213 ft).

142 **Farmers Island** lies with its NW extremity about 1.5 miles SE of Farmer Head. Several islets lie off its west side. **Gleed Island**, 48 m (157 ft) in elevation, rocky, and wooded on its western part, is the westernmost. A **light** *(354.5)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the west tip of Gleed Island. **Bold Island**, 43 m (141 ft) in elevation, lies close off the NW extremity of Farmers Island.

143 **Summerford Arm** is entered between Farmer Head and Gleed Island. **Surprise Shoals**, with a least depth of 11 m (36 ft), lie in the entrance to Summerford Arm about 0.5 mile SE of Farmer Head. There is **anchorage** 0.15 mile west of **Fir Island**, situated about 0.4 mile WNW of the NE extremity of Farmers Island.

144 The town of **Summerford**, population 853 in 2011, is situated on the north shore of the Summerford Arm (Farmer Arm). Starboard hand light **buoy** DU2 *(354.95)* is moored about 244 m (801 ft) SSW of the outer end of the wharf. A rock drying 1.5 m (5 ft) and another rock at an elevation of 3 m (10 ft) are located close east of the buoy. A **light** *(355)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. Two buildings are located near the west side of the wharf. Medical services are available in the town. Electricity is available at the Public wharf.

145 On the west shore of **Village Cove** in Summerford Arm, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**, in disrepair in 2010. It is 32 m (105 ft) long with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside an 11 m (36 ft) wide outer end.

146 In a small cove about 0.4 mile east of Village Cove, there is a **wharf** in ruins in 2010. It is 36 m (118 ft) long with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside its east end, 6 m (20 ft) wide.

147 **Cranpot Island**, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile SE of the SW extremity of Farmers Island. An islet, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, bare and grassy except at its south end which is wooded, lies nearly 1 mile SSE of Cranpot Island.

150 **Dildo Run**, about 10 miles in length, is a narrow and intricate channel. Its SW entrance lies

between Farmers Island and **Pyke Island**, 40 m (131 ft) in elevation, situated 0.4 mile SE. Numerous rocks and shoals exist from north of Pyke Island and through the run; local knowledge is necessary.

151 About 2.5 miles ENE of Pyke Island, Dildo Run is crossed by an **overhead cable** and a causeway, with vertical clearances of 17 m (56 ft) and 12 m (39 ft) respectively.

152 At the causeway during extreme spring tides, maximum flood currents of 5.5 knots in a NE'ly direction have been observed 2.5 hours before high water, and turning to ebb approximately 0.5 hour before high water. Maximum ebb currents in excess of 2.5 knots in a SW'ly direction have been observed 3.5 hours after high water, and turning to flood approximately 0.5 hour before low water.

153 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** DY30, DY28, DY24 (*355.08, 355.095, 355.081*) and DY29, DY27, DY25, DY23 (*355.083, 355.085, 355.086, 355.087*) mark the channel from Pyke Island to the causeway crossing Dildo Run. A **light** *(355.082)* is shown from a mast on a small islet about 0.7 mile ENE of the north end of Pyke Island.

154 Starboard and port hand light buoys DY12, DY10, DY8, DY6, DY4, DY2 *(355.078, 355.079, 355.084, 355.075, 355.072, 355.071)* and DY21, DY19, DY17, DY15, DY13, DY9, DY5/1, DY5, DY3 *(355.088, 355.089, 355.091, 355.092, 355.094, 355.096, 355.076, 355.074, 355.073)* mark Dildo Run eastward from the causeway. **Lights** *(355.09, 355.093)* also marking the channel eastward from the causeway are shown from masts on two small islets about 1.3 and 2.3 miles NE of the causeway.

155 **Comfort Head**, a steep, wooded bluff, is the north extremity of a promontory separating Loon Bay from Indian Arm. **Comfort Island**, 61 m (200 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, is steep and densely wooded. It lies 0.2 mile north of Comfort Head, the channel between being clear of dangers with greater depths near Comfort Head.

156 **Yellow Fox Island**, 31 m (101 ft) in elevation, situated nearly 1 mile south of South Samson Island, is light grey in colour, and thickly covered with trees. A shoal at a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) is situated close west of the island. **Squire Island**, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, wooded except at its north end which is bare, lies 0.9 mile south of Yellow Fox Island.

157 **Knights Island**, situated about 0.5 mile south of Squire Island, is thickly wooded and rises to an elevation of 85 m (279 ft) near its north end.

158 A **light** *(354)* is shown at an elevation of 13.4 m (44 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white band, situated on a rock about 0.3 mile NE of the NE extremity of Knights Island.

Chart 4864

159 **Shag Cliff Islands** are a group of islands situated about 1.8 miles west of Yellow Fox Island. The **Indian Islands** are another group situated 0.5 mile south of Shag Cliff Islands. The islands of both groups have steep cliffs on their east sides and remarkable summits.

160 **Jock Islands** are small and covered with grass, situated 0.6 mile east of the north extremity of the east Shag Cliff Island; the highest is 12 m (39 ft) in elevation. A sunken rock, with a depth of 0.2 m (1 ft), on which the sea breaks with any swell, lies 0.17 mile west of the north islet. A rock drying 1.3 m (4 ft) lies 0.1 mile SW of the south Jock Island.

161 **Rudder Island**, 64 m (210 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile SW of the Indian Islands.

Charts 4865, 4863

162 **Inner part of the east arm**. — **Loon Bay** is entered between Comfort Head and the west side of **Coal All Island**, about 1.5 miles to the east. The SE side of Loon Bay is rocky and does not afford good anchorage. **Marine farms** are charted in the area bounded by the south ends of Coal All Island and Chapel Island about 2 miles east; **caution** is advised.

163 **Comfort Cove** is entered close SE of Comfort Head. It affords **anchorage** in 27 to 37 m (89 to 121 ft), which is not safe during easterly winds that prevail in spring and autumn. The settlement of **Comfort Cove-Newstead**, population 451 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the cove. Fresh water and electricity are available.

164 At the head of Comfort Cove is a fish plant and a Public **wharf** 75 m (246 ft) long with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. Depths of 2.9 to 3.3 m (10 to 11 ft) and 2.9 to 3.5 m (10 to 11 ft) are located alongside the outer 20 m (66 ft) length of the NW and SE faces of the Public wharf. A **light** *(353.9)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the Public wharf.

165 Close north of the previously described Public wharf there is another Public **wharf** extending 46 m (151 ft) from the shore to a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. The north face of the wharf is unusable and protected by a stone breakwater. A **light** *(353.91)* is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the stone breakwater. A boat ramp is located on the west side of the wharf.

COMFORT COVE (2020)



166 **Cranberry Island**, low and steep-to on its outer side, lies close off the SE entrance point of Comfort Cove. This entrance point rises steeply to a prominent wooded hill 64 m (210 ft) in elevation.

167 **Newstead Harbour**, suitable only for small vessels, is entered about 1 mile SW of Cranberry Island.

168 On the east shore of the Newstead Harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 33 m (108 ft) long with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. The Public wharf was in disrepair and barricaded in 2014. A small private wharf is located close north of the Public wharf.

169 **Green Island** *(49°23'N, 54°47'W)*, 11 m (36 ft) in elevation, is a grassy islet, turtle-backed in shape, which stands on an extensive flat of sand and stones extending off the SW side of Coal All Island. Numerous drying rocks and shoals lie within 0.8 mile NW and ESE of Green Island; **caution** is advised. A small islet with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft), with drying rocks lying NW thru SE of it, are located 0.9 mile ESE of Green Island.

170 **Gull Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, is located about 2.3 miles south of Newstead Harbour.

Chart 4865

171 **Birchy Bay** is entered between the SE end of Coal All Island and a point about 1 mile SW. It is only used by small vessels and local knowledge is necessary. The approach is encumbered by shoals extending from both sides. Two **submarine cables** cross the bay near its entrance.

172 The town of **Birchy Bay**, population 566 in 2011, is situated on the east entrance point to the bay.

173 An outfall pipeline surmounted by rock is located in a small cove about 1.8 miles SE of the SE end of Coal All Island.

174 The settlement of **Baytona (Birchy Bay North)**, population 264 in 2011, is located on the west side of Birchy Bay.

175 A channel with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and suitable for small boats extends south of Chapel Island and into The Reach; **caution** is recommended as numerous shoals and drying rocks exist in this area. Shoals with least depths of 1.2 m (4 ft) and 0.5 m (2 ft) at their outer end extend about 0.2 mile NW and 0.2 mile NNE respectively from a point located 0.5 mile SW of the south end of Chapel Island.

176 **Long Point** is situated about 1.8 miles SSE of Gull Island. There is **anchorage** off the cove close north of Long Point in 18 m (59 ft).

177 **Loon Harbour** is entered at the head of Loon Bay. The entrance to the harbour is narrow and a 4.6 m (15 ft) shoal lies about 0.1 mile off the entrance. Depths of 3.2 to 4.2 m (10 to 14 ft) lie in the entrance to Loon Harbour.

178 The settlement of **Loon Bay**, population 144 in 2011, stands on the shores of the Loon Harbour. There is **anchorage** in 9 m (30 ft), mud, in the middle of the Loon Harbour.

179 On the west side, close south of the entrance to the harbour, stands the remains of a wharf 37 m (121 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide which is encased in stone; **caution** is advised. A private floating wharf is moored about 9 m (30 ft) NNE of the wharf ruins.

180 Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre St. Anthony (call sign VCM) operates a remote site on the west side of Loon Bay. Several **conspicuous** towers with red **lights** are charted on the west side of the bay.

Charts 4863, 4865

181 **Indian Arm and Burnt Bay**. — The approach to Indian Arm and **Burnt Bay** is entered between Comfort Head and Knights Island. There are two similar **conspicuous** bluffs situated about 0.7 mile and 1 mile SW of Comfort Head. The NE bluff rises to an elevation of 64 m (210 ft), and the SW bluff, known as **Net Cove Head**, is wooded and rises to an elevation of 42 m (138 ft).

182 From Net Cove Head, the coast which is cliffy and irregular trends about 3 miles SSW to **Chapel Head**, a **conspicuous** headland rising to an elevation of 34 m (112 ft).

183 **Duck Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, small and grassy, lies about 0.3 mile offshore, 1.1 miles SSW of Net Cove Head. Two **conspicuous** hills, situated 0.8 mile ENE and 0.5 mile SE of Duck Island, rise from comparatively level and thickly wooded country to elevations of 84 and 77 m (276 and 253 ft), respectively. The west side of the approach is formed by Knights, Camel and Sivier Islands.

Chart 4865

184 **Camel Island**, thickly wooded and cliffy, lies about 0.8 mile SSW of Knights Island. It has a humpbacked summit 89 m (292 ft) in elevation. Two islets and several rocks lie between Knights and Camel Islands.

185 **Sivier Island**, densely wooded with a conical summit 110 m (361 ft) in elevation, lies with its east extremity about 0.8 mile south of Camel Island.

186 **Western Harbour** is entered on the west side of Sivier Island. A shallow ledge extends 0.2 mile from the north shore of the harbour entrance to a rock, drying 0.8 m (3 ft) at the ledge's southern extremity. The eastern end of the harbour providing **anchorage** to small craft is entered through a channel with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft).

187 **Camel Passage**, between Camel and Sivier Islands, has four shoals and a small islet with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) near mid-channel. Camel Passage close SW of these shoals has a least depth of 14.9 m (49 ft).

188 **Tinker Island**, elevation 45 m (148 ft) and situated 0.7 mile west of Camel Island, is round and steep-to. It forms a good mark for vessels using Camel Passage.

189 **Birchy Island Tickle**, between Sivier Island and Birchy Island to the west, leads into Indian Arm. There is a least depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) in this narrow and tortuous channel. The channel is suitable only for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) is located on the SW end of Birchy Island Tickle near mid-channel.

190 There is **anchorage** off the south entrance to Birchy Island Tickle in 27 m (89 ft), sheltered from NW winds which are strong in autumn.

191 There is good **anchorage** in 22 m (72 ft), on a bank of mud and gravel, 0.5 mile WSW of the SW extremity of Sivier Island. The east extreme of Birchy Island in line with the west extreme of Sivier Island, bearing about 027°, leads over this bank.

192 **Indian Arm** is entered between Chapel Head and the east extremity of Sivier Island, about 1.7 miles WSW.

193 **Indian Head** is situated about 2.5 miles SSE of Chapel Head. There is **anchorage** during easterly winds in the bay close north of Indian Head. The south part of Indian Arm is entered between Indian Head and **Duck Island**, elevation 8 m (26 ft), situated about 2 miles WSW. Duck Island lies close north of the NE extremity of the promontory separating Indian Arm from Burnt Bay.

194 **Steering Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, situated about 1 mile SW of Indian Head, is steep-to and covered with grass.

195 **Berry Island**, elevation 8 m (26 ft) and wooded, lies between Duck Island and the coast. The south and SE shores of Indian Arm are low and backed by wooded ridges. There is **anchorage** at the head of the arm in 13 to 24 m (43 to 79 ft).

196 The town of **Campbellton**, population 520 in 2011, is situated on the west side of Indian Arm, SW of a wooded islet, 17 m (56 ft) in elevation.

197 The charted L-shaped Public **wharf**, 55 m (180 ft) long with a 13 m (43 ft) long outer face, was in ruins in 2010.

198 **Mussel Bed Rocks** *(49°19'N, 54°58'W)*, marked by port hand light **buoy** DLW1 *(352.8)*, the largest of which is 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, lie about 0.4 mile NW of the NW extremity of the promontory separating Indian Arm and Burnt Bay.

199 **Jobs Island**, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, is small, wooded, and lies 0.4 mile offshore on the west side of the approach to Burnt Bay, about 1.5 miles SW of

Mussel Bed Rocks. Shoals with least depths of 1.5 and 1.6 m (5 ft) are located 0.5 mile NNE and 0.2 mile NE respectively of the north end of Jobs Island. A shoal bank with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** DLW *(352.4)* extends 0.3 mile south of Jobs Island.

200 **Powderhouse Cove** lies on the west shore of the east arm, 1.7 miles SW of Sivier Island.



201 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 44 m (144 ft) to a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end located on the north shore of **Masons Cove**, about 0.4 mile south of Powderhouse Cove.

202 The town of **Embree**, population 691 in 2011, is located at the head of **Salt Pond Cove**, about 0.6 mile west of Jobs Island.



203 Two wrecks, with elevations of 6 and 9 m (20 and 30 ft), are located on the north shore of **Jobs Cove**, situated close south of Salt Pond Cove.

204 **St. Michael's Island**, 54 m (177 ft) in elevation and wooded, lies on the east side of the entrance to Burnt Bay about 0.8 mile SE of Jobs Island. It is the southernmost of a group of islands lying close to the coast and is separated from the mainland by **St. Michael's Harbour** which is suitable only for small craft.



205 A **light** *(353)* is shown at an elevation of 57 m (187 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe situated on the west side of the St. Michael's Island.



206 Burnt Bay is entered between St. Michael's Island and the coast, nearly 0.6 mile to the west. Both sides of the bay are densely wooded. **Anchorage** may be obtained in the bay in the vicinity of **Rice Island**, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, 1.5 miles SW of St. Michael's Island.

207 **Cat Island**, elevation 22 m (75 ft), lies about 0.8 mile SSW of St. Michael's Island. **Freak Island**, elevation 28 m (92 ft), lies 0.3 mile SW of Cat Island.



208 **Wigwam Point**, located 0.4 mile NNW of Cat Island, has a rock, reported awash, lying close off it; **caution** is advised.

209 **Seal Rock**, elevation 0.3 m (1 ft), lies in the fairway about 0.3 mile to the east of Cat Island.



210 A **light** *(353.1)* is shown from a 3.6 m (12 ft) high skeleton tower having a green daymark with a white stripe located on Seal Rock.

211 Burnt Bay usually freezes by mid January and it opens again at the end of April.



212 The **tidal streams** set fairly in and out of Burnt Bay with an appreciable rate at spring tides in the narrow places, but they are slight at other times.



213 **Lewisporte Harbour** is situated at the head of Burnt Bay. The town of **Lewisporte**, population 3483 in 2011, lies on the west side of the harbour. Petroleum products and general merchandise are imported. Lewisporte is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway. The town has shopping facilities, four churches, one hotel and motel, medical, dental and ambulance services. Limited supplies of bunker fuel, diesel, gasoline and provisions are available. There is good **anchorage** off the wharves at Lewisporte in 16 to 20 m (49 to 66 ft), mud.



214 A *Canadian Coast Guard* inshore rescue boat, 7.5 m (25 ft) long is stationed at Lewisporte and is available for **search and rescue** 24 hours each day from mid-May to mid-September. Its responsibility covers the area in Notre Dame Bay south of a line drawn from Southern Head (Long Island) to Fortune Harbour and Long Point (Twillingate). Contact can be made on channel 16 (156.8 MHz), through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

215 Lewisporte is a Public Harbour that includes all the waters south of a line drawn in a 088°/268° direction and intersecting an arc drawn 0.13 mile from the south end of Rice Island. The harbour is navigable from late April to January. Passenger and freight service is supplied to Labrador ports from Lewisporte. Customs services are available from the *Canada Border Services Agency* at Lewisporte.



216 **Pilotage** is compulsory. The pilot boarding station from May 15 to January 1, depending on ice conditions, is in position *49°20'45"N, 54°56'31.5"W (chart 4865)*; and from January 2 to May 14, depending on ice conditions, it is off St. John's in position *47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W*.

217 The master of a ship bound for Lewisporte must report to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, their ETA, 12 hours before arrival at the Bay of Exploits pilot boarding station or to Pilots, St. John's, 24 hours before arrival if the pilot is boarding off St. John's. Reports may be passed to any coastal radio station and Universal Time must be used. The ETA must be confirmed or corrected 4 and 12 hours respectively before arrival at the pilot boarding stations in the Bay of Exploits or off St. John's.

218 The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move within the pilotage area must report using local time, to Pilots, Bay of Exploits, or Pilots, St. John's, 4 and 6 hours respectively before the ETD.

LEWISPORTE MARINA AND YACHT CLUB (2020)



LEWISPORTE (2020)



219 The pilot boat at St. John's guards channels 16 and 11 (156.8 and 156.55 MHz) and at the Bay of Exploits channel 16.

220 The pier used for the Labrador freight service is 183 m (600 ft) long with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) alongside a 37 m (121 ft) wide outer end. Depths of 5 to 8.4 m (16 to 28 ft) exist alongside the outer 100 m (328 ft) length of the north face. The south face of the pier with a Ro-Ro ramp at its inner end has a least depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) alongside. The pier has a deck elevation of about 2.1 m (7 ft). A transit shed, 128 m (420 ft) long and 21 m (69 ft) wide, stands on the pier. Fresh water and electricity are available.

221 An L-shaped **wharf** under the control of the town of Lewisporte, located close south of the Marine Atlantic pier, is 30 m (98 ft) long and 37 m (121 ft) wide at

the face, with depths of 2.6 to 3.3 m (9 to 11 ft) alongside the outer face.

222 A shoal bank having a least depth of 6.6 m (22 ft) at its outer end and marked by port hand light **buoy** DLW3 *(353.25)* is located about 0.4 mile east of the previous wharf.

223 The Lewisporte marina enclosed by a large stone breakwater about 300 m (984 ft) in length extends in a south and SW direction from a point about 0.19 mile SSW of the ferry pier. A **light** *(353.5)*, privately maintained, is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. A 56 m (184 ft) long floating wharf extends NW from the outer end of the breakwater. A **light** *(353.2)*, privately maintained, is shown from a mast on the NW end of the floating wharf. There are numerous floating wharves and a boat ramp at the facility; fresh water is available. A Con-O-Lift, a self-propelled mobile boat lift with a lifting capacity of 40 tonnes and capable of lifting power and sail boats is located at the Lewisporte marina. A 35 tonne travelift is also located at the marina. The marina can be contacted by telephone at 709-535-3633, (Fax) 709-535-3632 and e-mail at lewisportemarina@bellaliant.com.

224 The T-shaped oil terminal **wharf** is 183 m (600 ft) long with a least depth of 9.4 m (31 ft) alongside the outer face 67 m (220 ft) long. The outer face of the wharf consists of three dolphins, each 12 by 8 m (39 by 26 ft) with elevations of 1.5 m (5 ft), connected to each other by catwalks. A **light** *(353.6)*, privately maintained, is shown from the north dolphin. A mooring dolphin, connected by a catwalk to the north dolphin of the main structure, is situated about 40 m (131 ft) north of the wharf. Privately maintained **lights** *(353.8, 353.7)* are shown from the mooring dolphin and from midway along the catwalk connecting it to the north dolphin of the main structure. A number of large oil storage tanks are located near the wharf. Fresh water and electricity are available.

225 The wharf, charted between the oil terminal wharf and the ferry pier, is reported removed.

226 The charted **wharf** located about 122 m (400 ft) north of the T-shaped oil terminal wharf is reported removed. There are several other small wharves in the harbour.

227 Several wharves in ruins containing cribs that dry lie within 0.2 mile NNE of the inner end of the oil terminal wharf.

Western Head to Twillingate Islands

Chart 4863

228 **Western Head to Tizzard's Harbour**. — Western Head, the NW extremity of **New World Island**, lies 0.5 mile NE of Big Gull Island. It rises steeply to a bare mound 73 m (240 ft) in elevation. **Baldney Rock**, 3.4 m (11 ft) in elevation, is situated close NE of Western Head.

229 **Pearce Harbour** is entered about 0.3 mile east of Western Head. This harbour affords shelter to small vessels in 4.9 m (16 ft) except during NE winds; local knowledge is necessary.

230 **Moreton's Harbour** is approached between **Wild Bight Head**, 79 m (259 ft) in elevation about 2 miles east of Western Head, and **Moreton's Harbour Head**, about 0.7 mile SW. **Moreton's Harbour Rocks**, a shoal bank having a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) near its outer end, extend 0.1 mile north of Moreton's Harbour Head.

231 The entrance to Moreton's Harbour, having a least depth of 5.6 m (18 ft), is between **Little Harbour Head** *(49°35'N, 54°51'W)*, the north extremity of a peninsula about 1 mile SSW of Wild Bight Head, and **Neal Island**, a rock 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, situated 0.2 mile to the west. There is **anchorage** in Moreton's Harbour in 9 to 13 m (5 to 7 fm).

232 A **light** *(357)* is shown from a tower with red and white bands, on Little Harbour Head.

233 The settlement of **Moreton's Harbour**, population 136 in 2011, stands at the head of the harbour. The harbour is navigable from late April to January. Moreton's Harbour is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway. Small quantities of provisions are available.

234 At **Cross Cove**, on the west shore of Moreton's Harbour, there is a Public **wharf** extending 34 m (112 ft) to a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 1.2 m (4 ft). Another wharf, 33 m (108 ft) long and suitable for small boats, extends west from the inner end of the Public wharf. A fish holding plant is located on the wharf. A **light** *(356)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

235 Near the head of the harbour there is a slipway and boat storage area. Close north of the slipway are two drying rocks that are marked by port hand light **buoys** DM3 *(356.1)* and DM5 *(356.2)*.

MORETON'S HARBOUR (2020)



236 **Wild Bight**, entered close east of Wild Bight Head, is clear of dangers and affords **anchorage** in 20 to 27 m (66 to 89 ft) near its head. There is no shelter from northerly winds which send in a heavy sea.

237 **Berry Island**, 52 m (171 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.4 miles NE of Wild Bight Head. **Cuckold Rocks**, 4.3 and 3 m (14 and 10 ft) in elevation, are the outermost of the above water and drying rocks extending nearly 0.4 mile north of Berry Island. The SE side of Berry Island is connected to Toad Asses by a bank which dries.

238 **Toad Asses** are three rocks, the highest 19 m (63 ft) in elevation, extending NE from an isolated wooded headland connected by a low neck of land, 0.2 mile west of **Tizzard's Harbour Head**, a wooded termination of a promontory.

239 **Tizzard's Harbour** is entered between Tizzard's Harbour Head and Muddy Hole Point, about 0.7 mile to the south.

240 The settlement of **Tizzard's Harbour**, population 53 in 2011, stands on the shores of the harbour. In the harbour, an islet 11 m (35 ft) in elevation is connected to the north shore by a reef. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 11 m (36 ft).

241 At Tizzard's Harbour there is a Public **wharf** 28 m (92 ft) long with a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. A shed is located at the inner end of the wharf. A slipway is located at the settlement.

242 **Twillingate Islands** consists of two large islands and several smaller ones separated from New World Island by **Main Tickle**, which is used by fishing vessels to avoid the heavy sea which runs outside with a strong wind. It extends south for 2.2 miles from its north entrance, where it is about 1 mile wide, and gradually tapers to a width of 0.25 mile at its south end.

243 **South Twillingate Island** rises to an elevation of 95 m (312 ft) within **Bluff Head** on the west side, about 1.5 miles ENE of Tizzard's Harbour Head. The north part of the island alternates in hill and dale, while to the south the hills fall steeply to the east coast, and a low flat, with numerous lakes, extends from the hills to the west coast.

244 **West Side of the South Twillingate Island**. — **Bluff Head Cove** is entered close north of Bluff Head. It affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 7 to 11 m (23 to 36 ft) east of an islet 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation, that stands in the entrance.

245 On the south shore of Bluff Head Cove near its head, there is a Public **wharf** in ruins in 2014, extending 30 m (98 ft) from the shore to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) long outer end. A slipway and small boat storage area is located alongside the wharf.

246 The settlement of **Ragged Point** is located about 0.5 mile north of the entrance

to Bluff Head Cove. There is a wharf in ruins in 2008; **caution** is advised as submerged wharf ruins may exist.

247 **Friday Bay and approaches**. — This bay is entered between Bluff Head and the north extremity of **North Trump Island**, about 1.7 miles south.

248 **Mathews Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.6 mile west of Bluff Head. It consists of three rocky hillocks connected by low necks of land, the south one being the highest.

249 **Mouse Island**, 25 m (82 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile south of Mathews Island; it is small, flat-topped, covered with scrub and steep-to. A rock, with a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft), lies 0.15 mile south of Mouse Island.



250 **Mouse Rock**, dark, peaked and 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, lies 0.4 mile SE of Mouse Island. A shallow bank containing a rock awash and a shoal with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) extends 0.2 mile SW of Mouse Rock.



251 At **Gillott Cove**, entered close south of Bluff Head, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** in disrepair in 2014, with a 32 m (105 ft) long outer end. There are depths of 1.2 to 2.9 m (4 to 10 ft) alongside the east 25 m (82 ft) section of the outer wharf face. The west 7 m (23 ft) long section of the outer face is foul.





252 At **Manuels Cove**, 1.3 miles ESE of Bluff Head, there is a **wharf** extending 57 m (187 ft) to a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside a 4 m (13 ft) wide outer end which was in ruins in 2010. The settlements at Gillott and Manuels Coves are known as **Bayview**.

253 **Kiddle Cove**, a shallow small boat harbour, is entered about 2 miles SE of Bluff Head; an islet, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies in the entrance. A small settlement is situated on the shores of the cove.

254 The **Trump Islands**, a group consisting of two large islands and several smaller islets and rocks, form the west side of Friday Bay.



255 **Captain Pierce Rock**, square and 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile off the west side of North Trump Island. A shoal bank with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) at its southern extremity extends 0.1 mile SW from Captain Pierce Rock. An islet at an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) lies about 0.1 mile SE of the same point. Two shoals with least depths of 2.4 m (8 ft) and 0.9 m (3 ft) lie 0.2 mile SSW and 0.28 mile south respectively of Captain Pierce Rock. These shoals are marked by west cardinal light **buoy** DCC *(360.53)*.

256 **South Berry Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.76 mile ESE of the North Trump Island.



257 **Fools Harbour**, situated at the east end of **South Trump Island**, is sheltered by **Fools Harbour Islands**, which are connected with each other and with the north extremity of the east side of South Trump Island. This harbour affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 15 m (49 ft); local knowledge is required.



258 **Gooseberry Island**, at an elevation of 18 m (59 ft), is situated 0.3 mile SE of the north Fools Harbour Island. A shoal, at a depth of 2.6 m (9 ft), is located about 91 m (299 ft) west of the SW tip of Gooseberry Island.

259 **Black Island**, rising to an elevation of 74 m (243 ft) near its SW end, lies with its SW extremity about 0.5 mile NE of Gooseberry Island. It lies at the SW entrance point of Main Tickle. A bare hill, 41 m (135 ft) in elevation, rises above its NW extremity and falls to a low isthmus at the head of **Black Island Harbour**, on the NW side of the island. This harbour is used by fishing boats; local knowledge is necessary.



260 A shoal at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) lies about 122 m (400 ft) SE of the SW tip of Black Island. The previously mentioned shoal is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DHL2 *(360.54)*. Another shoal at a depth of 1 m (3 ft) is located 0.6 mile NW of the same point. A shoal bank extends 0.1 mile north of the north end of Black Island to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft). Another shoal with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) is located 0.2 mile WNW of the NW end of Black Island. There are numerous sunken and drying rocks between Black Island Harbour and Duck Island.

261 **Duck Island** *(49°36'N, 54°43'W)* is connected to the north part of Black Island by rocks and shoals.



262 A **light** *(360)* is shown at an elevation of 17 m (56 ft) from a red and white horizontally banded tower, on Duck Island.



263 **North side of New World Island**. — **Main Tickle Island**, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of the north entrance with a passage clear of dangers on each side. A causeway, with a bridge having a vertical clearance of 4.4 m (14 ft), crosses Main Tickle near the causeway close north of Indian Cove. The channel at the bridge is about 14 m (46 ft) wide with a depth of 3 m (10 ft). An **overhead power cable** spans Main Tickle close south of the causeway; it has a vertical clearance of 45 m (148 ft).



264 **Indian Cove**, situated close SE of the SE entrance point of Main Tickle, affords **anchorage** to vessels in 21 m (69 ft) at the entrance, decreasing to 5.5 m (18 ft) 0.5 mile within; local knowledge is necessary.



265 There is a **wharf** in disrepair in 2014, on the north shore of Indian Cove near its head. It is 39 m

(128 ft) long with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end.

266 Two conical hills, 76 and 79 m (249 and 259 ft) in elevation, stand on the promontory forming the SE side of this cove. A shoal, with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), lies 0.25 mile SW of the north entrance point of Indian Cove.

267 **Little Byrne Cove** and **Byrne Cove** lie close south of Indian Cove. There is **anchorage** in the entrances to both coves in 10 to 17 m (33 to 56 ft); local knowledge is required.

268 The settlement of **Newville**, population 131 in 2011, is situated on the shores of Byrne Cove.

269 On the north side of the Byrne Cove there is a **wharf** in ruins in 2014, 41 m (135 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) at the outer end.

270 A rock awash is located in the middle of the entrance to Byrne Cove, about 0.13 mile WSW of the wharf. Another rock awash is located about 0.2 mile WNW of the north entrance point close SE of a small islet, and a rock drying 0.2 m (1 ft) is located 0.18 mile WNW of the south entrance point of Byrne Cove.

271 In a small cove about 0.8 mile SW of Byrne Cove, at the settlement of **Hillgrade**, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**. The wharf extends 37 m (121 ft) from the shore to a depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) alongside a 23 m (75 ft) long outer end. Fresh water is available. A building is located at the inner end of the wharf. A **light** *(360.5)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the wharf.

272 Another L-shaped Public **wharf**, in ruins in 2010, 41 m (135 ft) long with a depth of 3 m (10 ft) alongside an 11 m (36 ft) wide outer end, is located in a cove about 1.7 miles south of the NE tip of Black Island. A rock drying 1.2 m (4 ft) is located close north of the wharf.

273 **Squid Cove**, situated in the north coast of New World Island SE of Trump Islands, is sheltered by **Crow Head Island**. It affords good **anchorage** in 13 m (43 ft); local knowledge is necessary. The best entrance is between Sugarloaf in New World Island and the islets NE of Crow Head Island. The fairway in mid-channel is clear of dangers up to the anchorage.

274 A round grassy islet, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, with a rock close to its NE extremity, lies in the middle of the west approach. A similar islet with an elevation of 7 m (23 ft) lies about 0.3 mile farther east. A bare islet lies close to the west entrance point of the cove, and a shoal, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), lies about 91 m (299 ft) NE of the same point. A shoal with a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) lies about 61 m (200 ft) NW of the bare islet. A rock which dries lies close north of the eastern grassy island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) extends 61 m (200 ft) north of the drying rock. A small vessel can also enter from the west, passing on either side of the west grassy islet, and close south of the eastern grassy islet so as to avoid the 3.7 m (12 ft) shoal; local knowledge is required.

HILLGRADE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



275 **Tilt Cove** is entered between a point, about 0.35 mile SW of Crow Head Island, and **Tilt Cove Island**, about 0.15 mile west. This cove affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 8 m (26 ft); local knowledge is essential.

276 At the settlement of **Fairbank**, there is an L-shaped private **wharf** in ruins in 2010 and extending 23 m (75 ft) from the shore to a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside an 11 m (36 ft) wide outer end.

277 **Virgin Arm** is entered about 0.8 mile SW of Tilt Cove Island. An islet, 3.8 m (12 ft) in elevation, lies close off the west entrance point. A shoal at a depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) is located about 0.6 mile WNW of the same point. A rock that dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DVA2 *(360.49)* lies close to the west shore about 0.3 mile south of the west entrance point. Another rock, awash and marked by port hand light **buoy** DVA3 *(360.48)*, is located on a shoal extending from the east shore and lying near mid channel about 0.8 mile south of the same point. A shoal marked by port hand light **buoy** *DVA5 (360.47)* and extending 0.05 mile from the eastern shore is located 0.3 mile SSW of the previously described rock awash.

278 A vessel can enter Virgin Arm by hugging the east shore till the first rock is passed, and then may **anchor** in 36 m (118 ft) in the widest part of the arm. A small vessel may proceed to the head of the arm keeping close to the west shore until the second rock is passed, and then may **anchor** in the middle of the arm in 18 m (59 ft).

279 A Public **wharf**, in ruins in 2010, is situated on the west side of Virgin Arm about 1.1 miles SSW of the west entrance point. The settlement of **Virgin Arm** is located on the shores of the arm.

280 Another Public **wharf** is located on the west shore of Virgin Arm near its head. It extends 44 m (144 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** *(360.51)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

281 **Carter's Cove** is located about 1.4 miles SW of the west entrance point to Virgin Arm. The settlement of **Carter's Cove** is located on the shores of the cove. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with its outer end in ruins in 2014, 46 m (151 ft) long with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside a 15 m (49 ft) outer end. A rock drying 0.1 m (0 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DCC2 *(360.52)* is located about 122 m (400 ft) off the west shore of the cove, 213 m (699 ft) from its head.

282 In **Bridger Cove**, situated 0.7 mile NW of Carter's Cove, there is a T-shaped private **wharf** in disrepair in 2008, 38 m (125 ft) long with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside a 25 m (82 ft) long outer end. The settlement of **Chanceport** is situated near Bridger Cove.

283 **Chanceport Harbour** is entered between a point located about 1.5 miles west of the west entrance point of Virgin Arm and **Chance Harbour Island**, 0.2 mile to the north. Chance Harbour Island, a rounded, wooded hillock, 46 m (151 ft) in elevation, is connected with the coast 0.1 mile west by a shoal flat with a least depth of 8 m (26 ft). Chanceport Harbour affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 18 to 35 m (59 to 115 ft), it is open to easterly winds; local knowledge is required.

284 284 **Muddy Hole Point** is the SE extremity of a promontory situated about 1.7 miles north of Chance Harbour Island.

285 **East side of South Twillingate Island**. — **Little Harbour** is situated at the head of the bight close west of **Big Head** *(49°38'N, 54°41'W)*. It is available only for small vessels in fair weather; local knowledge is necessary. The settlement of **Little Harbour** is located on the shores of the bight. **Anchorage** may be obtained in 15 to 22 m (49 to 72 ft) in the bight on the east side of Main Tickle, about 1.7 miles south of Big Head.

286 The settlement of **Purcell's Harbour** stands on the shores of Purcell's Harbour, situated on the west side of Main Tickle.

287 A **wharf**, in ruins in 2014, 25 m (82 ft) long with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end, is located on the south shore of the harbour. A shoal at a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) is located close NE of the wharf. The channel into Purcell's Harbour is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DPU1 *(360.1)* and DPU2 *(360.2)*.

288 **North Twillingate Island** is somewhat lower and is separated at its south end from the NW part of South Twillingate Island by Shoal Tickle, a drying flat pierced by a canal.

289 **West side of North Twillingate Island**. — A group of islands lies from 0.5 to 1 mile WSW of **The Pinnacle**, a **conspicuous**, conical cliff, 47 m (154 ft) in elevation. The islands are separated from the coast by a deep channel 0.15 mile wide. **Sleepy Cove Gull Island**, 45 m (148 ft) in elevation, is the east and highest island of the group. **Lower Head**, which rises to an elevation of 54 m (177 ft), is situated 1.2 miles SW of Long Point.

290 **Crow Head**, situated 0.5 mile ESE of Lower Head, is the north entrance point of **Mudford Cove**. The settlement of **Crow Head** lies around the head of this cove.

291 There is a community **wharf** 18 m (59 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a bent outer end, 6 m

(20 ft) long, located 0.1 mile ENE of Crow Head. Depths of 2.1 to 3 m (7 to 10 ft) exist alongside the wharf. A building 45 m (148 ft) long extends at a right angle from the wharf. A 51 m (167 ft) long wharf used by small boats is located adjacent to the building. The wharf is protected by a large stone seawall.

292 **Back Harbour Head**, 51 m (167 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.2 miles SE of Lower Head. **Back Harbour Gull Island**, a rock 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.25 mile SW of Back Harbour Head.

293 **Back Harbour** is entered between Back Harbour Head and **Batrix Island**, 51 m (167 ft) in elevation, 0.2 mile SE. There is **anchorage** in Back Harbour in 8 to 14 m (26 to 46 ft), sheltered from all but westerly winds which send in a heavy sea.

294 At Back Harbour, there is an L-shaped **wharf** 30 m (98 ft) long with an 11 m (36 ft) long outer section, which was in ruins in 2010. **Caution** is advised as submerged wharf ruins exist at the site.

295 **Tickle Point** *(49°39'N, 54°46'W)*, the SW entrance point of Shoal Tickle, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Back Harbour Head.

296 A **light** *(361)* is shown at an elevation of 14.6 m (48 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green daymark with a white stripe, located on Tickle Point.

Charts 4886, 4863

297 **Approaches to Twillingate Harbour**. — **Burnt Island**, 68 m (223 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile north of the NW extremity of South Twillingate Island. The north and west sides of this island are steep-to. **Burnt Island Tickle**, between this island and South Twillingate Island, is encumbered by rocks; local knowledge is required. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** D2, D4, D6, D8 *(358.16, 358.15, 358.14, 358.13)* and D1, D3, D5, D7 *(358.17, 358.161, 358.159, 358.12)* mark the channel through Burnt Island Tickle.

298 **Gull Island**, 47 m (154 ft) in elevation, situated about 0.6 mile north of Burnt Island, has a flat summit covered with grass and steep cliffs nearly all around. A peaked islet, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, lies close off its west side. A shoal with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) lies close off the SE side of the island. **Gull Island Rock**, with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), lies about 120 m (394 ft) north of Gull Island.

299 **Old Harry**, a rocky shoal with a depth of 6.9 m (23 ft), lies 1.8 miles NW of Gull Island.

Several banks with depths of 18.7 to 34 m (61 to 112 ft), on which the sea only breaks in bad weather, lie north of the Twillingate Islands.

300 **Long Point**, the north extremity of North Twillingate Island, is the termination of a chain of low, bare rocks extending nearly 0.2 mile north of The Pinnacle.

301 **Devils Cove Head** lies about 0.2 mile SSE of Long Point. Its steep cliffs are inaccessible except at a landslip under the lighthouse where there is reddish rock, the only coloured rock on the outer coast in this vicinity.

302 A **light** *(358)* is shown at an elevation of 101 m (331 ft) from a red and white tower, on Devils Cove Head. A **fog signal** of one blast on a horn every minute is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points 356°.

303 Between Devils Cove Head and **Cuckold Point**, about 0.9 mile SE, the coast is rocky and broken. **White Ground**, with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** D9 *(358.11)*, is located 0.75 mile SE of Cuckold Point.

304 At **Little Wild Cove**, about 0.7 mile south of Cuckold Point, there is a **wharf** in ruins. A heavy undertow is reported with north and NE winds.

305 **Twillingate Harbour** is entered between the west extremity of Burnt Island and Cuckold Point. At the head of the harbour there is a small boat channel through **Shoal Tickle**. The channel, with a limiting depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) in 1990, is spanned by a bridge with a vertical clearance of 2.6 m (9 ft). Close north of the channel on its west side there is a boat ramp and a number of floating wharves. Close south of the bridge on the west side of the channel there is a small wharf and a slipway for small boats; local knowledge is essential.

306 The town of **Twillingate**, population 2269 in 2011, lies around the south shores of the harbour. The principal industries are lumbering and fishing. Twillingate is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway. There is a hospital in the town.

307 **Pilotage** is not compulsory, however, a licensed pilot is available if desired by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's in position *47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W* or off Twillingate Harbour as arranged. The Atlantic Pilotage Authority pilot boat at St. John's guards VHF channels 16 and 11 (156.8 and 156.55 MHz). Alternatively, ship masters may arrange to use local persons in the community for pilotage purposes.

308 A **light** *(359.2)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark on a small islet about 0.4 mile NNE of the bridge crossing Shoal Tickle. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** DT2, DT4, DT6, DT8, DT10, DT12 *(358.1, 358.192, 358.2, 358.3, 358.4, 358.44)* and DT3, DT5, DT9 *(358.191, 358.193, 358.39)* mark the area from the small islet to the Public wharf adjacent to the fish plant.

309 A **wharf** is located on the west side of the harbour, about 1.4 miles south of Cuckold Point. It is 91 m (299 ft) long and 12 m (39 ft) wide. The north berth, 48 m (157 ft) long, has depths of 2.1 to 9.3 m (7 to 31 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) section. Armour stone extends westward from this berth. The north berth is reported to experience a heavy undertow with onshore winds. The south berth, 60 m (197 ft) long, has depths of 3 to 7.9 m (10 to 26 ft) along its outer 51 m (167 ft) section. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 2.1 m (7 ft). A building 27 m (89 ft) long and 12 m (39 ft) wide stands on the wharf. A **light** *(359)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

310 A large stone breakwater extends 350 m (1149 ft) WNW from a point near the south end of Twillingate Harbour. A **light** *(359.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

311 The Public **wharf** on the south side of the breakwater consists of four piers. Fresh water, electricity, supplies, washrooms, showers, laundry facilities and waste oil collection are available.

312 The east **pier**, 90 m (295 ft) long, has a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside the outer 50 m (164 ft) section of the east side of the pier. The west side of the pier has depths of 2 to 2.5 m (7 to 8 ft) alongside the outer 70 m (230 ft) section.

313 Another **pier**, located 30 m (98 ft) west of the east pier extends 113 m (371 ft) with depths of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside its east side and 1.9 to 3.2 m (6 to 10 ft) alongside its west side.

314 Another **pier**, located 30 m (98 ft) west of the previous pier, extends 90 m (295 ft) along its east side and has a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside. The west side, 70 m (230 ft) long, has a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) alongside.

315 The west **pier**, 31 m (102 ft) long, has a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) alongside its east side and 4.7 m (15 ft) alongside the outer end of its west side.

316 The fish plant and **wharf** are located 30 m (98 ft) east of the east pier of the Public wharf. The fish plant wharf is 133 m (436 ft) long with depths of 1 to 1.4 m (3 to 5 ft) alongside.

317 Ruins of a previous **wharf**, 49 m (161 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, which dry, are located about 0.2 mile NNE of the breakwater.

318 At **Jenkins Cove**, on the NE side of the harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) alongside the outer end. A **light** *(358.132)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A wharf and large storage building extend at a right angle from the Public wharf. The wharf is 53 m (174 ft) long with depths of 1.2 to 1.6 m (4 to 5 ft) alongside the face.

319 **Ice**. — Twillingate Harbour freezes over in mid January, and the ice, which attains a thickness of 0.6 to 0.9 m (2 to 3 ft), clears about early May; it is however, open at intervals.

320 The **anchorage** in Twillingate Harbour is not good as it is open to NE winds that send in a heavy sea, and the holding ground is indifferent. The best berth is off the west shore, north of the islet containing the light in 15 m (49 ft).

321 **Durrell Arm (Durrels Arm)** and **Farmers Arm**, at the north end of South Twillingate Island, are entered close west of **French Head**, the north extremity of that island. Small craft can find shelter at the heads of these arms, but a heavy sea rolls in during easterly and NE gales.

TWILLINGATE WHARF (WEST SIDE) (2020)



TWILLINGATE FISH PLANT AND PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



FARMERS ARM (DURRELL) (2020)



322 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** DUR4, DUR6 *(361.3, 361.33)* and DUR1, DUR3, DUR5 *(361.1, 361.2, 361.32)* mark the channel into Farmers Arm. The dredged channel leading into Farmers Arm had a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) in 1992.




323 The settlement of **Durrell** is situated on the shores of Durrell and Farmers Arms. On the NW side of Farmers Arm, there is a Public **wharf** 75 m (246 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, which was in ruins in 2010. A small building is located at the inner end of the wharf.

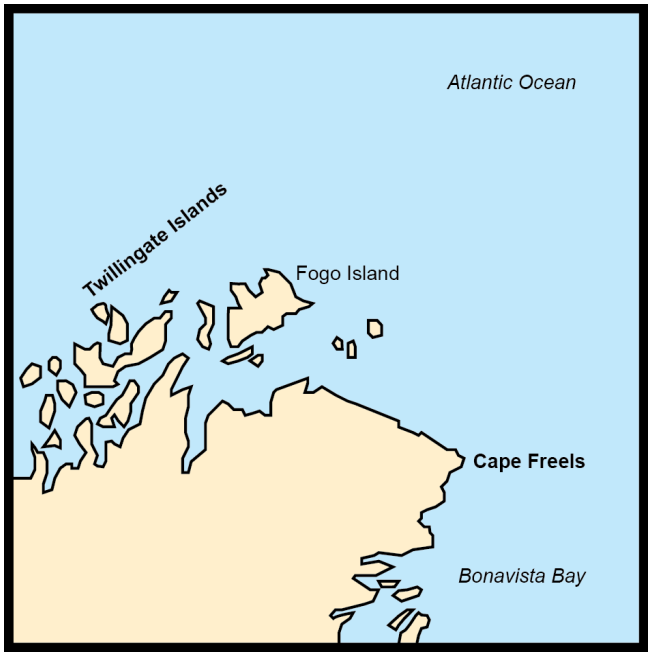
324 A **marine service centre** with a 70 tonne travelift, storage area and repair shed, is situated on the east side of Farmers Arm. Two haulouts, 22 m (72 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, have depths of 0.6 to 2.4 m (2 to 8 ft) alongside.




325 At the SE corner of Durrell Arm, there is a J-shaped Public **wharf** 43 m (141 ft) long. The centre section of this wharf was in ruins and contained submerged cribs in 2010. A large building is located at the inner end of the wharf. A shoal at a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) is located about 235 m (771 ft) NW of the outer end of the wharf in ruins. **Primer**, a rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DUL3 *(361.6)* is located about 0.67 mile SSW of French Head. Starboard and port hand light buoys DUL4 *(361.61)* and DUL5 *(361.62)* mark the approach into Durrell Arm. Port hand light buoy DUL7 *(361.63)* mark the outer end of the wharf ruins previously described.

Chapter 5

Twillingate Islands
Cape Freels



Northeast side of New World Island

Chart 4863

1 The settlement of **Merritts Harbour**, population 36 in 2011, is situated on New World Island about 7.5 miles SE of Long Point, the north extremity of North Twillingate Island.

2 Access to Merritts Harbour is restricted to small boats either through **Gut Tickle**, a narrow channel with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) and containing a drying rock located on the north side of **Upper Gut Arm**, or from the east side of the arm under a bridge having a vertical clearance of 2.3 m (8 ft). A depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) is charted close east of the bridge.

3 At the settlement, there is a Public **wharf** 16 m (52 ft) long with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end.

Charts 4862, 4863

4 **Starve Head**, a steep cliff 73 m (240 ft) in elevation, is located about 8 miles ESE of Long Point.

5 **Anchorage** is available for small vessels in the cove close SW of the north end of **Ship Island** or in **Starve Harbour**. There is also **anchorage** in 18 to 24 m (59 to 79 ft), mud, above the entrance to **Burnt Arm**, which lies on the SE side of **Goshens Arm** about 2.5 miles SW of the north end of Ship Island. An **obstruction**, reported in 2022 is charted in Goshens Arm about 1.2 miles SW of the SW tip of Ship Island.

6 **Overhead cables** with a vertical clearance of 17 m (56 ft) cross between the western extremity of Ship Island and the NE end of **Gut Arm**, close west, and between the NE extremity of Gut Arm and Sunnyside, 0.1 mile SSE.

7 A **light** *(362)* is shown at an elevation of 29 m (95 ft) from a skeleton tower with a white daymark located on the east end of Ship Island *(49°39'N, 54°36'W)*.

8 At the settlement of **Sunnyside**, situated SW of Ship Island, there is a fish plant adjacent to a Public **wharf**. The wharf has depths of 5.5 to 6.7 m (18 to 22 ft) alongside a 27 m (89 ft) wide outer face; fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection

SUNNYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



are available. A **submarine cable** crosses Goshens Arm south of Sunnyside.

10 **Berry Island**, 41 m (135 ft) in elevation, rocky and barren, lies about 0.6 mile NE of Starve Head. **Berry Island Rock**, least depth 4.3 m (14 ft), lies about 0.1 mile off the NE tip of the island.

11 The SW extremity of Berry Island is separated from Starve Head by a channel 0.6 mile wide. **Clarke Rock**, which dries 0.8 m (3 ft) and on which the sea usually breaks, lies near the middle of this channel. The passage between this rock and the island is clear of dangers, but between Starve Head and the rock is shallower with several drying rocks lying close off Starve Head.

12 The settlement of **Toogood Arm** lies on the shores of Toogood Arm.

13 On the east shore of Toogood Arm there is a Public **wharf** 31 m (102 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) at the outer end. A slipway is located on the east side of the wharf. Wharf ruins are located off the west side of the slipway.

15 **Goose Islands**, which are steep-to, lie midway between Berry Island and the peninsula terminating in Herring Head.

16 The isthmus of **Herring Neck** *(49°39'N, 54°35'W)* is crossed by a small boat channel. A bridge with a vertical clearance of 3.1 m (10 ft) crosses this channel. The channel has a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) at the bridge.

17 **Herring Head**, the NE extremity of New World Island, is steep and 82 m (269 ft) in elevation. **Herring Islands**, situated 0.2 mile NE of the head, are small and steep-to all round. The highest island is 11 m (36 ft) in elevation.

18 **Pikes Arm** is entered close SE of Herring Head. The channel into Pikes Arm is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DPA1, DPA3, DPA5, DPA7 *(375.2, 375.43, 375.6, 375.8)* and DPA2, DPA4, DPA6, DPA8 *(375.1, 375.34, 375.5, 375.7)*.

19 At the settlement of **Pikes Arm**, there is a Public **wharf** 53 m (174 ft) long with a depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) alongside a 26 m (85 ft) long outer end; local knowledge is essential. This wharf was reported in ruins in 2017.

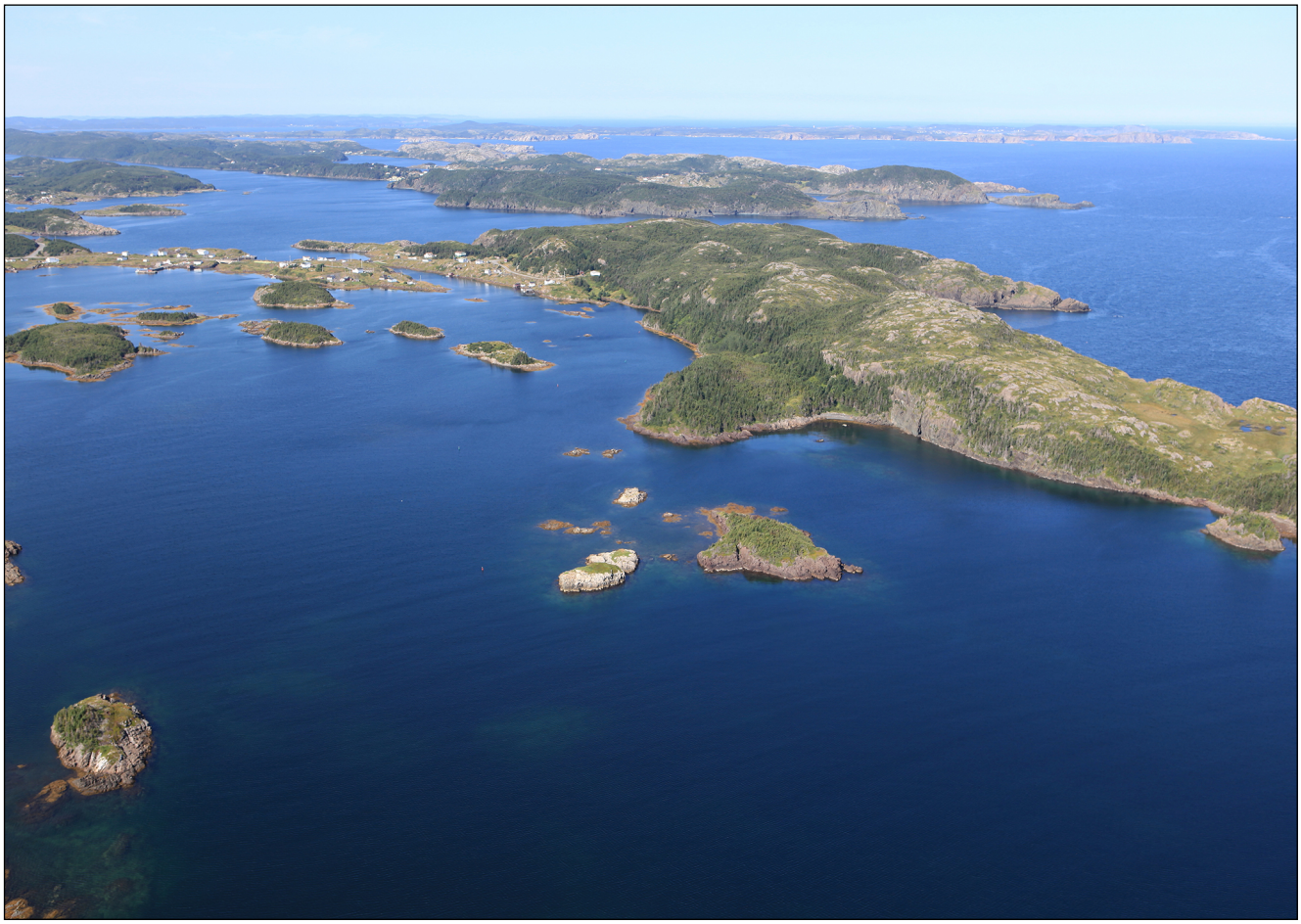
West side of Hamilton Sound

20 **Bacalhao Island**, 72 m (236 ft) in elevation and barren, lies with its SW extremity 1.2 miles NW of Herring Head.

21 A **light** *(363)* is shown at an elevation of 106 m (348 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located on the SW end of Bacalhao Island *(49°41'N, 54°33'W)*.

22 **Hamilton Sound** is usually entered from the west between Berry Island and Bacalhao Island, about 0.7 mile NE. When ice is present around Fogo Island, the

PIKES ARM (2010)



preferred route from the east to ports in Notre Dame Bay is via Hamilton Sound rather than north of Fogo Island. The ice conditions north of Fogo Island are generally much more severe than those in Hamilton Sound. In severe ice conditions with icebreaker escort, the route north of Fogo Island could be very difficult and even impossible for some vessels.

23 In January, Hamilton Sound freezes west of a line joining East Indian Island *(49°32'N, 54°13'W)* and Noggin Island *(49°27'N, 54°15'W)*. Easterly winds fill the sound with ice, and winds from between SW and west clear it.

24 **Joe Rock**, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 0.4 mile off the NE end of Bacalhao Island. **Bacalhao Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies about 1 mile east of the same point. **Southwest Shoal**, at a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), is located 0.17 mile SW of Bacalhao Rock.

25 **Sector light** *(362.5)*, leading through the NW extremity of Hamilton Sound, is shown at an elevation of 71 m (233 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located about 0.1 mile ENE of the light on Bacalhao Island. The sector light is remotely operated on VHF radio channel 65A (156.275 MHz) *(see List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals)*.

26 **Kiar Rocks**, awash, on which the sea usually breaks, lie 0.7 mile ENE of the Herring Islands. **Blowhard Rock**, with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), lies 0.2 mile west of Kiar Rocks, and in moderate weather the sea breaks heavily, but not continuously on it. Small patches, with depths of 9.1 to 26.8 m (30 to 88 ft), extend about 3 miles NE of Kiar Rocks. The sea breaks on these at times in heavy weather.

27 **Jack's Island** *(49°38'N, 54°32'W)*, the NE peak of which is **conspicuous**, 87 m (285 ft) in elevation and surmounted by a stone cairn, is separated from New World Island by three tickles leading into Cobbs Arm.

COBB'S ARM (2010)



28 **Grassy Islands** are a low group, the highest of which is 17 m (56 ft) in elevation, situated about 0.6 mile NE of Jack's Island which they are connected to by rocks and shoals. **Grassy Rock**, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), lies about 0.3 mile NE of the Grassy Islands.

29 **Duck Island**, situated north of the Grassy Islands, is separated from them by a narrow but deep channel. **Moorham Reef**, with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), on which the sea usually breaks, lies about 1 mile NE of Duck Island. Shoals at depths of 0.9 and 1.8 m (3 and 6 ft) are located about 0.12 and 0.23 mile west and north, respectively, of the SW tip of Duck Island.

30 **Cobbs Arm** is entered between Duck Island and **Red Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, situated about 1 mile NW. **Haypook Rocks**, with a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft), lie about 0.2 mile south of Red Island. A shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) is located 0.3 mile WSW of Haypook Rocks. Shoals with a least depth of 3.5 and 2.7 m (11 and 9 ft) are located in Cobbs Arm about 0.9 mile west and 0.6 mile WNW, respectively, of the south tip of Jack's Island.

31 Cobbs Arm affords indifferent summer **anchorage** in 24 m (79 ft), off the narrow entrance of a shoal continuation of the arm; local knowledge is necessary. A swell sets into the arm after gales from seaward and small vessels can obtain shelter in smooth water in the shoal continuation of the arm. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DCB1 *(376.1)* and DCB2 *(376.2)* mark the channel into the Public wharf at Cobb's Arm.

32 The settlement of **Cobb's Arm** had a population of 135 in 2011.

33 On the south shore near the NW continuation at the head of the arm, there is a **wharf** with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) at the face.

34 A Public **wharf** on the north shore is 43 m (141 ft) long with a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end.

35 Another Public **wharf**, in disrepair in 2010, 31 m (102 ft) long with a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end, is located at the head

of the SW continuation of Cobbs Arm, about 0.4 mile SE of the previous wharf.

36 **Shag Islands** *(49°40'N, 54°28'W)* are a group of low rocky islets situated 1.3 miles east of the Duck Island. **Mile Island**, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, the NE island of the group, lies about 0.8 mile offshore. **Shag Rock**, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies 0.4 mile SSW of the SW extremity of the group. Between Shag Islands and Mile Island, about 1 mile ENE, there are a number of shoals and a rock awash.

37 **Five Fathom Rock**, least depth 8.8 m (29 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** DHC *(376)*, is located about 0.7 mile SSW of Shag Rock. Shoals at depths of 8.5 and 4.6 m (28 and 15 ft) lie about 0.55 and 1.2 miles WSW and SW respectively of Five Fathom Rock.

38 **Dram Island**, a small island 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, lies about 2 miles south of Jack's Island. A shoal at a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) is located about 0.8 mile NNE of the island. Another shoal with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) is located 0.1 mile east of the north end of Dram Island.

39 A **light** *(375)* is shown at an elevation of 10 m (33 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located on Dram Island.

40 **Lobster Island**, with numerous rocks and shoals extending about 0.4 mile NNE of it, lies 1.2 miles north of Dram Island. **Brandies Rock**, with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft), lies 0.3 mile north of it.

41 **Milliners Arm** is entered about 0.8 mile SW of Lobster Island and affords no anchorage.

42 **Ninepin Arm**, encumbered with rocks, is entered about 2.1 miles SW of Dram Island. **Currans Green Field Island**, small, low and grassy, lies close SW of the entrance to Ninepin Arm. There is fair **anchorage** for vessels in 15 m (49 ft) west of this island; local knowledge is required.

43 From the north entrance point of Farewell Harbour *(49°34'N, 54°28'W)*, the SE shore of Notre Dame Bay trends SW for 3.7 miles to **Beaver Head**, a steep bluff 55 m (180 ft) in elevation. **Little Beaver Cove** is entered about 1.5 miles NE of Beaver Head.

44 The settlement of **Port Albert**, population 69 in 2011, is situated at the head of Little Beaver Cove. There is a breakwater extending 56 m (184 ft) from the north shore of the SW end of Little Beaver Cove.

45 **Beaver Cove**, entered about 1 mile SW of Beaver Head, is divided into two arms by a low, rocky islet. The NE arm is encumbered with rocks, but the SW arm affords good **anchorage** in 5 to 11 m (16 to 36 ft), mud; local knowledge is necessary.

46 **Boyd's Cove** is situated about 5 miles SSW of Beaver Cove. The settlement of **Boyd's Cove** had a population of 190 in 2011.

47 Close NW of Boyd's Cove, a causeway with a bridge crosses **The Reach** to **Chapel Island**. The bridge has a vertical clearance under the lights of 2.2 m (7 ft) and a least depth in the channel under the bridge of 3 m (10 ft).

48 **Dildo Run** is a narrow and very intricate channel, entered about 2 miles west of Beaver Head. It leads through the archipelago of islands SE of New World Island into the Bay of Exploits between Cranpot and Farmers Islands and is frequently used by small vessels to avoid the ice on the outer coast during the spring; local knowledge is essential. There is a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) in this channel, but the turns are so sharp that it is available only for small vessels. Fishers familiar with this channel are usually found at neighbouring harbours. *(See Chapter 4 for additional information.)*

Chart 4862

49 **Farewell Duck Islands** are a rugged chain of islands and rocks extending about 1.2 miles NNE of the north entrance point of Farewell Harbour, and terminating in a small reef which dries 0.9 m (3 ft).

50 **Indian Garden Island**, rocky and 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, is situated about 1.5 miles west of the outer Farewell Duck Island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) is located 0.15 mile NW of the NE end of Indian Garden Island. Two shoals, with least depths of 1.7 m (6 ft) and 0.4 m (1 ft), and a shoal bank with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) lie 1 mile SW, 0.8 mile SSW and 0.5 mile SE, respectively, of the NE end of Indian Garden Island.

51 **Blind Tickle Run** separates the Farewell Duck Islands from the northern extremity of the Port Albert Peninsula. **Farewell Reef**, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), lies close off the above mentioned small reef which dries; the sea breaks on it in moderate weather. The NE limit of the Farewell Reef is marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DHE *(377.85)*.

52 **East Garden Island**, a flat islet 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.7 mile NW of the outer Farewell Duck Island. **Garden Rocks**, with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lie about 0.4 mile NNE of East Garden Island.

53 **Smoker Island**, flat and 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.5 miles NNE of East Garden Island.

54 A **light** *(377)* is shown at an elevation of 10.7 m (35 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Smoker Island *(49°37'N, 54°27'W)*.

FAREWELL HARBOUR FERRY WHARF (2010)



55 A rock, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** DHF *(377.87)*, is situated 0.2 mile south of Smoker Island. **Pipe Rock**, with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) and on which the sea breaks in moderate weather, lies about 0.8 mile NNW of Smoker Island. **Water Bears Rocks**, which dry 1.5 m (5 ft), are situated about 1.1 miles SE of Smoker Island.

56 **Ragged Islands**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation and surrounded by sunken rocks, lie about 1 mile offshore and 1 mile NNE of Smoker Island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and a rock awash lie about 0.45 mile east and 0.2 mile NE, respectively, of Ragged Islands.

57 **Leading lights** *(368.4, 368.5)* in line bearing 130½° and leading through the central portion of Hamilton Sound are located on the SW end of Change Island. Each light is shown from a skeleton tower having a white daymark with a red stripe.

58 **Farewell Head**, rising to an elevation of about 76 m (249 ft), is located about 1.7 miles SSE of the south Farewell Duck Island. **Farewell Gull Island**, located about 0.5 mile north of the head, is 28 m (92 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous** from the north or south.

59 **Farewell Harbour** is entered between Farewell Head and a point about 1.2 miles north. The harbour affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 7 to 15 m (23 to 49 ft), mud. A **wreck**, at a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), lies near the south shore of the harbour about 0.6 mile west of Farewell Gull Island.

60 A **submarine cable** area extends from the north entrance point of Farewell Harbour to the SW end of Change Island.

61 On the north shore of Farewell Harbour, about 0.6 mile WNW of Farewell Gull Island, a ferry **wharf** extends 90 m (295 ft) in a NE direction with depths of 4.7 to 5.4 m (15 to 18 ft) alongside. A Ro-Ro ramp, 14.5 m (48 ft) wide, is located at the inner end of the south side of the wharf; the north side of the wharf is foul. A **light** *(374.5)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the ferry wharf.

62 **Dog Bay** is entered between Farewell Head and **Dog Bay Point**, about 3.8 miles south. The bay is fronted by the **Dog Bay Islands**, situated about 1.5 miles east of Farewell Head. These islands are generally low except for the north end of the north island which is 26 m (85 ft) in elevation. A shoal with a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) near its outer end extends 0.2 mile north of the north Dog Bay Island.

63 **Dog Reef**, with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft), lies about 1.1 miles ENE of the north end of Farewell Gull Island. A depth of 6.7 m (22 ft) (position approximate, 2013) is located about 0.1 mile NNW of the charted 3 m (10 ft) depth, on the reef. A least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) is charted 1.3 miles NE of the north end of Farewell Gull Island.

64 A **submarine cable** crosses Dog Bay between Horwood and Stoneville, about 4.6 miles SW of Steering Island.

65 On the east side of Dog Bay, at the settlement of **Horwood**, population 235 in 2011, ruins of a Public **wharf** extend 61 m (200 ft) from the shore; **caution** is advised.

66 On the west side of the bay, at the settlement of **Stoneville**, population 317 in 2011, a Public **wharf** 45 m (148 ft) long extends to a depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end.

67 **Dog Islands** are a group of islets and rocks on a coastal bank, extending 1.5 miles NW of Dog Bay Point.

68 **Steering Island**, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation and steep-to, lies in the middle of the entrance to the bay, about 2 miles north of Dog Bay Point. **Charley Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies 0.9 mile WSW of Steering Island.

69 A **light** *(385)* is shown at an elevation of 11.6 m (38 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Steering Island *(49°31'N, 54°28'W)*.

70 **Gulnare Rocks**, with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DHG *(385.1)*, lie about 0.7 mile SE of Steering Island.

71 **Vesuvius Rock**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** DHV *(384.9)*, is situated about 0.7 mile ENE of Steering Island. This rock lies nearly in the middle of the fairway between Steering Island and Dog Bay Islands.

72 **Anchorage** is available in 7 to 15 m (23 to 49 ft), mud, at about 3.7 miles SW of Steering Island between some islands and the NW shore. The bottom between these islands and the SE shore is foul. Local knowledge is required.

Change Island

73 **Change Island**, about 6 miles long, lies with its south end 2.5 miles NE of Farewell Head. The west side of this island has a number of islets lying close off it, and only affords shelter to small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

74 At **South End**, Change Island, there is a ferry **wharf** 48 m (157 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) at the outer end. There are depths of 3.7 to 4.9 m (12 to 16 ft) alongside the north face of the wharf. A Ro-Ro ramp 9 m (30 ft) wide is situated on the south side of the wharf. There is a regular passenger and vehicle ferry service between this wharf and Farewell Harbour. Another small wharf lies close north of the ferry wharf.

75 A **light** *(368)* is shown at an elevation of 13.7 m (45 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, situated on South End *(49°34'N, 54°25'W)*.

76 **Deep Cove** is entered between Water Bears Rocks, situated about 2 miles NNW of South End, and **Wood**

CHANGE ISLAND FERRY WHARF (2010)



Island, with an elevation of 5 m (16 ft), is situated close to the coast about 0.8 mile north. This cove has depths of 5 to 12.2 m (16 to 40 ft), sand bottom.

77 The north part of Change Island is separated from the main part by a narrow channel known as Change Islands Tickle. **North End** is the NW extremity of an island close NW of Change Island; it is separated from it by **North Tickle**. Numerous shoals and drying rocks extend 1.7 miles NE of North End, with the outer extremity terminating at **Sleepy Ledge**, least depth 6 m (20 ft).

78 **Change Islands Tickle**. — This passage, with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), affords safe **anchorage** for small vessels. The east entrance is available in any weather, but it is difficult to identify. A bridge, with a vertical clearance of 3.3 m (11 ft), spans Change Islands Tickle in its middle part.

79 A **light** *(372)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on **Tickle Point** *(49°40'N, 54°25'W)*, the north entrance point of Change Islands Tickle at its west end.

80 A shoal with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DXY3 *(372.21)* is located 0.2 mile SW of Tickle Point.

81 **Tobacco Island** and the other islands on the north side of the east entrance are dome-shaped and 15 to 21 m (49 to 69 ft) in elevation, while **Ruth Island**, elevation 12 m (39 ft) and in the middle of the entrance, and the two islands south of it are flat with elevations of 5 m (16 ft) and 13 m (43 ft).

82 A **light** *(369)* is shown at an elevation of 10.7 m (35 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated near the west end of Ruth Island.

83 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DWG1, DWG3, DWG5, DWG7 *(344.39, 344.4, 344.41, 344.42)* and DWG2 *(345.41)* mark the shoals and the east approach to Change Islands Tickle within 0.9 mile WSW of Ruth Island.

84 The town of **Change Islands**, population 257 in 2011, is located on the shores of Change Islands Tickle.

85 **Leading lights** *(370, 371)*, in line bearing 252½°, are shown from the north side of the tickle. Both lights are shown from a skeleton tower with a white daymark having a red vertical stripe.

86 A Public **wharf**, with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) alongside an outer face 24 m (79 ft) long, is situated near the NE end of Change Islands Tickle. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 0.9 m (3 ft). A building 8 m (26 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide is located near the wharf.

87 A fish plant and **wharf** are located about 260 m (853 ft) SSW of the previous Public wharf. The wharf extends to a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) alongside a 30 m (98 ft) long outer end. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft). A shoal which dries

CHANGE ISLANDS TICKLE (LOOKING WEST) (2020)



and marked by port hand light **buoy** DWG7 *(344.42)* is located about 45 m (148 ft) NE of the wharf. Fresh water is available at the fish plant.

Fogo Island

Chart 4820

88 **Fogo Island**. — This large island is separated from the **Indian Islands** *(49°33'N, 54°15'W)* to the south by Stag Harbour Tickle which is narrow and intricate in its south part.

89 The coasts of Fogo Island are rocky and deeply indented, affording indifferent shelter, except for small vessels. The best harbours are Seldom Harbour on the south coast, Fogo Harbour on the north coast, and Hare Bay on the west coast. Fogo Island is bordered by numerous rocks, islands and shoals, which also extend as much as 9 miles north and 19 miles NE of it.

90 **Current**. — A south-going current setting towards Fogo Island splits about 2 miles off Fogo Head. One branch continues to set south between Fogo and Change Islands at a rate of about ½ knot, but it dies away before reaching Stag Harbour Tickle. The other branch sets east close along the north coast, and south along the east coast of the island and among the rocks and islands off it, at a rate of 1 to 1½ knots. This branch is much influenced by the winds, being accelerated by northerly and retarded by southerly winds, while during easterly gales it sometimes sets to the north. This current is also influenced by the tidal streams, the ebb stream accelerating and the flood stream retarding it, but only occasionally at spring tides is its rate reduced to nil by the latter.

91 **Ice**. — The sea from Brimstone Head *(49°43'N, 54°18'W)* to Herring Head *(49°40'N, 54°32'W)*, including Change Islands Tickle, fills with northern ice and freezes; the ice usually breaks up between late April and early May, but an easterly sea breaks it up earlier. In May and June when the ice is compact from Funk Island to Cape Fogo, partly due to the east-going tidal stream setting from Dildo Run and the stream from the Gander River, Change Islands and Stag Harbour Tickles are often sufficiently clear to allow vessels to pass through them into Notre Dame Bay.

Chart 4862

92 **West side of Fogo Island**. — **Rogers Point** *(49°35'N, 54°19'W)* is the SW point of Fogo Island. Port hand light **buoy** DH1 *(373.1)* is moored about 0.35 mile south of Rogers Point. **Woody Island**, 45 m (148 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 2 miles west of this point, and is separated by a narrow channel from the SE extremity of Change Island. A **light** *(371.1)* is shown from a pipe tower located on a rock off the north tip of Woody Island. A shoal with a least depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) is situated about 0.5 mile east of the north tip of Woody Island. **Cork Rock**, at an elevation of 2 m (7 ft), is situated 0.4 mile SW of Woody Island. Rocks drying 1.5 m (5 ft) extend 0.2 mile SW of Cork Rock.

93 A **light** *(372.3)* is shown at an elevation of 6 m (20 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe, located on Cork Rock.

94 A **submarine cable** extends from a point about 0.3 mile north of the SE tip of Change Island and terminates about 0.5 mile NNE of Rogers Point, Fogo Island.

95 **Hare Island**, elevation 28 m (92 ft) and located 1.5 miles north of Woody Island, lies in the channel known locally as **Island Harbour Run** between Fogo and Change Islands. An islet, elevation 6 m (20 ft), lies about 0.4 mile west of Hare Island. A rock drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) lie about 0.2 and 0.6 mile respectively SSW of the islet. A shoal bank having a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) is situated about 0.75 mile NNE of the islet. A rock drying 1.3 m (4 ft) lies about 0.2 mile SSE of the south tip of Hare Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) lies about 1.4 miles NNE of the NE tip of Hare Island.

96 An unnamed island with an elevation of 20 m (66 ft) and **Watch Island**, elevation 19 m (62 ft), lie 0.4 and 0.6 mile south and SE respectively of Hare Island. **Watch Rock**, with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) on which the sea breaks in moderate weather, lies in mid channel between Watch and Fogo Islands. A rock drying 0.8 m (3 ft) is located about 0.3 mile north of the west end of Watch Island.

97 **Island Harbour Head** *(49°37'N, 54°19'W)* is a small but remarkable bluff, 31 m (102 ft) in elevation, about 2.5 miles north of Rogers Point. There is a small boat harbour on its SE side.

98 The settlement of **Island Harbour**, population 160 in 2011, is located on the shores of the harbour. Underwater cribs of a former causeway connecting the island to the mainland exist; **caution** is advised. There are several small private wharves at the settlement.

99 **Hare Bay Head**, 86 m (282 ft) in elevation, lies about 3.5 miles north of Island Harbour Head. A shoal with a least depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) lies about 1.9 miles SW of Hare Bay Head.

DEEP BAY PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



SEAL COVE WHARF (2020)



Charts 4862, 4861

100 **Leveret Islands**, one of which is dome-shaped, lie in the entrance to Hare Bay. A shoal bank with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) at its outer end extends about 0.2 mile north of the Leveret Islands.

101 **Hare Bay** is entered between the NE Leveret Island and the coast about 0.2 mile NE. Its SW shore is rocky, but the NE shore is steep-to and clear of dangers. Hare Bay affords good **anchorage** in 7 to 22 m (23 to 72 ft), mud. There is also **anchorage** for small craft in 4 m (13 ft), SW of the SE Leveret Island.

102 **Deep Bay**, a settlement with a population of 85 in 2011, is located on the SW shore of Hare Bay. A church with a **conspicuous** spire stands in the settlement.

103 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) alongside a 31 m (102 ft) long outer face. Another wharf face, 37 m (121 ft) long with depths of 1.6 to 2.1 m (5 to 7 ft) alongside, extends at right angles from the Public wharf.

Chart 4862

104 **Black Island**, elevation 4 m (13 ft), lies about 1.9 miles NNW of Hare Bay Head. **Black Island Breaker**, with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft), lies about 0.15 mile NE of the island. **The Brandies**, a shoal bank, extends 0.6 mile east of Black Island.

105 **Old Roger**, with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft), is located about 0.6 mile NNE of Black Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) is located 0.1 mile SW of Old Roger. A ledge drying 0.6 m (2 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) lie 0.3 mile WSW and SSW of Black Island. Shoals with depths of less than 6 m (20 ft) exist within 0.8 mile WSW through south to NE of Black Island.

Charts 4862, 4861

106 **Brimstone Head** *(49°43'N, 54°18'W)*, 273 feet (83 m) in elevation, lies about 2.5 miles NNE of Hare Bay Head. **Seal Cove**, on the south side of Brimstone Head, is entered through a narrow passage between shoals. Port hand light **buoy** DV3 *(367.51)* mark the shoals on the north side of the channel into Seal Cove. Seal Cove provides good **anchorage** for vessels during adverse weather.

107 A **wharf**, with depths of 16 to 18 feet (4.8 to 5.5 m) alongside an 89-foot (27 m) long outer face, is situated on the NW shore of Seal Cove.

108 The head of Seal Cove is separated from Fogo Harbour by a narrow isthmus, through which there is a small boat channel with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). A bridge with a vertical clearance of 11 feet (3.4 m) spans this passage. A **light** *(366)* is shown from a mast situated at the SW end of the small boat channel.

109 **Cyphers Head**, with an elevation of 334 feet (102 m), lies 0.5 mile north of Brimstone Head. Numerous shoals extend 1.8 miles WNW to north of Cyphers Head; the shoalest of these being **Monkey Rock**, least depth 10 feet (3 m), and **Fogo Rock**, least depth 16 feet (4.9 m), located 0.8 mile NW and NNW, respectively, of Cyphers Head. **Sunny Ledge**, with a least depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), is located 1.2 miles NNE of Cyphers Head.

110 **Offer Stone Island**, 20 feet (6 m) in elevation, lies about 2.3 miles north of Cyphers Head. **Penny Rock**, least depth 11 feet (3.3 m), lies about 0.5 mile SSW of the island. **Harvey Rock**, with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) or less, lies 1.1 miles east of Offer Stone Island. A shoal with a least depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) is located about 0.4 mile SSW of Offer Stone Island.

111 **Fogo Harbour and approaches**. — This harbour, situated on the north side of Fogo Island, is entered between **Garrison Point** *(49°44'N, 54°17'W)* and **Pilly Point**, about 0.3 mile to the east.

FOGO PUBLIC WHARVES AND FISH PLANT (2020)



112 **Fogo Head**, situated 0.4 mile west of Garrison Point, is steep and rocky, rising to an elevation of 338 feet (103 m) close within. **Lanes Lookout**, a rocky hill 383 feet (117 m) in elevation, the highest on Fogo Island, is situated on the east side of the harbour 0.7 mile ESE of Pilly Point.

113 A chain of islands front the entrance to Fogo Harbour. There are two main entrance channels to the harbour. The western entrance channel is preferred between Fogo Head and **Boatswain Island**, 28 feet (8.5 m) in elevation. It is narrowed by shoals extending from both sides but there is a least depth of 23 feet (7 m). A **wreck** lies close NW of Garrison Point.

114 The eastern channel between **Rags Island** and **Simms Island** has a least depth of 17 feet (5.3 m) in the fairway, which is only 50 feet (15 m) wide, south of Simms Island. A shoal with a least depth of 14 feet (4.4 m) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DFE *(365.22)* extends about 500 feet (153 m) SE of the east end of Simms Island. The remainder of the eastern channel is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DF3 *(365.3)* and DF2 *(365.21)*.

115 A **light** *(365)* is shown at an elevation of 82 feet (25 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located near the west end of Rags Island.

116 There are many dangers in the approaches and in the harbour. A moderate sea breaks over **Simms Rock**, **Rags Rock** and **Lions Den Rock**. **Nanny Rock** breaks with heavy seas.

117 An extensive shoal bank extends east into Fogo Harbour from a point close south of Garrison Point. **Harbour Rock**, drying 2 feet (0.5 m), lies near the east extremity of the bank. Starboard hand light **buoy** DF4 *(365.5)* is moored close east of Harbour Rock.

118 The head of the harbour is divided into two coves by a tongue of land known as **Wigwam Point**.

119 The east cove is called **Little Harbour**. **Ship Island**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile east of Wigwam Point. A shoal drying 1 foot (0.3 m) lies 164 feet (50 m) ENE of the eastern tip of Ship Island. The approach to the Public wharf at Fogo Harbour is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DF5/1, DF7 *(365.509, 365.52)* and DF4/2 *(365.508)*.

120 Fogo Harbour has **anchorage** in 4 to 7 fathoms (7 to 13 m) in the east side of the harbour. This anchorage is not recommended during northerly gales as the sea breaks into the harbour; vessels should move to the anchorage in Seal Cove before the onset of a northerly gale.

121 The town of **Fogo**, with a small hospital and a population of 658 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the harbour. It is a distribution centre for the surrounding fishing settlements. There are numerous wharves and fishing stages in the harbour. Millers wharf, on the south side of Little Harbour, and the Earle Sons wharves on the west side of Fogo Harbour are in ruins.

JOE BATT'S ARM APPROACH (2020)



122 A Public breakwater and **wharf**, 293 feet (89 m) long and 25 feet (8 m) wide, with a least depth of 9 feet (2.8 m) alongside the south face, extends to the east from Wigwam Point. The north face is protected by stone. A **light** *(365.7)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

123 Another **wharf**, 171 feet (52 m) long with a least depth of 15 feet (4.7 m) alongside, extends south at right angles to the Public wharf previously described. A fish plant is located on the inner end of this wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. Gasoline, diesel fuel and supplies are available at Fogo.

124 Close south of the fish plant, another **wharf** extends 203 feet (62 m) to a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside a 26-foot (8 m) wide outer end. A floating wharf 108 feet (33 m) long extends from the shore close SW of the previous wharf. Another Public **wharf** 203 feet (62 m) long with a least depth of 6 feet (1.9 m) alongside is located close NE of the previously mentioned floating wharf.

125 **Ice**. — Fogo Harbour usually freezes over between early to late January, and the harbour is completely blocked with ice about 2 feet (0.6 m) thick until about late April. Field ice appears in mid January and disappears in May.

Charts 4861, 4820

126 **North side of Fogo Island**. — **Barr'd Island** *(49°44'N, 54°11'W)* lies with its NW extremity about 2.2 miles east of Rags Island.

127 A **light** *(382.5)* is shown at an elevation of 10.1 m (33 ft) from a mast on Barr'd Island.

128 **Barr'd Cove**, situated close SE of Barr'd Island, is a small boat harbour. **Dean Rock**, with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) on which the sea usually breaks and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** DJD *(364.7)*, lies 0.7 mile north of Barr'd Island.

129 **Shoal Bay** is entered between the NW extremity of Barr'd Island and a point 1.2 miles to the west. It affords safe summer **anchorage** near its head in 15 to 18 m (49 to 59 ft); local knowledge is required. A concrete slipway in ruins in 2010 is situated near the head of the bay.

130 **Joe Batt's Point** *(49°45'N, 54°09'W)* is the name given to the small peninsula forming the north point of Fogo Island.

131 A **light** *(384)* is shown at an elevation of 29.6 m (97 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the summit of Joe Batt's Point.

JOE BATT'S ARM PUBLIC WHARF (WEST SHORE) (2020)



JOE BATT'S ARM PUBLIC WHARF AND FISH PLANT (EAST SHORE) (2020)



132 The north extremity of this peninsula, known as **Brooks Point**, is situated about 2 miles NE of Barr'd Island. The west extremity of the peninsula is low and shelving; from it the coast trends about 2 miles south to form the east side of Joe Batt's Arm.

133 **Joe Batt's Arm** is encumbered with rocks, and northern ice usually arrives about early January. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DJ1, DJ1/3, DJ3, DJ5, DJ13, DJ15 *(383.9, 383.78, 383.84, 383.81, 383.551, 383.553)* and DJ2, DJ4, DJ10, DJ12, DJ14 *(383.8, 383.82, 383.55, 383.56, 383.552)* mark the approach and dangers within Joe Batt's Arm. Local knowledge is essential.

134 The settlement of **Joe Batt's Arm** stands on the shores of this arm. There are three churches in the settlement. The town of **Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay** had a population of 685 in 2011.

135 A **light** *(383)* is shown at an elevation of 5.5 m (18 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe on **Middle Rock** at the entrance to Joe Batt's Arm.

136 A Public **wharf** with a bent outer end extends from the west shore of Joe Batt's Arm. There is a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) alongside the north side of its outer section, 40 m (131 ft) long. A **light** *(383.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A slipway is located on the south side of the wharf.

137 A fish plant with two L-shaped Public **wharves** is located on the east shore. The west wharf has an outer section 88 m (289 ft) long and 7.7 m (25 ft) wide with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside the south face of its outer section. A **light** *(383.6)* is shown from a mast, on the outer end of this wharf. The east wharf has a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) alongside an outer section 27 m (89 ft) long. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

138 **Anchorage** is available in about 20 m (66 ft), with Joe Batt's Point light bearing 060°, 1.3 miles distant.

139 **Round Head** *(49°45'N, 54°06'W)*, the NE extremity of Fogo Island, 61 m (200 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, is situated 1.8 miles ESE of Brooks Point. **Hennings Island**, elevation 1 m (3 ft) and steep-to, lies about 0.5 mile offshore nearly 1 mile SE of Round Head.

140 **Dangers off the NE side of Fogo Island**. — Most of the channels between Fogo Island and the islets and dangers NE and north of it should not be attempted without local knowledge.

141 **Snap Rock**, with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies about 17 miles ENE of Round Head. In calm weather there is little indication of its existence and at other times the sea breaks on it. A SE-going **current** is usually experienced in this locality.

142 **Blakeys Ground**, with a least depth of 16.5 m (54 ft), is a patch of foul ground on which the

sea breaks in heavy weather, situated about 2.5 to 4 miles north of Snap Rock.

143 **Cromwell Ledge**, with a least depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), lies about 11 miles ENE of Round Head. **Clery Ledge**, with a depth of 10.1 m (33 ft), lies about 1 mile SW of Cromwell Ledge. The sea breaks on both of these ledges in heavy weather.

144 **Barrack Islands** lie on a bank of foul ground extending from 4.5 to 6 miles NE of Round Head. The highest islet of this group is 7.6 m (25 ft) in elevation.

145 A **light** *(363.5)* is shown at an elevation of 10 m (33 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the largest island of the Barrack Islands.

146 **Pigeon Rock**, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 6 miles east of Round Head. **Inspector Rock**, with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), is situated about 2 miles NNW of Pigeon Rock. **Pigeon Ledge**, with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), lies about 1.2 miles north of Inspector Rock.

147 **Lanes Rocks** with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) are located 3.4 miles ENE of Round Head. Two isolated rocks lying 0.3 mile apart are located about 2.5 miles ENE of Round Head. There is a least depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) over the east rock and 8.7 m (29 ft) over the west rock. **Drovers Rock**, elevation 1 m (3 ft), and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** DDR *(383.78)* lies about 2 miles north of Round Head.

148 **Little Fogo Islands** lie from 3.5 to 5 miles north of Round Head; the east and highest island is 41 m (135 ft) in elevation.

149 A **light** *(364)* is shown at an elevation of 48 m (157 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the north extremity of the east island *(49°49'N, 54°05'W)*.

150 **Bishops Islet**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, lies 0.8 mile NE of Little Fogo Islands light. **Ireland Rocks**, about 2 miles NE of Bishops Island, are three detached steep-to sunken rocks on which the sea usually breaks.

151 **Jacobs Ledge**, with a depth of 12.8 m (42 ft), on which the sea usually breaks, lies 8.3 miles NNE of Round Head.

152 **Hard Hat**, least depth 22.3 m (73 ft), and **Green Bay Shoal**, least depth 29.1 m (95 ft), lie 1.2 and 3.8 miles WNW of Jacobs Ledge. The sea breaks on both of these shoals in bad weather.

153 **Turr Islets**, situated close NW of the Little Fogo Islands, and **Storehouse Islets** *(49°49'N, 54°11'W)*, about 1 mile SW of them, are the highest and most **conspicuous** in this area.

154 A **light** *(364.5)* is shown at an elevation of 46 m (151 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the largest Storehouse Islet.

155 The area bounded by the Storehouse Islets, Turr Islets and Little Fogo Islands are rock and shoal infested. The chart is best consulted in this area; **caution** is advised. Mile Islet 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation is situated 1.5 miles SE of the NE end of the largest Storehouse Islet. A shoal with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) is charted 0.3 mile WNW of **Mile Islet**. A rock, drying 0.9 m (3 ft) is located 1.5 miles NNE of Mile Islet. **Lotts Rock** with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) lies 1.7 miles NNW of Mile Islet.

156 **Seals Nest Islets** are a group from 3 to 9 m (10 to 30 ft) in elevation, which lie about 2 miles west and SW of Mile Islet. **Countryman Islets** and **Long Islets** are similar groups lying between Seals Nest Islets and **Gappy Islet**, elevation 25 m (82 ft), small and **conspicuous**, about 3 miles WSW.

157 A **light** *(364.8)* is shown at an elevation of 24.2 m (79 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the SW end of Gappy Islet.

158 **Brogy**, a shoal with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft), lies about 1 mile SE of the east Long Islet. **Justegan**, a rock having a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), lies 1 mile SSE of the same islet.

159 **Rusty**, a rock with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is situated 1.2 miles south of the east Long Islet.

160 **East side of Fogo Island**. — **Pigeon Island**, 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 2.9 miles SE of Round Head.

161 **Tilting Harbour** *(49°42'N, 54°04'W)* is entered close SW of Pigeon Island. There is a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), rock, in the entrance which can only be crossed by small boats. The channel into the harbour is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DTL1, DTL3 *(394.1, 394.3)* and DTL2, DTL4 *(394.2, 394.31)*.

162 A **light** *(394)* is shown at an elevation of 27.7 m (91 ft) from a skeleton tower having a white daymark situated on the west entrance point of Tilting Harbour.

163 The settlement of **Tilting**, population 204 in 2011, stands on the shores of Tilting Harbour. A church is visible from a short distance to seaward.

164 A Public **wharf**, 40 m (131 ft) long and situated on the west side of the harbour, has a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A slipway for small boats is located adjacent to the wharf. Waste oil collection and electricity are available.

TILTING HARBOUR APPROACH (2020)



TILTING HARBOUR (2020)



165 Another Public **wharf**, situated on the east side of the harbour, is 17 m (56 ft) long with a depth of 1 m (3 ft) alongside a 4.5 m (15 ft) wide outer end. A 69 m (226 ft) long **wharf** with a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside extends north from this wharf.

166 During the summer months, fishing nets may be encountered off the east coast of Fogo Island.

167 **Ice**. — Northern ice arrives off the east coast of Fogo Island during the second half of January, closing the coast with easterly winds. Sometimes the coast is clear in April, at other times with prevailing northerly winds, navigation is stopped during May and even in July.

Charts 4530, 4862

168 **South side of Fogo Island**. — **Cape Fogo** *(49°39'N, 54°00'W)*, the east extremity of Fogo Island, is a bold headland 64 m (210 ft) in elevation.

169 From this cape to **Burnt Point**, about 7 miles WSW, the coast is indented by **Cape Cove**, **Kippen Cove**, and **Wild Cove**, none of which affords anchorage.

170 **Western Head** lies between Cape and Kippen Coves, and **Western Head Rock**, with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), is situated 0.7 mile SW of the headland. Starboard hand light **buoy** DD2 *(378.5)* is moored about 0.2 mile SSW of Burnt Point.

171 A **light** *(378)* is shown at an elevation of 13.1 m (43 ft) from a skeleton tower on Burnt Point.

172 **Seldom Cove**, affording **anchorage** in 11 m (36 ft), mud, is entered between Burnt Point and **Tinker Rock**, 1.2 miles SW.

173 **Ice**. — Seldom Cove freezes in early January and remains frozen sometimes as late as June, but at other times clears as early as mid February. Field ice usually arrives early in February and sometimes remains till June.

SELDOM COVE (2020)



174 A **light** *(379)* is shown at an elevation of 10.4 m (34 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Tinker Rock.

175 **Black Reef**, drying 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** DD3 *(378.6)*, lies about 0.8 mile WSW of Burnt Point. A shoal with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) lies about 0.4 mile east of Black Reef.

176 The most **conspicuous** object in the approach to Seldom Cove is a hill, 64 m (210 ft) in elevation, with a white church on its slope, about 1.2 miles NW of Burnt Point.

177 The town of **Seldom-Little Seldom**, population 427 in 2011, is situated on the shores of Seldom Cove. A shoal, with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DS2 *(378.9)*, extends into the harbour close north of the Public wharf, adjacent to the fish plant. Gasoline, diesel fuel and limited supplies are available in the town.

178 A large stone breakwater extends 135 m (443 ft) from the shore, about 0.9 mile NNW of Black Reef. A **light** *(378.7)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater.

179 A fish plant and Public **wharf** are situated on the SW side of the harbour adjacent to the west side of the breakwater. The NE face of the wharf is 45 m (148 ft) long with depths of 2.9 to 5.5 m (10 to 18 ft) alongside. The NW face is about 72 m (236 ft) long with depths of 2.1 to 5 m (7 to 16 ft) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 0.9 m (3 ft). A pier 75 m (246 ft) long extends in a NNW direction from the west end of the NW face of the Public wharf. Depths of 2.8 to 5 m (9 to 16 ft) and 2.9 to 4.5 m (10 to 15 ft) lie alongside the east and west sides of the pier, respectively. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. A **submarine pipeline** extends NW from the west end of the Public wharf.

180 Close west of the Public wharf is the Fogo Island Marine Information Centre which is a privately operated marina for pleasure craft and a museum. It has a wharf with an outer face 29 m (95 ft) long with depths of 3.6 to 4.1 m (12 to 13 ft) alongside. Electricity, fresh water, showers and laundry facilities are available.

181 Numerous private wharves are located in the north and west section of the harbour. A floating wharf is moored on the NW side of the harbour.

182 A **submarine pipeline** extending 30 m (98 ft) from the shore and supported near its outer end with a concrete pillar is located on the north side of **Seldom Harbour**, about 0.2 mile NW of the fish plant. The outer end of the pipeline and concrete pillar, which is in the approach to Collin's wharf, has a depth of 1 m (3 ft) and is marked by a private **buoy**; **caution** is advised.

183 The charted Public wharf located about 0.4 mile NE of the fish plant and Public wharf at Seldom Harbour has been reported removed. A boat ramp was observed at the site in 2010.

184 **Cann Island** *(49°35'N, 54°11'W)* lies 0.2 mile to the west of Tinker Rock, and **Mouse Island**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, is situated about 1.1 miles west of the same rock.

LITTLE SELDOM COVE MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2010)



185 A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** DDS *(380.2)* is located about 0.2 mile NNE of Mouse Island.

186 At **Little Seldom Cove**, situated close west of Seldom Cove, there is a **marine service centre** with a 50 tonne travelift, a storage and repair area and a large repair building; fresh water is available. There is a haulout 22 m (72 ft) long and 6.3 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 0.6 to 2.4 m (2 to 8 ft) alongside. A **wharf**, 56 m (184 ft) long at the face with depths of 0.7 to 1.7 m (2 to 6 ft), is located alongside the haulout.

187 Little Seldom Cove affords good summer **anchorage** in 11 to 18 m (6 to 10 fm), mud.

188 **Eastern Indian Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, is low and flat; a war memorial stands on its north side. **Western Indian Island**, situated close WNW of Eastern Indian Island, is low and covered with moss and stunted trees. Port hand light **buoy** DW3 *(346.4)*, marking a shoal bank, is moored 0.5 mile NE of the NE end of Western Indian Island.

189 **Grandfather Island**, elevation 8 m (26 ft), and **Little Grandfather Island**, elevation 2 m (7 ft), lie about 0.9 and 1.2 miles ENE respectively of the east end of Eastern Indian Island. Port hand light **buoy** DD1 *(381)*, marking a shoal bank, is moored about 0.8 mile ENE of Little Grandfather Island.

190 **Blundon's Island** is a small island located about 0.3 mile north of Eastern Indian Island.

191 A **light** *(382)* is shown at an elevation of 3.7 m (12 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the east end of Blundon's Island.

192 **Indian Island Tickle**, between Eastern and Western Indian Islands, affords summer **anchorage** for small craft in 3.7 m (12 ft), mud.

193 **Seal Rock** *(49°33'N, 54°18'W)* is situated on the edge of a shoal bank bordering the north side of Western Indian Island, and about 0.5 mile SW of **South Point**, the south extremity of Fogo Island.

194 A **light** *(374)* is shown at an elevation of 6 m (20 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Seal Rock.

195 **Stag Harbour Tickle**, marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DX5 *(372.63)* and DX6 *(372.62)*, is entered between the Indian Islands and Cann Island. Stag Harbour Tickle freezes solid in January, and the ice breaks up in early May.

196 **Stag Rock**, known locally as **Man of War Rock**, with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DX8 *(373)*, lies on the edge of the coastal bank, 0.1 mile south of South Point.

197 **Stag Harbour**, situated on the north shore of Stag Harbour Tickle, is open to the east and not suitable for anchorage. Starboard hand light **buoy** DG2 *(372.2)* is moored about 0.4 mile NW of the south

ROGERS COVE (MAN O'WAR COVE) FERRY WHARF (2010)



entrance point of Stag Harbour. A shoal with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** DX *(372.6)* extends from the shore about 0.15 mile south of the south entrance point of Stag Harbour. The settlement of **Stag Harbour** had a population of 161 in 2011. A **marine farm** is charted about 0.5 mile NNE of the south entrance point to Stag Harbour.

198 **Indian Lookout**, a remarkable cone-shaped island 39 m (128 ft) in elevation, lies 1.3 miles west of South Point. A shoal with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** DHL *(372.9)* is located 0.4 mile SW of Indian Lookout.

199 A large stone breakwater and a ferry **wharf** are situated at **Rogers Cove**, locally known as **Man O'War Cove**, 0.8 mile NW of South Point. The wharf is 54 m (177 ft) long and 7.6 m (25 ft) wide with depths of 4 to 7 m (13 to 23 ft) alongside the west side and 3.3 to 7 m (11 to 23 ft) alongside the east side of the wharf. A **light** *(372.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater *(49°34'N, 54°18'W)*. A dolphin is located close off the outer end of the ferry wharf. A **light** *(372.7)* is shown from a mast on the dolphin.

East side of Hamilton Sound

Charts 4862, 4820

200 **Gander Bay** is entered between **Gander Island** *(49°28'N, 54°23'W)*, 2.5 miles SE of Dog Bay Point, and **Tickle Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, situated close to the coast. Gander Bay freezes about early January and the ice clears about early May. There is safe **anchorage** in Gander Bay, south of Fox Island, in mostly mud. Local knowledge is necessary.

201 Gander Island, 35 m (115 ft) in elevation, lies in the east part of the entrance with its south end situated about 0.8 mile west of the north end of Tickle Island. There is a channel about 0.3 mile wide and clear of dangers between these islands.

202 **Storehouse Island**, flat with an elevation of 6 m (20 ft), lies 0.5 mile off the east side of the bay about 2 miles SSW of Gander Island. **Fox Island** lies on the coastal bank, 0.3 mile off the west side and nearly 2 miles WSW of Storehouse Island.

203 At **Clark Point**, about 6.7 miles SSW of Fox Island, the out-going **tidal stream** attains a rate of 2 knots at spring tides, and then there is a very weak in-going tidal stream for about 3 hours; at neap tides there is no in-going tidal stream.

204 The settlement of **Clarke's Head** is located on the west shore near the head of Gander Bay.

205 **Gander River**, a considerable stream, flows into the head of the bay. There are several small settlements on the shores of Gander Bay.

206 The settlement of **Gander Bay** is situated on the east side of Gander Bay opposite Clarke's Head. A causeway and bridge cross the upper part of Gander Bay between Clarke's Head and the settlement of Gander Bay. The bridge has a vertical clearance of 1.9 m (6 ft), and the channel under it a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft).

207 An **overhead power line** spans the bay from Clarke's Head to **Salt Island**, and then to the settlement of Gander Bay. There is a vertical clearance of 9.4 m (31 ft) between Clarke's Head and Salt Island, and 12.5 m (41 ft) between Salt Island and Gander Bay.

208 The settlement of **Main Point** is located on the east side of the bay, about 4 miles NE of the causeway. The settlement of **Davidsville** is situated about 1 mile farther north. The combined population of **Main Point-Davidsville** was 323 in 2011.

209 The settlement of **Victoria Cove** is located on the west shore of Gander Bay about 2 miles west of Main Point.

210 There is an L-shaped **wharf** at Victoria Cove, 78 m (256 ft) long, which was in ruins and closed and barricaded in 2011; **caution** is advised.

Chart 4862

211 **Frederickton Harbour** lies about 2.3 miles SE of Gander Island. There is a beached **wreck** lying near the west entrance point. Winds from the north and NE can cause a heavy swell in the harbour. A shallow bank with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** DK2 *(387.91)* extends off the west shore from 0.5 to 1 mile north of the west entrance point to Frederickton Harbour. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DK3, DK9 *(387.92, 387.12)* and DK6, DK8 *(387, 387.1)* mark the channel into Frederickton Harbour.

212 The settlement of **Frederickton** is situated at the head of the harbour. A church with a spire stands in the settlement. The charted Public wharf on the east side of the harbour has been removed. From the west side of the harbour, ruins of a wharf, dangerous to navigation, extend 70 m (230 ft) from the shore; **caution** is advised.

213 Submerged ruins of a **wharf**, 85 m (279 ft) long and 7 m (23 ft) wide, are located about 0.2 mile west of Frederickton Harbour; **caution** is advised.

214 **Noggin Cove Islands (Grass Islands)**, low and surrounded by shoal water with numerous drying rocks, lie about 2.4 miles NE of Frederickton Harbour. Between the south island and **Noggin Point**, 0.8 mile further south, there is a channel with a least depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), which is suitable for small craft.

215 A **light** *(388)* is shown at an elevation of 6.7 m (22 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the north island of the Noggin Cove Islands *(49°28'N, 54°19'W)*.

216 **Rocky Bay**, on the south side of Hamilton Sound and consisting of four arms, is entered between Noggin Point and **Rocky Point**, about 6 miles ENE. The bay is divided into four arms of which **Eastern Arm** and **Middle Arm**, the two eastern, are shallow and encumbered with islets and dangers.

217 **Noggin Cove** is the west arm of Rocky Bay; the west shore of the cove is low. The approach to Noggin Cove is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** DN5 *(388.3)* and DN2, DN4 *(388.1, 388.2)* respectively.

218 The settlement of **Noggin Cove**, population 262 in 2011, is located at the head of the cove. A church with a spire stands in the settlement. There are some private wharves in the cove.

Charts 4530, 4862

219 **Noggin Hill**, 89 m (292 ft) in elevation, wooded and isolated, stands on the promontory separating **Carmanville Arm** from Noggin Cove. A **tower**, elevation 131 m (430 ft), stands on Noggin Hill.

220 **Green Island** lies about 1.5 miles north of **Twillick Point** *(49°25'N, 54°14'W)*, the common entrance point of Middle and Carmanville Arms.

221 A **light** *(389)* is shown at an elevation of 9.8 m (32 ft) from a skeleton tower on the SE side of Green Island.

222 **White Island** is situated 1 mile SE of Green Island, and **Noggin Island** lies 0.7 mile west of Green Island. **Wabby Rock**, with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), lies about 0.7 mile SW of Green Island.

223 Carmanville Arm, with numerous shoals in its approach, is entered between Twillick Point and **Gaze Point**, 2 miles WNW. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DC3 *(389.71)* and DC2 *(389.7)*, marking several shoals, are moored about 0.8 mile SSE and 0.7 mile SSW respectively of the south tip of Noggin Island.

224 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** DC7, DC9, DC11 *(390, 390.13, 390.14)* and DC8 *(390.12)* mark the approach to the Public wharf at Carmanville. A shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by isolated danger light **buoy** DC *(390.131)* is located 0.6 mile south of the Public wharf at Carmanville.

225 **Sector light** *(392)*, leading into Carmanville, is shown at an elevation of 7.9 m (26 ft) from a skeleton tower located about 0.7 mile south of the L-shaped Public wharf.

CARMANVILLE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



LADLE COVE (2020)



226 The town of **Carmanville**, population 737 in 2011, is situated on the west side of the arm. A church with a spire stands in the settlement.

227 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 250 m (820 ft) long with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) alongside an outer face, 108 m (354 ft) long. A **light** *(391)* is shown from a mast on the NE end of the Public wharf. On the south side of the wharf, there is another wharf face 93 m (305 ft) long with depths of 2.2 to 3.6 m (7 to 12 ft) alongside. A floating wharf and a boat ramp are situated near the inner end of this wharf. Cautionary light **buoy** DCK *(390.15)* is moored close off the previously described wharf face on the south side of the Public wharf. The north side of the wharf is protected by stone. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms, showers, laundry facilities and waste oil collection are available.

228 On the east shore near the head of Carmanville Arm, there is another **wharf** extending 30 m (98 ft) to a depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A small fish plant lies adjacent to the wharf.

229 A **submarine cable** is laid across Carmanville Arm close south of the Public wharf; cable-crossing signs are located at each landing.

Chart 4530

230 **Aspen Cove** is situated on the south side of Hamilton Sound about 2.5 miles east of Rocky Point *(49°27'N, 54°10'W)*. The settlement of **Aspen Cove**, population 201 in 2011, lies on the shores of the cove.

231 On the west shore of Aspen Cove there is a **breakwater-wharf** 80 m (262 ft) long with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. A rock awash lies near the inner end of the south side of the breakwater-wharf, and the north side is protected by boulders.

232 **Ladle Cove** is entered between **Ladle Point**, about 4.1 miles ENE of Rocky Point, and **Ragged Point**, 2.2 miles ESE. The eastern entrance to Hamilton Sound is between Ladle Point and Grandfather Island, about 5 miles NW. **Ladle Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.7 mile NE of Ladle Point. A shoal at a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) lies 0.2 mile west of the island.

233 The settlement of **Ladle Cove** lies on the shores of Ladle Cove. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** JA1 *(393.5)* and JA2, JA3 *(393.6, 393.62)* mark the approach into Ladle Cove; local knowledge is essential. Numerous rocks lie in the approach to the cove.

234 A **light** *(393.4)* is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on a small island 0.55 mile SE of Ladle Point.

235 On the SW shore of Ladle Cove, there is a fish plant and a Public **wharf**. The Public wharf extends 43 m (141 ft) from the shore, with depths of 1.1 to 1.7 m (4 to 6 ft) alongside its west side; the east side is protected by large boulders. A depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) exists off its outer end. A

MUSGRAVE HARBOUR PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



light *(393.7)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

236 A 35 m (115 ft) long **wharf** with a depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) alongside extends WSW from the inner end of the previously described wharf. A floating wharf is moored off its west side. A slipway is located close west of the wharf.

237 **Ragged Harbour** is entered between Ragged Point *(49°28'N, 54°00'W)* and a point about 1.8 miles ESE. This harbour affords good temporary **anchorage** for small vessels. There is **anchorage** in 7 m (23 ft) off **White Point**, 0.8 mile south of Ragged Point.

238 **Musgrave Harbour**, a fishing settlement, population 1053 in 2011, is situated on the shores of **Muddy Hole**, a small bay close west of **Muddy Point**, the east entrance point. Medical services are available at the settlement. There is a red and white banded water tank at the settlement. Gasoline is available at the settlement. Diesel fuel is available by truck to wharves in Musgrave Harbour.

239 A **light** *(399)* is shown at an elevation of 7.9 m (26 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark on Muddy Point.

240 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** JM1 *(399.41)* and JM2 *(400)* mark the approach to Musgrave Harbour.

241 **Muddy Shag Island**, 5.2 m (17 ft) in elevation, lies 2 miles north of Muddy Point.

242 A **light** *(401)* is shown at an elevation of 7.9 m (26 ft) from a circular tower with red and white bands located on Muddy Shag Island.

243 An L-shaped stone breakwater extends about 200 m (656 ft) ESE and then 100 m (328 ft) south of the eastern end of the Public wharf at Musgrave Harbour. In 2012, an additional 50 m (164 ft) section was added in a westerly direction to the outer end of the breakwater. A **light** *(397)* is shown from a mast on the SE end of the breakwater. An 80-m (262-ft) long section has been added to the stone breakwater at Musgrave Harbour, near its inner end. The new stone section extends in an ENE direction and was constructed atop a shoal and islet 1 m (3 ft) in elevation. A **light** *(396.75)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of this new section of the breakwater.

244 The Public **wharf** at Musgrave Harbour is situated near the west entrance point to the harbour, inside and adjacent to a stone breakwater. A fish plant is located alongside the easternmost wharf on the north side of the harbour; fresh water is available. A **marine service centre** with a 50-tonne travelift and storage area is located close west of the fish plant. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

245 A slipway is located on the south shore of Muddy Hole. Numerous shoals and drying rocks lie in the approach to the slipway. There is **anchorage** about 0.6 mile NNE of Muddy Hole in 13 m (43 ft).

246 **Doting Cove**, situated close south of Muddy Point, is an open bight. An L-shaped **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long, which nearly dries and was in ruins in 2010, extends from the west side of the cove. A slipway in disrepair is located close south of the wharf.

247 **Edwards Reef**, situated about 2.3 miles east of Muddy Point, consists of above-water and sunken rocks, some of the former being 2 m (7 ft) in elevation. **South Rock**, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft), lies about 1.2 miles NNE of Edwards Reef. South cardinal light buoy JMS *(402)* is moored 1.2 miles west of South Rock.

248 **North Penguin Island**, elevation 6 m (20 ft), is situated 2.6 miles ESE of Edwards Reef. **South Penguin Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies 1 mile SE of North Penguin Island.

249 A **light** *(403)* is shown at an elevation of 14.4 m (47 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the east end of the North Penguin Island *(49°27'N, 53°49'W)*. The tower of an abandoned light stands on the east end of the island.

Eastern Approach to Hamilton Sound

Charts 4530, 4857

250 **Wadham Islands** *(49°33'N, 53°50'W)*, seven in number, lie with the SE extremity of Peckford Island, the SE island of the group, about 5 miles NNW of North Penguin Island. Within the area bound by North Penguin, Muddy Shag, and Peckford Islands lie many islets and reefs.

251 **Peckford Island**, the largest of the group, has a sharp peak 24 m (79 ft) in elevation near its NE extremity.

252 A **light** *(395)* is shown at an elevation of 15.5 m (51 ft) from a skeleton tower with a black and white daymark, located on the SE end of Peckford Island. A radio **tower**, 42 m (138 ft) in elevation, is situated close WNW of the light.

253 **Coleman Island**, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Peckford Island. Several rocks, with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and on which the sea frequently breaks, lie in the passage between Peckford and Coleman Islands.

254 **Offer Wadham Island**, elevation 17 m (56 ft), the NE island of the group, lies 3.7 miles NE of Peckford Island. There is a good small boat harbour on the NW side of the island.

255 A **light** *(396)* is shown at an elevation of 30.5 m (100 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on the north part of the Offer Wadham Island.

256 Northern ice usually arrives off Offer Wadham Island between mid and late January. A number of rocky patches, with depths of 14 to 20 m (46 to 66 ft), on which the sea is reported to break in heavy weather, lie within 8 miles ENE and 4 miles SE of Offer Wadham Island.

257 **East Southeast Ground**, rocky, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 1.7 miles east of Offer Wadham Island. **Tom Cod Rock**, with a depth of 4 m (13 ft), is situated 0.7 mile SE of the same island. **South Southwest Rock**, which dries 0.3 m (1 ft), lies about 2.3 miles south of Offer Wadham Island. A shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) is located 0.3 mile SE of South Southwest Rock.

258 **James Island**, elevation 9 m (30 ft), lies 0.6 mile SW of Offer Wadham Island. **White Island**, elevation 32 m (105 ft), situated 1 mile NW of Peckford Island, is remarkably barren and nearly flat-topped. **Shag Island**, an islet with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft), lies 0.8 mile east of White Island.

259 **Duck Island**, situated 1 mile SW of White Island, has a small peak near its centre, with an elevation of 18 m (59 ft). **Duck Rock**, with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), lies about 0.8 mile WSW of Duck Island. A shoal with a least depth of 10.4 m (34 ft) lies 0.3 mile WSW of Duck Rock.

260 **Copper Island**, the west and highest island of the Wadham Islands, situated about 1.5 miles NW of Duck Island, has an elevation of 57 m (187 ft).

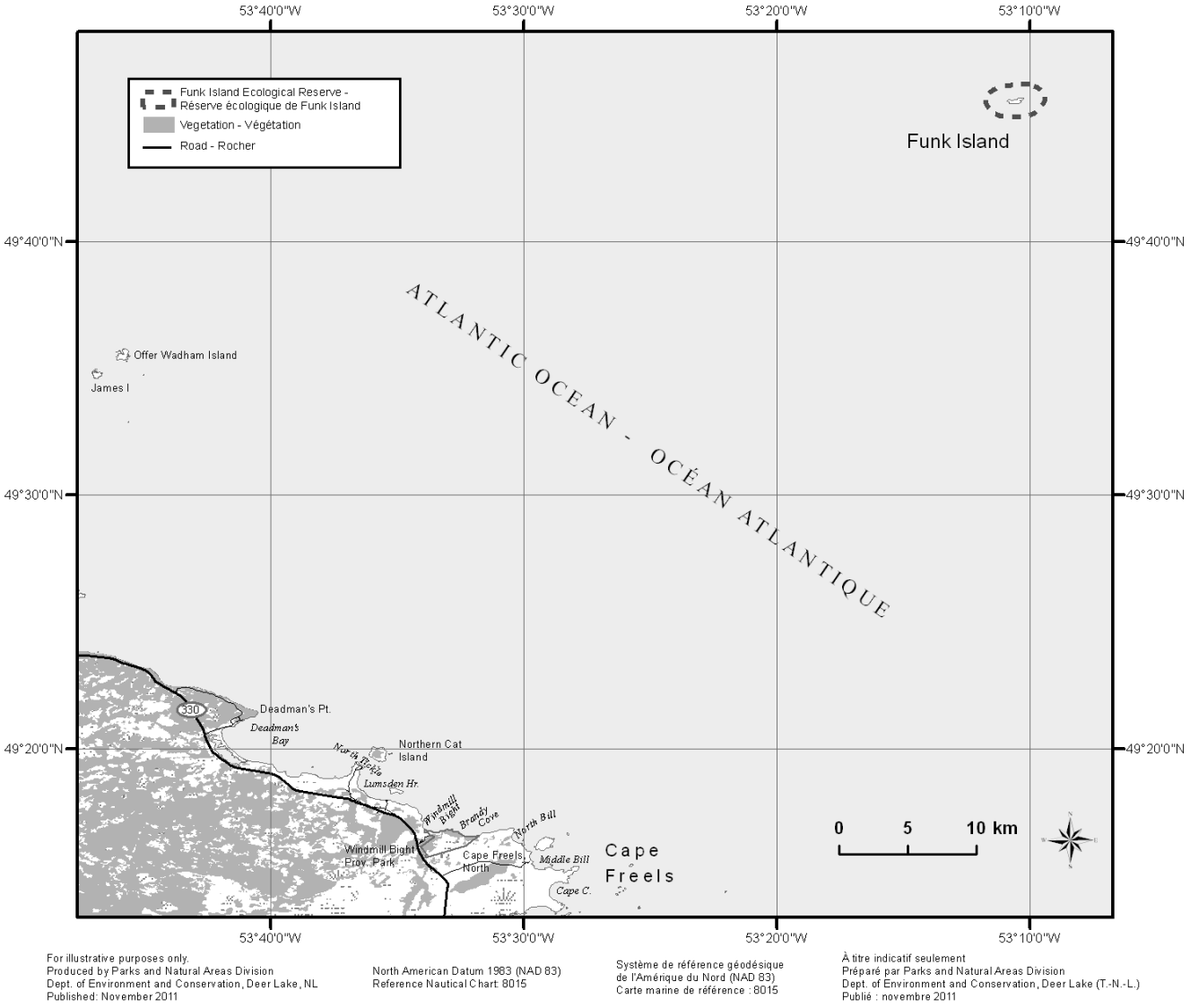
261 **Frampton Rock**, with a depth of 7 m (23 ft), lies nearly 2.2 miles west of Copper Island. **Fishing Rock**, situated nearly 2 miles WNW of Frampton Rock, has a depth of 8.5 m (28 ft).

Funk Island

Chart 4820

262 **Outlying island**. — **Funk Island** *(49°45'N, 53°11'W)*, elevation 15 m (49 ft) and nearly flat, lies about 25 miles ENE of Offer Wadham Island. A

FUNK ISLAND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE



conspicuous cairn, 15 m (49 ft) high, is situated centrally in the west part of the island. The island together with a 1 kilometer marine zone *(See diagram)* makes up the **Funk Island Ecological Reserve**; landing is restricted to scientific researchers with a permit. Boaters approaching the island should take care not to disturb the birds.

263 Two islets with elevations of 3 and 4 m (10 and 13 ft) lie 0.75 and 1.1 miles respectively WNW of **Escape Point**, the eastern extremity of Funk Island. **Brenton Rock**, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), lies about 5.5 miles SW of Funk Island. Brenton Rock and Funk Island are surrounded by shoals and patches of rocks, with depths of 3.7 to 29.3 m (12 to 96 ft). Owing to the sudden change from general depths of 100 m (328 ft), the sea breaks on all of these patches in heavy weather.

264 For further information on the Reserve or to obtain a permit, contact the *Government of Newfoundland and Labrador*, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division,* at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/.

LUMSDEN HARBOUR (LUMSDEN SOUTH) (2020)



Muddy Point to Cape Freels

Chart 4857

265 Between Muddy Point *(49°27'N, 53°56'W)* and North Bill of Cape Freels, about 20 miles ESE, the coast is generally low and flat, without any distinguishing marks; its west part is fronted with numerous off-lying islands and shoals.

266 **Deadman's Bay** is entered between **Deadman's Point**, 6.5 miles SE of South Penguin Island, and **Northern Cat Island**, elevation 23 m (75 ft) and 3.3 miles further ESE. This bay affords fair **anchorage** in summer in its west side, sheltered from west and south winds in good holding ground.

267 Several shoals, with depths of 9.1 to 27.4 m (30 to 90 ft) on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, lie off the entrance to Deadman's Bay. **Deadmans Rock**, with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), lies about 1.5 miles north of Deadman's Point. **Golden Rock**, with a least depth of 9.1 m (30 ft), is located on the east side of Deadman's Bay about 1 mile WNW of the NW side of Northern Cat Island.

268 The settlement of **Deadman's Bay**, population 155 in 2011, is situated on the NW shore of the bay.

269 The charted Public wharf has been removed. At its former location there is a stone breakwater protecting a slipway and boat ramp on its west side. The east side of the breakwater is foul.

270 **Southern Cat Island**, with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), lies 1.1 miles SSE of Northern Cat Island. Drying rocks extend about 0.2 mile south of the east end of the island. **South Tickle**, the channel south of the island, is navigable only by small craft.

271 **Lumsden Harbour**, available only to small vessels in fine weather, is entered between Northern and Southern Cat Islands. The harbour freezes in January, clearing again as soon as the ice leaves the coast. The church at the head of Lumsden Harbour has a **conspicuous tower**. A **conspicuous** water tower is situated about 0.4 mile NW of the church.

272 **Leading lights** *(404, 405)* in line bearing 236° are shown at the head of the harbour. Both lights are shown from skeleton towers with a white daymark and a red stripe.

273 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** JL3, JL5 *(403.9, 403.92)* and JL4 *(403.91)* mark the channel close west and SW of Southern Cat Island.

274 The town of **Lumsden**, population 545 in 2011, is situated on the shores of Lumsden Harbour. Dental services, limited supplies of provisions, diesel fuel, gasoline, fresh water, showers and waste oil collection are available.

275 A small boat harbour encompassed by two large stone breakwaters is situated on the south shore of Lumsden Harbour. **Lights** *(405.3, 405.4)* are shown from a mast on the outer end of each breakwater.

CAPE FREELS NORTH PUBLIC WHARF AND BREAKWATER (2020)



276 On the NW shore of the harbour, there is a **breakwater-wharf** 76 m (249 ft) long with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) length of its south side; the north side is foul. A white building lies close south of the breakwater-wharf.

277 **Windmill Head** is a prominent headland about 0.7 mile SE of Southern Cat Island.

278 **Cape Freels** *(49°15'N, 53°29'W)*, low and rocky, is formed of three points, **North Bill**, 2.6 miles ESE of Windmill Head; **Middle Bill**, 1 mile SE of North Bill; and **South Bill**, 1 mile SSE of Middle Bill. **Cape Ridge**, a hill about 1.8 miles SW of Middle Bill, is 42 m (138 ft) in elevation. The sea about Cape Freels freezes in January and the ice often remains near this cape in May and sometimes as late as June.

279 **Middle Bill Cove** lies between Middle Bill and South Bill. The settlement of **Cape Freels North**, population 123 in 2011, is situated on the west shore of Middle Bill Cove. A white church with a red roof is located at the settlement.

280 **Crackers Rocks**, two shoals with least depths of 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by south and north cardinal light **buoys** JFC and JFR *(407.18, 407.7)*, lie about 0.5 and 0.8 mile SSE of the NE tip of Middle Bill. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** JF1 *(407.2)* and JF2, JF2/2, JF4 *(407.1, 407.19, 407.3)* mark the channel into the Public wharf at the settlement of Cape Freels.

281 At the settlement of Cape Freels North there is a large stone breakwater extending about 75 m (246 ft) from the shore. A **light** *(407.25)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. Depths of 2 to 2.5 m (7 to 8 ft) lie between the outer end of the stone breakwater and the Public wharf.

282 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extending to depths of 1.2 to 2.1 m (4 to 7 ft) alongside the inner face of the outer end is 41 m (135 ft) long. Close SE, another L-shaped wharf extends 37 m (121 ft) with the outer face of the outer end, 19 m (62 ft) long, being foul. The inner face of the outer end of the SE wharf has depths of 1.3 to 1.8 m (4 to 6 ft) alongside. A **light** *(407.251)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the NW L-shaped wharf. The two wharves form a basin with an entrance width of 10.4 m (34 ft). A community stage and a slipway are located in the basin. Waste oil collection is available. Numerous submerged rocks exist off the outer end of the wharves; local knowledge is essential.

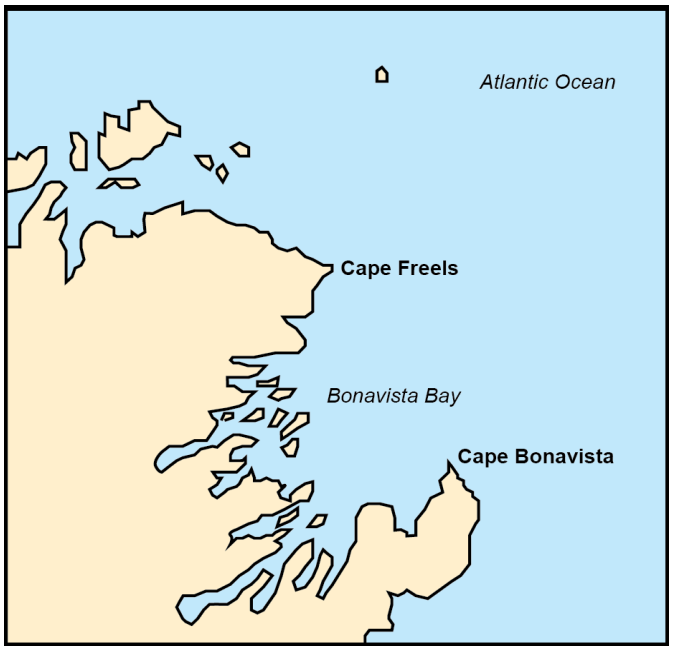
283 **Gull Island**, with an elevation of 19 m (62 ft), lies 1.3 miles east of South Bill.

284 A **light** *(408)* is shown at an elevation of 23.5 m (77 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Gull Island.

285 **Charge Rock**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** JX *(409)*, is situated 2.5 miles ESE of Gull Island.

Chapter 6

Cape Freels
Cape Bonavista



Northwest side of Bonavista Bay

Charts 4820, 4017

1 **Bonavista Bay**, a large bay divided into two main arms, is entered between Cape Freels and Cape Bonavista, about 37.5 miles SSE. The south arm, entered between Cape Bonavista and Cow Head, 22 miles to the west, extends about 45 miles SW through Chandler Reach and Clode Sound, as well as numerous smaller sounds. The north portion of the bay divides again into two arms each receding about 28 miles, the south terminating in Bloody Bay and the north one in Freshwater Bay.

2 **Ice**. — The harbours in Bonavista Bay freeze over at intervals between mid January and mid March, and are closed at intervals by ice about 0.3 m (1 ft) thick from mid January to mid May. Field ice appears about mid February and disappears towards the end of May. Coastal vessels frequent the harbours throughout the year, but other vessels only between about early May and late December.

Chart 4857

3 **Cape Freels to Big Pool's Island**. — From South Bill of Cape Freels to **Big Pool's Island** *(49°06'N, 53°35'W)*, the coast is bordered by numerous islands and shoals extending as much as 7 miles offshore near the Cabot Islands. These dangers make the approach to this part of the coast dangerous, especially in reduced visibility.

4 **Cabot Islands** are the outermost of the rocky islands extending off this part of the coast. The two islands lie 0.25 mile apart about 6 miles SE of South Bill of Cape Freels. The SE island has an elevation of 7 m (23 ft).

5 A **light** *(406)* is shown at an elevation of 22.6 m (74 ft) from a tower with red and white horizontal bands, situated on the NW Cabot Island.

6 **Stinking Banks**, with depths of 7 to 30 m (23 to 98 ft), extend 3 miles NE from the Cabot Islands. **Parkers Ground**, with a depth of 8.5 m (28 ft), lies 1.7 miles south of the SE Cabot Island. **Gullivers Ground**, with a least depth of 14.3 m (47 ft), is situated about 1.5 miles SE of the same island.

7 **Bleak Islet**, a rock with an elevation of 2.4 m (8 ft), with rocky shoals extending SW and SE from it, lies about 0.9 mile SW of the NW Cabot Island.

NEWTOWN (2020)



8 **Stevensons Islets**, consisting of several rocks, the highest and largest of which has an elevation of 4.3 m (14 ft), lie about 2 miles WSW of the NW Cabot Island.

9 **Margery Rock**, about 0.7 mile NW of Stevensons Islets, dries 0.9 m (3 ft). **Little Stevensons Rock**, which dries 0.6 m (2 ft), is located 0.3 mile WSW of the largest of the Stevensons Islets. Numerous shoals and drying rocks exist 2.3 miles west of Stevensons Islets to **Pouch Island**, elevation 18 m (59 ft), which has several islets close to it.

10 **South Rock**, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), is situated about 0.4 mile SSW of Pouch Island.

11 **Honey Pot Island**, with an elevation of 11 m (36 ft), lies about 1.5 miles WNW of Pouch Island.

12 A **light** *(415)* is shown from a red and white banded tower on the NE end of Honey Pot Island *(49°11'N, 53°31'W)*.

13 **Pinchards Island**, elevation 18 m (59 ft) and the largest island in the vicinity, lies 1.2 miles NE of Honey Pot Island. **Cape Island**, elevation 11 m (36 ft), with numerous islets and drying rocks lying off its east and south sides, lies about 0.9 mile NNE of Pinchards Island.

14 A **light** *(410)* is shown at an elevation of 7.9 m (26 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on an islet close south of Cape Island.

15 A rock, drying 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JN1 *(421.1)*, is located about 0.6 mile SW of the SW tip of Cape Island.

16 The bays between Pinchards Island and Big Pool's Island, 6.5 miles SW, all freeze in January and the ice clears as soon as the sea ice leaves the coast, normally early in May.

17 **Kenny's Rocks** are those rocks and islets lying off the south side of Cape Island. **Cobblers Rocks**, lying about 2 miles east of Cape Island, are a group of islets, the highest of which is 5 m (16 ft) in elevation.

18 **Pinchard's Bight**, situated 1.2 miles NW of Pinchards Island, is filled with numerous islets and rocks. **Anchorage** is afforded in the summer to vessels in the approaches to the bight, in 4.6 m (15 ft); local knowledge is necessary.

19 The settlement of **Newtown** is situated around the south entrance point of Pinchard's Bight and on the islands adjacent to the mainland. The islands are connected to each other and the mainland by bridges. The bridge connecting **Barber's Island** to **Inner Island** has a vertical clearance of 4.3 m (14 ft). A private **wharf** 10 m (33 ft) long with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) alongside is located close west of this bridge.

20 A water **tower** with an elevation of 138 m (453 ft), a white church with a green roof and another white church with a red roof with twin spires are visible from seaward.

21 A dredged channel marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** JN3, JN5 *(415.01, 415.09)* and JN2, JN6 *(415.2, 415.08)* leads to the Public wharf.




22 A Public **wharf** 95 m (312 ft) long, with depths of 0.9 to 1.5 m (3 to 5 ft) alongside, extends from the NE corner of Barber's Island at the head of the dredged channel. A **light** *(415.3)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the wharf. A slipway is located alongside the wharf. Waste oil collection is available.

Charts 4858, 4857, 4856

23 **Flowers Island** *(49°08'N, 53°28'W)*, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, and **Keans Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, situated close NE of Flowers Island, lie about 2 miles SW of Stevensons Islets.



24 **Catamaran Reef**, drying 0.6 m (2 ft), lies 1.9 miles west of the NW end of Flowers Island. Numerous shoals with depths of less than 10 m (33 ft) lie between Flowers Island and South Pound Island, 4.4 miles SW.

25 **Butterfly Islets**, three in number, the highest being 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, lie about 0.8 mile SW of Flowers Island. Several small, above and below water rocks lie off their north sides. **Black Reef**, with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), lies about 0.4 mile NNW of the western islet of the Butterfly Islets.

26 **East Twin** and **West Twin**, two shoals with least depths of 2.7 m (9 ft) and 4 m (13 ft), lie about 0.7 and 1.1 miles west of the west islet of the Butterfly Islets. A shoal with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft) lies about 0.5 mile SSW of East Twin. **Half Rock**, with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft), lies 1.7 miles SW of the west islet of the Butterfly Islets.

27 **The Three Rocks**, a shoal 0.6 mile long, having three distinct heads with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies about 1 mile south of Flowers Island. **Jacobs Ground**, least depth 4 m (13 ft), lies about 0.5 mile ESE of the NE extremity of The Three Rocks.

28 The settlement of **Pound Cove** is situated on the shores of a small cove on the mainland, 1.6 miles west of Honey Pot Island. A church with a tower stands in the settlement.



29 **Black Island**, located in the NE approach to **Wesleyville Harbour**, lies about 2.1 miles west of Black Reef. A shallow ledge with a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) at its outer end and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** JWB *(414.1)* is located 0.1 mile SW of Black Island.

30 **Ledger Rocks** and **Mackerel Rock**, drying 0.6 m (2 ft) and 0.3 m (1 ft), are located 0.4 mile SW and 0.5 mile WSW, respectively, of Black Island. **Whalebacks**, several rocks drying 0.9 m (3 ft), are located 0.3 mile SW of Mackerel Rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** JW2 *(413)* is moored 0.6 mile SW of Black Island.

31 **Tucker Shoal**, with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JW5 *(410.51)*, is located 0.9 mile WSW of Black Island.

32 **Bennets High Island**, elevation 20 m (66 ft), lies about 3.8 miles west of Flowers Island. **Harbour Rock**, with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JW7 *(410.52)*, is located 0.15 mile west of the SW end of Bennets High Island.



33 A **light** *(412)* is shown at an elevation of 22.2 m (75 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located near the south end of Bennets High Island *(49°08'N, 53°34'W)*.

34 The settlement of **Wesleyville** is located on the shores of the harbour. A red and white banded water **tower**, 39 m (128 ft) in elevation, in the settlement, is **conspicuous** from seaward. The main industry of the town is fishing. Numerous rocks and shoals lie in the approach to the harbour.




35 A Public **wharf** 75 m (246 ft) long, with depths of 3.4 to 6.1 m (11 to 20 ft) alongside the NE and SW ends and a deck elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft), is situated on the east side of the harbour. A building is located on the wharf. There are numerous small fishing wharves and piers in the harbour. A **light** *(411)* is shown from a mast on the SW end of the Public wharf.



36 A **marine service centre**, with an 80-tonne travelift, a storage and repair area, and a large blue repair building, is situated close NE of the Public wharf. A 36 m (118 ft) long wharf, with depths of 3 to 4.6 m (10 to 15 ft) alongside, extends NE from the Public wharf. The haulout is 23 m (75 ft) long and 6.4 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 1.8 to 3.7 m (6 to 12 ft). A floating wharf and a slipway are located near the NE extremity of the marine service centre.



37 Between Wesleyville Harbour and Big Pool's Island, 38 m (125 ft) in elevation and about 2 miles SSW, there are many islands and dangers.

38 The settlement of **Brookfield**, situated about 0.6 mile west of Bennets High Island, has a prominent church tower and a small hospital. Several floating wharves are moored at Brookfield.

39 **North Pound Island**, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, lies 2 miles SSE of Bennets High Island. Two shoals with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) extend 0.2 mile SW of the island.

40 **South Pound Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile SW of North Pound Island.

WESLEYVILLE (2020)



41 A **light** *(429)* is shown at an elevation of 17.9 m (59 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located near the east end of South Pound Island *(49°06'N, 53°33'W)*.

42 **Approaches to Valleyfield Harbour**. — **Partridge Island**, elevation 18 m (59 ft), lies 1 mile WSW of South Pound Island. **Midway Rock**, with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), lies 0.7 mile east of Partridge Island. **Willey Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft), lies 0.7 mile SW of the SW end of South Pound Island.

43 **Grassy Island**, elevation 12 m (39 ft), and **Little Grassy Island**, elevation 9 m (30 ft), lie on a shoal bank with numerous rocks that extends north from Partridge Island. **Grassy Island Shoal**, with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 0.2 mile NE of Grassy Island.

44 **Odd Island**, elevation 9 m (30 ft) and surrounded by shoal water, is situated about 0.3 mile NW of Grassy Island. **Candle Cove Rocks**, an extensive reef, is located about 0.3 mile SW of Odd Island.

45 A **light** *(419)* is shown at an elevation of 6.1 m (20 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on an islet on the NE extremity of Candle Cove Rocks.

46 **Leading lights** *(416, 417)*, in line bearing 286½°, are shown from the west entrance to **Valleyfield Harbour** close north of **Puddingbag Cove**, about 0.6 mile NW of Odd Island. They lead from a position close north of South Pound Island to the entrance of the harbour. Both lights are shown from a skeleton tower having a white daymark with a red vertical stripe.

47 **Main Pool's Island**, elevation 32 m (105 ft), is the largest island lying off the SE side of Valleyfield Harbour; it is separated from Big Pool's Island by a small boat channel.

48 The settlement of **Pool's Island** is situated on Main Pool's Island. The settlement of **Badger's Quay** is situated on the mainland. The town of **New-Wes-Valley** had a population of 2265 in 2011.

49 **Paddy Poor Rocks**, a group of islets and rocks the highest of which has an elevation of 5 m (16 ft), lie close off the SW side of Main Pool's Island.

50 **Benburry Islet**, elevation 2 m (7 ft), lies on the east side of the channel to Valleyfield Harbour about 0.15 mile west of the west extremity of Main Pool's Island.

51 **Benburry Rock**, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JV4 *(418)*, lies 91 m (299 ft) SW of the Benburry Islet, on the east edge of the channel.

52 A shoal with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JV5 *(417.05)* is located about 0.11 mile WNW of the west tip of Benburry Islet. The channel from Benburry Rock to **Walker's Point**, 0.5 mile north, is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** JV8 and JV7 *(419.52, 417.10)*.

53 **Tinker's Island**, **Southwest Island** and **Pig Island**, joined together, lie between Main Pool's Island and the mainland. A bridge, with a vertical clearance of 3.8 m

VALLEYFIELD HARBOUR APPROACH (2010)



(12.5 ft), joins Tinker's Island with Main Pool's Island. Another bridge, with a vertical clearance of 2 m (7 ft), joins Pig Island to the mainland.

54 There is **anchorage** in 13 m (43 ft), mud, with the west extreme of Grassy Island in line with the east extreme of Odd Island bearing 150°, and Main Pool's Island church tower bearing 059°.

55 There is also **anchorage** in 22 m (72 ft), thick mud, with the north side of Odd Island bearing 265° and Main Pool's Island church bearing 355°. A slight swell sets into this anchorage during easterly gales.

56 Small craft may **anchor** in the channel NW of Main Pool's Island or in Puddingbag Cove; local knowledge is necessary.

57 **Pilotage** is not compulsory, however, a licensed pilot is available. A pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's in position *47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W* or as arranged. The *Atlantic Pilotage Authority* pilot boat in St. John's guards VHF channels 16 and 11 (156.8 and 156.55 MHz). Alternatively, ship masters may arrange to use local persons in the community for pilotage purposes.

58 At the settlement of **Valleyfield**, situated on the NE side of the harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 220 m (722 ft) long. The NW 70-m (230-ft) section of the wharf has depths of 3.7 to 4 m (12 to 13 ft) alongside. The SE section, 150 m (492 ft) long has depths of 3.6 m (11 ft) alongside its NW end, 2.3 m (8 ft) near its centre and 4.6 m (15 ft) near its SE end. A stone **breakwater** extending about 60 m (197 ft) from the shore is located close NW of the NW end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, washrooms, electricity and waste oil collection are available. **Submarine pipelines** extend in a SW direction about 65 m (213 ft) SE of the NW corner of the wharf.

59 A **pier** 155 m (509 ft) long extends SE from the SE end of the Public wharf. Depths of 3.7 to 4.1 m (12 to 13 ft) lie alongside the south face of the pier. The north face has depths of 1.3 to 4 m (4 to 13 ft) alongside. A **light** *(420)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the pier. A floating wharf is moored close north of the pier.

60 A church with a tower, situated 0.2 mile ENE of the fish plant, is **conspicuous** when entering the harbour.

61 Valleyfield is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway. Valleyfield Harbour freezes in January and the ice breaks up towards the end of April.

62 **Greenspond Island**, elevation 51 m (167 ft) with a nearly flat summit, lies about 1.3 miles south of Big Pool's Island. A causeway, combining a bridge with a vertical clearance of 5.5 m (18 ft), crosses **Pond Tickle** and joins the island to the mainland. An **overhead power cable**, with a vertical clearance of 15 m (49 ft), crosses Pond Tickle to the north of the causeway.

VALLEYFIELD PUBLIC WHARF AND FISH PLANT (2020)



63 **Newell Island**, elevation 12 m (39 ft), lies 0.2 mile SE of Greenspond Island. **Puffin Island**, flat and with an elevation of 17 m (56 ft), is situated close ESE of Newell Island.

64 A **light** *(430)* is shown at an elevation of 21 m (69 ft) from a white and red tower on Puffin Island. A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn near the light.

65 **Copper Island**, situated 0.4 mile south of Puffin Island, rises in humps to a peak to an elevation of 33 m (108 ft). **Copper Rock**, with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies about 0.2 mile north of the island. **Midsummer Rock**, with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft), lies about 0.6 mile SW of the island.

66 **Black Rocks**, the highest being 4 m (13 ft), extend 0.25 mile SE from Copper Island. **Black Reef**, a drying rock, lies 0.2 mile west of the rocks.

67 **Pigeon Island**, elevation 17 m (56 ft), and **Horse Island**, elevation 9 m (30 ft), lie close NE of Copper Island. **Horse Rock**, least depth 0.6 m (2 ft), lies 0.15 mile NE of Horse Island. Many other islets, rocks and shoals lie off Greenspond Island.

68 A **light** *(424)* is shown at an elevation of 7.9 m (26 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on an islet on the north side of the east entrance to Greenspond Harbour, close west of **Pound Rocks** *(49°04'N, 53°34'W)*.

69 **Leading lights** *(427, 428)*, in line bearing 278½°, lead through the east entrance, south of Pound Rocks. Both lights are shown from a skeleton tower with a white daymark having a red vertical stripe.

70 **Greenspond Harbour** lies on the south side of Greenspond Island. **Ship Island**, elevation 7 m (23 ft), forms the south side of the harbour; it is connected to Greenspond Island by a bridge with a vertical clearance of 2.4 m (8 ft).

71 A shoal with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JG3 *(424.52)* is located 0.14 mile east of the NE tip of Ship Island.

72 A **light** *(426)* is shown at an elevation of 5.5 m (18 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on **Seine Rock**, close west of Ship Island.

73 A **light** *(425)* is shown at an elevation of 6.1 m (20 ft) from a mast on the west side of the bridge between Ship and Greenspond Islands.

74 The town of **Greenspond**, an active fishing town, population 305 in 2011, is situated on the shores of the harbour. A **conspicuous** spire stands in the town to the north of Ship Island.

75 Close north of Ship Island, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with depths of 3.6 to 6.1 m (12 to 20 ft) alongside the north and south ends respectively of the seaward face of the outer end 25 m (82 ft) long. The south face of the wharf is 65 m (213 ft) long with depths of

GREENSPOND HARBOUR (LOOKING WEST) (2020)



1 to 3.4 m (3 to 11 ft) alongside. A 15 m (49 ft) pier extends from the west end of the wharf. A fish plant is situated behind the wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. A floating **wharf** is moored about 0.2 mile west of the L-shaped Public wharf.

76 There is **anchorage** in fine weather in 13 to 18 m (43 to 59 ft), rock with patches of sand, between the SW end of Greenspond Island and **Maiden Island**, elevation 5 m (16 ft), 0.35 mile south; the holding ground is mediocre.

77 **Ice**. — Greenspond Harbour freezes about mid January, and is closed at intervals until early February, after which it is generally closed by thick ice until early March. Field ice appears about mid March and disappears about mid May.

Charts 4856, 4857

78 **Shoe Cove Point**, the west entrance point of **Newport Harbour**, about 2.2 miles SW of Newell Island, is flat and low, but it rises steeply close within the hills to an elevation of 65 m (213 ft).

79 A **light** *(431)* is shown at an elevation of 26.1 m (86 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on Shoe Cove Point.

80 Newport Harbour is entered about 1.4 miles west of Shoe Cove Point. A remarkable cliffy hill, elevation 61 m (200 ft), stands close within the west entrance point of the harbour. There are a few rocks off the west side of this harbour, but otherwise it is clear of dangers. The harbour affords good **anchorage** in 7 to 9 m (23 to 30 ft), mud.

81 **Indian Bay** is entered between **Silver Fox Island** *(49°01'N, 53°41'W)*, situated with its east extremity about 1 mile SW of Newport Harbour, and the mainland to the north. Silver Fox Island rises to an elevation of 82 m (269 ft).

82 **Brown Fox Island**, elevation 90 m (295 ft), lies west of Silver Fox Island from which it is separated by **Yellow Fox Tickle**. **Cutman's Island**, elevation 26 m (85 ft), situated farther west, is separated from Brown Fox Island by a rocky channel 0.5 mile wide, and from the mainland SW by a channel 0.3 mile wide.

83 **Cat Island**, off the north side of the bay and 0.5 mile north of the west end of Brown Fox Island, rises at its east end to a conical hill with an elevation of 66 m (217 ft). A rock which dries is located 0.08 mile east of the eastern tip of the island.

84 **Camel Island** lies about 0.2 mile SW of Cat Island. **Gull Island** lies 1.1 miles west of Cat Island. **Steering Rock**, above-water, is situated 0.25 mile SSW of Gull Island; the main channel lies south of Steering Rock. A rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) and another rock awash are located 0.1 mile NNE and 0.15 mile WNW of Steering Rock respectively.

CENTREVILLE (SOUTHWEST ARM) (2020)



85 **Cat Cove**, situated north of the east end of Cat Island, affords temporary **anchorage** to vessels in 13 to 24 m (43 to 79 ft); local knowledge is required.

86 **North Arm**, north of Gull Island, affords good **anchorage** in 7 to 24 m (23 to 79 ft), mud; local knowledge is necessary. This anchorage is sheltered from all winds except those between south and west, and the holding ground is good.

87 The head of Indian Bay divides into **Northwest Arm** and **Southwest Arm**.

88 The settlement of **Wareham** is situated on the south shore near the head of the bay. A medical clinic is located in the adjacent town of **Centreville**. The combined population of Centreville, Wareham and Trinity was 1161 in 2011.

89 The charted Public wharf at Wareham has been removed. At the site, a stone breakwater provides protection to a floating wharf located on its west side.

90 At the head of Southwest Arm is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 68 m (223 ft) long with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside a 35 m (115 ft) long outer section. A floating wharf is moored alongside the Public wharf. A **light** *(431.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A boat ramp is located alongside the Public wharf. Several private wharves are situated along the shoreline east of the Public wharf. Electricity and washrooms are available.

91 The shores of Northwest Arm are strewn with boulders.

Chart 4856

92 **Fair Islands**, located about 2 miles SSW of Silver Fox Island, are a group of dome-shaped islands, varying in elevation from the low east islands to an elevation of 91 m (299 ft).

93 **Pork Island** is the westernmost of the Fair Islands group. A shoal, least depth 4.9 m (16 ft), is located 0.33 mile ESE of the northern tip of Pork Island. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels off the SW side of the easternmost Fair Islands; local knowledge is necessary.

94 A **light** *(432)* is shown at an elevation of 20.7 m (68 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe on **Grindstone Head**, situated on a small island lying close east of the east end of Pork Island *(48°59'N, 53°43'W)*.

95 A shoal, least depth 0.2 m (1 ft), is located 75 m (246 ft) west of the point located 0.19 mile east of the previously described light.

96 About 0.5 mile NE of the previously mentioned light, there is a Public **wharf** in disrepair in 2010 with an outer face 20 m (66 ft) long with depths of 1.6 to 2.3 m (5 to 8 ft) alongside.

97 **Lewis Island** is situated with **Lewis Head**, its east extremity, about 1 mile south of Pork Island. This island has a remarkable steep hill, elevation 139 m (456 ft) near the middle of its south side, with several **conspicuous** boulders on its summit. **Frying Pan Island**, dome-shaped with an elevation of 51 m (167 ft), lies about 0.5 mile SE of the above-mentioned hill. A shoal, least depth 6.5 m (21 ft), is located 0.18 mile NNE of the NE tip of Frying Pan Island.

98 Lewis Island is separated from the mainland SW by **Trinity Gut**, leading into Trinity Bay. Trinity Gut, with a least width of 0.2 mile, has some rocks off its west side and a passage clear of dangers with a least depth of 12.9 m (42 ft) in mid-channel.

99 **Trinity Bay** is entered between the Fair Islands and Lewis Head, about 1.7 miles NE.

100 **Southwest Island** *(48°58'N, 53°43'W)*, elevation 15 m (49 ft), lies on the north side of the entrance to Trinity Bay, about 1 mile NE of Lewis Head; it is steep-to on its SE side, but shoals with least depths of 4.8 m (16 ft) and 2.1 m (7 ft) lie 0.1 mile east and 0.2 mile west respectively off its east and west extremities.

101 **Saint Island**, elevation 15 m (49 ft), lies in the middle of the fairway about 0.8 mile west of Southwest Island. A shoal with a least depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) extends about 0.1 mile from the island's east side. A drying rock is located about 0.1 mile NNW of the NW end of Saint Island. A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) and a dangerous rock at a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less are located 0.1 mile off the middle of the island's north shore and 0.05 mile south of centre of the island's south shore respectively. Rocks, with least depths of 0.4 m (1 ft) and 3.9 m (13 ft), lie 0.5 mile NNE and SW of the NW end of Saint Island.

102 **Drake Island**, at the north entrance to Trinity Gut about 3 miles west of Saint Island, is formed by two hills, elevation 45 m (148 ft), connected by a low rocky isthmus. **Drake Cove**, in the mainland SW of Drake Island, affords fair **anchorage** in 13 to 18 m (43 to 59 ft); local knowledge is required.

103 The head of Trinity Bay is divided into two arms by a narrow peninsula near which is situated a **conspicuous** church with a belfry. The entrance to the inner part of Trinity Bay west of Drake Island is encumbered with rocks, drying rocks, shoals and very shallow water, **caution** is advised.

104 The settlement of **Trinity** is situated at the head of the bay. A boat ramp is located alongside the above-mentioned peninsula.

105 **Ice**. — Northern ice arrives about early March and remains until about late April at Trinity Bay, which is usually covered with locally formed ice during February and March. **Northwest Arm** of the bay is generally frozen about the end of January or the beginning of February, and clear about mid March. **Southwest Arm** freezes regularly from mid January to mid May. The Fair Islands anchorage normally freezes about mid January, and clears about mid April.

Offlying Islands and Shoals

106 **Outer part of west side of Bonavista Bay**. — Between Lewis Head and Cow Head, about 16 miles SSE, lie numerous islands, rocks and dangers.

107 **Gooseberry Islands** are a group consisting of Inner and Offer Gooseberry Islands, and a number of islets and dangers lying between them, which lie within 8 miles ESE of Lewis Head. The area between Inner and Offer Gooseberry Islands is so encumbered by shoals that it should not be navigated without local knowledge.

108 **Inner Gooseberry Islands** *(48°52'N, 53°37'W)* are flat and rise to an elevation of 37 m (120 ft). **Offer Gooseberry Island**, with an elevation of 34 m (112 ft), is the outermost and most **conspicuous** of the group and appears as a triple-peaked island.

109 A **light** *(438)* is shown at an elevation of 15.5 m (51 ft) from a red and white horizontally banded tower, situated on the south extremity of the Inner Gooseberry Islands.

110 **Malone Rock**, with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), lies about 4.5 miles east of the southern extremity of the Inner Gooseberry Islands. **Shark Rock**, with a depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) on which the sea breaks in moderate weather, lies 2.5 miles ENE of Offer Gooseberry Island.

111 **Popplestone Island**, **Braggs Island** and **Deer Island** are the main islands of a group lying between Inner Gooseberry Islands and Lewis Head. These islands are generally flat, about 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, and mostly covered with stunted brushwood. There are numerous rocks and shoals north and NE of these islands. An isolated shoal with a depth of 1 m (3 ft) is charted about 0.1 mile SW of the SW tip of Popplestone Island.

112 **Angel Head** is the east extremity of Popplestone Island. **The Popplestone**, a **conspicuous** white boulder, lies on the coast about 0.2 mile NNW of it. A floating wharf is located at the head of a small cove about 1.1 miles west of Angel Head. **Caution** is advised in the approach to this wharf as ruins of a previous wharf extends off the west shore of the cove about 27 m (89 ft) SW of the outer end of the floating wharf.

DOVER FISH PLANT WHARF (2010)



113 **Braggs Rock**, with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) and on which the sea generally breaks, lies about 1 mile NE of Angel Head. A rock drying 0.4 m (1 ft) is located 2 miles NW of Angel Head. A shoal, least depth 2.9 m (10 ft), lies 0.2 mile east of the drying rock.

114 **Deer Shag Islets**, elevation 6 m (20 ft), lie about 1 mile SSW of Angel Head; their SE side is steep-to. **The South Brandies** are a group of three rocky heads, with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) on which the sea usually breaks in moderate weather, situated 1.7 miles NNW of Braggs Rock. Numerous rocks, drying rocks, and shoals are located within the area encompassed by and off Deer Shag Islands, Braggs Rock, and Deer Island and the chart should be consulted in this area.

West side of Bonavista Bay

115 **Lockers Bay** is entered between **Pincher Island**, about 5 miles WSW of Deer Island, and **Chalky Head** *(48°55'N, 53°51'W)*, about 1.2 miles NNE. A shoal with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) is located about 0.5 mile NNE of the western end of Pincher Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 8.6 m (28 ft) is situated 0.27 mile NE of the previous shoal. This bay is approached through **Lockers Reach**, which lies between **Lockers Flat Island**, 12 m (40 ft) in elevation, 2.9 miles SW of Deer Island, and the mainland. **Grassy Island** lies 0.6 mile north of the east extremity of Lockers Flat Island; it is surrounded by rocks extending 0.2 mile from it.

116 There is **anchorage** in Lockers Bay in 11 to 22 m (36 to 72 ft), mud, west of **Birchy Head**, which lies on the south side about 3.7 miles west of Pincher Island.

117 **Chalky Cove**, on the north side of the entrance to Lockers Bay, affords temporary **anchorage** to small vessels in 7 to 18 m (23 to 59 ft), rock. Local knowledge is necessary for these anchorages. A rock, with a depth of 1 m (3 ft), lies about 0.2 mile east of the west entrance point of this cove.

118 **Pitt Sound Island**, wooded and rising steeply to an elevation of 137 m (449 ft), lies with its NE extremity 2.8 miles SSW of Braggs Island. **Man of War Rock**, with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), lies 0.15 mile off the NW side of this island about 1.5 miles WSW of its NE extremity.

119 **Pitt Sound Gates**, so called from a patch of white quartz on the black rock resembling enormous gates, lie on the NW coast of Pitt Sound Island about 0.5 mile SW of Man of War Rock.

120 **Content Reach** extends from the west extremity of Lockers Flat Island to the entrance of Freshwater Bay, about 6 miles WSW. **Shoal Island**, barren, lies close to the NW side of this reach, about 3.5 miles west of Lockers Flat Island *(48°53'N, 53°50'W)*.

121 **Hare Bay** is situated close SW of Shoal Island. **Hare Island**, with an elevation of 60 m (197 ft) and saddle-backed, lies in the entrance to the bay. There is good **anchorage** for vessels in 7 to 22 m (23 to 72 ft), mud, with Hare Island bearing 093°.

122 Close north of Shoal Island lies **Shoal Bay**, with the town of **Dover**, population 673 in 2011, at its head.

123 A **wharf**, near a fish plant, is situated in a small cove to the west of Shoal Island and north of Hare Island. The wharf is 37 m (121 ft) long and extends to a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. Close west of the fish plant wharf, there is a stone breakwater which extends 50 m (164 ft) from the shore. Fuel, fresh water, and electric power is available. An isolated rock at a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) is located about 77 m (253 ft) SSW of the outer end of the previous breakwater; **caution** is advised.

124 A **wharf**, in ruins in 2010, with a bent outer end, extending 71 m (233 ft) from the shore, is located about 0.5 mile north of Shoal Island. A floating wharf is located at the head of a small cove, about 0.7 mile NNW of Shoal Island.

125 The town of **Hare Bay**, with four churches and a population of 1031 in 2011, is situated at the SW end of the bay. There is a Public **wharf** 89 m (292 ft) long which was in ruins in 2010.

Charts 4855, 4856

126 **Freshwater Bay** is entered from Content Reach. The entrance is divided into two channels by **Hen Islands**. The north channel is shoal and suitable only for small vessels, while the south channel is clear of dangers except for a drying rock extending 0.1 mile south of the west Hen Island.

127 In the entrance to Freshwater Bay, the out-going **tidal stream** attains a rate of 1 knot, but the in-going stream is weak.

128 **Boutcher's Cove**, on the north side of Freshwater Bay, close within the entrance, has depths of 7 to 24 m (23 to 79 ft), mud.

129 At the head of Boutcher's Cove, there is an L-shaped **wharf** and a municipal park. The wharf, which was in ruins in 2010, extends 18 m (59 ft) from the shore. **Caution** is advised as underwater cribs from a previous wharf are located close off the outer end of this wharf.

130 **Air Island**, with an elevation of 23 m (75 ft) at its centre and wooded, lies near the middle of Freshwater Bay about 5 miles WSW of Boutcher's Cove; its south side is steep-to.

131 The town of **Gambo**, population 1984 in 2011, incorporating the settlements of **Middle Brook** and **Dark Cove**, lies along the NW side of Freshwater Bay, west of Air Island. There is a medical clinic in the town.

132 The SW end of Freshwater Bay is encumbered with many drying rocks. **Gambo Brook** flows into the head of the bay and **currents** from the brook are quite strong.

133 **Cat Bay**, well sheltered, is entered through **Cat Gut**, 0.8 mile SE of Hen Islands, on the south end of Content Reach. Cat Gut, suitable for small craft, has a least depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) in a 122 m (400 ft) wide channel located 0.4 mile north of **Ballast Cliff** near its junction with Cat Bay. A shoal with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) is located about 0.5 mile SE of Ballast Cliff. Another shoal with a least depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) is located 0.3 mile north of the previous shoal. A marine farm occupies most of the east and NE side of the bay.

134 **Cottel Island**, with an elevation of 135 m (443 ft), is separated from Pitt Sound Island, 0.7 mile NW, by **Cottel Reach**. Cottel Reach is entered between **Hare Cut Point**, the northernmost point of Cottel Island, and the east extremity of Pitt Sound Island. It then extends SW between **Lakeman Island** and the SW end of Cottel Island and is joined at its SW end by **Bloody Reach**, which extends a further 9 miles SW.

135 **Shoal Cove**, at the NE end of Cottel Island, affords fair **anchorage** to vessels in 9 to 16 m (30 to 52 ft), rock; local knowledge is necessary.

136 A **light** *(437)* is shown at an elevation of 24.4 m (80 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, situated on Hare Cut Point, the west entrance point of Shoal Cove.

137 A shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) is located about 0.37 mile NE of the light at Hare Cut Point. Another shoal with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) is situated 0.18 mile ESE of the same point. A small island, elevation 10 m (33 ft) with shoal water extending about 122 m (400 ft) NNE and SSW from it, is located near the west side of Shoal Cove. The deepest passage is reported to be east of the island in about 11 m (36 ft).

138 The town of **St. Brendan's**, population 147 in 2011, is situated at the head of Shoal Cove. **Haywards Cove** is situated close east of Shoal Cove. There is a private **wharf** on the SW shore of the cove.

139 There is a Public **wharf** 65 m (213 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 6.7 m (22 ft) alongside the outer end located on the west shore of Shoal Cove.

ST. BRENDAN'S (SHOAL COVE) (LOOKING NORTH) (2010)



COTTEL ISLAND (ST. BRENDAN'S) FERRY WHARF (2010)



140 A small islet with an elevation of 14 m (46 ft) is located about 0.5 mile east of the small island on the west side of Shoal Cove. An extensive shoal, least depth 1.6 m (5 ft) at its outer end, extends 0.15 mile SW from the SW end of the islet.

141 A ferry **wharf** 40 m (131 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide is situated on the SE side of Cottel Island; a ferry operates between this point and Burnside. A 9 m (30 ft) wide Ro-Ro ramp is located alongside the wharf. A **light** *(438.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the ferry wharf. A small fish plant and wharf lie close west of the ferry wharf. The wharf is 51 m (167 ft) long and has depths of 1 to 3.3 m (3 to 11 ft) alongside.

GLOVERTOWN SHIPYARD (2010)



142 Port hand light **buoy** JPC1 *(438.6)* and east cardinal light **buoy** JWR *(439.305)* mark dangers within 1 mile SSW of the previously described wharf.

143 Bloody Reach is entered between Lakeman and Cottel Islands. **Wolf Island**, with an elevation of 43 m (141 ft), is situated on the NW side of its junction with Alexander Bay. **Broad Island** forms part of the SE side of Bloody Reach.

144 **Beaches Head** *(48°49'N, 53°49'W)* is situated on the NW side of the reach, about 1.2 miles SW of Lakeman Island. It is 83 m (272 ft) in elevation and is composed of three steep hills connected by beaches.

145 **Beaches Cove** lies close north of the highest hill. This cove is small but clear of sunken dangers. It affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 5.5 m (18 ft) within some islets on the SE side of the entrance; local knowledge is required.

146 **Dog Cove** is entered about 1.2 miles WNW of the west extremity of Lakeman Island. This cove affords good **anchorage** for a small vessel; local knowledge is necessary. A shoal with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) extends about 0.1 mile north of a group of small islets near the centre of the cove.

147 **Bloody Point** is the north extremity of a promontory situated 0.5 mile SW of the south extremity of Broad Island. **Mouse Island**, with an elevation of 20 m (66 ft), lies in the middle of the reach, about 0.7 mile WSW of the NW extremity of Broad Island.

148 **Rocky Bay**, in the NW side of Bloody Reach, is entered between the south end of a peninsula 0.9 mile south of Beaches Head and **Rocky Islands**, about 1.2 miles SSW. There is **anchorage** in 17 to 24 m (56 to 79 ft) in the bay; local knowledge is essential.

149 **Shag Islet**, with two rocks drying 1.2 m (4 ft) located 0.1 mile NE and SW of it, lies on the north side of the approach to Rocky Bay 0.4 mile NW of the Rocky Islands. A small islet lies about 0.3 mile east of Shag Islet. A shoal with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) lies 0.1 mile NE of the islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft) lies about 0.3 mile ESE of the islet. The channel between the west Rocky Island and the mainland has a shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) near mid-channel.

150 **Bard Islands** lie on the south shore of Rocky Bay about 1.5 miles WSW of Rocky Islands. A shoal with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) lies about 0.2 mile north of the east island. The entrance to the inner part of Rocky Bay is located close north of an island located about 0.8 mile NW of Bard Islands. The island has a rock awash extending about 0.1 mile east of several small islets close off its south side and another located about 91 m (299 ft) SW of its SW end. A 2.3 m (8 ft) shoal is situated about 0.3 mile of the SW end of the island.

Chart 4855

151 **Alexander Bay**, with three arms, is entered at the SW end of Bloody Reach between Wolf Island and a point about 1 mile SE.

152 **Northeast Arm** affords **anchorage** in less than 18 m (59 ft) about 0.7 mile within the entrance. The depths then decrease rapidly to the shallow, narrow entrance to an extensive arm only navigable by boats at high water.

153 At **Culls Harbour**, on the east side near the entrance to Northeast Arm, the charted Public wharf is now privately owned. The **wharf** extends 32 m (105 ft) from the SE shore of Northeast Arm.

154 The town of **Traytown**, population 283 in 2011, is situated 3 miles within the entrance on the SW side. The passage between Culls Harbour and Traytown is encumbered by shoals and drying rocks; local knowledge is essential.

155 A causeway with a bridge crosses Northeast Arm close east of Traytown. The bridge has a vertical clearance of 4.1 m (13 ft); there is a least depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) in the channel at the bridge. Strong currents flow under the bridge.

156 **Middle Arm** has an entrance 0.2 mile wide leading to a considerable basin in which the depths decrease gradually to the head of the arm. Port hand light **buoy** JGM5 *(439.22)*, marking the entrance to Middle Arm is moored about 0.2 mile WSW of the north tip of **Middle Arm Head**.

157 The town of **Glovertown**, population 2122 in 2011, is situated at the head of Middle Arm. Three churches and a medical clinic are located in the town.

158 A private **wharf**, in ruins in 2010, 65 m (213 ft) long with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end, extends from the south shore near the town. An 11 m (36 ft) long pier extends off the east side of the wharf, 19 m (62 ft) from the outer end. The charted tanks close south of the wharf have been removed.

159 A rock, drying 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JGM6 *(439.2)*, lies about 0.27 mile off the NW shore of Middle Arm, 1.1 miles NW of the wharf. Port hand light **buoy** JGM7 *(439.21)* is moored about 0.5 mile south of the L-shaped Public wharf that is close west of the shipyard.

160 On the SW shore of the arm, there is a **wharf** used by small boats extending 20 m (66 ft) to a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) alongside a 5 m (16 ft) wide outer end. A boat launching ramp and stone breakwater are located alongside the wharf.

161 The *Glovertown Marina* operates from May to October and is located on the SW shore of Middle Arm, about 0.2 mile SE of the previously mentioned wharf and boat launching ramp. The marina is protected by two stone breakwaters. A **light** *(439.23)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the east breakwater. It can accommodate boats up to 15 m (50 ft) and consists of 89 berths. The berths consist mainly of floating wharves and a fixed wharf. Gasoline, diesel fuel, fresh water, washrooms, showers, wireless internet and laundry facilities are available. Electricity in the form of 30 and 50 amp service is available.

GLOVERTOWN PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



A 50 ton travelift and storage area is located at the marina. Propane, provisions and marine supplies are available from stores near the marina.



162 On the north shore of Middle Arm, there is a shipyard with a **wharf** extending 42 m (138 ft) to a depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) alongside a 7 m (23 ft) wide outer end; fresh water and electricity are available. A marine railway, capacity 250 tonnes, extends along the east side of the wharf; **caution** is advised. Another marine railway of the same capacity is located close east of the wharf.



163 Close west of the shipyard, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 56 m (184 ft) to a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside a 26 m (85 ft) long outer section. A **light** *(439.1)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. Electricity is available. A fish plant is located close west of the Public wharf.


164 **Northwest Arm** is clear of sunken dangers in its outer part, but shoals extend 0.1 mile offshore from its outer entrance points. **Linton Rock**, with an elevation of 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JGM4 *(438.9)*, lies in the middle of the entrance about 1 mile west of Wolf Island. A rock drying 0.7 m (2 ft) extends to about 0.1 mile NW of Linton Rock. An uncharted shoal is reported to lie approximately 1.1 miles WNW of Linton Rock in position *48°43.75'N, 53°58.35'W*; **caution** is advised.


165 There are depths of 5 to 12.9 m (16 to 42 ft) off the entrance to **Norton Cove** on the south side of the arm, 1.5 miles west of Linton Rock. The entrance to the inner part of the arm is restricted by bars running from both the north and south shores. Depths over the bars range from 1.3 to 2.8 m (4 to 9 ft). A narrow channel with a depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) runs between the two bars. The inner part of the arm is further restricted by submerged boulders and shoal areas lying alongside the narrow channel.


166 **Willis Island**, with an elevation of 77 m (253 ft), lies about 0.6 mile SE of the southern end of Cottel Island. A rock drying 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** JRR *(439.3)*, is located about 0.38 mile WSW of the SW tip of the island. A shoal at a depth of 6.3 m (21 ft) lies about 0.2 mile SSW of the drying rock. A shallow bank, least depth 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** JR *(439.29)*, is located 1.1 miles SW of the SW end of Willis Island. The shallow bank contains a small islet.

167 **Willis Reach** is entered between **Great Black Island**, elevation 69 m (226 ft), which lies about 1.9 miles east of the northern tip of Willis Island, and **Gulch Island**, about 0.7 mile NNE. This channel extends to the west between the north side of Willis Island and the SE side of Cottel Island.

168 **Saint Rock**, the outermost danger off the entrance to Willis Reach, has a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) and lies 2.7 miles ENE of the summit of Great Black Island. **Saturday Ledge**, with a least depth of 7.8 m (26 ft), lies 0.7 mile west of Saint Rock.

169 There are no dangers in the fairway of Willis Reach except two 9.4 m (31 ft) shoals, 0.6 mile NNW, and a 4.2 m (14 ft) shoal, 0.2 mile north of the north extremity of Willis Island. There are depths of 179 m (587 ft) at the entrance, decreasing to about 8.5 to 17.5 m (28 to 57 ft) at the west end where the reach branches into several channels amongst the islands; these branching channels should not be attempted without local knowledge.

170 **Flat Islands** lie within 2.5 miles east of Willis Island. **Bessy Island**, the largest of the group, is 87 m (285 ft) in elevation and appears as a large rounded woody hill. The other islands have elevations of 23 to 45 m (75 to 148 ft) and are generally flat.

171 **Puffin Island**, with an elevation of 29 m (95 ft), is the easternmost island of the Flat Islands. Shoals lie within 1.5 miles east and 1 mile south of Puffin Island. **Ship Rock**, with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft), lies about 1.7 miles SSW of Puffin Island.


172 A **light** *(439)* is shown at an elevation of 36.1 m (118 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, situated on Puffin Island *(48°47'N, 53°37'W)*.


173 **Morris Island**, with an elevation of 85 m (279 ft), lies about 1.5 miles south of the west end of Willis Island. A group of islands, terminating in **Ship Island**, which rises to a conical hill, elevation 78 m (256 ft), lie within 3 miles to the east. A shoal with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) lies 0.2 mile north of the NE end of Morris Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 10.9 m (36 ft) lies 0.3 mile NNE of the NW extremity of the island. Three shoals with least depths of 3.1 m (10 ft), 4.6 m (15 ft) and 8 m (26 ft) lie within 0.6 mile SW of the SW end of Morris Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 9.9 m (32 ft) lies 0.9 mile SW of the SW end of Morris Island.

174 **Hail Island**, **Card Island** and Broad Island lie within 3 miles WNW of Morris Island.


175 Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) have been established at Round Island and Duck Island, Bonavista Bay.

176 The **Round Island Marine Protected Area** comprises the area 198 m (650 ft) seaward from the low water line of the island. It is located within Newman Sound, about 1.2 miles WSW of the westernmost tip of Swale Island.

177 The **Duck Island Marine Protected Area** comprises the area from the island's low water line to the outer limit consisting of a series of rhumb lines. These commence at position *48°45'06"N, 53°41'18"W*, then to position *48°44'30"N, 53°40'42"W*, then to position *48°43'54"N, 53°41'18"W*, then to position *48°44'30"N, 53°42'06"W* and then to the position of commencement.

178 These MPAs were officially designated under the *Oceans Act* on October 11, 2005. The areas are no fishing zones as requested by the local stakeholders in order to protect the local lobster population. In general, MPA regulations stipulate that no activity shall disturb, damage, destroy or remove any living marine organism or any part of its habitat. It also prevents the discharge or dumping of any substance in the area that may cause harm. No fishing is permitted except for the purposes of scientific monitoring and education. Anyone wishing to conduct a scientific or educational activity is required by law to submit a MPA Activity Plan to *Fisheries and Oceans Canada* 60 days prior to the day on which the activity is proposed to begin.

179 Boaters are permitted to sail through the MPAs but are asked to take every precaution and exercise due diligence while operating a vessel near these waters.

180 For more information on the Eastport MPAs please visit: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/eastport/index-eng.html.

181 **Morris Channel** lies between the Duck Island MPA and the mainland to the south, extending west to its junction with Bloody Reach, west of Broad Island.

182 **Brown Store House Island**, with an elevation of 20 m (66 ft), and **Athwart Islet**, elevation 22 m (72 ft), lie in the east entrance to Morris Channel, 1.2 miles south and 0.7 mile SSE, respectively, of the south extremity of Morris Island.

183 **Bruce Cove Rock**, with a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) and steep-to, lies in the middle of the west part of Morris Channel, about 0.4 mile WSW of the islet close south of Hail Island.

184 **Varket Channel** lies between Morris Island and Willis Island, about 1.2 miles to the north; it joins Morris Channel and Willis Reach in its west part.

185 **Varket Islet**, in the middle of Varket Channel, about 0.5 mile off Morris Island, is small and rises in two conical hills to an elevation of 21 m (69 ft); a sunken rock lies close to its SW extremity. A rock, which dries 1.2 m (4 ft), and a 5.8 m (19 ft) shoal, 0.1 mile north of it, lie 0.8 mile west of Varket Islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) is located about 0.4 mile west of Varket Islet.

186 **Fair and False Bay** is entered between **Squid Island**, close offshore about 1.5 miles SW of Morris Island, and the north **Pretty Island**, about 1 mile WNW. Squid Island and the coast SW of it for 2 miles is low, broken and rocky. A shoal with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) lies 0.3 mile north of Squid Island. Two shoals with least depths of 1.6 and 2.9 m (5 and 10 ft) lie within 0.4 mile west of the west side of Squid Island. The west side of the bay is formed by several islands; the channels between are narrow and generally clear of dangers, but require local knowledge.

187 **Long Reach Island** is situated close off the west side of Fair and False Bay. **Bloomer Harbour**, on the east side of Long Reach Island, is sheltered on its east side by the **Pretty Islands**. Bloomer Harbour has depths of 21.7 m (71 ft), mud, in its outer part, and 14.1 m (46 ft), mud, in its inner part. A rock, least depth 4.7 m (15 ft), lies 0.1 mile west of a small islet located on the east side of the inner harbour.

188 The settlement of **Burnside** is situated on the mainland close south of Squid Island. The combined population of the settlements of Burnside and St. Chads was 91 in 2011. A shoal with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) is located 0.2 mile SE of the NE tip of Squid Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JR4 *(439.35)* is located about 0.2 mile ESE of the same point.

189 **Holletts Island**, with an elevation of 5 m (16 ft), is located off the east shore about 0.4 mile east of the SE end of Squid Island. A shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) lies 0.1 mile north of its west side. The approach to the wharves at Burnside is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JR6 *(439.36)* and a **light** *(439.37)* shown from a mast on a rock close SE of the buoy.




190 At Burnside there is a ferry **wharf** extending 50 m (164 ft) to a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) alongside a 9 m (30 ft) wide outer end. A 12 m (39 ft) wide Ro-Ro ramp is situated on its north side. The wharf has depths of 4.1 to 5.5 m (13 to 18 ft) alongside its north face. A **light** *(439.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the ferry wharf. The ferry operates to Cottel Island.

191 **Cow Head** *(48°42'N, 53°39'W)* is a steep peninsula forming the north extreme of a promontory separating Newman Sound from Eastport Bay.

192 **Gerrards Hill**, with an elevation of 194 m (636 ft), has the summit of this promontory previously described lying near the NW side about 1.2 miles south

BURNSIDE (2020)



of Cow Head. The end of the promontory is indented by several small harbours.

193 **Sailors Island**, elevation 36 m (118 ft), lies 0.4 mile west of Cow Head, with which it is connected by a chain of islands and rocks. **Hart Island**, with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft), lies close SW of the south extremity of Sailors Island.

194 **Sailors Harbour**, situated SW of Cow Head, is entered between **Seal Rock**, about 0.4 mile SSW of Hart Island, and the mainland, about 0.2 mile south. This harbour affords **anchorage** in 13 to 18 m (43 to 59 ft), rock; local knowledge is necessary. The harbour freezes in the middle of January, with the ice breaking up in April. A shoal with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) lies about 0.1 mile SW of Seal Rock.

195 **Eastport Bay**, the head of which is fronted by sandy beaches, is entered between Sailors Island and **Bakers Loaf Island**, 1.5 miles to the west. Bakers Loaf Island, the northernmost of a group, is 71 m (233 ft) in elevation and cliffy.

196 Eastport Bay shoals gradually towards its head where there is fair summer **anchorage** in 9 m (30 ft), sand; local knowledge is required. A rock awash and a shoal at a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) extend from the western shore of **Pennys Cove** at the SW extremity of Eastport Bay. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) lies at the mouth of the cove.

197 The town of **Eastport**, with a medical clinic and a population of 482 in 2011, is situated at the head of Eastport Bay.

198 **Damnable Bay** is approached to the north of a small island situated 1.3 miles west of Bakers Loaf Island. The entrance to the settlement of St. Chads is through a narrow channel about 30 m (98 ft) wide, where a rock, at a reported depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), lies near the middle; the north side is reported to be favored. A rock, least depth 1.5 m (5 ft), lies 61 m (200 ft) north of the south side of the entrance to this bay.

199 The settlement of **St. Chads** is situated on the SW shore of Damnable Bay, opposite the entrance. There is small craft **anchorage** in 5.5 m (18 ft) in a small cove on the south side of the bay. The north part of the bay is reported to be foul.

200 **Shag Islands**, four in number, the highest and SW of which is 60 m (196 ft) in elevation, lie about 1.3 miles east of Cow Head. **Little Denier Island** lies 1.8 miles SE of the south Shag Island.

201 A **light** *(441)* is shown at an elevation of 90.8 m (298 ft) from a tower with red and white vertical stripes, situated on the summit of Little Denier Island *(48°41'N, 53°35'W)*.

202 **Offer Rock**, with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft), lies 0.8 mile NE of Little Denier Island; the sea always breaks on this rock. Two shoals at depths of

BISHOPS HARBOUR (SALVAGE) APPROACH (2020)



SALVAGE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



4.7 m (15 ft) and 4.8 m (16 ft) lie between Little Denier Island and Offer Rock.

203 **Bishops Harbour** is entered through a passage 91 m (299 ft) wide, close SE of Cow Head. It has a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) close off the entrance. There are depths of 5.5 m (18 ft) in the passage between rocks on either side. The passage is safe in fair weather for small craft. Close inside, Bishops Harbour divides into two coves.

204 A **light** *(440)* is shown from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on a rock in Bishops Harbour.

205 The channel leading to the east cove is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys**

JSA3 *(439.61)* and JSA2, JSA4, JSA6 *(439.64, 439.62, 439.6)* and had a limiting depth of 3 m (10 ft) in 1996. The cove affords good small craft **anchorage** in 6 to 9 m (20 to 30 ft), mud.

206 The town of **Salvage**, population 136 in 2011, lies on the shores of Bishops Harbour.




207 A Public **wharf** 95 m (312 ft) long at the outer face, with depths of 2.1 to 4 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside, is situated near the east end of the east cove. A **light** *(439.65)* is shown from a mast at the outer end of the wharf. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available. A floating wharf extends from the NE end of the Public wharf.



208 **Broomclose Harbour** is entered between **Southern Head**, 0.5 mile south of the **South Shag Island**, and **Broomclose Head**, 0.7 mile farther south. A shoal with a least depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) is located at the entrance to the harbour about 0.33 mile south of Southern Head. Two drying rocks extend 150 m (492 ft) from the west shore, close WNW of the shoal.

209 Broomclose Harbour is best entered from the east, and by favouring the south shore near Broomclose Head. An islet with an elevation of 0.2 m (1 ft) is situated in the harbour about 1 mile SW of Southern Head. A shoal with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) extends about 100 m (328 ft) west of the islet.

210 The approach to **Little Barrow Harbour** and **Barrow Harbour** lies close south of Broomclose Head. Barrow Harbour has a shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) located about 0.4 mile SW of **Tilleys Point**, its west entrance point. A shallow reef containing a small islet and drying shoal extends 0.1 mile south of Tilleys Point.

South side of Bonavista Bay



211 **National Park**. — The north shores of Chandler Reach and Clode Sound, and the shores of Newman Sound, including Swale Island, form the seaward boundary of ***Terra Nova National Park of Canada***. The administrative centre is located at the head of Newman Sound. Flight restrictions are in effect for aircraft within 152 m (499 ft) of the highest obstacle in the park. For additional information telephone 709-533-2801. Information on facilities in the park is available by writing to: Terra Nova National Park of Canada, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, A0G 2L0. Additional information can be obtained by visiting http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/ pn-np/nl/terranova/index.aspx.



212 **Newman Sound** is entered between the north extremity of the east Long Island, 5 miles south of Little Denier Island, and **Little Harbour Head**, the east extremity of **Richards Island**, about 4 miles north. Richards Island rises to a large flat mound 87 m (285 ft) in elevation. Two shoals with least depths of 3.2 m (10 ft) and 2.9 m (10 ft) lie about 0.35 and 0.65 mile north and NNE, respectively, of Little Harbour Head.

213 **Hammer Head**, a remarkable cliffy cone with an elevation of 79 m (259 ft), stands on the east end of **Keats Island**, close west of Richards Island. The west extremity of Keats Island is separated from the mainland by **Scotts Tickle**, a very narrow channel. **Halfway Islet**, with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft), lies 0.15 mile off the NW shore about 3 miles WSW of Hammer Head; the coast between these two points is cliffy and steep-to.



214 **Swale Island**, 103 m (338 ft) in elevation, lies near the middle of the sound with **East Point**, its eastern extremity, about 3 miles SW of Hammer Head. Shoals at depths of 6.2 m (20 ft) and 7.7 m (25 ft) lie about 2.3 and 1.3 miles south and SSE of East Point.



215 **Seal Island** lies close off the south side of Swale Island. Numerous rocks and shoals lie between the west end of Swale Island and the mainland; local knowledge is essential.



216 A narrow channel suitable for small craft only exists between the largest islet of the **White Islets** situated about 0.16 mile SW of the west extremity of Swale Island and a small wooded islet about 0.16 mile SSW. A group of above water and drying rocks lie in the middle of the channel; local knowledge is essential. A rock drying 0.4 m (1 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JT1 *(442.18)* is located 0.3 mile north of the east end of the largest islet of the White Islets. A rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** JWT *(442.19)* is located close off the NE end of the largest islet of the Whitle Islets.



217 **Long Islands** are a group of four islands located about 3 miles SE of Swale Island. A shoal at a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) lies 0.35 mile north of the north extremity of the east Long Island.

218 **Hurloc Head** *(48°34'N, 53°43'W)*, a steep bluff 70 m (230 ft) in elevation, is located about 0.6 mile west of the west Long Island. With the exception of a rock which is reported to lie close off Hurloc Head, the channel between the headland and the islands is clear of dangers and with considerable depths. **Copper Island**, 3 m (10 ft)

HAPPY ADVENTURE PUBLIC WHARF AND FISH PLANT (2020)



in elevation and steep-to, lies about 0.6 mile NE of Hurloc Head.

219 There is fair **anchorage** from northerly winds in 20 to 30 m (66 to 98 ft), rock, located approximately 0.5 mile SE of Hurloc Head and approximately 0.3 mile SW of the SW point of the most westerly of the Long Islands.

220 **Sandy Cove**, on the NW shore of the sound, is entered close east of **Sandy Cove Point**, about 1.5 miles west of Halfway Islet. The cove has **conspicuous** sandy cliffs and is fronted by a sandy beach.

221 **Happy Adventure Bays** are entered between Sandy Cove Point and **Holbrook Head**, about 1.2 miles WSW. These bays are narrow and available only to small craft. A shoal at a depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) is located about 0.27 mile NE of Holbrook Head.

222 **Shag Islet**, with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft), lies close to the coast about 2.5 miles SW of Holbrook Head. **Halls Rock**, which dries 0.2 m (1 ft), lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 1 mile farther SW.

223 The town of **Happy Adventure**, population 219 in 2011, is situated around the east bay. A fish plant with a Public **wharf** situated alongside is located on the east side of the east bay; fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.

224 A **light** *(441.1)* is shown at an elevation of 12.5 m (41 ft) from a skeleton tower near the west entrance point to the east Happy Adventure Bays *(48°38'N, 53°45'W)*. A **fog signal** of one blast on a whistle every minute is sounded near the light.

225 The centre bay is foul. A Public **wharf**, 44 m (144 ft) long with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end, extends from the head of the west bay. A **light** *(441.2)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

226 **North Broad Cove** is entered about 2 miles WSW of Happy Adventure. A drying rock lies close off its east entrance point. A shoal at a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) lies at the centre of the entrance to the cove, about 0.3 mile west of the east entrance point. Another shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) lies within 0.16 mile of the western shore, near the head of the cove.

227 **South Broad Cove**, on the south side of the sound, is entered about 2 miles SW of the west extremity of Swale Island. This cove affords good **anchorage** in depths decreasing gradually from 37 to 5 m (121 to 16 ft), mud.

228 A **wharf**, the property of *Terra Nova National Park of Canada*, is situated at the SW side of the cove. It is 4 m (13 ft) wide and extends 20 m (66 ft) east to a depth of 3 m (10 ft). The wharf, providing accommodation to pleasure craft, has a deck elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft).

SOUTH BROAD COVE (2010)



229 **Minchin Head** *(48°34'N, 53°51'W)*, situated about 3 miles WSW of the west extremity of Swale Island, rises to a conical hill 45 m (148 ft) in elevation. A drying rock lies close off the north extreme of Minchin Head.

230 **Minchin Cove** is the first expanse to the SW of Minchin Head; an above-water rock lies off its west entrance point.

231 A **wharf**, the property of *Terra Nova National Park of Canada* and used mainly by pleasure craft, is situated on the west shore of Minchin Cove. It is 2.4 m (8 ft) wide and extends 18 m (59 ft) to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft). The wharf has a deck elevation of 0.3 m (1 ft). The south side of the wharf is reserved during the summer months for a tour boat, with the hours of operation being posted.

232 **Mount Stamford** rises steeply to an elevation of 195 m (640 ft), about 1.2 miles WSW of Minchin Head; it is **conspicuous** from seaward.

233 There is good **anchorage** in sand and grey mud located approximately 0.6 mile NE of Mount Stamford in about 41 m (135 ft). A rock awash is reported to lie about 0.12 mile offshore north of Mount Stamford.

234 About 4.7 miles west of Swale Island, the channel narrows to a width of 0.2 mile between **Buckley Point**, on the north shore, and some islets situated close to the south shore. Within these narrows, the depths are considerable for about 2 miles, then they decrease rapidly.

235 **Buckley Cove** is situated close west of Buckley Point. This cove affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 5 to 10 m (16 to 33 ft). A rock is reported to lie near the centre of the head of the cove.

236 Port bifurcation, port hand and starboard hand light **buoys** JT *(442.2)*, JTT1 *(442.45)* and JT2 *(442.4)* are moored about 1.3 miles WSW of Buckley Point and mark the approach to Salton's wharf.

237 Salton's **Wharf** is situated 1.5 miles west of Buckley Point. The wharf is L-shaped, extending 46 m (151 ft) to an outer end 55 m (180 ft) long and 5 m (16 ft) wide, with a limiting depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) along the inner face and 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside the outer face. A **light** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A floating wharf extends from the inner section of the north side of Salton's Wharf. A boat ramp is located near the wharf. Electricity and fresh water are available on the wharf, laundry facilities are nearby; a docking permit is required from the park headquarters.

238 Two **submarine pipelines**, the outer ends of which are marked by a **buoy**, extend 0.1 and 0.3 mile east and south of the south side of the wharf; **caution** is advised. An underwater camera is mounted at the outer end of the inner face of the south side of the wharf; mooring is restricted in this area. A Marine Interpretation Centre providing educational and informative marine exhibits and marine life displays is located adjacent to Salton's Wharf.

MINCHIN COVE (2010)



Washrooms, showers, a gift shop, snack bar, visitor information and telephones are available at the centre.

239 Headquarters **Wharf** is situated 1 mile south of Salton's Wharf. The wharf is T-shaped with an outer face 52 m (171 ft) long and depths of 3.4 to 4 m (11 to 13 ft) alongside; fresh water and electricity are available. A **light** *(442.5)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. This wharf is used for docking Government vessels and pleasure craft.

240 A *Canadian Coast Guard* inshore rescue boat, 7.5 m (25 ft) long is stationed at Headquarters Wharf in Terra Nova National Park and is available for **search and rescue** in Bonavista Bay 24 hours each day from mid-May to mid-September. Its area of responsibility covers all waters of the southwestern portion of Bonavista Bay as far seaward as a line joining Cape Bonavista and the Wesleyville Public **wharf**. Contact can be made on channel 16 (156.8 MHz), through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

241 **Chandler Reach** is entered between the SE extremity of the east Long Island and **Chance Head**, about 2.7 miles SW. The SE side of this reach is steep-to. A shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) is charted about 0.1 mile east of Chance Cove Head. **Deer Island**, 94 m (308 ft) in elevation, lies about 1 mile west of Chance Head; it is separated from the coast by a narrow channel with a depth of 16.7 m (55 ft).

242 **Chance Island**, with an elevation of 8 m (26 ft), lies about 0.7 mile NE of Chance Head. **Chance Harbour Ledge**, with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) and marked by starboard bifurcation light **buoy** JSB *(442.17)*, is situated 1.5 miles NE of Chance Head.

243 **Lions Den**, on the NW side of Chandler Reach, is entered between **Sugar Loaf**, an islet close offshore about 2.7 miles west of the west extremity of Deer Island, and Hurloc Head, about 2 miles NE. Lions Den is encumbered with rocks and affords no anchorage. **Park Harbour Hill**, 210 m (689 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous** from seaward, is situated about 1 mile SW of the head of Lions Den.

244 **Park Harbour** is entered in the SW corner of Lions Den. There is a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) in the narrow entrance channel.

245 From the south shore of the Park Harbour, a **wharf** (property of *Terra Nova National Park of Canada* and used by pleasure craft) extends northward 7 m (23 ft) to a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) alongside a 2.6 m (9 ft) wide outer end.

246 **Shag Point**, 5.4 miles WSW of Chance Head, has a shoal with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) located 0.1 mile NE of it. The shoal is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JC2 *(442.1)*.

247 **Minchin Island**, flat-topped, **conspicuous** and 25 m (82 ft) in elevation, lies 0.25 mile off the NW side of Chandler Reach about 5.7 miles SW of Deer Island. A shoal at a depth of 0.1 m (0 ft) lies about 0.3 mile NE of Minchin Island.

248 **Ashley Baker Island** lies close to the coast about 0.8 mile west of Minchin Island, the coast between being rocky and broken. There is temporary

SALTON'S WHARF (2010)



PARK HARBOUR (2010)



anchorage for vessels between these two islands; local knowledge is essential.

249 **Goose Bay**, the south continuation of Chandler Reach, is entered between a point about 1.2 miles SSE of Minchin Island and **Connecting Point**, a low NE extension of a high elevated ridge about 1.2 miles west. There is **anchorage** for vessels in 7 to 26 m (23 to 85 ft) between a position 0.4 mile west of **Goose Head**, a wooded bluff situated on the east side of the bay 5 miles SSW of Connecting Point, and the head of the bay.

250 The settlement of **Jamestown** is situated along a small bight on the east side of Goose Bay, about 2 miles from its entrance.

251 On the SW side of Jamestown, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 55 m (180 ft) to a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside an outer end, 21 m (69 ft)

long. In 2010, the eastern 5 m (16 ft) length of the outer end of the wharf was in ruins. A crib which dries exists at this location; **caution** is advised.

252 On the west shore of Goose Bay at **Cannings Cove**, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 39 m (128 ft) to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end, 15 m (49 ft) long. A **light** *(441.3)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

253 The settlement of **Cannings Cove** had a population of 264 in 2011.

254 Another wharf is situated 0.4 mile SSW of the Public wharf at **Long Tom Cove**. This wharf, in ruins in 2010, is U-shaped and extends 43 m (141 ft) from the shore to an outer section, 15 m (49 ft) long.

255 Close NNE, another **wharf** extends 56 m (184 ft) to a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside an outer section in ruins in 2010, 12 m (39 ft) long and 4 m (13 ft) wide. Numerous above water and submerged rocks lie between the two previously mentioned wharves.

256 A ledge containing a drying rock and a shoal with a least depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) which is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JCG2 *(441.4)* lie within 0.2 mile ENE of the south entrance point to Long Tom Cove.

257 The settlement of **Musgravetown**, with a population of 556 in 2011, lies on the west side of Goose Bay, opposite Goose Head. A church with two uneven spires is **conspicuous** from seaward.

258 A small marina consisting of several floating wharves and a boat ramp has been constructed in a small cove about 1.7 miles SW of the south entrance point to Long Tom Cove. A stone breakwater extending from the south shore of the cove provides protection to the marina. A **light** *(441.49)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

259 **Shag Island**, a wooded island, lies about 1.4 miles SSW of the small marina previously mentioned. A rock, which dries, and marked by port hand light **buoy** JCG3 *(441.5)*, lies 0.12 mile west of the south tip of Shag Island.

260 The settlement of **Bloomfield** is located about 2 miles SSW of Musgravetown.

261 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** at Bloomfield with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside a 15 m (49 ft) long outer end.

262 The settlement of **Lethbridge** is situated about 2.5 miles ESE of Bloomfield.

263 At Lethbridge there was an L-shaped **wharf** in ruins in 2010 with a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end.

264 At the settlement of **Brooklyn** there is a T-shaped **wharf** with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside a 27 m (89 ft) long outer end. This wharf was barricaded and in disrepair in 2010. Remains of a crib awash extend about 6 m (20 ft) NE from the NE side of the

CANNINGS COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



wharf. Two drying rocks are located about 0.15 mile SW of the wharf. A shoal at a depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) lies about 0.3 mile WSW of the wharf.

265 A **submarine cable** is laid in a NNW direction between Lethbridge and Brooklyn, and another cable is laid from Brooklyn to Musgravetown. There are cable crossing signs on each shore. Mariners are **cautioned** not to anchor near these cables.

266 **Clode Sound**, the SW continuation of Chandler Reach, is entered between Connecting Point and Ashley Baker Island, about 1.2 miles north. Its SE side is steep-to and affords no anchorage as far as Bunyan's Cove, about 8.5 miles SW of Connecting Point.

267 **Bread Cove** and **Dumpling Cove**, close together, are two coves on the NW side of Clode Sound, about 3.5 miles west of Connecting Point. Both coves afford **anchorage** to small vessels on a line joining their entrance points in 7 m (23 ft), over a bottom strewn with boulders.

268 Bread Cove, the west cove, is reported to be free of danger to small craft. A landing can be made to the west of a brook at the head of the cove. Drying rocks lie off both shores in the entrance to Dumpling Cove, the east cove.

269 **Ochre Pit Hill**, 180 m (591 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.7 mile west of the head of Bread Cove; it is **conspicuous** from seaward. **Platter Island** lies close to the NW shore, 1.7 miles SW of Bread Cove. A sand bar extends from the shore north of the island.

MUSGRAVETOWN (MARINA) (2010)



270 **Bryans Hole Point**, a wooded isthmus, lies on the NW side of the sound at the settlement of **Charlottetown**, population 264 in 2011, located about 7 miles WSW of Connecting Point. There is **anchorage** for vessels on either side of this point.

271 There is a T-shaped Public **wharf** at Charlottetown, situated to the north of Bryans Hole Point *(See Appendix)*. Starboard hand light **buoy** JC6 *(442)*, marking a rock awash, is moored about 180 m (591 ft) NE of the wharf.

272 At **Bunyan's Cove**, about 2.6 miles south of Charlottetown, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 34 m (112 ft) from the west shore. The outer face, 10 m (33 ft) long, has a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside. **Bunyan's Cove,** a settlement with a population of 467 in 2011, lies on the shores of the cove.

273 About 0.5 mile east of the east entrance point of Bunyan's Cove, there is another **wharf** extending 50 m (164 ft) to a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside a 14.5 m (48 ft) wide outer end. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the wharf. There is **anchorage** in 6.4 m (21 ft) in Bunyan's Cove.

274 Two **submarine cables** are laid between Bunyan's Cove and Charlottetown, on the NW side of Clode Sound.

275 **Love Cove**, on the SE side about 1 mile west of Bunyan's Cove, affords **anchorage** to small vessels in about 7 m (23 ft); local knowledge is necessary.

276 **The Narrows** are situated about 11 miles WSW of Connecting Point. A shoal spit extends from the south side of The Narrows on which lie two islets with an elevation of 2 and 3 m (7 and 10 ft), leaving a passage 0.25 mile wide. The passage is clear of dangers and has a least depth of 13.3 m (44 ft) in the fairway, between this bank and the north shore. Within The Narrows, the NW shore is steep-to, while the SE shore is broken, rocky and bordered by a shoal bank.

277 The town of **Port Blandford**, population 483 in 2011, is situated at the head of Clode Sound. A radio **tower**, with an elevation of 51 m (167 ft) and marked with red **lights**, is situated close west of Port Blandford.

278 A marina with a 189 m (620 ft) long breakwater extending from its north side is located at Port Blandford. The south breakwater is 110 m (361 ft) long with floating wharves and a boat ramp extending from its leeward side. The entrance between the breakwaters is 74 m (243 ft) wide. A prominent church with a belfry is situated close SW of the wharf. A shoal bank with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) lies about 1.2 miles NNW of the marina.

CHARLOTTETOWN PUBLIC WHARF (2010)



279 There is good **anchorage** near the head of Clode Sound in 5.5 to 27 m (18 to 89 ft); local knowledge is necessary.

280 **Sweet Bay** is entered between Chance Head and **Cutler Head** *(48°32'N, 53°36'W)*, the north extremity of a narrow peninsula situated about 1.5 miles east.

281 **Great Chance Harbour** is entered between Chance Head and the north extremity of **Mustard Bowl Island**, about 2 miles SW of Cutler Head. It is 0.15 mile wide with depths of 10 to 37 m (33 to 121 ft), and its NW side is steep-to. Local knowledge is required to enter this harbour. A shoal, with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JSB2 *(442.16)*, lies about 0.6 mile SSW of Chance Head.

282 Within Sweet Bay, a group of islands consisting of **Mouse Island**, with an elevation of 16 m (52 ft), **Gull Island**, and **Turfpook Island**, which is conical, lie 0.4 mile off the east side of the bay, about 1 mile SW of Cutler Head. Several other islets, drying rocks and dangerous shoals lie between the islands and extending to 0.3 mile NNE of Mouse Island; **caution** is advised.

283 **Wolf Island** lies close to the NW shore with its NW extremity about 3.7 miles SW of Cutler Head. A rock, drying 0.1 m (0 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JSB4 *(442.15)*, lies about 0.4 mile NE of the NE tip of Wolf Island.

284 About 5 miles SSW of Cutler Head, the bay is divided into **Northwest Arm** and **Southwest Arm** by a rugged promontory, the highest point of which is **Nut Hill**, with an elevation of 131 m (430 ft). Both arms afford **anchorage** at their heads in 14 to 30 m (46 to 98 ft); local knowledge is necessary.

285 The settlement of **Sweet Bay** is situated on the east side of Southwest Arm.

286 At the settlement of Sweet Bay there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 27 m (89 ft) to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end, 23 m (75 ft) long. A **light** *(442.14)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

287 The settlement of **Winter Brook** is situated at the head of Northwest Arm.

288 From the west shore near the head of Northwest Arm at the settlement of Winter Brook, a Public **wharf** extends 40 m (131 ft) to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside a 5 m (16 ft) wide outer end. A boat ramp is situated close NNW of the wharf.

East side of Bonavista Bay

289 **Southern Bay to Bonavista**. — **Southern Bay** is entered between **Plate Cove Head**, a remarkable headland of 2 vertical cliffs situated about 3.7 miles ESE of Cutler Head, and **Southward Head**, about 2.5 miles SW.

290 **Indian Arm** lies on the east side of Southern Bay; its west entrance point is low with trees, but a conical-peaked wooded hill lies close to the SW.

291 The settlement of **Summerville** is situated on the west side of Indian Arm.



292 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with its main stem extending 108 m (354 ft) from the shore to an outer section 32 m (105 ft) long and 10 m (33 ft) wide. The outer 82 m (269 ft) section of the north side of the main wharf stem has depths of 2.5 to 3.9 m (8 to 13 ft) alongside. A **pier** extends 53 m (174 ft) from the south face of the main wharf stem; it has a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) on its east face. A **light** *(442.519)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A fish plant is located adjacent to the inner end of the Public wharf. A slipway is located close south of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.


293 A shoal bank with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** JS2 *(442.51)* lies about 0.12 mile ENE of the outer end of the Public wharf. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** JS1, JS3 *(442.52, 442.509)* and JS4 *(442.518)* mark the approach to the Public wharf at Summerville.


294 At upper Summerville, located at the southern extremity of Indian Arm, there is a T-shaped **wharf** extending 42 m (138 ft) from the shore to a depth of 2 m (7 ft) alongside a 38 m (125 ft) long outer end. The wharf deck has an elevation of 0.3 m (1 ft).

295 Two **towers** with an elevation of 210 m (689 ft) on the eastern side of Indian Arm are **conspicuous** from Summerville and much of Southern Bay.

296 The settlement of **Charleston** lies at the head of Southern Bay.



297 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extending from the south shore opposite to Charleston was in ruins in 2010. The wharf extended 30 m (98 ft) from the shore and submerged ruins were observed at its outer end; **caution** is advised.


298 A large **conspicuous** building is located close north of **Frys Point**, NE of Charleston. Close NE of the building, anchorage is prohibited due to the presence of a **submarine cable** extending in a SE direction across the bay.

299 The settlement of **Princeton** is situated along the shores of a small bight on the east shore of Southern Bay, 4 miles NE of Charleston. The combined population of Summerville, Princeton and **Southern Bay** was 427 in 2011.



300 At Princeton there is a Public **wharf** 55 m (180 ft) long with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** *(442.6)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. The wharf deck has an elevation of 0.3 m (1 ft). A slipway is located close south of the wharf. Fresh water and electricity are available.

Charts 4854, 4855


301 **Plate Cove** is entered between Plate Cove Head and a point about 0.5 mile NE. This cove affords fair **anchorage** in the south part.



302 At the settlement of **Plate Cove East**, situated on the NW shore of the cove, there is a Public **wharf** extending 10 m (33 ft) to a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) alongside a 5 m (16 ft) wide outer end. A drying rock is located about 122 m (400 ft) west of the outer end of the wharf.

303 The settlement of **Plate Cove West** is situated at the SW end of the cove.




304 Near the head of Plate Cove, about 0.9 mile south of Plate Cove Head, a large stone breakwater extends 170 m (558 ft) in an easterly direction from the shore. About 50 m (164 ft) south of the breakwater, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 80 m (262 ft) to a depth of 2.0 m (6 ft) alongside an outer end 18 m (59 ft) long. Another wharf, 84 m (276 ft) long with a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside, extends south from the inner end of the L-shaped Public wharf. A slipway is located alongside the wharf. A **light** *(442.3)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. **Caution** is advised as the stone breakwater extends to a point about 80 m (262 ft) ENE of the outer end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.

305 **Open Hall** is a shallow bay situated 2 miles NNE of Plate Cove Head; it affords no anchorage. The settlement of **Open Hall** stands on its shores.



306 At the settlement of Open Hall there is a Public **wharf** extending 52 m (171 ft) from the north shore of Open Hall to a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** *(442.12)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.


307 **Red Cliff Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, lies close offshore about 2.9 miles NNE of Plate Cove Head. This island is **conspicuous** because of its red and yellow rocks. The settlement of **Red Cliff** is situated around a small rocky cove to the east of the island; there is a small white church with a square

SUMMERVILLE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



tower. The combined population of Open Hall and Red Cliff was 90 in 2011. Rocks, which dry, extend from the south entrance point to the cove.

308 **Western Rock**, which dries 0.7 m (2 ft), lies 0.2 mile off the coast about 0.9 mile north of Red Cliff Island. A shoal with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) lies about 0.16 mile north of the rock.

309 **Arch Cliff Point**, the southern entrance point to **Tickle Cove**, is located about 0.6 mile NE of Western Rock.

310 In Tickle Cove, there is a Public **wharf** with depths of 0.7 to 1.6 m (2 to 5 ft) alongside its south face 29 m (95 ft) long. Electricity is available. A large white building used by local fishers is located at the inner end of the wharf. A **light** *(442.13)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

311 From Western Rock, the coast, which is steep and bold, trends about 3.5 miles NNE to **Western Head** *(48°38'N, 53°27'W)*.

312 Western Head is the north extremity of a bold barren promontory 144 m (472 ft) in elevation, narrow, and steep on both sides. Rocks with depths of 10 to 20 m (33 to 66 ft), on which at times the sea breaks, lie within 2 miles of this headland and cause a confused sea in bad weather. Port hand light **buoy** J9 *(442.7)* is moored about 0.8 mile NNE of the head.

313 **Bacon Bone Rock**, with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JR1 *(439.31)*, lies about 1.2 miles WSW of Western Head.

314 From Western Head, the indented coast, bordered by rocky dangers extending as much as 0.8 mile offshore, trends about 3.5 miles east to **Southern Head**, a steep cliff rising to a hill 157 m (515 ft) in elevation.

Chart 4854

315 Good **anchorage** is reported for small vessels in **Deep Cove**, which is entered close east of Western Head.

316 **Civil Head** is a remarkable white-faced headland situated 1 mile ESE of Western Head. **Cary Rock**, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JK3 *(442.75)*, lies 1.3 miles ENE of Civil Head. A shoal with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** J7 *(442.9)* is located about 0.3 mile east of Civil Head.

317 **Castle Cove** is entered close east of Civil Head. The cove is encumbered with rocks, but affords shelter for small craft during summer; local knowledge is necessary.

318 **Keels Cove**, the shores around which are entirely barren, is entered about 0.8 mile SE of Civil Head. It is encumbered with rocks, but affords shelter for small craft in the summer, except during strong winds from all directions.

PLATE COVE WEST PUBLIC WHARF AND BREAKWATER (2020)



319 The town of **Keels**, population 61 in 2011, is situated on the east side of Keels Cove; there is a church with a tower.

320 At Keels Cove an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 28 m (92 ft) to an outer end 22 m (72 ft) long, with depths of 0.9 to 1.7 m (3 to 6 ft) alongside, from the SE shore of the cove. A **light** *(442.95)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A slipway lies adjacent to the wharf. The wharf is approached by a narrow channel between two drying ledges. **Caution** is advised as a shallow ledge with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) extends in a northerly direction about 11 m (36 ft) west of and parallel to the seaward face of the outer section of the wharf. Depths of 1.7 to 2 m (6 to 7 ft) lie close south of the ledge. The cove fills with northern ice, and freezes while ice is on the coast.

321 **Blackhead Bay** is entered between Southern Head and **Black Head**, about 7.5 miles to the east. This bay is clear of dangers, but the coves which indent its shores are open and afford no shelter.

322 **Broad Head**, a bluff rising to an elevation of 101 m (331 ft), with a sea face 1 mile long, is situated with its NW extreme about 1.5 miles SE of Southern Head. **Broad Cove** is entered between the NW extreme of Broad Head and Southern Head.

323 **Pigeon Ledge**, a rock, with a least depth of 6.7 m (22 ft), lies 0.8 mile east of the SE extremity of Broad Head.

324 The town of **Duntara**, population 46 in 2011, stands near the head of Broad Cove.

325 At the town of Duntara there is a Public **wharf** 55 m (180 ft) long with a depth of 3 m (10 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** *(442.8)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf.

326 **Kings Cove**, in the west part of Blackhead Bay, is a small but pleasant cove. Although open to the NE, it is reported to afford safe **anchorage** for small vessels.

327 **Kings Cove Head**, the north entrance point of Kings Cove, lies about 1.4 miles SSE of Broad Head. A **light** *(443)* is shown at an elevation of 53.6 m (176 ft) from a white tower on the headland.

328 The town of **Kings Cove** had a population 111 in 2011. Two churches with spires are situated along the north shore.

329 There is a Public **wharf** 39 m (128 ft) long with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end situated on the north shore of Kings Cove. A **light** *(443.1)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. Electricity is available.

330 **Stock Cove** and **Knights Cove** are two small boat coves at the SW end of Blackhead Bay. A **wharf** 43 m (141 ft) long with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft)

KEELS COVE (2020)



BONAVISTA HARBOUR APPROACH (2010)



alongside an 11 m (36 ft) wide outer end extends from the head of Stock Cove.

331 **Wolf Cove** is located about 3.6 miles ESE of Kings Cove Head. The settlement of **Upper Amherst Cove**, population 36 in 2011, is located on the shores of the cove.

332 **Newmans Cove**, about 0.2 mile wide and exposed to NW gales, is entered 2.5 miles SSW of Black Head. The settlement of **Newmans Cove**, population 156 in 2011, has a church tower and a spire.

333 An L-shaped Public wharf extends 24 m (79 ft) from the shore to an outer end 15 m (49 ft) long and 6 m (39 ft) wide. There are depths of 0.5 to 1.7 m (2 to 6 ft) alongside its south faces, The north faces of the wharf and its outer end are protected by stone. There

BONAVISTA HARBOUR (2010)



is a slipway alongside the inner end of the south side of the wharf.

334 **Green Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, lies with its north point, narrow and rocky, 0.6 mile west of **Cape Bonavista** *(48°42'N, 53°05'W)*, the northern extremity of the peninsula. The island is grassy and the south part appears separated; it is joined by a narrow gravel neck which almost covers.

335 **Stone Island**, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 1.2 miles west of Green Island, the channel between them being clear of dangers. Starboard hand light **buoy** JB2 *(448.4)* is moored about 0.3 mile east of Stone Island.

336 In **Bayleys Cove**, situated 2 miles south of Green Island, there are ruins of a former L-shaped wharf. The wharf ruins extend 79 m (259 ft) from the shore to an outer end 14 m (46 ft) long.

337 **Red Rock**, drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** JB3 *(446.1)*, lies 0.3 mile north of the north entrance to Bayleys Cove.

Chart 4849

338 **Squarry Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, is the north entrance point of Bonavista Harbour, situated about 2.7 miles SSW of Green Island. This island is joined to the north shore of the harbour by a low rocky breakwater about 457 m (1500 ft) long.

339 Port hand light **buoy** JB5 *(445.2)* marks the shoals extending about 260 m (853 ft) SW of Squarry Island. Port hand light **buoy** JB7 *(445.4)* is moored about 130 m (427 ft) WNW of the outer end of the south breakwater at Bonavista Harbour.

340 Mockbeggar **wharf**, in disrepair and barricaded in 2011, is 58 m (190 ft) long with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer

end and extends from the north shore of the harbour, 0.3 mile ENE of Squarry Island.

341 **Bonavista Harbour** is entered between Squarry Island and **Canaille Point**, 0.45 mile SE. It affords **anchorage** for small vessels during the summer. The town of **Bonavista**, population 3589 in 2011, lies at the head of the harbour. Medical services are available at the town. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms, showers, laundry facilities and waste oil collection are available. Gasoline, diesel fuel and supplies are available in the town.

342 A **conspicuous** blue water tower, elevation 67 m (220 ft), is situated about 0.7 mile NE of the breakwater; it is marked by a fixed red **light**. A monument, about 4.9 m (16 ft) high and **conspicuous** from seaward, is situated about 0.6 mile south of the Public pier at an elevation of 73 m (240 ft). Another large **conspicuous** blue tank is located near the monument. Throughout the fishing season, nets may be encountered in the approaches to Bonavista Harbour.

343 Two breakwaters at Bonavista Harbour provide a safe inner harbour for fishing craft. A road extends over the north breakwater to a Public **wharf** on its inner side. The wharf is 137 m (450 ft) long with depths of 2.1 to 5.3 m (7 to 17 ft) alongside. Starboard hand light **buoy** JB6 *(447.1)*, marking the channel, is moored close south of the north breakwater.

344 The south breakwater consists of stone with an outer L-shaped section constructed of wooden cribs. A **light** *(447)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south breakwater.

345 A floating **wharf** 100 m (328 ft) long with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside its outer 70 m (230 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) lengths of its east and west sides, respectively, is moored close NE of the inner end of the north breakwater. A **light** *(448.1)* is shown from a mast on the outer end of the floating wharf. Another floating **wharf** extending in a NE direction is moored near the inner end of the previously mentioned floating wharf.

346 The Public **pier**, 77 m (253 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide, with depths of 2.8 to 4 m (9 to 13 ft) alongside its south face, is situated in the NE corner of the harbour; a bait depot is located adjacent to this pier. A **light** *(448)* is shown from a mast located on the outer end of the pier. The north side of the pier has depths of 1.3 to 3.1 m (4 to 10 ft) alongside. A depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) is charted about 20 m (66 ft) WNW of the outer end of the Public pier. A **wharf**, 64 m (209 ft) long, with depths of 1.3 to 2.8 m (4 to 9 ft) alongside, extends in a NW direction from the inner end of the Public pier. Another **wharf,** 61 m (200 ft) long with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), extends SE from the inner end of the Public pier.

347 A fish plant **wharf** 65 m (213 ft) long, with depths of 4.6 to 4.8 m (15 to 16 ft), is located about 90 m (295 ft) SSE of the Public pier. A depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) is charted about 20 m (66 ft) north of the outer end of the wharf. **Ruins** of a previous wharf are charted about 130 m (427 ft) south of the fish plant wharf.

348 Swyers wharf, in ruins in 2011, is located close south of the fish plant wharf.

349 A **marine service centre** with a 70-tonne travelift, a storage and repair area and a large blue repair building is located on the south shore of the harbour. The haulout is 22 m (72 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide.

350 **Harbour Pond** is a small boat basin at the NE end of the harbour. There is a limiting depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) and a vertical clearance of 3.4 m (11 ft) under a bridge at its entrance. The pond is fronted by a continuous **wharf** on the north shore and three finger piers on the south shore.

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: _____

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111
+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)
727 (Cellular)
+1-250-413-8932 (fax)
jrccvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (In Canada) 1-800-267-7270
+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)
+1-613-965-7279 (fax)
jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393
+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)
+1-418-648-3614 (fax)
mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582
+1-902-427-8200 (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)

Table of Wharf Load Limits and Gross Vehicle Weights
Newfoundland Northeast and East Coasts

Location	Chart	Position	Load Limit (kg/m^2)	Load Limit (lbs/ft^2)	Gross Vehicle Weight (kg)	Gross Vehicle Weight (lb)	Remarks
St. Anthony[1]	4514	51°21.7'N 55°34.8'W	2500	500	45,900	101,200	—
Botwood[2]	4524	49°08.8'N 55°20.4'W	660	135	3524	7765	Oil Dock- Storage is not permitted on this wharf.
Charlottetown[2]	4855	48°25.8'N 54°00.0'W	1700	350	27,530	60,690	—

[1]For additional information contact the St. Anthony Port Authority at 709-454-2622.
[2]For additional information contact the Programs Branch, Transport Canada at 709-772-4154.

Marine Repair Facilities
Newfoundland Northeast and East Coasts

Location	Chart	Position	Maximum Lifting Capacity (tonnes)	Telephone
Englee	4506	50°43.5'N 56°06.8'W	50	709-866-2281
La Scie	4522	49°57.4'N 55°35.9'W	70	709-675-2345
Triton	4593	49°30.0'N 55°38.5'W	150	709-263-2544
Durrell	4886	49°39.9'N 54°44.8'W	70	709-884-2528
Seldom-Little Seldom	4530	49°35.9'N 54°13.0'W	50	709-627-3412
Musgrave Harbour	4530	49°27.6'N 53°57.6'W	50	709-655-2248
Wesleyville	4858	49°08.6'N 53°33.7'W	80	709-536-2337
Glovertown	4855	48°42.2'N 53°59.5'W	250 Marine railway	709-533-6792
Bonavista	4849	48°38.9'N 53°06.9'W	70	709-468-2702

Distances between St. Anthony and Bonavista (via Hamilton Sound)

	St. Anthony	Roddickton	Great Harbour Deep	Fleur de Lys	Baie Verte	LaScie	Springdale	Botwood	Lewisporte	Twillingate	Fogo	Carmanville	Musgrave Harbour	Lumsden	Valleyfield	Salvage	Charlottetown	Bonavista
Roddickton	61																	
Great Harbour Deep	77	43																
Fleur de Lys	82	47	26															
Baie Verte	92	58	40	14														
LaScie	92	63	44	22	29													
Springdale	132	104	91	70	78	54												
Botwood	143	119	105	84	92	68	73											
Lewisporte	136	115	102	82	89	65	72	43										
Twillingate	112	94	83	62	69	46	60	49	37									
Fogo	117	110	102	81	89	65	79	68	56	25								
Carmanville	137	123	114	93	101	77	91	80	68	37	33							
Musgrave Harbour	150	136	127	106	114	90	104	93	81	50	46	23						
Lumsden	170	153	145	123	131	107	126	110	98	67	64	41	22					
Valleyfield	203	188	180	159	166	143	158	146	134	102	99	76	57	41				
Salvage	219	205	196	175	183	160	174	162	150	119	115	93	73	58	33			
Charlottetown	244	230	220	199	207	184	198	187	175	143	139	116	98	82	58	36		
Bonavista	218	204	195	174	181	159	173	162	150	118	114	91	72	57	36	23	43	

Distances are expressed to the nearest nautical mile.

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