



ATL 103

Canadian **Sailing Directions**

Newfoundland, Southwest Coast

2024/12



Fisheries and Oceans
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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

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 the Minister of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 2024
 Catalogue No. Fs74-45E-PDF
 ISSN 2816-4652
 Ottawa



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Preface

This Second Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 103 — Newfoundland, Southwest Coast*, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. All hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the International Hydrographic Bureau.

General information for the Atlantic Coast is grouped within one booklet, *Sailing Directions, ATL 100 — General Information, Atlantic Coast*. 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 page 2 of the booklets. **The appropriate descriptive booklet(s) should be consulted in conjunction with the *ATL 100 — General Information* booklet.**

Some of the information related to Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is based on published information by the *Service hydrographique et océanographique de la marine (SHOM)*, Brest, France, up to and including *Instructions Nautiques, G4, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon*, October 10, 2009.

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 *Notice to Shipping*.

Time, unless otherwise stated, is expressed in local standard or daylight time. For the waters described in this booklet, local time is Newfoundland Standard Time (NST UTC -3 1/2).

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

Ferryland Head

Point Crewe (including Saint-Pierre and Miquelon)



Ferryland Head to Point Crewe

Chart 4625

1 **Ferryland Head** ($46^{\circ}52'N$, $55^{\circ}23'W$), distinct and separate from the shoreline, is the west entrance point to Placentia Bay; the land rises to an elevation of 160 feet (49 m). **Chapeau Rouge**, elevation 748 feet (228 m), is a **conspicuous** conical hill 1.2 miles NNE of Ferryland Head.

2 **Shoal Cove**, entered between **Red Head**, situated 0.5 mile NW of Ferryland Head, and **Hare's Ears**, 0.6 mile WSW, affords little shelter for anchorage except in offshore winds. Red Head is **conspicuous** in colour. **Chambers Point**, 0.9 mile west of Hare's Ears, appears as a separate island from the south.

3 **Lawn Head** marks the turn of the coast to the NW where Little Lawn Harbour is entered between **Little Lawn Point** and **Duck Point**. **Drunkards Point**, separating **Duck Cove** from **Tiller Cove**, lies 2.5 miles NW of Lawn Head. Starboard hand light and bell buoy PK2 (73.7) is moored 0.3 mile south of Drunkards Point. **Little Lawn Harbour** has a shingle beach at its head and offers sheltered **anchorage** from offshore winds in 5 to 14 fathoms (9 to 25 m), rock.

4 **Great Lawn Harbour** is entered between **East Head**, 1 mile NW of Drunkards Point, and **Black Head**, a bold promontory with trees on its peak, 1.2 miles to the SW.

5 A **light** (74) is shown at an elevation of 190 feet (58 m) from a red cylindrical tower with a white stripe located on Black Head. **Black Hill**, elevation 520 feet (158 m) and **conspicuous**, lies 2.5 miles north of East Head.


6 **Ragged Rock**, at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and marked by port hand light buoy PK1 (73.6), lies 0.3 mile south of Black Head. Two rocky shoals, at depths of 38 and 39 feet (11.6 and 11.9 m), lie 0.8 mile south and SE of Black Head. **Vestal Rock**, at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and marked by starboard hand light buoy PK4 (73.8), lies 0.4 mile SSW of East Head.



7 The town of **Lawn**, population 705 in 2006, lies on the east side of Great Lawn Harbour. A **Public wharf** on the east side of the harbour is 138 feet (42 m)



LAWN PUBLIC WHARF (EAST SHORE) (2020)



long, with depths of 13 to 17 feet (4 to 5.3 m) alongside the south and north ends of the outer face, 85 feet (26 m) wide. A shed stands on the wharf and fresh water is available.

 8 **Murphy Rock**, at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) or less and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PK6 (73.82), is located near the centre of the harbour, about 0.3 mile NNW of the previously described Public wharf. Port hand light **buoy** PK3 (73.81) is moored close west of Murphy Rock. Both buoys mark the channel into a small boat harbour at the north end of Great Lawn Harbour.

  9 An L-shaped stone breakwater extends 591 feet (180 m) south from the west shore of the north end of Great Lawn Harbour. A **light** (73.84) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Another **light** (73.83) is shown from a mast on a point close SE. The area adjacent to the breakwater is reported to experience a confused sea with strong south, SE and SW winds. This is especially pronounced when in conjunction with a strong outflow from the adjacent river; caution is advised.

  10 A Public **wharf**, 295 feet (90 m) long with depths of 5 to 10 feet (1.4 to 3 m) alongside, is located along the west side of the small boat harbour. Waste oil collection and electricity are available. A floating wharf is moored close NE on the east shore opposite the wharf. Another floating wharf is moored about 574 feet (175 m) NW of the north end of the previously described Public wharf. Great Lawn Harbour affords

well-sheltered **anchorage** in 8½ fathoms (15 m). The harbour seldom freezes.

11 **Ragged Head** (46°54'N, 55°34'W) is the south extremity of a promontory rising to an elevation of 140 feet (43 m). It separates Great Lawn Harbour from **Lansley Bank Cove**, an open bight affording no shelter. **Colombier Islands** consist of two conical islets. The larger and higher one, situated 0.6 mile SSW of Ragged Head, rises to 217 feet (66 m) in elevation. **Sand Cove Head** lies 3 miles SW of Ragged Head.

12 The **Lawn Islands** consist of Middle and Offer Islands, nearly 0.5 mile apart, and several above water and sunken rocks, about 1.5 miles SSE from Sand Cove Head. **Middle Island**, the NE and higher, is 163 feet (50 m) in elevation, and **Offer Island**, steep and black faced on its south side, is 102 feet (32 m) in elevation. The Colombier Islands and Lawn Islands, together with all other islands or shoals lying within a radius of 1,641 feet (500 m) of these islands, form the **Lawn Islands Archipelago Provisional Ecological Reserve**. The ecological reserve was established in 2009 to protect breeding habitat for a diversity of seabirds. For further information contact the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division*, at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at www.flr.gov.nl.ca/natural_areas.

 13 **Southeast Rock**, awash, lies 0.3 mile east of Offer Island. **Southwest Rock**, with a depth of

LAWN PUBLIC WHARF (NORTH SHORE) (2020)



11 feet (3.3 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PSW2 (74.4), is situated nearly 0.7 mile SW of the same island. A wreck at a depth of 35 feet (10.7 m) lies close SW of Middle Island.

14 **Lawn Bank**, rock, with a depth of 51 feet (15.5 m), lies nearly 1.2 miles SW of Offer Island. **Bateau Bank**, rock, with a least depth of 11 fathoms (20 m), is situated about 1.5 miles SSW of the same island.

15 Between Sand Cove Head and **Point au Gaul**, nearly 5 miles WSW, are several open coves. Lord's Cove is situated about 1.4 miles WNW of Sand Cove Head. The town of **Lord's Cove** had a population of 207 in 2006.

16 A **fog signal** (75) of one blast on a whistle every minute is sounded from the west side of the cove. A **submarine cable** marked by cautionary **buoys** (privately maintained) extends in a SSE direction to a position about 0.7 mile from Lord's Cove.



17

On the west shore of **Lord's Cove**, situated about

1.3 miles west of Sand Cove Head, there is a Public **wharf** extending 59 feet (18 m) and protected on its south side by a stone breakwater. The easternmost face, 40 feet (12 m) long, has a depth of 9 feet (2.8 m) alongside. A **light** (75.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the easternmost face of the wharf. The north face of this wharf is 49 feet (15 m) long with depths of 3 to 8 feet (1 to 2.4 m) alongside. An underwater **pipeline** extends about 3 feet (1 m) off and parallel to both previously described faces of the Public wharf. Another wharf face, 105 feet (32 m) long with depths of 1 to 4 feet (0.3 to 1.2 m) alongside, extends north from the previous wharf face. Depths of less than 3 feet (1 m) lie about 39 feet (12 m) off this wharf. A slipway lies on the north side of this wharf. A fish plant lies adjacent to the wharf. Waste oil collection is available.

LORD'S COVE (2020)







 18 **Taylor's Bay**, which lies close west of **Taylor's Bay Point**, about 2.7 miles WSW of Sand Cove Head, is the largest cove along this part of the coast. It affords **anchorage** in 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 15 m) and is sheltered from offshore winds. **Taylor's Bay Rock**, least depth 2 feet (0.6 m), lies about 0.4 mile west of Taylor's Bay Point. **Point au Gaul Hill**, situated about 1.1 miles north of Point au Gaul, rises to an elevation of 238 feet (72 m).

Chart 4642


 19 **Point au Gaul Back Cove** is situated close NE of Point au Gaul. **Sally Rock**, drying 4 feet (1.2 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PAG3 (75.53), is located 0.17 mile NE of Point au Gaul. **Point Rock**, drying 3 feet (0.9 m), is located 0.09 mile SE of the same point. **East Sunker**, awash and marked by port hand light **buoy** PAG1 (75.54), is located about 0.4 mile south of Point au Gaul.

 20 **Shag Rock**, with an elevation 18 feet (5.5 m), is located 0.5 mile SSW of Point au Gaul. A shallow ledge extends 0.2 mile off the north and west sides of Shag Rock. **Shag Rock Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), is situated 0.1 mile NW of the north tip of Shag Rock. **Northwest Sunker**, with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), is located 0.35 mile west of Shag Rock. **Frank Rock**, with a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m), is located 0.6 mile SW of the south tip of Shag Rock.

 21 The town of **Point au Gaul**, population 85 in 2006, lies at the head of Point au Gaul Back Cove. Close west of **Granny Head**, a **wharf** extends 144 feet (44 m) from the shore to a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) alongside an outer end 20 feet (6 m) wide. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf.

22 A **fog signal** (75.5) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a whistle close east of Granny Head.


23 **Lamaline Bay**, a bight encumbered with many islets and shoals, is entered between Point au Gaul and **Winging Point** (46°51'N, 55°48'W), the south end of **Allan's Island**, nearly 2.5 miles to the west. Allan's Island is 146 feet (44 m) in elevation near the centre of its west part. **Sheep Head**, at the south end of the island, rises to an elevation of 105 feet (32 m), about 0.1 mile north of Winging Point. The NW extremity of the island is connected to the coast by a shingle beach and causeway which forms the SW shore of **Lamaline Harbour**.


 24 A **light** (76) is shown at an elevation of 64 feet (19.5 m) from a skeleton tower on **Bluff Head**, about 0.3 mile NE of Winging Point. Two radio **towers** and two microwave towers, showing red **lights**, are situated on Allan's Island.




25 Starboard hand light **buoy** PL2 (78.1) is moored 0.49 mile NE of Bluff Head. Port hand light **buoy** PL1 (78.12), marking **West Mark Rock**, is moored 0.44 mile NNE of Bluff Head. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** PL3, PL5 (78.19, 78.13) and PL4 (78.18) mark the remainder of the channel into Lamaline Harbour.

LAMALINE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)






 26 **Leading lights** (77, 78) are situated on the north side of Lamaline Harbour, about 0.8 mile north of **Crew Point**, the north extremity of Allan's Island. Both lights are shown from skeleton towers with white daymarks having red vertical stripes and lead $341\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ through the channel east of Allan's Island.


 27 Lamaline Harbour, the NW part of the bight, is suitable only for fishing craft in summer. **Berry Hills**, about 150 feet (46 m) in elevation, overlook the north part of Lamaline Bay about 2 miles NNW of Point au Gaul. Port hand light **buoy** PL7 (76.1) is moored about 0.2 mile north of Crew Point. Numerous shoals and ledges extend up to 0.3 mile north of Allan's Island.


   28 The town of **Lamaline**, population 315 in 2006, is situated along the shores of the harbour. On the north shore of Allan's Island, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with a depth of 9 feet (2.6 m) alongside an outer face 125 feet (38 m) long. The wharf is protected by a large L-shaped


stone breakwater extending 443 feet (135 m) from the shore and having an outer section 361 feet (110 m) long. A **light** (75.52) is shown from a mast on the north side of the outer end of the breakwater. A slipway and floating wharf are located on the south side of the wharf. Waste oil collection, freshwater, electricity, washrooms and showers are available. Small craft can **anchor** in the harbour north of Allan's Island; local knowledge is required.


  29 On the NE side of the harbour at **Muddy Hole**, there is a small L-shaped **wharf** and slipway which nearly dries and is used by local boats; local knowledge is required. A **light** (75.51) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the small wharf.

 30 Lamaline Harbour is occasionally closed by field ice to a thickness of 6 in (15 cm) and has frozen. The harbour is normally used by fishing vessels from June to November. **Anchorage** is available in Lamaline Bay. Should the wind freshen from between SE through south to west, vessels should be prepared to leave.

 31 **Lamaline Road** is the roadstead between Winging Point and the south extremity of **Morgan's Island**, 0.8 mile west. A number of shoals, which can be best seen on the chart, lie in its approach. **The Breadbox**, the rocky summit of Morgan's Island, rises to an elevation of 141 feet (43 m).

 32 **Caution.** — A **submarine cable** extending from Île Saint-Pierre enters Lamaline Road and is landed near the NW end of Allan's Island. The chart should be consulted in the area for its location; **caution** is advised.

 33 Lamaline Road affords temporary **anchorage** in 4 to 6 fathoms (7 to 11 m), but a swell always rolls in. A rock with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) is located 0.3 mile WNW of the SW tip of Allan's Island.

 34 **Lamaline Shag Rock**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation with an islet 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation close west, lies close south of Morgan's Island. A shoal with a least depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) lies 0.15 mile SW of Shag Rock. Two other shoals with depths of 2 and 14 feet (0.6 and 4.3 m) lie within 0.1 mile south of Lamaline Shag Rock.



 35 **Little Green Island**, 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile NW of Morgan's Island. **Offer Johnnie Rock**, which dries 4 feet (1.2 m), is the outermost of the shoals and rocks lying within 0.4 mile of the west side of Morgan's Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** PG2 (78.5) is moored 0.35 mile west of Little Green Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** PG4 (78.3) and port hand light **buoy** PG3 (78.35) are moored 0.26 and 0.32 mile NW of Little Green Island.

Chart 4625

 36 **Off-lying shoals.** — Two shoals with depths of 13 and 10 fathoms 1 foot (23.8 and 18.6 m) lie 8.2 miles south and 9.5 miles SSE of the south end of Allan's Island.


37 **Offer Rock**, with a depth of 34 feet (10.4 m), lies 2.4 miles SSE of Winging Point. **Western Rock**, with a depth of 14 fathoms (25.6 m), is situated 1 mile west of Offer Rock.

38 Between the head of Lamaline Road and **Point Crewe** (46°55'N, 55°59'W), 7.5 miles WNW, the coast is low with sandy beaches rising in long sloping hills to a moderate elevation some distance inland. This coast is fronted to a distance of 3 miles by **Lamaline Ledges**. In bad weather, the sea breaks on most of these shoals.

39 **Flagstaff Point**, about 3 miles NW of Morgan's Island, is a conical hillock 26 feet (7.9 m) in elevation. **Piercey Hill** is wooded with two summits. The peak is 100 feet (30 m) in elevation and stands near the coast 1 mile NE of Flagstaff Point.

40 **Cock Bank**, with a depth of 7 fathoms (12.8 m) and marked by starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** P20 (79), lies 4.5 miles south of Point Crewe. **Gulnare Bank**, rock, with a least depth of 52 feet (15.8 m), is situated 2.5 miles SW of Cock Bank. A 14 fathom (25.6 m) rocky patch lies 0.8 mile SW of Cock Bank.

41 **Green Island** (46°53'N, 56°05'W), 154 feet (47 m) in elevation, lies nearly midway between Point Crewe and Île Saint-Pierre. **Little Green Islands** lie to the south of Green Island. **Enfant Perdu** is the south islet situated 1.2 miles south of Green Island. A rock which dries 3 feet (0.9 m) lies about 0.6 mile SSE of Green Island. A rock with a least depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) is located 0.1 mile SW of the south island of the Little Green Islands. A shoal with a least depth of 40 feet (12.2 m) is located 1.6 miles SE of the east tip of Green Island. Numerous shallow patches are charted in the vicinity of Little Green Islands.

 42 A **light** (100), at an elevation of 148 feet (45 m), is shown from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the NE side of Green Island. A **fog signal** of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points 089°.

43 **Sugarloaf Rock**, 27 feet (8.2 m) in elevation, conical and **conspicuous**, lies close west of Point Crewe, and a ledge of sunken rocks extends 0.6 mile WSW of it. **Point Crewe Shoal**, rock, with a depth of 6 fathoms (11 m), is situated 1.1 miles SW of Point Crewe.

Saint-Pierre and Miquelon

Charts 4626, 4015


[based on *Instructions nautiques G4, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 2009*]



44 The islands of **Saint-Pierre and Miquelon**, with several adjacent islets — also called the French Archipelago of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon — lie off the south coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Fortune Bay. The archipelago, consisting of eight islands, totalling an area of 242 km², is low and eroded. Its appearance is rugged with indented coasts. The archipelago is managed by a territorial collectivity called *Collectivité territoriale de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon*. In 2009, the population was 6,345, the majority (90%) living on the island of Saint-Pierre. Île aux Marins is also inhabited in the summer.


45 North American oil companies operating undersea deposits off the Canadian east coast have shown interest in liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons around the 'pipe' of the French Exclusive Economic Zone situated south of the


archipelago. Exploratory drilling took place in 2001 and prospecting continues.

46 Port de Saint-Pierre provides the necessary supplies and port facilities for the French fishing fleet. This harbour can be frequented year round and is closed only during strong NE winds. In the winter, it is rarely obstructed by ice; field ice appears about February and disappears by the end of March.

 47 **Waves.** — Off Newfoundland, the sea is one of the most confused on the planet. Late in the fall and during the winter the wave height generally exceeds 5 feet (1.5 m), reaching 20 feet (6 m) offshore. During winter storms the wave height can reach 49 feet (15 m). In the summer the storms are less frequent and less violent. The largest percentage of wave height greater than 13 feet (4 m) is during the months of December and January which is 25%, diminishing gradually to 10% between May and July.


  48 **Navigating in Fog.** — Fog is frequent during the spring and the summer and can last several days. Vessels must check their position by means of soundings and electronic aids to navigation. When vessels encounter currents there is a marked difference in water temperature and an immersion thermometer can be useful. Fog is generally accompanied with acoustic anomalies and estimating distance can lead to gross errors. For example, when the sea breaks lightly it can be perceived as a distant noise while in fact the vessel may be close to shore. Moreover, fog signals from the navigational system should be used with caution as they can be mistaken for vessel signals. In the event of a possible collision with a vessel or an iceberg safety measures should be taken, specifically by closing all watertight doors to vacant compartments. On the banks, the number of vessels underway, adrift or at anchor, is sometime so significant that not only there is a risk of collision, but also a great risk of sinking very small boats or dorys.

 49 **Mirages.** — Abnormal refraction can cause an exaggerated elevation or dip in the apparent horizon. For example, when viewing land a low cliff may appear elevated or dipped below. A distant fog bank can also create a false horizon.

 50 **Firing Exercise Areas.** — There is a firing exercise area within the French territorial waters, offshore the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. The limits of the area consist of a line joining the following coordinates:



- 47°00'N, 56°35'W;
- 47°00'N, 56°30'W;
- 46°55'N, 56°35'W;
- 46°55'N, 56°30'W.



The periods of operation are published through Notices to Mariners at which time vessels or crafts are prohibited from navigating in the area.

 51 **Île Saint-Pierre** has a barren appearance. The north and NW parts are mountainous and visible from a distance of 30 miles. The SE part is low, though the SE extremity, **Tête de Galantry**, is prominent and about 180 feet (55 m) in elevation. The east side of the island is bordered by dangers extending up to 2 miles from shore, and off it lie several low islets which from the east and SE do not show against the background. The south side of the island is bordered by isolated dangers lying as far as 1.5 miles offshore. In foggy weather, remain outside the 27 fathom (50 m) contour line.

52 The island of **Miquelon** consists of Petite Miquelon and Grande Miquelon, which are joined by **Isthme de Langlade**, a narrow tongue of land nearly 6.5 miles long. To the south, **Petite Miquelon (Langlade)** is a plateau averaging 525 feet (160 m) in elevation and its south side is steep. **Grande Miquelon** has a rugged outline dominated by **Morne de la Grande Montagne**, 787 feet (240 m) in elevation.

53 A peninsula extends from the north part of Grande Miquelon; from a distance it appears detached owing to the low elevation of the connecting isthmus. **Cap du Nid à l'Aigle (Cap Miquelon)**, the north extremity of this peninsula, is dominated by **Le Cap**, a remarkable hill 518 feet (158 m) in elevation.

  54 Saint-Pierre and Miquelon lie on a bank which is separated from **St. Pierre Bank** to the south by a deep of more than 55 fathoms (100 m). The islands are separated from each other by **La Baie**, a channel with depths of 10 to 43 fathoms (18 to 79 m) that is clear of dangers. La Baie affords an excellent area for vessels to heave-to during strong NW or SE winds; in foggy weather it also affords good temporary **anchorage** outside the charted abandoned **submarine cable** area. **Wrecks** with depths of 31 and 35 fathoms (57 and 64 m) are charted near mid-channel in La Baie.

  55 On the west side of Isthme de Langlade, a strong current often sets between north and NW. A little off the coasts of both islands, the current sets almost constantly NNW and is little affected by the tidal streams, which are weak. Close to the coasts the current usually sets NNW, but is occasionally reversed, and attains rates up to 3 knots. The tidal streams are not regular close to the coast.




 56 In La Baie the flood tidal stream sets NE and turns SW from 1 hour to 1½ hours after high water. Sometimes the NE stream only slackens before making again for the next tide.

Chart 4643

57 **South side of Île Saint-Pierre.** — **Cap Noir** is the east extremity of Tête de Galanry ($46^{\circ}46'N$, $56^{\circ}09'W$). **Île aux Chasseurs**, an islet 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, lies close south of Tête de Galanry to which it is joined by a spit.


 58 **Caution.** — **Submarine cables** extending from the settlements of Miquelon and Lamaline are landed close north of Cap Noir. The chart should be consulted in the area for their location; **caution** is advised.

 59 A **light** (80) is shown from a white tower with a red upper portion on Tête de Galanry.

60 **Tête du Petit Havre** ($46^{\circ}45'N$, $56^{\circ}11'W$) is a **conspicuous** peninsula 69 feet (21 m) in elevation that lies nearly 1 mile SW of Tête de Galanry. **Pointe Blanche**, the south end of the peninsula, is marked by a square rock.

61 **Les Grappinots**, rocks with a least depth of 35 feet (10.7 m), lie about 0.5 mile SE of Tête de Galanry. **Basse de l'Indre**, with a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m), lies slightly more than 0.1 mile SE of Cap Noir. **Basse des Grappins**, with a least depth of 27 feet (8.2 m), is situated 1 mile SSE of Tête de Galanry.


62 **Basses de la Tournioure**, with a least depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), lie 0.6 mile SW of Pointe Blanche. **Basse à Bonnière**, rock, with a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies 1.2 miles SSW of the same point. An Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) **buoy** is moored about 2.1 miles south of **Basse à Bonnière**.

 63 **Anse à Ravenel** is entered between a point 0.7 mile WNW of Pointe Blanche and **Pointe aux Basques**, about 0.4 mile NW. This bay affords shelter during offshore winds. The head of the bay, where three **submarine cables** are landed, is formed by a beach of fine sand.

64 **Basse à Ravenel**, with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies about 0.3 mile south of Pointe aux Basques. Another 18 foot (5.5 m) rocky patch lies 0.2 mile farther south.


65 **Pointe du Diamant**, the south extremity of Île Saint-Pierre, lies about 1 mile SW of Pointe aux Basques. **Le Diamant**, a rocky islet, is situated nearly 0.1 mile SE of Pointe du Diamant.

66 **Basse de la Marne**, rock, with a least depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies 1.1 miles south of Pointe du Diamant. South cardinal light **buoy** (89) is moored close SE of Basse de la Marne.


 67 **West and north sides of Île Saint-Pierre.** — **Pointe de Savoyard** lies 1.2 miles NW of Pointe du Diamant. The coast between these two points is bordered by many shoals and rocks. West cardinal light **buoy** (88), marking **Basse de Savoyard**, is moored 0.7 mile SW of Pointe de Savoyard.

68 From Pointe de Savoyard, the coast trends NE for about 3 miles to **Cap au Diable**. This section of the coast is steep-to within a distance of 300 feet (91 m) and forms the SE side of La Baie. **Pointe à Henry** ($46^{\circ}49'N$, $56^{\circ}10'W$), the northernmost point of Île Saint-Pierre, lies 1.3 miles ENE of Cap au Diable. Pointe à Henry, bordered by shoals with depths of 10 to 30 feet (3 to 9 m), has a white **conspicuous** statue supported by a red pole.

69 **Grand Colombier** is a rugged rocky island, 485 feet (148 m) in elevation, situated nearly 0.3 mile north of Pointe à Henry and from which it is separated by **Passé à Henry**. **Petit Colombier**, a rugged rock 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation, lies close off the NE side of Grand Colombier. **Ariège**, a rock with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), is situated close off the NW side of Grand Colombier. **Basse du Colombier**, rock, at a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies about 0.3 mile NE of Petit Colombier. **Cap Blanc**, situated about 0.4 mile SE of Pointe à Henry, is a white cliff.

 70 **Magnetic disturbances.** — Abnormal magnetic deviations have been observed north of Grand Colombier.

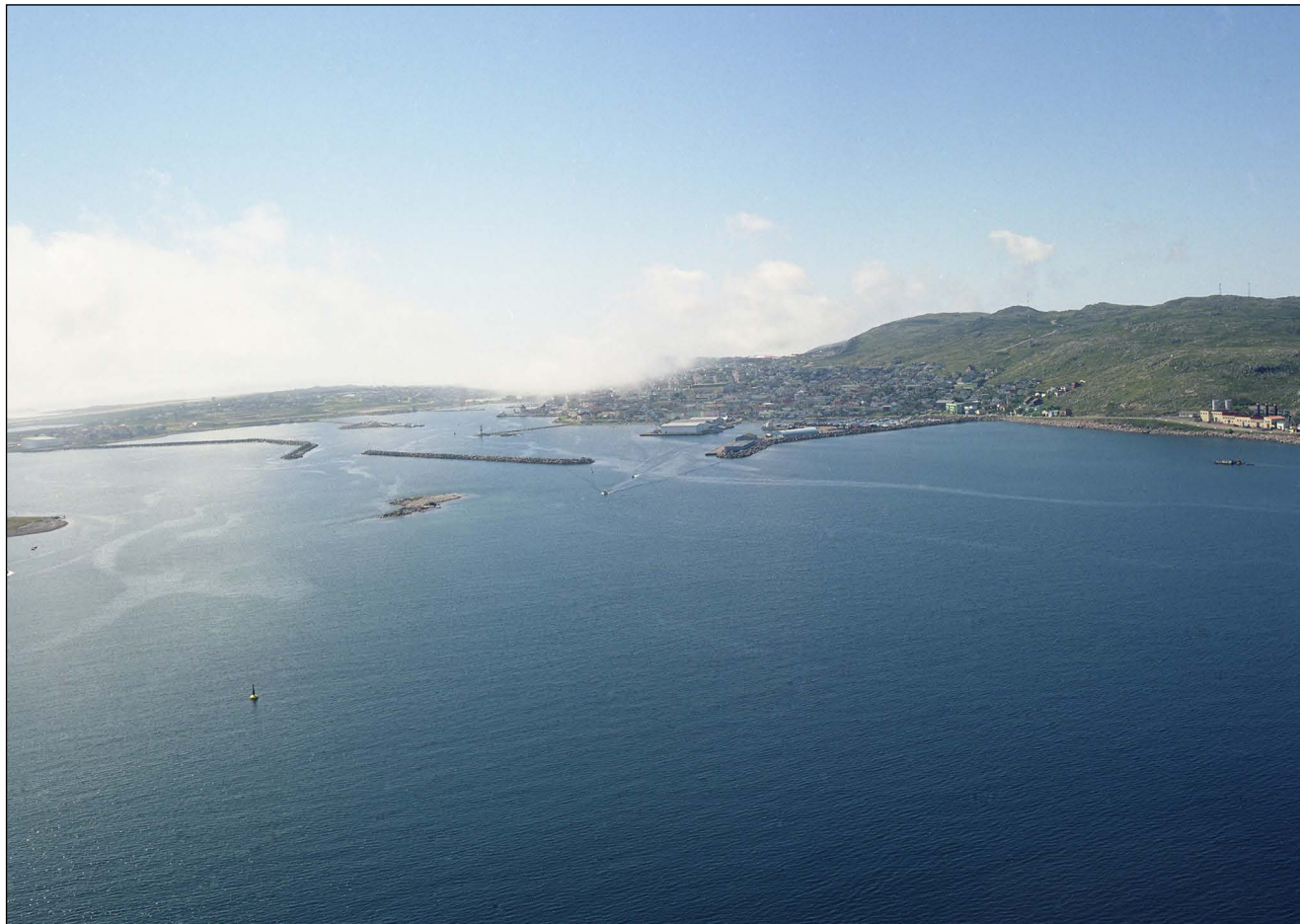
71 **Port de Saint-Pierre** comprises the entrance channel **Passé du Nord-Est**, between Île aux Marins and the main island to the NW, and **Le Barchois**, the inner harbour. The town of **Saint-Pierre**, the administrative centre for the territorial collectivity, stands on the NW side of Le Barchois. The population is mostly engaged in the fishing industry. The Frigorifique fish plant processes and stores 5,000 tonnes of fish yearly. There is a hospital and any medical evacuations are directed to Canada.

 72 **Approaches.** — Vessels calling at Saint-Pierre *must enter through Passé du Nord-Est*; the former SE passage is prohibited for navigation. When bound for Port de Saint-Pierre from the west or south, it is recommended to proceed through La Baie and then navigate north of Grand Colombier, keeping it off to starboard by not less than 1.5 miles. When clear of Basse du Colombier, steer to arrive at the pilot station which is located in the vicinity of the fairway buoy moored 0.5 mile NNE of Île aux Pigeons.

73 In the middle of Le Barchois there is an abandoned light, supported by a red and white hexagonal tower, standing on the tip of **Pointe aux Canons**. Pointe aux Canons tower, in line with the light tower — white with a green upper portion — situated on the north end of the south open area in Le Barchois bearing 209° , provides an alignment to enter in the port; this light tower, at a lower elevation 26 feet (8 m), is obscured when the alignment is closing.

74 From Cap Noir to **Cap Rouge**, about 2 miles north, the east coast of Île Saint-Pierre is bordered by

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off-lying islets and dangers which afford shelter to Port de Saint-Pierre. **L'Enfant Perdu**, a rock with an elevation of 3 feet (0.9 m), lies 1.8 miles NE of Cap Noir. **Grande Basse**, with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), lies 0.3 mile ENE, and **Petite Basse**, with a depth of 10 feet (3 m), lies nearly 0.2 mile SE of L'Enfant Perdu. East cardinal light **buoy (99)** is moored close east of Grande Basse.

75 **Les Cailloux de Terre**, rocks with a least depth of 23 feet (7 m), lie about 0.5 mile SW of L'Enfant Perdu. **Tête Sud de Gélin**, with a depth of 31 feet (9.4 m), is situated 0.8 mile SW of Les Cailloux de Terre. **Basse Bataille**, with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies 0.7 mile NE of Cap Noir.

76 **Île aux Marins**, the largest of the group of islets east of Port de Saint-Pierre, lies with its south extremity 0.8 mile north of Cap Noir. **Île aux Vainqueurs** lies 0.4 mile east of **Cap à Gordon (Cap à Godon)**, the NE extremity of Île aux Marins. **Cap à la Chèvre**, the NE extremity of Île aux Vainqueurs, rises to an elevation of


102 feet (31 m). **Îlot Noir**, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile east of Cap à la Chèvre.

77 **Île aux Pigeons**, 90 feet (27 m) in elevation, is situated 0.2 mile NW of Cap à la Chèvre. **Les Canailles**, consisting of above-water and sunken rocks, the highest 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, extend NNE from Île aux Pigeons. Fairway light and bell **buoy (98)** is moored 0.5 mile NNE of Île aux Pigeons. Île aux Marins is separated from Île aux Pigeons and Île aux Vainqueurs by **Passé aux Flétans**, a passage used by fishers only. From south, follow the route where Cap à Gordon is in line with **Îlot Gros Nez**, pass 328 feet (100 m) east off Îlot Gros Nez, then, when in sight of Cap à Gordon and Île aux Pigeons, pass between these two features.



78 **Cap à l'Aigle** lies 0.4 mile south of Cap Rouge. Between these two points the coast is bordered by dangerous rocks lying as far as 0.25 mile offshore. **Rocher Petit Saint-Pierre**, the SE rock of this group, is situated 0.25 mile ENE of Cap à l'Aigle. A visible


wreck lies nearly 0.4 mile SW of Cap à l'Aigle. On Rocher Petit Saint-Pierre ($46^{\circ}48'N$, $56^{\circ}09'W$), sector **light** (87) is shown from a white tower with a red horizontal band.


 79 Within the harbour limits of Port de Saint-Pierre, **pilotage** is compulsory for all vessels greater than 50 net registered tons, as well as any vessel with a minimum length of 115 feet (35 m). The outside limits of the harbour is made of lines drawn to Cap à Gordon and to Cap Rouge from the fairway buoy 0.5 mile NNE of Île aux Pigeons. Generally, pilots will board in the vicinity of the fairway buoy. Depending on the weather conditions, the pilot may choose another location for a safe boarding procedure. The pilot station also provides towing services.


80 Vessels requiring a pilot should contact Saint-Pierre radio station TXU, 18 hours prior to the ETA at the fairway buoy or, at the latest, at the time when they will be departing from their last port of call. This time must be confirmed 1 hour prior to the ETA at the fairway buoy. RADAR IV, the 600 HP pilot tug boat, is equipped with VHF.


81 Vessels inside the harbour limits are subject to the regulations of the port. To arrange a berth, contact the harbour master 12 hours prior to the ETA. Large fishing and commercial vessels must contact the harbour master 24 hours prior to their arrival and inform him of their ETA, and the vessel's length and draught. On arrival, normal customs and immigration procedures apply. Contact numbers for the Harbour Master are Phone: 0.508.41.09.74; Fax: 0.508.41.09.79; CB 4235.97500 Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.


82 **Conspicuous objects.** — Three radio **towers** marked by red **lights** are situated in the middle of Île Saint-Pierre. A radio **tower**, elevation 593 feet (181 m) and marked by red **lights**, is situated close west of the town. A television **tower**, elevation 433 feet (132 m), is situated close west of Cap à l'Aigle and is marked by red **lights**. Close SW of this tower are several tanks. A black and white banded **tower** marks **Roche à Bertrand (Rocher à Bertrand)**, which is situated 0.6 mile NNW of Cap Noir. A white rock is **conspicuous** to the north of the town, 0.8 mile SW of Cap à l'Aigle. There are two white crosses on the south part of Île aux Marins.


 83 A **light** (86) is shown from a white tower, with a red upper portion marked *Commerce*, on the outer end of the **Anse à Rodrigue** breakwater.


 84 On the north pierhead of the offshore dike ($46^{\circ}47'N$, $56^{\circ}10'W$), a **light** (85.4) is shown from a white tower with a green top. On the south pierhead of the offshore dike, a **light** (85.2) is shown from a white tower with a green top; this light is visible from $038\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ through east and south to 190° .

 85 At the outer end of the mole at the south side of the entrance to Le Barachois, a **light** (83) is shown from a white square pillar with a green lantern on a green pile.

 86 There are two **anchorages** for large vessels; one in 23 fathoms (42 m), 0.4 mile 045° from Rocher Petit Saint-Pierre; and another in 17 fathoms (31 m), 0.35 mile 100° from the same point. There is also **anchorage** in 11 fathoms (20 m), 0.2 mile and 145° from the former Frigorifique plant and with the north tip of Cap à la Chèvre in line with Cap à Gordon.



 87 Small vessels may **anchor** in Passe du Nord-Est in 6 to 16 fathoms (11 to 29 m). The best **anchorage** is in 11 fathoms (20 m), grey sand and mud, with the north end of Cap à la Chèvre in line with Cap à Gordon bearing 083° , and the east end of **Île au Massacre** bearing 197° . There is no safe anchorage further SW of this point within the inner harbour.


 88 Vessels should avoid anchoring over some old moorings, one anchor of which lies about 0.2 mile NW of **Basse Le Flétan**, and the other about 0.1 mile farther NW. Basse Le Flétan, a rock with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), is situated 0.4 mile ENE of Anse à Rodrigue breakwater light; it is marked by a **buoy**.




 89 In the approaches to Port de Saint-Pierre, tidal streams can attain 3 knots. Arriving from the SE, the flood tidal stream sets in through the channel south of Île aux Marins and in Passe aux Flétans, and flows out through Passe du Nord-Est. The set is reversed with the ebb tidal stream. In Port de Saint-Pierre itself, the current generally flows out, forming eddies in the eastern part with strong SE winds.

90 **Quarantine regulations.** — Any vessel which has, or has had during the voyage, one or more cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever on board, must display the appropriate signal of the International Code of Signals. In principle, bills of health are not required from vessels whose country of origin lies north of 40° north latitude unless there is an epidemic in the country of origin.



91 Vessels may be examined by the dock master or his agents (pilots) who will directly grant pratique or refer the matter to the medical officer.


  92 On the NW side of Passe du Nord-Est, 0.3 mile SW of Cap à l'Aigle, the former open area of Frigorifique has a wharf with deep water. This terminal consists of a central pier with a length of 184 feet (56 m) and two berthing dolphins 328 feet (100 m) apart; vessels up to 25,000 tonnes deadweight and 984 feet (300 m) in length with draughts up to 31 feet (9.5 m) can berth. The terminal is not accessible with strong east winds.

 93 When entering the **new harbour**, to the starboard, there is a wharf named Quai du Commerce with a Ro-Ro ramp; the berth is 474 feet (144 m) long. Quai du Commerce is located on the NE dike. Frigorifique Mole, a **breakwater-wharf**, extends from the west shore of the harbour, south of Quai du Commerce, for 680 feet (207 m) in an ENE direction; it is about 200 feet (61 m) wide. In front of Frigorifique Mole, there is a turning basin 853 feet (260 m) in diameter with depths ranging from 16 to 26 feet (5 to 8 m). The north side of the mole (Quai Roselys), 394 feet (120 m) long, has a depth of 23 feet (7 m) alongside a 302 feet (92 m) section; the east side (Quai Aconit), 262 feet (80 m) long, has a depth alongside of 20 feet (6 m); the south side (Quai Lobelia), 394 feet (120 m) long, has a depth alongside of 18 feet (5.5 m). A fish plant and a cold storage shed are situated nearby.

   94 There are 10 floating wharves for small craft in Anse à Rodrigue, NW of Frigorifique Mole, with depths from 6 to 8 feet (1.8 to 2.4 m); fresh water and electricity are available. The entrance channel to the marina in Anse à Rodrigue is marked by a **light** shown from a tower, 6 feet (2 m) high, marking the SE corner of the open area that separates Quai du Commerce from Anse à Rodrigue; two uncovered rocks are in the channel, the north rock is marked by a special beacon.

95 Pointe aux Canons North offshore dike (or the SE dike), about 1,340 feet (408 m) long, lies about 950 feet (289 m) to the east of the seaward end of Frigorifique Mole; it affords protection from east and NE winds. Port hand **light buoy** (85.5) is moored about 300 feet (91 m) NNE of the northern tip of the dike. A breakwater extends 700 feet (213 m) from **Île aux Moules**.

  96 In the inner harbour, Le Barachois, there are two wharves which can accommodate vessels drawing up to 18 feet (5.5 m). The maximum length of vessel permitted to berth in the inner harbour is 148 feet (45 m). Le Barachois is reserved mostly for fishing and transport of passengers with the exception of large trawlers that use the new harbour. The following wharves are situated in a line along the north shore of the inner harbour: the government slip for small flat bottom craft, Mimosa wharf (or de la Douane), Alysse wharf and Tabarly wharf (sailing school). A marina, with 150 berths and six floating wharves, is located at the head of Le Barachois, 0.1 mile SW of Alysse wharf. The harbour is protected by two piers. Starboard hand **light buoy** (85) is moored about 450 feet (137 m) SE of Pointe aux Canons.

 97 **Caution.** — A power **submarine cable** is laid between the two pierheads of the NE and SE dikes.

98 **Harbour Services.** — There is a marine railway 162 feet (49 m) long and 77 feet (23.4 m) wide and a lifting capacity of 750 tonnes for minor repairs. Welding, carpentry and electrical services are provided, as well as assistance with navigational equipment. Fresh water is available at all wharves. In the deep water off the former Frigorifique wharf, diesel fuel can be supplied. Provisions are available in limited quantities and for large quantities of fresh food, advance notice of one week is required. Deck and engine room stores are available. The following are also available: five mobile cranes (5 to 20 tonnes), two 2-tonne forklifts, eight 2.5-tonne forklifts, four tractors for the movement of containers (40 to 52 feet) and one forklift for 40-tonnes containers of 40 feet. Divers are available to conduct underwater work. The Harbour Master's Office is open from Monday to Friday, between 8 am and 12 pm, and 1:00 pm and 4:30 pm.

99 **De-ratting Certificates.** — De-ratting exemption certificates may be issued.

100 **Communications.** — There is ship service between Saint-Pierre and Halifax, Nova Scotia. There is regular air service from Saint-Pierre to several Canadian airports and to Miquelon.

101 The coast radio station at Saint-Pierre transmits weather bulletins in English and French.



 102 **Search and Rescue.** — There are two rescue stations: one at Saint-Pierre ($46^{\circ}47'N$, $56^{\circ}10'W$), the other at Grande Miquelon ($47^{\circ}06'N$, $56^{\circ}23'W$). A **lifeboat** is located in Port de Saint-Pierre. In coastal areas search and rescue operations are coordinated by the Service des Affaires Maritimes de Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. In offshore areas the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre Halifax and the Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre in St. John's (Newfoundland and Labrador), in conjunction with the *Quartier des Affaires Maritimes de Saint-Pierre and Miquelon*, coordinate the search and rescue operations.

Chart 4626



103 **Miquelon.** — **Petite Miquelon**, also known as Langlade, is almost entirely bordered by rugged cliffs which are very steep on the SE side from **Pointe du Ouest (Cap Coupé)**, the south extremity of Petite Miquelon, to **Cap à Ross**, 7 miles NE. The NW side, from **Cap Sauveur** ($46^{\circ}51'N$, $56^{\circ}23'W$) to the north, has shoal water extending offshore for 0.7 mile. **Cap aux Morts** lies nearly 2 miles NW of Cap à Ross.

 104 **Caution.** — A **shoal**, with a depth of 34 feet (10.4 m), is situated within the 10 fathoms (18.3 m) contour line 3 miles north of **Cap Percé** ($46^{\circ}53'N$, $56^{\circ}15'W$). **Anse du Gouvernement** lies 2 miles WNW of Cap Percé; the cove is bordered to the west by Isthme de Langlade.



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105 **Tête du Cap aux Morts** rises to an elevation of 456 feet (139 m) close south of Cap aux Morts. **Tête Pelée**, 581 feet (176 m) in elevation, lies nearly 0.9 mile SW of the cape. The mouth of **Belle Rivière** is situated 1.2 miles west of Cap aux Morts.

  106 On the west side of Petite Miquelon, **Cap Bleu** lies about 1.1 miles NW of Pointe du Ouest, and **Pointe Plate**, about 2 miles farther NW. Cap Bleu is often mistaken for Pointe du Ouest. On Pointe Plate, a sector **light (90)** is shown from a white tower 141 feet (43 m) high.

107 The south part of Isthme de Langlade is very narrow, and its north part is almost entirely occupied by **Grand Barchois**, a basin with a narrow entrance on its SE side which is only available to small boats.


  108 **Caution.** — A vessel navigating off the west side of Isthme de Langlade must exercise **caution** due to the north and NW currents. In foggy weather, if the water appears whitish, it is an indication that the vessel is very close to Isthme de Langlade. In places on the east and west sides of the isthmus, the 5 fathom (9 m) contour line lies over 1 mile from the shore.

Charts 4626, 4827



 109 **Cap Blanc** ($47^{\circ}06'N$, $56^{\circ}24'W$) lies 6 miles NNW of the NW corner of Grand Barchois. **Le Calvaire**, a **conspicuous** hill 243 feet (74 m) in

elevation, is situated 0.5 mile NE of Cap Blanc; it dominates the isthmus connecting Grande Miquelon with the peninsula forming its north part. A radio **tower** and a cross stand on the hill. On Cap Blanc, sector **light (93)** is shown from a white tower 62 feet (19 m) high with a red upper portion.

110 **Pointe à la Loutre** is situated about 0.6 mile south of Cap du Nid à l'Aigle, the north extremity of Grande Miquelon. A marine farm is situated 0.6 mile SW of Pointe à la Loutre; caution is advised. **Anse de Miquelon** is entered between Pointe à la Loutre and **Pointe du Chapeau**, 2.5 miles SSE. **Le Chapeau**, a hill 295 feet (90 m) in elevation, stands nearly 0.5 mile SW of the latter point.

 111 **Caution.** — **Submarine cables** extending from Fortune and Île Saint-Pierre extend mid channel through Anse de Miquelon and are landed at the settlement of Miquelon. The chart should be consulted in the area for their location; **caution** is advised.


112 The settlement of **Miquelon** lies on the SW shore of Anse de Miquelon. A church and a dish aerial on a mast, situated nearby, are **conspicuous** from seaward.

  113 An L-shaped pier, 525 feet (160 m) long with depths alongside of 16 to 21 feet (5 to 6.5 m), can accommodate vessels of 131 to 164 feet (40 to 50 m) in length. In fair weather, vessels can berth alongside the outer dolphins with depths of 20 to 23 feet (6 to 7 m) over a distance of 229 feet (70 m), forming the pier

for tankers. This pier and the one constructed farther north form a fishing harbour, as well as a small craft harbour which has recently expanded. The coast is very low, so with strong westerly winds the sea can break in the harbour. For better berthage and to facilitate departure from the pier, it is recommended before berthing to let go the stern anchor for a distance of about 492 feet (150 m).


114 **Port de Miquelon.** — Within Port de Miquelon, pilotage is compulsory for all vessels with a minimum length of 115 feet (35 m). Pilots board at Saint-Pierre. Marine farms are situated in the approach channel to the port.

115 **Aquaculture.** — In the Port de Miquelon, its approaches and the roadstead, there is a large aquaculture operation consisting of marine farms and sea scallop culture areas. Any fishing activity with trawling gear is prohibited within these areas.


 116 A sector **light** (94) is shown from a tower on the outer end of the pier. A wreck, position doubtful and dangerous to surface navigation lies about 0.6 mile NNW of Pointe du Chapeau and 0.3 mile from the shore. A concrete pillar stands 0.2 mile west of this wreck.


117 The north cardinal light **buoy** La Chatte-SPM, moored about 1.2 miles NNW of Pointe du Chapeau, as well as the Miquelon red sector light mark **Bature de la Chatte**, the SE limit of Anse de Miquelon, and the dangers extending to the north.


118 **Pointe aux Soldats** ($47^{\circ}05'N$, $56^{\circ}15'W$) lies about 3.5 miles SE of Pointe du Chapeau, and **Pointes de Belliveau**, another 1.3 miles to the south. Between Pointe aux Soldats and Pointes de Belliveau, the coast is bordered by above-water and sunken rocks, of which the outermost, **Bout du Nordet**, 37 feet (11 m) in elevation, lies 1.4 miles east of Pointe aux Soldats. A marine farm is charted about 1.5 miles ESE of Pointes de Belliveau; **caution** is advised.

 119 **Off-lying rocks and shoals.** — **Roche Miquelon Extérieure**, with a least depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), lies 3.6 miles NE of Pointe aux Soldats. **Accore Anglaise (Jerseyman Bank)**, rock, with a depth of 55 feet (16.8 m), is situated 1.5 miles SE of Roche Miquelon

Extérieure. **Patracan**, a rock with a depth of 36 feet (11 m), lies about 2 miles ENE of Pointe aux Soldats. A shoal with a least depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) is charted about 0.9 mile NE of the previously mentioned 36 foot (11 m) shoal. **Fond de Landry**, with a depth of 25 feet (7.6 m), is situated 2 miles east of the same point. Cap Blanc light is obscured over all these dangers. East cardinal light **buoy** Les Rochers-SPM (96) is moored 0.3 mile east of Fond de Landry. Shoals with least depths of 26 feet (7.9 m) and 25 feet (7.6 m) are charted 0.7 mile NE and 1.2 miles SE, respectively, of Pointe aux Soldats. Depths of 12 and 17 feet (3.7 and 5.2 m) are charted about 2 miles west of the previous shoals. Isolated shoals with a least depth of 32 feet (9.8 m) and lying about 3 miles off the coast are located about 3.5 miles SE of Pointes de Belliveau. Another isolated shoal with a least depth of 34 feet (10.4 m) is located about 6 miles south of Pointes de Belliveau.

 120 Off the west side of Grande Miquelon, **Veaux Marins**, a group of above-water and sunken rocks, the highest of which is 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, lie 6 miles SW of Cap Blanc. A west cardinal **buoy** is moored SW of this danger. Several rocky shoals, with depths from 23 to 50 feet (7 to 15 m), lie NE of Veaux Marins. **Haut-fond Briand**, with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), is situated 2.3 miles SSW of Cap Blanc.

 121 According to the wind and weather, **anchorage** is available off all the coasts of Miquelon in 5 to 17 fathoms (9 to 31 m). The best berth is off the coast of Petite Miquelon in 10 fathoms (18 m), about 1.5 miles north of Tête du Cap aux Morts. In strong NNW to east winds, the only recommended **anchorage** is **Anse du Sud-Ouest** in 33 to 49 feet (10 to 15 m) with good holding ground.

 122 Anse de Miquelon affords **anchorage** in 4 to 17 fathoms (7 to 31 m) in good holding ground. In strong NE and east winds, vessels using this anchorage should be ready to weigh anchor instantly. There is good anchorage in Anse de Miquelon, north of Bature de la Chatte; the cove has depths of 23 to 36 feet (7 to 11 m) in good holding ground, except with strong east and NE winds. Adequate shelter from strong easterly winds has been found in 11 to 13 fathoms (20 to 25 m), about 2.5 miles west of Isthme de Langlade.

Chapter 2

Point Crewe Pass Island



Fortune Bay

Charts 4016, 4827

1 **Fortune Bay** is situated between Point Crewe ($46^{\circ}55'N$, $55^{\circ}59'W$) and Pass Island, 35 miles NNW. There are many islands in the approach and in the bay which extends for about 65 miles in a NE direction. The shores are indented by many bays and harbours. At the head of the bay are two long narrow inlets, the NW of which is Long Harbour.


2 Fortune Bay is generally deep with depths over 100 fathoms (183 m). In many places the depths near the shore are as deep as in the middle of the bay. Currents in the bay are irregular, especially in the vicinity of the Plate Islands and Brunette Island. Fortune Bay is seldom frozen over, although some of the harbours in the bay freeze over.



3 **Islands and dangers in the approaches.** — Plate Islands, Brunette Island and Sagona Island, together with a number of islets, rocks and shoals, lie in the approaches to Fortune Bay on a bank with depths less than 100 fathoms (183 m); the bank extends from Grande Miquelon to the north shore of Fortune Bay between Boxey Point and St. John's Head.


4 The inshore areas from the head of Fortune Bay to the settlement of McCallum, about 55 miles west, and including Bay D'Espoir are very active with aquaculture facilities. Marine farms, feed barges and vessel traffic associated with the aquaculture industry may be encountered in these areas. Vessels transiting these areas should exercise caution.


Charts 4827, 4016


5 **Brunette Island**, the largest island in the approaches, lies with **Northwest Head**, its west extremity, 21 miles north of Point Crewe. This headland rises to a ridge 160 m (525 ft) in elevation. Several hills at the north end of the island appear from a distance as separate islands. **Green Island**, 7.6 m (25 ft) in elevation, lies 0.4 mile SW of Northwest Head. **Mercer Head**, the SE extremity of Brunette Island, lies about 4.5 miles ESE of Northwest Head.


 6 North of **Little Cape**, about 1.2 miles NE of Mercer Head, there is **anchorage** in 11 to 24 m (6 to 13 fm), sheltered from south and west winds, in the bight on the east side of Brunette Island; local knowledge is required. Some rocks lie at the head of this bight, and there is a 5.5 m (18 ft) shoal about 0.3 mile west of Little Cape.

  7 **Mercer's Cove** lies about 1 mile west of Mercer Head. **Harbour Shoal**, with a depth of 8.2 m (27 ft), lies nearly 0.4 mile south of **Major Point**, the west entrance point into the cove. Northeast of **Harbour Rock**, which lies in the middle of the harbour, Mercer's Cove affords good sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels in 5.5 to 11 m (3 to 6 fm). A rock known locally as Harbour Rock, which dries 2.1 m (7 ft), may be passed on either side.

 8 A **light (101)** is shown from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe located close west of Mercer Head ($47^{\circ}15'N$, $55^{\circ}52'W$). Owing to its elevation, 124 m (407 ft), this light is often obscured by fog when the land below is visible.

 9 **Little Brunette Islands**, comprising Duck, Puffin and Bird Islands, are situated between 0.5 and 1.5 miles south of the west part of Brunette Island. **Duck Island**, the north one of the group, is 90 m (295 ft) in elevation. **Puffin Island** lies 0.2 mile SSE of Duck Island. **Bird Island** rises to a sharp peak 117 m (384 ft) in elevation, 0.5 mile SW of Puffin Island. **Puffin Bank**, with a depth of 5.8 m (19 ft), lies 0.7 mile ENE of Puffin Island. **Brandies Rocks**, which dry 0.6 m (2 ft), are situated 0.5 mile west of Bird Island. **Banister Shoal**, least depth 14.1 m (46 ft) and **Old Rue Bank**, least depth 10.1 m (33 ft), are two isolated shoals which lie 1 and 1.2 miles SW and south, respectively, of the southern tip of Bird Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 8.5 m (28 ft) lies 0.3 mile NE of Banister Shoal.


 10 The **Plate Islands**, together with numerous rocks and shoals, are the SW dangers in the approaches to Fortune Bay. **Little Plate Island**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lies 6 miles SW of Northwest Head. **Big Plate Island**, 1.7 miles NNE of Little Plate Island, is 15 m (49 ft) in elevation. Numerous rocks and shoals surround these islets. The sea is reported to break in heavy weather on those rocks with depths of less than 18 m (10 fm). Vessels navigating in the area should not approach within 1 mile of these dangers.


 11 **Northward Friar**, a rock 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, lies close off the north extremity of Brunette Island. Between Brunette Island and Sagona Island, 5.5 miles NE of Northward Friar, and also within 4 miles of the north side of Brunette Island, are a number of

rocks and shoals with depths of 9 to 35 m (5 to 19 fm). A wreck is located about 2.2 miles SE of Sagona Island ($47^{\circ}20'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$).

12 **Connaigre Rock**, at a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft), lies 7.7 miles north of Northwest Head and 2.9 miles SSW of Connaigre Head on the north shore of Fortune Bay.

Chart 4830

 13 **Sagona Island** ($47^{\circ}22'N$, $55^{\circ}48'W$), 78 m (256 ft) in elevation, is surrounded by numerous banks, on some of which the sea breaks in bad weather. **Little Sagona Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, with an islet close south of it, lies 0.2 mile NE of the north extremity of Sagona Island.

 14 On the SW side of Sagona Island, there is a small inlet suitable for small boats; local knowledge is necessary. A rock that dries 0.3 m (1 ft) lies in the middle of the entrance, and a bar with 0.9 m (3 ft) of water over it extends across the entrance to the inner harbour. The charted Public wharf on the north side of the inner harbour was in ruins in 2005. The buildings of a former settlement are in ruins.

15 **Eastern Cove**, a small, shallow inlet on the NE side of Sagona Island, is also suitable for small boats; local knowledge is required.


East Side of Fortune Bay


Chart 4625

16 **Dantzie Point** ($47^{\circ}00'N$, $55^{\circ}59'W$) lies nearly 5 miles north of Point Crewe. **Great Dantzie Cove**, in which the holding ground is poor, is situated close south of Dantzie Point.

Chart 4832

17 **Fortune Head** ($47^{\circ}04'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$), situated 7.5 miles NE of Dantzie Point, has steep cliffs with a hillock at the west end of the headland. **Mount Pleasant** rises to an elevation of 89 m (292 ft) 0.6 mile south of Fortune Head.



 18 A **light (102)** is shown at an elevation of 23.8 m (78 ft) from a white skeleton tower having a red top situated about 0.8 mile WSW of Fortune Head. A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn nearby; the horn points $326^{\circ}18'$.

 19 **Fortune Harbour** lies at the mouth of **Fortune Barasway**, about 0.5 mile ESE of Fortune Head. It is entered through **Fortune Gut**, a channel about


SAGONA ISLAND (2005)





55 m (180 ft) wide, between a breakwater and the NE corner of a Public wharf. The entrance is difficult to navigate when there are strong winds.


  20 **Lights** (103.5, 105) are shown at the outer end of the breakwater and the outermost Public wharf, respectively. Port hand light and bell **buoy** VF1 (103) is moored 0.15 mile NE of the outer end of the breakwater. Two salt water intake **pipelines** extend up to 0.2 mile north of the outer end of the previously mentioned Public wharf; caution is advised. The outer end of the eastern pipeline is marked by a **buoy**, privately maintained.

21 The harbour is open all year as it seldom freezes over. A passenger ferry service operates to Saint-Pierre. The town of **Fortune**, population 1,458 in 2006, is situated on the east shore of the harbour. Customs services are available from the Canada Border Services Agency in the town (See *Appendix*). Gasoline and diesel fuel are available by truck. The harbour has a speed limit of 7 knots.

 22 There is **anchorage** within the harbour limit in **The Bight**, in 11 to 18 m (6 to 10 fm), but the holding ground is poor because the bottom is almost smooth rock. The best **anchorage** is in 13 m (7 fm) towards Fortune Head.

 23 **Caution.** — A **submarine cable** extending from the settlement of Miquelon is landed on the shoreline about 1 mile east of Fortune Head. The chart should be consulted in the area for its location; **caution** is advised.


 24 A Public **wharf** 140 m (459 ft) long with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) is located on the east side of Fortune Gut. Two wharf faces extend from the SW end of the Public wharf: one is 37 m (121 ft) long with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft); the other is 90 m (295 ft) long with depths of 3 to 4.9 m (10 to 16 ft). A fish plant lies adjacent to the Public wharf. Fresh water is available.


 25 Another Public **wharf** close south of the fish plant is 82 m (270 ft) long with a least depth of


FORTUNE HARBOUR (2020)





5.1 m (17 ft); it is used by the ferry. The wharf has an elevation of about 1.2 m (4 ft) and a building is located adjacent to it (See Appendix).


 26 A **wharf**, 115 m (377 ft) long with depths of 5 to 5.8 m (16 to 19 ft) alongside its west 70 m (230 ft) length, extends east from the NE end of the south Public wharf. Adjoining the east end of this wharf, another Public wharf is 60 m (197 ft) long with depths of 2 to 3 m (7 to 10 ft) alongside (See Appendix).

 27 On the SE side of Fortune Barasway, a **wharf** extends 135 m (443 ft) to a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) alongside its west side. A **light** (103.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A **Public wharf** 92 m (302 ft) long, with depths of 2 to 2.6 m (7 to 9 ft), extends south from the inner end of the wharf. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection, washrooms, showers and laundry facilities are available.


 28 A **marine service centre** with a 150 tonne travelift is located at the SE end of Fortune



Barasway. The haulout is 28 m (92 ft) long and 8.5 m (28 ft) wide with a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) in its approach. Fresh water is available. Due to silting, the service centre is best approached by favouring the east side of Fortune Barasway.


  29 From the west end of the marine service centre, a rock breakwater extends 100 m (328 ft) in a northerly direction. Adjacent and parallel to the east side of the breakwater, three floating wharves extend about 100 to 120 m (328 to 394 ft) from the shore, forming a small boat mooring area. A **light** (105.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the west floating wharf. Four floating wharves 33 m (108 ft) long extend eastward from the east floating wharf. A **light** (103.3) is shown from a mast on the east end of the outermost of the four floating wharves. Starboard hand **buoys** VF2 and VF4 (105.1, 105.2) mark the channel into the previous small boat mooring area and marine service centre.


 30 **Grand Bank Head**, situated 3.2 miles NE of Fortune Head, is steep and rises to an elevation of


54 m (178 ft). **L'Anse au Loup Rock**, at a depth of 14.6 m (48 ft), is located about 2.7 miles ENE of Grand Bank Head. Several radio and microwave **towers**, marked with red **lights**, are situated between 0.9 and 1.4 miles south of Grand Bank Head; the highest, at an elevation of 108 m (354 ft), stands on **Bennet Hill**. **Admiral Cove**, on the east side of this headland, affords temporary **anchorage** in 9 to 18 m (5 to 10 fm).


 31 **Grand Bank Harbour** is situated at the mouth of **Grand Bank Brook**. The harbour is open all year; however, the inner harbour is difficult to enter when winds blow from west through north to NE. A **conspicuous** red water tower, elevation 62 m (203 ft), stands on a hill about 0.7 mile south of the harbour entrance. A large white building is located on the east side of the harbour entrance.


  32 **Anchorage** is available in 18 m (10 fm) off Grand Bank but the holding ground is reported as poor. Ice arrives off Grand Bank about the end of February and usually disperses in early April. The harbour has frozen over only twice in 30 years.

 33 Sector **light** (106.5) leads into the harbour. It is shown at an elevation of 9.1 m (30 ft) from a skeleton tower located about 238 m (781 ft) WSW of the outer end of the west breakwater.

 34 The eastern breakwater extends 94 m (308 ft) from a point close north of the fish plant. A **light** (106) is shown from a red and white tower on the outer end of the eastern breakwater.



 35 An obstruction, least depth 4.2 m (14 ft) and marked by a cautionary **buoy**, is located about 380 m (1,247 ft) ESE of the outer end of the east breakwater. A **submarine pipeline** extends from the inner end of the eastern breakwater to this obstruction. Another obstruction, drying 0.9 m (3 ft), lies about 50 m (164 ft) NE of the east breakwater's inner end.


 36 The western breakwater, about 150 m (492 ft) long with a section extending 70 m (230 ft) in a SE direction from the outer end and protected by large boulders, provides protection to the harbour entrance. A **light** (108) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the western breakwater. Another **light** (107) is shown from a mast on the SW end of the west breakwater about 60 m (197 ft) NNW of the east breakwater light. Port hand light **buoy** VA1 (111.09) is moored about 0.4 mile east of the western breakwater.


 37 **Pilotage** is not compulsory, but recommended for those without local knowledge. A licensed pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots St. John's. The pilot will board off

St. John's or Grand Bank Harbour, as arranged. Local persons may be engaged for pilot services.

38 The town of **Grand Bank** had a population of 2,580 in 2006. Fishing is the principal industry. The town has a small hospital, dental facilities and a prominent church. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection, washrooms, showers and laundry facilities are available. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available by truck. Customs services are available from the Canada Border Services Agency in the town (*See Appendix*).

  39 A Public **wharf** having three faces 175, 75 and 45 m (574, 246 and 148 ft) long, with least depths of 2.8 to 4.5 m (9 to 15 ft), is located on the west side of Grand Bank Harbour, about 70 m (230 ft) SSW from the inner end of the western breakwater. Another Public **wharf** 33 m (108 ft) long with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) is located at the extreme SW corner of the harbour. Two floating wharves and a boat ramp are located close ESE of the previous Public wharf.

 40 A fish plant is located on the east side of the harbour near the inner end of the breakwater. The north face of the fish plant **wharf** has depths of 2 to 5 m (7 to 16 ft) alongside its western 40 m (131 ft) length. The west face is 75 m (245 ft) long with depths of 4.8 to 5.5 m (16 to 18 ft) alongside its south and north ends respectively. Depths of 2 to 5 m (7 to 16 ft) are located alongside the outer 50 m (164 ft) of the south face. A small craft berth extends south from this wharf.

 41 **Grand Beach Point** (47°11'N, 55°31'W), situated 10.5 miles east of Grand Bank Head, is a low, wooded headland. **Scott Rock**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), lies 0.6 mile NW of Grand Beach Point. The settlement of **Grand Beach**, population 104 in 2006, is situated at the head of the cove, east of the point. **White Point**, situated 3.5 miles NE of Grand Beach Point, is formed of bare granite. A **submarine cable**, extending across Fortune Bay from Harbour Breton, is landed close east of Grand Beach Point. An *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS)* **buoy** is moored about 4.5 miles NNW of White Point.

42 The coast between White Point and the entrance to Garnish, about 5 miles NE, is fronted by rocks extending as much as 2 miles offshore. **White Rock**, with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft), lies at the NE extremity of these rocks and about 1.4 miles NNW of the light at Garnish.

43 North cardinal light **buoy** VFC (111.8) is moored about 1.4 miles WSW of White Rock. Fairway light and bell **buoy** VFD (111.9) marking the approach to Garnish is moored about 0.3 mile SW of White Rock. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** VFC1 and VFC2 (111.1, 111.2)

GRAND BANK HARBOUR (2020)



are moored 0.45 mile WNW and NE, respectively, off the north tip of the west entrance point to Frenchman's Cove. **Curb Rock**, with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy VC (111.095)**, is located 1.5 miles north of White Point.



44 **Frenchman's Cove**, which lies about 4 miles NE of White Point, affords fair **anchorage** for small vessels of 7 to 9 m (4 to 5 fm); local knowledge is essential. A stone breakwater 50 m (164 ft) long and in ruins lies on the west shore of the cove. Numerous rocks lie in the approach to the cove. The settlement of **Frenchman's Cove**, population 166 in 2006, stands on the shores of the cove.



45 **Garnish (47°14'N, 55°22'W)** is a small boat harbour. The entrance channel, 26 m (85 ft) wide, had a limiting depth in mid-channel of 1.9 m (6 ft) in 2006 between two breakwaters. The entrance channel is marked by port hand light **buoy VFG1 (111.94)**. The west breakwater is 80 m (262 ft) long. A slight outflow

from a nearby river is reported to be experienced in the entrance channel to the harbour at Garnish.

46 The town of **Garnish**, with a **conspicuous** church, had a population of 578 in 2006. Fresh water and electricity are available. Diesel fuel is available by truck.



47 A **light (112)** is shown at an elevation of 8.5 m (28 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located near the outer end of the breakwater. A **light (112.1)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the east breakwater.



48 Two **wharf** sections, 30 and 13 m (98 and 43 ft) long with least depths of 2.3 and 2.2 m (8 and 7 ft) respectively alongside, are located south of the west breakwater's inner end. A 40 m (131 ft) long pier with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) alongside is located at the south end of the wharf sections. A boat ramp lies adjacent to the pier.



49 There is a basin for small craft entered between the previously mentioned pier and a wharf

GARNISH (2020)



located 20 m (66 ft) SSE. The entrance to the basin has a least depth of 2 m (7 ft) with its best approach being reported favouring the west side of the channel close to the pier. A **wharf** 56 m (125 ft) long on the north side of the basin has a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside. A boat ramp and slipway lie adjacent to the east end of the wharf. The remaining three sides encompassing the basin has a total wharf length of 160 m (525 ft) with depths of 1.9 to 2.2 m (6 to 7 ft) alongside. The area beyond 20 m (66 ft) east and south of the basin is foul and nearly dries.

50 Between the entrance to Garnish and **Point Enragée** 9.5 miles to the north, the coast is fronted with several rocks and shoals. Point Enragée rises to remarkable conical hillocks and the coast NE of this point is formed of bold rocky cliffs. A rock drying 0.1 m (0 ft) is located 0.2 mile WNW of Point Enragée. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** VFC6 (111.7) is moored 0.4 mile west of Point Enragée.

51 **Charleys Rock**, with a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft), is situated 0.7 mile offshore, about 4 miles NNE of the light at Garnish. West cardinal light **buoy** VF (112.5), marking two drying rocks, is moored about 0.6 mile NE of Charleys Rock. **Tilt Rock**, with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft), is situated 0.5 mile offshore, about 2 miles farther NNE.

52 **Hay Shoals** extend nearly 1 mile west from **Scott Point** which is situated about 1.2 miles south of Point Enragée.

Head of Fortune Bay

Chart 4831

53 **Grand Jersey Head** is situated 7 miles NE of Point Enragée. **Grand Jersey Cove**, situated close east of the headland, affords open **anchorage** in depths of 26 m (14 fm); local knowledge is required.

54 The Head of Fortune Bay is entered between **Miller Head** and **Long Point** (47°35'N, 55°08'W), nearly 5.5 miles NNW. Miller Head, 2.8 miles NE of Grand Jersey Head, is a bold headland that rises to a peak 240 m (787 ft) in elevation, 0.5 mile inland.

55 **Langue de Cerf Point** lies about 6 miles ENE of Miller Head. **Langue de Cerf Cove** is entered between this headland and **Western Harbour Point**, 1 mile south. The cove affords **anchorage** in depths of 29 m (16 fm); it is sheltered from all winds except those from between WSW to north.


56 **Fox Cove** is situated about 0.7 mile ENE of Langue de Cerf Point. **St. Bernard's**, a town with a church, stands on the shores of this cove. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. Diesel fuel is available by truck.


57 A large stone breakwater extends about 95 m (312 ft) in a NNE direction from the south shore, at the entrance to Fox Cove. A **light** (113.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Port hand


ST. BERNARD'S (2020)



light **buoy** VS1 (*113.4*) is moored about 0.1 mile NNW of the breakwater.


 58 A Public **wharf** 36 m (118 ft) long with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end extends from the south shore adjacent to the SE side of the breakwater. The NW side of the wharf has depths of 2.1 to 3.7 m (7 to 12 ft) alongside its outer 17 m (56 ft) length. The SE side of the wharf has depths of 2.3 to 3.9 m (8 to 13 ft) alongside its outer 21 m (69 ft) length. A floating wharf is moored off the SE side of the Public wharf.

 59 A Public **wharf**, with a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside a 25 m (82 ft) long outer face, is located 0.1 mile SE of the breakwater. A fish plant is located adjacent to this wharf. A slipway lies at the head of Fox Cove.



 60 **Fox Cove Rock**, which dries 1.2 m (4 ft), lies nearly 0.1 mile north of the promontory forming the north side of Fox Cove. **Jack Fountain Cove**, situated 1 mile SE of Fox Cove Rock, affords **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 13 m (7 fm); a small settlement with a church stands on the shores of the cove. A small boat mooring area for local boats and a boat ramp are located at the south end of the cove. A stone breakwater has been constructed on the west side of the entrance to the small boat mooring area. **Jack Fountain Rock**, least depth 1.3 m (4 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** VJF1 (*113.6*), lies 1.1 miles ESE of Fox Cove Rock. The town of


St. Bernard's-Jacques Fontaine had a population of 525 in 2006.

61 **Back Cove Head**, 1.5 miles east of Fox Cove Rock, is the SW end of a peninsula which forms **Bay L'Argent** **Back Cove** south of it, and **Bay L'Argent** east of it.

 62 A **light** (*113*) is shown at an elevation of 62.2 m (204 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe located on **Ragged Point**, the NE entrance point to Bay L'Argent (*47°33'N, 54°53'W*).

63 The settlement of **Bay L'Argent** is located about 0.7 mile SSW of Ragged Point, on the west side of Bay L'Argent. Provisions in small quantities are available. There is a medical clinic in the settlement. A passenger and freight ferry service to Rencontre East and Pool's Cove operates from Bay L'Argent.

  64 A Public **wharf** 31 m (102 ft) long at the face, with depths of 3.1 to 3.8 m (10 to 12 ft) alongside, is situated at the settlement. A **light** (*113.2*) is shown from a mast on the NE end of the wharf. Several slipways, a boat ramp and numerous private wharves are located at Bay L'Argent.

 65 **East Bay** is entered between Ragged Point and a grey faced headland capped with trees 0.7 mile NNW. The bay divides into two arms; there is **anchorage** at the head of each arm. **Boat Rocks**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lie close outside the entrance to East Bay, about 0.6 mile WNW of Ragged Point. **Shag Rock**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies 1.1 miles NNE of the same point.

BAY L'ARGENT (2020)



LITTLE BAY EAST (2020)



66 South of **Anstay Point**, situated 1 mile east of Ragged Point, is the town of **Little Bay East**, population 140 in 2006. There is a church in the town.

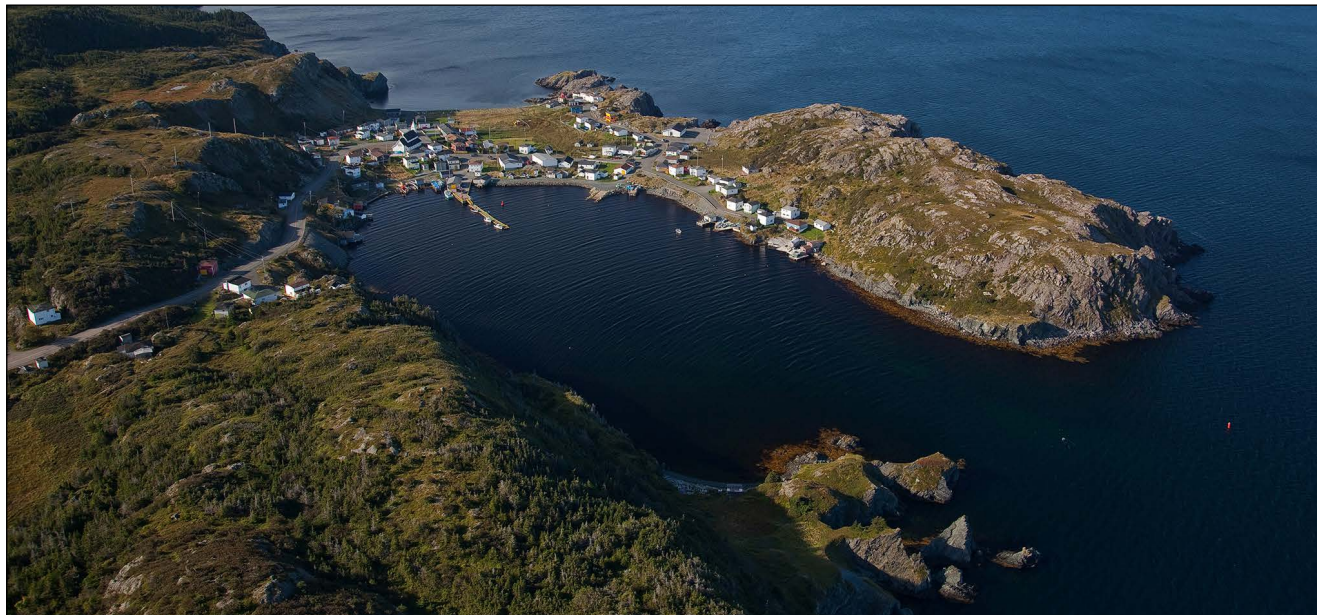



67 A T-shaped private **wharf**, in disrepair and barricaded in 2009, 32 m (105 ft) long at the face, with a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) alongside, is located at the settlement; caution is advised.




68 A T-shaped Public **wharf**, close south of the previous wharf, extends 28 m (92 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside a 22 m (72 ft) long outer end. A slipway for small boats exists at Little Bay East. Several water line intakes exist on the bottom of the cove west of a line drawn in a 126½° direction from Anstay Point; caution is necessary in this area.


MILLE HARBOUR (HARBOUR MILLE) (2020)





 69 **Submarine cables** are laid in East Bay, Bay L'Argent and Bay L'Argent Back Cove. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of these cables.


 70 **Mille Harbour** is a small cove on the west side of the peninsula forming the west side of East Bay. Two rocks which dry are located at the mouth of the harbour. Starboard hand light **buoy** VM2 (113.08) marks the entrance to Mille Harbour.


71 The settlement of **Harbour Mille**, with a church, stands on the shores of the cove. **Mille Harbour Point** is the west entrance point to the cove; a **tower** is situated on this point.


 72 A Public **wharf** in the cove is 27 m (89 ft) long with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. An underwater rocky shoal is present off the NW outer end of the wharf and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** VM4 (113.09). A floating **wharf** is moored off the outer end of the Public wharf. Two slipways for small boats are located in the cove.



  73 The cove affords sheltered **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 5 to 7 m (3 to 4 fm). An abandoned **submarine cable** is laid from Mille Harbour to English Harbour East.


74 Situated 1.2 miles NNE of Mille Harbour Point, **Cape Mille** is a high red cliff under a wooded hill. The head of Fortune Bay from this point is surrounded by a bold mountain range with trees extending upwards from the shoreline to bald caps.

 75 The town of **Terrenceville**, population 536 in 2006, is situated at the head of the bay. It is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway. There is a medical clinic in the town. **Anchorage** may be obtained off Terrenceville in 13 to 17 m (7 to 9 fm).

 76 A **submarine cable** is laid from Terrenceville to Grand Le Pierre Harbour. Two other **submarine cables** are landed near Terrenceville; mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of these cables.

 77 **Grand Le Pierre Harbour** is entered about 2.5 miles WNW of Terrenceville; the approach to this harbour is clear of dangers. The harbour affords good **anchorage** in 7 to 15 m (4 to 8 fm). The town of **Grand Le Pierre**, population 264 in 2006, is situated at the head of the harbour.


  78 A Public **wharf** 44 m (144 ft) long and 7 m (23 ft) wide with depths of 1.4 to 2 m (5 to 7 ft) alongside its outer 25 m (82 ft) length is located at the town. A floating wharf extends from the north side of the Public wharf. A shed is located near the wharf. A slipway is located close north of the Public wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection are available. Diesel fuel is available by truck. Depths decrease rapidly north of the wharf; caution is advised.


 79 **English Harbour East** is entered about 4.6 miles SW of Grand Le Pierre. Sheltered from all but southerly winds, this harbour affords good **anchorage** for small vessels in the outer part, in 7 to 18 m (4 to 10 fm).

GRAND LE PIERRE (2020)




The town of **English Harbour East**, population 169 in 2006, stands along the first of two narrows within the harbour.

 80 There is a Public **wharf** 46 m (151 ft) long with a depth of 6.2 m (20 ft) alongside a 6.3 m (21 ft) wide outer end. Depths of 3.2 to 4.9 m (10 to 16 ft) and 2.4 to 6.5 m (8 to 21 ft) exist alongside the north and south sides of the wharf, respectively. A slipway lies close north of the wharf. A **light** (113.06) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.



 81 An **overhead power cable** with a clearance of 19 m (62 ft) is located close north of the Public wharf near the entrance to the inner harbour. The inner harbour is entered through a channel with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) and under a bridge with a clearance of 1.6 m (5 ft).

82 **White Point** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $54^{\circ}55'W$), which rises to an elevation of about 120 m (394 ft), is situated on the north shore about 1.3 miles SW of English Harbour East. From White Point, the NW side of Fortune Bay, formed of steep cliffs, trends 8 miles NE to its head.


 83 **Little Bay de l'Eau** is entered about 1.5 miles WSW of English Harbour East. Several islets and rocks front the coast between these points. The entrance to the bay is only 0.1 mile wide, but within there is **anchorage** in about 37 m (20 fm).

84 **Femme Harbour** is fronted by **Petticoat Island** and **Smock Island**, 100 and 45 m (328 and 147 ft) in elevation. Petticoat Island lies with its east end 3.4 miles

west of White Point, and Smock Island lies 0.1 mile off the north side of Petticoat Island. There are several other islets.

  85 The entrance channel leading into **Femme Harbour** and **Northwest Arm** has a least depth of 7.4 m (24 ft) near its head, and a least width of about 61 m (200 ft) off the north side of Petticoat Island. It leads into Northwest Arm, an open basin where there is **anchorage** in 7 to 32 m (4 to 18 fm). A rock, reported in 2008, lies about 0.1 mile SSE of the NE tip of Petticoat Island; caution is advised.

86 The harbour entrance is west of Petticoat Island and is followed mid-channel between Petticoat and Smock Islands. When the channel opens and turns to the north, pass closer to Smock Island, but not within 75 m (245 ft). Northeast of Smock Island, continue in mid-channel. A rock, at a depth of 1.1 m (4 ft), extends about 61 m (200 ft) off the west entrance point to the basin; the east point is free of danger.


 87 **Big Conne** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $55^{\circ}03'W$) is an open bay with **anchorage** in 16 to 31 m (9 to 17 fm) near its head. It is entered between **Conne Big Head**, situated 2 miles west of Petticoat Island, and a point about 1 mile to the east. **Shag Rock**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile south of the east entrance point. **The Ovens** are a number of **conspicuous** caves set into the white faced cliffs, about 0.3 mile west of Conne Big Head. **Little Conne**, a small cove on the west side of the bay, is suitable for small craft. South cardinal light **buoy** VL (114.9) is moored 1.6 miles west of Long Harbour Point.


ENGLISH HARBOUR EAST (2020)






88 **Long Harbour** is entered between **Long Harbour Point** ($47^{\circ}35'N$, $55^{\circ}07'W$), situated 2.6 miles WSW of Conne Big Head, and a point 1.7 miles ENE. Long Harbour, with a general width of 0.5 mile, extends about 14 miles NNE from the entrance.



89 **Black Rock**, 2 m (7 ft) high, with a patch of rocks some of which are awash, lies in the middle of the entrance to Long Harbour, about 1 mile ENE of Long Harbour Point. **Lobster Cove Point**, red faced on its south side and covered with light grass and stunted trees, rises to an elevation of 38 m (125 ft) on the east shore, 1.3 miles NE of Long Harbour Point. **Gull Rock**, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, with a patch of rocks extending 0.2 mile SW of it, lies nearly in the middle of the fairway off Lobster Cove Point.

 90 **Andersons Cove**, situated on the west side of the harbour about 1.5 miles north of Long Harbour Point light, affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 11 to 26 m (6 to 14 fm).


 91 **Woody Island** lies on the east side of Long Harbour, about 2 miles NE of Andersons Cove. On the east side of the island, there is a basin for small craft. Off Woody Island, the greatest rate of the ebb tidal stream is $1\frac{1}{4}$ knots and of the flood stream $\frac{1}{2}$ knot.


  92 **Tickle Head**, on the west side of the inlet, lies about 0.5 mile north of Woody Island. **Anchorage** is available south of the narrows at Tickle Head in about 13 m (7 fm), in the tidal stream which is reported to attain a rate of 3 knots. **Grundy Cove**, on the west side about 0.5 mile north of Tickle Head, affords **anchorage** in 11 to 22 m (6 to 12 fm).




 93 **South East Bight**, situated on the east side 3.5 miles NE of Tickle Head, affords **anchorage** in 11 to 20 m (6 to 11 fm). A rock, drying 2 m (7 ft), is located about 91 m (300 ft) off the east shore of South East Bight. North of **Doughball Cove**, close north of South East Bight, there is **anchorage** in mid-channel in 11 m (6 fm) or less.


  94 **Belle Bay** is entered between Long Harbour Point and St. Jacques Island, 12.5 miles SW. **Mal Bay**, situated on the east side of Belle Bay, is entered between **Woody Head**, about 2.5 miles NW of Long Harbour Point, and **Mal Bay Island** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $55^{\circ}12'W$), which is well treed. There is **anchorage** near the head of Mal Bay, but **caution** is necessary as the depths decrease rapidly. Marine farms are charted 2.4 miles NE of the NE tip on Mal Bay Island.

95 Off the NE side of Belle Bay, lie the **Rencontre Islands**, of which Mal Bay Island is the SE. The largest of the islands, 141 m (464 ft) in elevation, is connected with the coast at low water.

 96 A **light** (116) is shown at an elevation of 17 m (56 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the NE end of Mal Bay Island.

 97 The town of **Rencontre East**, population 165 in 2006, is situated on the coast about 0.8 mile north of Mal Bay Island. There are two churches in the community; one church, standing on a hill, is **conspicuous** from seaward. The harbour is navigable for all year and has a passenger and freight ferry service to Bay L'Argent and Pool's Cove. Off Rencontre East, there is **anchorage** sheltered by the two SE Rencontre Islands. It is reported that many local vessels anchor about 0.3 mile SSW of the Public wharf in 38 m (125 ft).

   98 There is a Public **wharf** 10 m (33 ft) wide at the outer end, with a berthing space 28 m (92 ft) long on each side. There are depths of 2.9 to 3.6 m (10 to 12 ft) alongside the NE berth and 2.9 to 3.8 m (10 to 12 ft) alongside the SW berth. Depths of 2.8 to 3.2 m (9 to 10 ft) lie about 7 m (23 ft) off the outer end of the wharf (*See Appendix*). Electricity is available. A **light** (115.9) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A rocky ledge exists close NW of the inner end of the west berth. A rock, at a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** VRE (115.8), is located about 0.1 mile west of the Public wharf. A shed and bait holding unit are located on the Public wharf.

 99 Another **wharf** extends 37 m (121 ft) in an ENE direction from the inner end of the previously mentioned Public wharf. It has depths of 1.5 to 2 m (5 to 7 ft) alongside.

100 From the Rencontre Islands, the coast trends westward about 5.5 miles to **Lally Head**. **Lally Cove Island** is separated to the east of Lally Head by a narrow channel. **Isle à Glu**, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation with a small islet and a drying rock on its east side, lies about 1.4 miles WNW of Rencontre Island.





101 **Belle Harbour**, with depths of 10 to 12 m (33 to 39 ft), is entered about 2 miles west of Isle à Glu. **Doctor Island**, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, is located on the east side of the harbour entrance; shoal water exists close west of the island.

West Side of Fortune Bay


102 **Belle Island**, **Dog Island** and **Stearin Island** lie in the approach to the NW corner of Belle Bay, which is entered between Lally Head and Corbin Head, 1.8 miles SSW. A number of shoals and drying rocks lie within 0.4 mile of Dog Island. A shoal with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** VB (116.6) is located about 1.4 miles SE of the south tip of Dog Island. Two other shoals with least depths of 5.8 and 9.9 m (19 and 32 ft) lie 0.2 and 0.7 mile, respectively, south of the previous shoal.

103 **South East Bight** and **East Bay** lie at the extreme north end of the bay. **North Bay** is the NW arm of the head of Belle Bay; a large salmon river flows into this arm.

104 **Pool's Cove**, navigable year round, is a fishing town with a population of 189 in 2006; it is situated near the west entrance point to North Bay. There are two churches, one of which is **conspicuous** from seaward. Pool's Cove is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway and a passenger and freight ferry service operates to Rencontre East and Bay L'Argent.

    105 The Public **wharf** at Pool's Cove is L-shaped and extends 42 m (138 ft) from the shore to a least depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside the seaward face of the outer section, 42 m (138 ft) long. A **light** (116.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A shed and hoist stand on the wharf. A floating wharf is moored near the inner end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. Unusual currents are sometimes experienced off the wharf due to wind action. Two slipways for small boats are located at Pool's Cove.

106 **Corbin Head**, the extremity of a promontory on which the eastern side is steep and bold, separates **Cinq Islands Bay** to the north from Corbin Bay to the south.

 107 **Corbin Bay** is entered between **Bob Head** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $55^{\circ}24'W$), the north extreme of the promontory, and Corbin Head, about 1.5 miles to the north. Corbin Bay divides into three arms; there is **anchorage** for small vessels in 13 m (7 fm) in all of these arms. **Hare Rock**, with a least depth of 15.4 m (51 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** VD5 (116.4), is located about 0.7 mile WNW of Bob Head.

RENCONTRE EAST (2020)




108 **Long Island**, 107 m (351 ft) in elevation, is separated from the north side of Chapel Island by a narrow channel suitable only for small craft.


109 **Barrow Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies nearly in mid-channel between Long Island and the promontory, about 0.5 mile NW of the island. **Lord and Lady Island**, densely wooded and 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.3 mile off the east side of the promontory. **Thrum Cap** is a steep islet 26 m (85 ft) in elevation, 0.4 mile east of Lord and Lady Island.


110 **Ducie Rock**, least depth 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by port hand light and bell buoy VDI (116.5), is located about 0.8 mile NE of Bob Head.

111 **Iron Head**, a bluff which rises from the sea almost vertically to an elevation of 340 m (1,115 ft), is situated 1.5 miles north of Beach Point. Off Iron Head lies **Chapel Island**, the largest in Belle Bay, which rises to an elevation of 249 m (817 ft). **Farmers Cove**, at the NE end of Chapel Island, affords **anchorage** for small craft in 9 m (5 fm). A **conspicuous** white cliff on the west side of Farmers Cove is visible from the west.

 112 **Belleoram Harbour** (47°31'N, 55°25'W) is situated about 1.5 miles south of Iron Head. It is a small harbour which provides good shelter for small vessels only. A **light** (117) is shown at an elevation of 10.5 m (34 ft) from a red tower having a white horizontal band situated on **Beach Point**, the east entrance point to Belleoram Harbour. The outside shore of Beach Point has been reinforced as a breakwater.

113 The town of **Belleoram**, population 421 in 2006, stands on the shores of the harbour. There is a large red-roofed church with a steeple near the south end of the harbour.


 114 An L-shaped private **wharf** on the west shore of the harbour is 30 m (98 ft) long with depths of 2.1 and 3.6 m (7 to 12 ft) alongside its south and north ends respectively of its outer face; fresh water is available.


 115 There are two wharves adjacent to the fish plant on Beach Point. A Public **wharf** extends south from the fish plant with a depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) alongside a 9 m (30 ft) wide outer end. The east side of this wharf 50 m (164 ft) long has depths of 4.4 to 4.7 m (14 to 15 ft) alongside. The west side of the wharf 55 m (180 ft) long has depths of 2.1 to 4.5 m (7 to 15 ft) alongside. A **light** (116.9) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. Another Public **wharf** extending SE from the inner end of the previous wharf is 54 m (177 ft) long and has a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside a 7 m (23 ft) wide outer end. The south side of the wharf has depths of 1.5 to 5.4 m (5 to 18 ft) alongside. The north side of the wharf has depths of 1.3 to 2.5 m (4 to 8 ft) alongside. Fresh water is available. A floating wharf is moored off the outer end of the Public wharf. Two floating wharves are moored close north of the Public wharf. A slipway and boat ramp are located close north of the east wharf. There are a number of small private wharves close east of the Public wharf.


POOL'S COVE (2020)



116 **St. Jacques Island** ($47^{\circ}28'N$, $55^{\circ}25'W$), 50 m (164 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile offshore, 2.8 miles south of Belleoram. It consists of two hummocks connected by a low neck, and may be approached fairly close all round.

 117 A **light** (118) is shown at an elevation of 39.9 m (131 ft) from a white tower situated on the south side of the island. A **fog signal** of one blast on a horn every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn close to the light; the horn points 270° .


 118 **St. Jacques Harbour** is entered about 0.5 mile NW of St. Jacques Island. The settlement of **St. Jacques** is situated along the shores of the harbour. The harbour provides **anchorage** with good shelter in 7 to 31 m (4 to 17 fm); but in depths less than 16 m (9 fm), in the NW part, the bottom is rocky with kelp.



 119 At St. Jacques, there is a **Public wharf** with an outer face 33 m (110 ft) long and depths of 3.5 to 3.8 m (11 to 12 ft) alongside its north and south ends, located on the east shore. A mooring bollard is situated close north of the wharf. There is a slipway at the settlement. The settlement has two churches; the church with a red roof and a cross is **conspicuous** from seaward.


120 **Blue Pinion Harbour** is entered about 2.5 miles SW of St. Jacques Island. There is a sand and gravel beach at the head of the harbour.

121 **English Harbour Island**, the west entrance point to English Harbour West, is located about 1.5 miles SW of the entrance to Blue Pinion Harbour. **English Harbour**

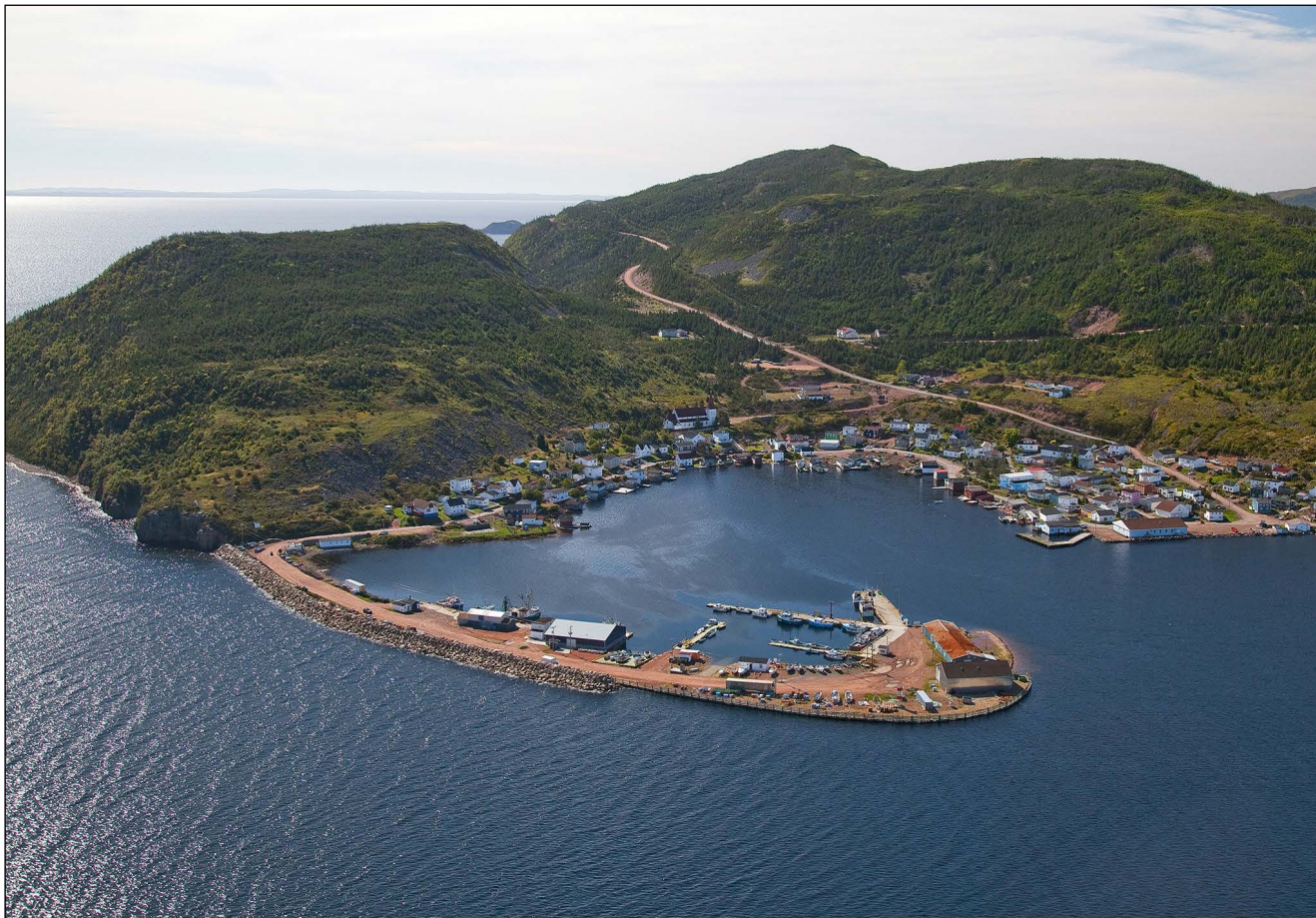
West is entered about 0.2 mile NE of English Harbour Island; it is suitable only for small vessels. The settlement of **English Harbour West**, with a church, is situated on the shores of this harbour.


 122 A **light** (119) is shown at an elevation of 13.7 m (45 ft) from a skeleton tower with red and white horizontally striped daymark, situated on the east entrance point to the harbour. Port hand light **buoy** VE1 (116.41) is moored about 0.1 mile SW of the J. Petite and Sons Ltd. wharf.



  123 The J. Petite and Sons Ltd. **wharf**, with the outer face of its south section 27 m (90 ft) long and depths of 3.7 to 6.4 m (12 to 21 ft) alongside, is situated on the east shore of English Harbour West. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 1.6 m (5 ft). A mooring bollard is situated close north of this wharf. Diesel fuel, gasoline, fresh water, and provisions are available. A boat ramp is located on the west side of the harbour. Caution is advised and anchorage is prohibited in this area due to the presence of an outfall pipeline.



 124 **Little Ma Jambe**, an inlet open to the south, and **Great Ma Jambe**, another inlet, both lie in a bight between Boxey Harbour Head and **Red Head**, about 1.3 miles to the east. Little Ma Jambe has a sand and gravel beach at its head. There is a small slipway at the settlement of **Mose Ambrose**, on the west side of Great Ma Jambe. There is **anchorage** for small craft in 9 m (5 fm) in Great Ma Jambe.

BELLEORAM (2020)



 125 **Shag Rock**, bare and 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies 0.3 mile east of Boxey Harbour Head. A rock which dries lies 0.1 mile west of Shag Rock. A rock, with a depth of 0.7 m (2 ft), is located on the south end of a shallow bank extending about 0.2 mile south of Shag Rock.

  126 **Boxey Harbour** is entered between the west extremity of **Boxey Harbour Head**, 2.7 miles NNE of Boxey Head, and the coast 0.5 mile west. The harbour is small, with a depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) in the entrance. The settlement of **Boxey** is situated on the west side of the harbour. There is **anchorage** in Boxey Harbour in 7 to 8 m (23 to 26 ft), fine sand, during offshore winds. The harbour is reported to be inaccessible during strong southerly and SE winds.


  127 A stone breakwater extends off the west entrance point to the harbour. A **light** (119.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Close north of the breakwater, a Public **wharf** extends 38 m (125 ft) from the shore to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft)


at its outer end. Depths of 1.5 m (5 ft) lie in the approach to the wharf. A slipway and a boat ramp are located near the inner end of the Public wharf. Electricity is available.

Boxey Point to Pass Island

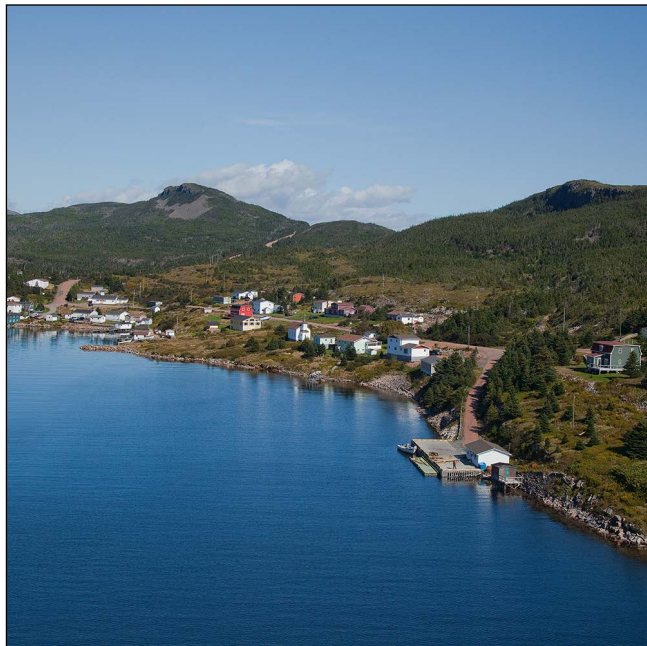
Chart 4830

128 **Boxey Point** (47°24'N, 55°35'W), situated about 2.8 miles SW of Boxey Harbour Head, is the SE extremity of **Boxey Point Promontory** which rises to an elevation of 92 m (302 ft).


 129 A **light** (120) is shown at an elevation of 16.8 m (55 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe situated on Boxey Point.

 130 **Boxey Rock**, at a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light and whistle **buoy**

ST. JACQUES (2020)




VB9 (120.1), lies about 0.4 mile SSW of Boxey Point. A heavy swell is reported to build in the vicinity of Boxey Point during times of strong SW winds.


 131 **St. John's Bay** is entered between **St. John's Head** ($47^{\circ}26'N$, $55^{\circ}40'W$) and a point nearly 2.5 miles SE. **St. John's Island**, 130 m (426 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of the entrance to the bay.

ENGLISH HARBOUR WEST (2005)




Johns Rock, with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), lies 0.2 mile SSW of the SE corner of St. John's Island. There is good **anchorage** during offshore winds in 5 to 10 m (16 to 33 ft) in the north part of St. John's Bay near the channel leading to **St. John's Harbour**.




 132 **Great Bay de l'Eau** is entered between **Eastern Head** ($47^{\circ}27'N$, $55^{\circ}47'W$) and St. John's Head, about 4.5 miles ESE. **Shag Rock** ($47^{\circ}27'N$, $55^{\circ}40'W$), about 1.7 miles NNE of St. John's Head, is an islet composed of a flat rock 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, nearly connected at its SW end with **Gull Rock**, a pinnacle 20 m (66 ft) in elevation. A large bank, **Shag Rock Bank**, extends NE and SW of Shag Rock; several sunken rocks and numerous shoals lie on this bank. **North Big Shoal**, at a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft), lies 1 mile north of Shag Rock. **Shag Island Sunker**, drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy** VS2 (123), is located 0.2 mile SSW of Shag Rock. **Keeping Rock**, with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), is located about 0.2 mile SE of Shag Rock.


 133 **Coomb's Cove** is a small inlet situated 2.5 miles NE of St. John's Head. A rocky ledge extending south of Bull Point creates a narrow channel with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) in the entrance to the cove. A rock which dries 0.3 m (1 ft) is located about 122 m (400 ft) south of Bull Point on the south side of the channel. A reddish rocky pinnacle, with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), stands close SW of the entrance. It is reported that the harbour entrance breaks with a strong onshore wind.

BOXEY HARBOUR (2020)






 134 A **light** (*121*) is shown at an elevation of 10 m (33 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green daymark with a white horizontal stripe, situated on **Bull Point**, the north entrance point to Coomb's Cove.

   135 At the settlement of **Coomb's Cove**, there is a Public **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, which was in ruins in 2014. A depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) is located close SW of the outer end of the Public wharf.

 136 A wreck, least depth 1.2 m (4 ft), is located 0.1 mile west of the outer end of the Public wharf. A wharf in ruins in 2008 is located about 0.1 mile NW of the Public wharf. Wharf ruins are charted about 0.3 mile SW of the Public wharf; caution is advised. A slipway and boat ramp are located on the north shore of Coomb's Cove. There is a church in the community.



137 **Wreck Cove** is situated about 2.5 miles NNE of Coomb's Cove. Port hand spar light **buoy** VW3 (*122.5*) is moored close south of the north entrance point to the cove.


   138 The settlement of **Wreck Cove** stands at the head of the cove. There is a Public **wharf** 78 m (256 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, a slipway and two floating wharves on the south shore of the cove. There is a depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) alongside the outer end of the Public wharf. A depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) is located close NW of the outer end of the wharf. A **light** (*122*) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.


139 **Devils Island**, situated in the inner part of Great Bay de l'Eau, about 3 miles NNE of Shag Rock, divides the bay into two channels, the eastern of which is clear of dangers.

140 A rock awash and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** VW (*122.6*) is located at **Bufford Cove**, about 2 miles ENE of the south tip of Devils Island.

141 **Miller's Passage**, the western channel, has a depth of only 2.1 m (7 ft), adjacent to **Tickle Head**. **Little Devils Island**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies 0.1 mile off the north side of Devils Island. A foul area, dangerous to surface navigation, is located about 0.6 mile SW of Little Devils Island; caution is advised.

  142 **Old Bay** forms the upper reaches of Great Bay de l'Eau. This narrow inlet extends NE for about 3 miles. Near the head of Old Bay, there is **anchorage** in 18 to 22 m (10 to 12 fm). **Tell Rock**, with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft), lies about 0.2 mile off the west shore, near the head of Old Bay; caution is advised.

 143 **Taylor Bay** lies with its entrance 0.4 mile north of Little Devils Island. **Seal Rocks**, drying 0.9 m (3 ft), are located 0.1 mile west of the east shore, close within the entrance to Taylor Bay; caution is advised.

 144 **Little Bay** is entered on the NW side of the Great Bay de l'Eau, 2.7 miles SW of Eastern Head (Devils Island). An abandoned light tower stands on **Little Bay Head**, the east entrance point to Little Bay. **Anchorage** may be obtained off the west shore of Little Bay in 11 to


COOMB'S COVE (2020)





WRECK COVE (2020)



29 m (6 to 16 fm). Marine farms may be encountered on the west side of Little Bay near the anchorage; caution is advised.


 145 **Harbour Breton** is an inlet entered between Western Head and **Eastern Head**, 1.3 miles to the east. There are several shoal patches off the entrance on which the sea breaks in bad weather.

  146 **Southwest Arm** is entered between **Rocky Point** ($47^{\circ}29'N$, $55^{\circ}48'W$), about


1.5 miles NNE of Western Head, and **The Knob**, 0.5 mile to the NW. Close west of Rocky Point, a **wharf** extends from the shore to depths of 3.1 to 3.9 m (10 to 13 ft) alongside the north face of its outer section, 91 m (300 ft) long. The south side of the outer wharf section has a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside. A **light** (privately maintained) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

HARBOUR BRETON (2020)






 147 A **light** (124) is shown at an elevation of 16 m (53 ft) from a tower with red and white horizontal bands located on Rocky Point.

148 **Harbour Rock**, with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** VB1 (125), lies about 260 m (853 ft) SSE of The Knob.

 149 The town of **Harbour Breton**, population 1,877 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the Southwest Arm. About 0.9 mile SW of The Knob, the arm is crossed by a causeway and bridge. The bridge has an overhead clearance of 1.2 m (4 ft), and there is a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) in the entrance to the basin. The charted overhead cables crossing the arm close east of the bridge have been moved atop the causeway and bridge; caution is advised. There is a church with a spire, a hospital and dental services in the town. Fishing is the main industry. The harbour is navigable for all of the year. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection and washrooms are


available. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available by truck. Provisions in limited quantities are available.


  150 A **wharf** and fish processing plant are located 0.4 mile WNW of Rocky Point. The fish plant wharf, 113 m (370 ft) long, has a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside. Fresh water is available. A **submarine pipeline** extends about 150 m (492 ft) from the shore, about 0.3 mile NW of Rocky Point. **Submarine cables** enter Harbour Breton and are landed about 0.1 mile SE of the previously described submarine pipeline. The chart is best consulted for cable location information.



 151 A Public **wharf**, with three sections, extends from the SW side of the fish plant wharf. It is 103 m (338 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide with depths of 2.7 to 3.5 m (9 to 11 ft) alongside its north side. The NE section is 42 m (138 ft) long, the centre section is 29 m (95 ft) and the SW section is 32 m (105 ft) long. A floating wharf is moored off the outer end of the Public wharf.

HARBOUR BRETON FISH PLANT AND PUBLIC WHARVES (2020)



 152 On the SE side of Southwest Arm, 0.2 mile SW of the fish plant, there is a Public **wharf** 38 m (125 ft) long with a least depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside. A shed is located adjacent to the wharf. Port hand light **buoy** VB3 (126), marking a 0.3 m (1 ft) shoal, is moored about 85 m (280 ft) north of the Public wharf. Two floating wharves are moored close to the SW end of the Public wharf.


 153 From a point on the NW shore of Southwest Arm, about 244 m (800 ft) west of the previously described Public wharf, a large stone breakwater extends about 100 m (328 ft) in a SE direction. A **light** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

  154 Another Public **wharf**, situated on the NW side of the harbour close NE of the causeway and bridge, is 130 m (425 ft) long with depths of 0.9 to 3.7 m (3 to 12 ft) alongside. At the NE end of the Public wharf, a T-shaped wharf with an outer end 45 m (148 ft) long has a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside. A pier

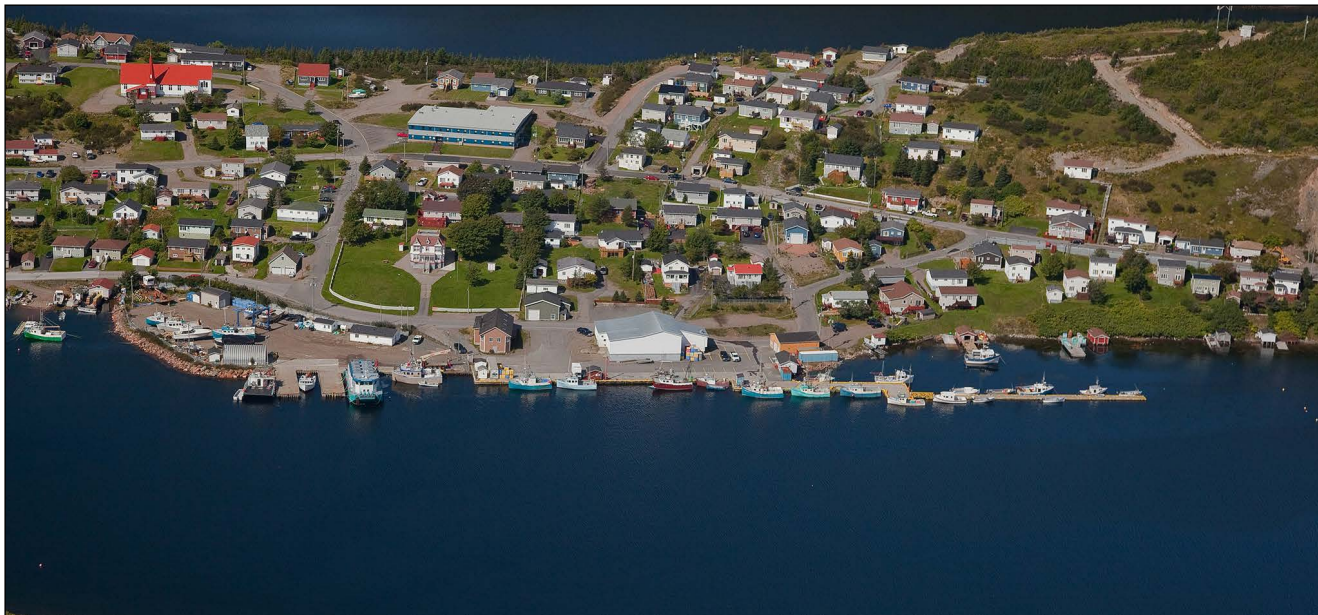
extends 14 m (46 ft) in a SE direction from the NE end of the T-shaped wharf. A floating wharf extends from the NE end of the pier. A **light** (126.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the pier.

155 A **marine service centre** with a 50 tonne travelift is situated at the SW end of the previously mentioned Public wharf. The haulout is 21 m (69 ft) long and 6.3 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 1.1 to 7.1 m (4 to 23 ft) alongside. Gasoline, fresh water, marine supplies, welding and diesel engine repairs are available at the marine service centre.

156 There are many small piers and mooring buoys for fishing vessels in Southwest Arm.


 157 **Jerseyman's Head** (47°29'N, 55°47'W) is a remarkable promontory, faced with red cliffs, on the east side of Harbour Breton at the entrance to **Jerseyman's Harbour**. About 0.3 mile east of Jerseyman's Head, the harbour is crossed by a bar with a depth of only 2.4 m (8 ft). A channel 138 m (450 ft) wide, with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), leads in a NE direction through the bar; caution is

HARBOUR BRETON MARINE SERVICE CENTRE AND PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



advised as infilling may have occurred. The centre of the channel lies 122 m (400 ft) off a low, gravel point on the south side of the entrance, 0.4 mile east of Jerseyman's Head. A wreck lies aground on the east shore of the harbour and another wreck lies aground on the west shore.

158 **Northeast Arm** of Harbour Breton, bordered by steep cliffs, continues about 5.5 miles NNE from Jerseyman's Head, thence another 1.5 miles north to its head.

 159 There is **anchorage** for small vessels in any part of Southwest Arm in 7 to 24 m (4 to 13 fm); larger vessels may anchor in 31 m (17 fm) NNE of Harbour Rock. There is **anchorage** in Northeast Arm for small vessels in 15 m (8 fm), below the entrance to the first narrows. Marine farms are charted in the north end of Northeast Arm about 3.2 miles north of Jerseyman's Head; caution is advised.


160 **Ice**. — Field ice arrives off Harbour Breton about the end of February and disperses about the end of March. Harbour ice occurs between the beginning of January and the middle of April, but as a rule only the heads of the Southwest Arm and Northeast Arm become frozen over.

161 **Deadmans Bight** is situated between Connaigre Head and **Western Head**, nearly 5 miles ENE. **Gull Island**, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lies close offshore, about 1.2 miles west of Western Head. **Offer Rock**, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), lies about 0.9 mile SSW of this island. **Middle Rock**, least depth 3.7 m (12 ft), is located 0.4 mile SSW of Gull Island. **Woody Head Rocks**, with a least depth of 3 m



(10 ft), are located about 0.4 mile SE of Gull Island. **Black Island Rock**, with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), is located about 0.4 mile NW of the west end of Gull Island.

Charts 4016, 4827

162 **Connaigre Bay** is entered between **Connaigre Head** and **Basse Terre Point**, about 8 miles WNW. Connaigre Head, bold with cliffs and rising to an elevation of 318 feet (97 m), forms the termination of the promontory separating Connaigre Bay from Deadman Bight and Harbour Breton to the east.

 163 Connaigre Bay contains several islands, islets and inlets. Small vessels may **anchor** in 4 to 14 fathoms (7 to 26 m) near the head of the bay, but there is no other anchorage except for small boats above Great Island; local knowledge is required. **Shag Rocks**, 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation, lie in the middle of the entrance to the bay, and **Black Rock**, a detached rock 1 foot (0.3 m) high, lies 0.7 mile SW of them and 4 miles east of Basse Terre Point.



164 **Great Island**, 482 feet (147 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of the bay, about 5 miles NNE of Connaigre Head. **Little Island**, 270 feet (82 m) in elevation, is situated close NE of Great Island. **Blow-me-down-Head**, situated 0.7 mile north of Great Island, rises to an elevation of 692 feet (211 m).

  165 The town of **Seal Cove**, population 315 in 2006, is situated 2.7 miles ENE of Basse Terre Point. There is an L-shaped Public

SEAL COVE (2020)






wharf located about 0.3 mile north of **Eastern Point**, 361 feet (110 m) long with depths of 7 to 8 feet (2 to 2.3 m) alongside the inner face of a 102 foot (31 m) long outer section; the seaward face of the outer section is foul. The seaward side of the breakwater-wharf is encased with stone, providing protection to the wharf. The stone breakwater extends 164 feet (50 m) beyond the outer end of the wharf. A **light** (130.4) is shown from a skeleton mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Several slipways and a floating wharf are located inside the breakwater. A rock reported awash in 2013 and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** VSC (130.34) is located about 1 mile ESE of the outer end of the stone breakwater.


  166 A **wharf**, 213 feet (65 m) long and useable only by small boats as most of its length is foul, is located close north of the Public wharf. It has a depth of 7 feet (2 m) alongside its outer end, 20 feet (6 m) wide. Caution is advised as shallow water lies close north of the wharf. The harbour is exposed to the south and there is no protection. Port hand light **buoys** V23 and V25 (130.31, 130.33) and starboard hand light **buoy** V30 (130.32) mark the approach to the town. Waste oil collection and washrooms are available.

167 The settlement of **Sandyville** is situated on the shores of two small coves 5 miles NE of Seal Cove. A breakwater, extending 240 feet (73 m) from the west shore of the east cove, provides protection for a number of small fishing stages. Close to the west, another breakwater in

ruins in 2008 is located at the entrance to Dawson's Cove, accessed through a narrow channel by small boats.

 168 **Great Harbour Bight**, on the SE side of the bay, is entered between **Will Island**, 301 feet (92 m) in elevation, about 0.7 mile SE of Great Island, and the coast 0.5 mile to the south. This bay is clear of dangers, and affords **anchorage** to vessels in 10 fathoms (18 m), about 0.2 mile from the head; local knowledge is necessary.

  169 **Pass Island** (47°29'N, 56°12'W), 277 feet (84 m) in elevation, is separated from the west extremity of the long peninsula by **Pass Island Tickle**, a passage 750 feet (229 m) wide with depths of 4¾ fathoms (8.5 m). During spring tides, a tidal stream of 3 to 4 knots sets through the tickle. The tickle is also difficult to navigate during strong winds and fog is prevalent during the summer months.


 170 **Anchorage**, open to the south, can be obtained in Pass Island Tickle in 39 feet (12 m), sand, off the mid-part of Pass Island; local knowledge is necessary. A group of islets and shoals extend nearly 1.5 miles WSW from Pass Island. **Tom Cod Rock**, marked by starboard hand light **buoy** V26 (128.7) and on which the sea breaks, lies about 0.2 mile off its NW side.

171 **Beck Bay** (47°30'N, 56°11'W) lies close east of the peninsula off which lies Pass Island. **Red Point** lies about 1.7 miles ESE of Pass Island. **South Red Head Shoal**, with depths of 5¾ fathoms (10.4 m) over its extremity, extends about 0.7 mile SW of this point and


PASS ISLAND TICKLE (LOOKING SOUTH) (2005)




causes a confused sea. Basse Terre Point, 2.5 miles SE of the east entrance point to Beck Bay, is bare.

 172 The two Pass Island **lights** (129) are shown at elevations of 281 and 278 feet (86 and 85 m) from a white tower near the summit of the island. The red flashing light, at the lower elevation, is visible from 257° through north to 118°.

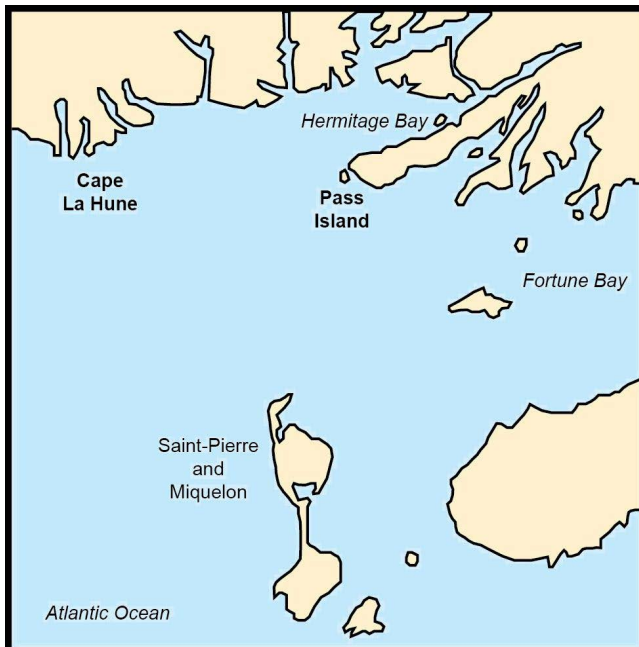
173 A **fog signal** (130) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn located 0.5 mile SSW of the Pass Island lights; the horn point 259°.

 174 An **overhead power cable** spans Pass Island Tickle from the NE side of Pass Island to the mainland; it has a minimum overhead clearance of 66 feet (20 m). Three **submarine cables** are laid in this vicinity.

 175 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 98 feet (30 m) long with a depth of 9 feet (2.8 m) alongside a 52 foot (16 m) long outer end, extends into Pass Island Tickle midway along the shore of the island. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 5 feet (1.5 m).







Chapter 3

Pass Island Cape La Hune



Hermitage Bay


Charts 4644, 4827

-  1 **Hermitage Bay** extends about 25 miles ENE and is entered between Pass Island and **West Head** ($47^{\circ}38'N$, $56^{\circ}06'W$), the SW extremity of Long Island, about 8.5 miles NNE. **Long Island**, barren and rugged, reaches an elevation of 250 m (820 ft) at **Mullins Hill** in the SE part; its coasts are much indented. **Caution** is advised as **marine farms** may be encountered in Hermitage Bay.
-  2 **Grole Cove** lies on the south side of the bay about 3.2 miles ENE of Pass Island. A crib in ruins from a former wharf at the abandoned settlement of **Grole** lies on the SE shore of the cove.
-  3 **Grole Western Cove** lies close west of Grole Cove; this cove affords **anchorage** for vessels in 9 fathoms (16 m). Starboard hand light **buoy** V28 (128.6) is moored 0.15 mile north of the west entrance point to Grole Western Cove.
- 4 **Fox Island** ($47^{\circ}34'N$, $55^{\circ}58'W$), 63 m (207 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.6 mile off the south shore, nearly 6.5 miles ENE of Grole Cove. **Virgin Rock**, which dries 0.4 m (1 ft) and is marked by port hand light **buoy** VH1 (127.35), lies close off the SE extreme of Fox Island.
-  5 A **light** (128) is shown at an elevation of 22.6 m (74 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the SW extremity of Fox Island.
- 6 **Fox Island Rock**, with an elevation of 12 m (39 ft), is situated 0.35 mile NE of Fox Island. **Yellow Rock**, with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft), is located about 0.15 mile SSE of Fox Island Rock.
-  7 A **light** (127.8) is shown at an elevation of 11.6 m (38 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having one horizontal stripe located on Fox Island Rock.
-  8 **Little Fox Island**, with an elevation of 25 m (82 ft), lies 1.2 miles ENE of Fox Island. **Connaigre Shoal**, rock, with a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft), lies about 0.6 mile east of Little Fox Island. A shallow ledge containing drying


HERMITAGE (2020)




and submerged rocks and dangerous to navigation extends 0.2 mile SW of Little Fox Island.



 9 A **light** (127.7) is shown at an elevation of 6.4 m (21 ft) from a mast on the east end of Little Fox Island.


10 **Hermitage Cove**, situated about 1 mile east of Fox Island, is protected by two breakwaters. The settlement of Hermitage stands on the shores of the cove. There is a medical clinic in the town. The combined population of the town of **Hermitage-Sandyville** was 499 in 2006.


 11 The approach to the inner harbour has a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft). Between the two breakwaters, the channel is only about 24 m (79 ft) wide. Port hand light **buoy** VH3 (127.5) is moored about 38 m (125 ft) north of the west breakwater. **Lights** (127.52, 127.51) are each shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwaters protecting the inner harbour.


12 A prominent microwave **tower** stands on the hill close west of Hermitage Cove. The main structure supports a large parabolic antenna. A number of smaller antennae surround the main structure.


 13 Hermitage-Sandyville has a passenger and freight ferry service connecting southwest coast ports. The harbour is navigable for all of the year. Northerly winds cause heavy seas in the cove. There is good **anchorage** in Hermitage Cove in 18 m (10 fm) except during northerly gales.

  14 The Public **wharf** used by the ferry is located on the west shore of the cove. A 10 m (33 ft) wide Ro-Ro ramp is located on the east side of the inner end of the wharf. Fresh water is available. The NW face, 43 m (141 ft) long, has a least depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) alongside. The SE face, 51 m (167 ft) long, has a least depth 6 m (20 ft) alongside (See Appendix). The wharf has a deck elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft). A **light** (127.4) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the wharf.

 15 On the north side of the Public wharf there is a fish plant with a wharf. The wharf is 56 m (184 ft) long with depths of 2 to 2.3 m (7 to 8 ft) alongside.

 16 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is located close south of the west breakwater. It has an outer end 31 m (102 ft) long with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft) alongside. Two floating wharves extend from the south side of the structure. A wharf, 78 m (256 ft) long with depths of 3.5 to 3.8 m (11 to 12 ft) alongside, extends north from the inner end of the L-shaped Public wharf.


 17 A **wharf**, 46 m (151 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside its east side, is located adjacent to the east breakwater. A slipway and a boat ramp are located adjacent to the wharf. A floating wharf is moored off the outer end of the wharf.


 18 **Margery Head**, the SE extremity of Long Island situated 1 mile ENE of **West Head** (47°36'N, 55°54'W), rises to an elevation of about 107 m (351 ft). **Margery Rock**, dangerous to navigation and marked by


port hand light **buoy** VG1/1 (*133.1*), lies about 91 m (300 ft) SE of Margery Head.

Chart 4644

19 **Furby's Cove**, on the south side of Hermitage Bay, lies 1.9 miles ESE of Margery Head. **Northwest Cove** lies on the north side of the bay, 5 miles ENE of Margery Head. A fish farm is charted close off the mouth of Northwest Cove; **caution** is advised.


 20 **Olive Cove** is situated on the south side, 1.2 miles east of Northwest Cove. There is a ledge with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) at its outer end extending 0.18 mile NE from the west entrance point of Olive Cove. A fish farm is charted in the entrance to Olive Cove; **caution** is advised.

 21 **Hardy's Cove**, also on the south side of Hermitage Bay, 3 miles ENE of Olive Cove, has a small settlement on its shores. **Salmonier Cove** is situated on the north shore opposite Hardy's Cove. These coves afford suitable **anchorage** for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

 22 **Little Passage**, connecting Hermitage Bay with Bay d'Espoir, is entered between Margery Head and **Passage Point**, 0.6 mile to the east. **L'Anse à Flamme**, situated 0.7 mile NW of Margery Head, affords **anchorage** for small vessels.


23 **The Matchums**, two islets, lie in the fairway 1 mile NNW of Margery Head. The main channel passes west of them. The east islet, about 41 m (135 ft) in elevation, is the higher of the two. Close north of The Matchums, the coastline contains rock slides. **Gimlet Point** is located on the west side of Little Passage, about 0.5 mile NW of The Matchums. A shoal, with a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) extends about 0.1 mile NW of Gimlet Point.


24 **Middle Island**, about 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, with a passage on either side of it, lies 2 miles NW of The Matchums. **Little Island**, about 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.5 mile farther north.

 25 A **light** (*133.6*) is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, situated on Little Island.


26 Two shoals, with depths of 4.9 m (16 ft) are located 0.8 and 1.1 miles NNE of Little Island, respectively.

27 The navigable channel between Little Island and the east coast of Long Island is only 137 m (449 ft) wide.

 28 **Day Point** (*47°41'N, 55°55'W*), on Long Island, lies about 1 mile north of Little Island. **Day Cove**, situated close north of Day Point, has **anchorage** in 18 m (10 fm) off its entrance, exposed to easterly winds.



 29 A **light** (*133.4*) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, situated on Day Point.


30 **Gaultois Harbour** is entered between West Head and **Krant Point**, 0.2 mile NE.


 31 A **light** (*131*) is shown from a tower with a green and white horizontally banded daymark, located on the southeastern extremity of West Head.



32 Starboard hand light **buoy** VU2 (*130.8*) is moored about 90 m (295 ft) NE of the light on West Head. Starboard hand spar light **buoy** VU4 (*130.82*) is moored about 0.15 mile north of the same point.


33 The town of **Gaultois**, population 265 in 2006, is situated on the west side of the harbour.

  34 There is an irregular-shaped Public **wharf** with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside the north face, 30 m (98 ft) long. The east face, 29 m (95 ft) long, has a 9.3 m (31 foot) Ro-Ro ramp incorporated into its north end. The south end of the east face has a dolphin connected by a catwalk extending from it. The deck of the Public wharf has an elevation of about 0.7 m (2 ft) (*See Appendix*). A **light** (*131.5*) is shown from a mast on the dolphin. Two small sheds stand on this wharf.

 35 A **submarine pipeline** extends from the vicinity of the Public wharf for 534 m (1,752 ft) in a 092° direction and then 92 m (302 ft) in a 051° direction. The pipeline is marked by two unlit fluorescent-orange conical **buoys** moored 55 and 210 m (180 and 689 ft) from the Public wharf.

 36 A fish plant and **wharf** are situated adjacent to the west side of the Public wharf. The main berth on the north end of the wharf is 68 m (223 ft) long, with depths of 3 to 6.4 m (10 to 21 ft) alongside; fresh water and fuel in limited quantities are available.

  37 A white church steeple and a white water tower are **conspicuous** from seaward. There is regular passenger and freight ferry service connecting Gaultois with Hermitage and McCallum. During strong easterly winds the harbour is difficult to navigate. There is **anchorage** in 44 m (24 fm), mud, in the centre of Gaultois Harbour.

 38 **Submarine cables** are laid across Hermitage Bay from Gaultois.


39 **Ice**. — Field ice arrives off Gaultois Harbour around mid February and disperses towards the end of March. The harbour seldom freezes over, except during severe winters with calm weather, then the ice generally breaks up in a few days.

GAULTOIS (2020)



40 **Deepwater Point**, about 0.6 mile SW of West Head, rises to an elevation of 27 m (90 ft).

41 **Piccaire Harbour**, about 1 mile WNW of Deepwater Point, is entered between **Miller Point** on its west side and **Crow Nest**, a hill about 0.2 mile ESE.

 42 **Crazy Betty**, a rock which dries 0.6 m (2 ft), lies off the east entrance point to the harbour. There is **anchorage** in Piccaire Harbour close within Crazy Betty in 18 to 22 m (10 to 12 fm).


43 **Northwest Arm**, about 0.9 mile north of Miller Point, is entered through a narrow channel, least depth 1.8 m (6 ft).

Charts 4644, 4827

44 **South coast of Long Island. — Round Harbour** lies nearly 2.6 miles west of the entrance to Piccaire Harbour. It has a very narrow entrance and is suitable only for small boats.

45 **Grassy Island**, 1.5 miles ESE of West Head ($47^{\circ}38'N$, $56^{\circ}06'W$), rises to an elevation of 82 m (269 ft). There are several shoals west of Grassy Island and south of West Head.

46 **Tinker Rock** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $56^{\circ}03'W$) is an islet situated 0.2 mile south of the east end of Grassy Island.

 47 A **light** (132) is shown at an elevation of 14.6 m (48 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, located on Tinker Rock.

 48 **Sam Hitches Harbour** is entered about 0.7 mile north of Tinker Rock. It is a very narrow inlet which affords **anchorage** for small craft only; local knowledge is required.

49 **Head Rock**, elevation 4 m (13 ft), lies 0.2 mile SSE of West Head. **Long Island Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.5 mile SW of the same point.

PUSHTHROUGH (LOOKING SOUTH) (2005)



Bay d’Espoir

50 **Bay d’Espoir** is entered between West Head of Long Island and **Dawson Point** ($47^{\circ}39'N$, $56^{\circ}09'W$), 2 miles WNW. A **vessel dumping ground** is centered about 1.9 miles NNE of Dawson Point. **Caution** is advised as **marine farms** may be encountered in Bay d’Espoir.

51 A **light** (134) is shown at an elevation of 16.8 m (55 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on Dawson Point.

52 **Goblin Head**, a steep bluff rising to an elevation of 197 m (646 ft) and showing the profile of a face on some bearings, lies about 3 miles NNE of Dawson Point. Here the bay divides into two principal arms; the north arm leads to North Bay, and the other extends east and north for about 23 miles. The land about the entrance is hilly and barren, but at the head of the bay it becomes flat and wooded. The head of the bay generally freezes about the end of December and clears again towards the end of April.

53 **Great Jervis Island**, 135 m (443 ft) in elevation, lies with its south shore about 0.4 mile north of Dawson Point. This island lies in the entrance to **Great Jervis Harbour**. Marine farms may be encountered close west of Great Jervis Island; **caution** is advised.

54 There is **anchorage** in 26 m (14 fm) off the entrance to **The Barasway**, at the west end of the south part of Great Jervis Harbour. **Anchorage** is also available in 17 to 29 m (9 to 16 fm) south and SW of **Pearl Island**, in the NW part of the harbour. There is **anchorage** in the channel north of Great Jervis Island in 15 m (8 fm).

55 About 0.7 mile SE of Great Jervis Harbour lies the former settlement of **Pushthrough** which is located on the west side of a passage suitable only for small boats. At the former settlement there is a Public **wharf** in disrepair in 2005 with an outer face 31 m (102 ft) long and a depth of 5.7 m (19 ft) alongside.

Chart 4644

56 The eastern arm of Bay d’Espoir is entered between Goblin Head and **Green Point**, the NW extremity of Long Island; or through Little Passage from Hermitage Bay.

57 **Bois Island** divides the arm into two channels. **Copper Head**, the west extremity of Bois Island, is a reddish-yellow cliff 104 m (341 ft) in elevation. Bois Island rises to a barren summit, 202 m (663 ft) in elevation, within the middle of its north side.


58 **Passage south of Bois Island**. — **Big Shoal**, at a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft), lies about 0.4 mile offshore, 1 mile ENE of Green Point. **Grip Island** ($47^{\circ}41'N$, $56^{\circ}03'W$), 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, is small and connected to the coast of Long Island by a reef, about 2.5 miles east of Green Point.

59 **Patrick Harbour Rock**, drying 1.8 m (6 ft) with two rocks having a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) situated within 0.2 mile WSW of it, lies about 0.3 mile offshore and 1.3 miles ENE of Grip Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) lies 0.2 mile SW of Patrick Harbour Rock. Patrick Harbour Rock fronts the entrance to **Patrick Harbour**. **Harbour Le Gallais Hill**, a wooded cone 85 m (279 ft) in elevation, stands close to the coast SE of this rock. Patrick Harbour is entered west of the rocks described above, between a wooded cone 61 m (200 ft) in elevation and a small promontory 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, 0.15 mile east. There is **anchorage** in Patrick Harbour in 9 m (30 ft).


60 **Isle Galet**, rising near its east end to an elevation of 105 m (344 ft), lies in mid-channel about 2.3 miles NE of Patrick Harbour. **Raymond Point**, the north extremity of Long Island, is a small cliff close east of a wooded hillock 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, situated 0.6 mile ESE of the east end of Isle Galet. **Brimball Head** lies 1.6 miles east of Raymond Point at the north end of Little Passage.


ST. ALBAN'S (2020)




 61 **May Cove** is situated close north of **May Head**, the SE point of Bois Island. There is **anchorage** in the cove in 14 m (46 ft). **Dolland Bight** lies 1.6 miles ESE of May Head; there is open **anchorage** in 24 to 37 m (13 to 20 fm).


62 **Cape Mark** ($47^{\circ}45'N$, $55^{\circ}52'W$) is the west extremity of a narrow wooded promontory, situated 0.5 mile ENE of May Head.


 63 A **light** (133.2) is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on Cape Mark.



 64 **Simmonds Barasway** is entered close south of Cape Mark. There is **anchorage** in 18 m (10 fm) close within the entrance. **Gull Cove**, on the north side of Cape Mark, has **anchorage** in 13 m (7 fm).


65 **Dawson Passage** separates **Dawson Point**, the NE end of Bois Island and Riches Island. **Riches Island**, 135 m (443 ft) in elevation, is nearly connected with the mainland at **Peyton Point** on the north side of the entrance to Little River. Dawson Point tapers to a low treed point on white rocks; the SW end of Riches Island, in contrast, rises abruptly and is bare at its summit. The waters north of this passage become notably fresh. A shoal with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** VG6 (133.66) extends about 0.1 mile NW of the NW end of Riches Island.

 66 There is **anchorage** in 24 m (13 fm) off the entrance to Little River, or east of Riches Island in 13 m (7 fm), mud, where the holding ground is good.

 67 **Passage north of Bois Island.** — **Lampidoes Passage**, entered between Copper Head and **Western Head**, 0.8 mile SW, is deep throughout. The north side rises steeply in high cliffs, and is indented by several coves. The south side is densely wooded. The waters of the passage become less saline along its length from west to east. Vessels should not use this passage during NE or SE winds as at those times very violent squalls sweep through it.

 68 **Pomley Cove**, on the north side 2.5 miles NE of Copper Head, has **anchorage** in 13 m (7 fm). There is a **conspicuous** waterfall at the head of the cove. **Northwest Cove**, 2.5 miles ENE of Pomley Cove, has **anchorage** in 13 m (7 fm), mud. **Margery Head** is a steep cliff 152 m (499 ft) in elevation, situated with its west extremity about 0.8 mile east of the entrance to Northwest Cove.


  69 **Roti Bay** is entered opposite Dawson Point. A rock dries 0.9 m (3 ft), nearly in mid-channel 0.8 mile NW of **Roti Point**, the east entrance point of the bay. The west edge of Riches Island, bearing 143° and open of the west entrance point of the bay, leads NE of this danger. There is **anchorage** in 26 to 31 m (14 to 17 fm), SE or NW of the rock. A privately **buoyed** channel leads from near the drying rock into the inner part of Roti Bay. Caution is advised as marine farms may be encountered in or near Roti Bay.

 70 **Upper part of eastern arm.** — A **light** (133) is shown from a skeleton tower having a

CONNIE RIVER PUBLIC WHARF (2020)






green and white horizontally striped daymark located on the east extremity of the headland, 0.8 mile ENE of Roti Point (47°47'N, 55°51'W).


 71 **Arran Cove**, entered between Peyton Point and **Little Crow Head** about 1 mile north, has **anchorage** in 22 m (12 fm) about 0.7 mile east of Little Crow Head, or in lesser depths farther in the cove.


72 **Crow Head**, a **conspicuous** cliff, rises to an elevation of 220 m (722 ft), 0.5 mile north of Little Crow Head.


73 **Ship Cove**, on the west side of the arm, is entered between **Clark Head**, 2.8 miles north of Crow Head, and **Cluett Head**, 1 mile NNE. The head of the cove dries above **Birchy Point**, 17 m (56 ft) in elevation, about 1 mile NNW of Clark Head.


74 The town of **St. Alban's**, population 1,278 in 2006, lies on the shores of Ship Cove. There is a church with twin spires. Medical services are available in the town. The town is connected by road to the Trans-Canada Highway.

   75 A Public **wharf** 108 m (354 ft) in length and 9 m (30 ft) wide, with a depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) alongside, is situated on the SW side of Ship Cove. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft). A shed stands on the wharf (See *Appendix*). A fish plant lies adjacent to the Public wharf. Caution is advised as fish cages may be moored alongside this wharf. A **light** (132.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.


 76 A marina for small craft is located about 0.4 mile NW of the Public wharf. An L-shaped breakwater-wharf protecting a boat launching ramp 5 m (16 ft) wide extends 38 m (125 ft) from the shore to a depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) alongside an 11 m (36 ft) long outer end. Another small wharf adjacent to the SW side of the breakwater-wharf nearly dries. Close west of the previous wharf, a pier owned by the marina extends 61 m (200 ft) to a depth of 1 m (3 ft) alongside a 4 m (13 ft) wide outer end. Fresh water and provisions are available. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available by truck.

 77 The **Conne River** is entered on the side of the arm opposite to Ship Cove, south of **Winging Head**, 1.1 miles east of Cluett Head. There is **anchorage** in 11 m (36 ft); the holding ground is good.


 78 The town of **Morrisville**, population 128 in 2006, is situated on the shores of **Lynch Cove**, about 1 mile east of Winging Head. Several cribs in ruins, from a previous wharf, are located at the town; caution is advised.


 79 An **overhead power cable**, with a vertical clearance of 12 m (39 ft), and two **submarine cables** cross the narrows at the entrance to Conne River.



80 The town of **Conne River** is situated on the south shore of the river.

 81 At the town there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 45 m (148 ft) from the shore with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 35 m (115 ft) long outer

end. The inner face of the outer end section, 30 m (98 ft) long, has a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside. A **light** (132.51) is shown from a mast on the SW end of the outer end of the Public wharf. A floating wharf and a boat ramp are located near the inner end of the Public wharf.

 82 At **Tickle Head**, 0.6 mile north of Cluett Head, the eastern arm narrows to a width of 0.25 mile, but the fairway is clear of dangers. **Swanger Cove**, on the west shore, is situated about 0.8 mile above the narrows. A large part of this cove dries; however, **anchorage** is available in 9 m (5 fm).


 83 **Weasel Island** (47°54'N, 55°47'W), close to the east shore, is situated about 1.7 miles above the narrows. It is fronted by a shallow ledge, least depth 0.9 m (3 ft) extending about 152 m (500 ft) north of it. There is **anchorage** in 9 to 37 m (5 to 20 fm) to the NW and north of Weasel Island.

  84 The settlement of **Milltown** lies close east of Weasel Island. There is a **Public wharf** which is closed and barricaded due to safety concerns. The wharf is 13 m (43 ft) wide with depths of 2.4 to 4.9 m (8 to 16 ft) alongside an outer face 59 m (194 ft) long. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of about 1.2 m (4 ft). A shed is located on the wharf. A rock, awash, lies about 9 m (30 ft) off the NE corner of the wharf. Milltown is connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by road. A boat launching ramp, 4.9 m (16 ft) wide, is located close west of the Public wharf.


85 The settlement of **Head of Bay d'Espoir** is situated in the vicinity of **Deepwater Point**, about 1.7 miles NNE of Milltown. The combined population of the town of **Milltown-Head of Bay d'Espoir** was 865 in 2006.

86 **Northern Arm** of Bay d'Espoir is entered between **Goblin Head** (47°41'N, 56°07'W) and the north entrance point of **Great Jervis Harbour**, 2.5 miles SW.


87 **Manuel Arm**, on the west side at the entrance to Northern Arm, affords no anchorage except for boats and fishing craft close to the shore. **Old Harry**, a pinnacle rock 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast, about 0.3 mile NE of the north entrance point of Manuel Arm.


 88 **Stanley Cove**, about 0.4 mile NNW of Old Harry, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 13 to 17 m (7 to 9 fm), but with little shelter.

89 **Goblin Bay** is situated on the east side of Northern Arm, close north of **Goblin Head**; it is deep throughout and affords no anchorage.


 90 **Middle Goblin Bay** is a narrow inlet on the north shore of **Goblin Bay**. It is entered between two promontories, the west one 158 m (518 ft) and the east one


153 m (502 ft) in elevation. This inlet provides **anchorage** for small craft in 9 to 18 m (5 to 10 fm).


 91 **Birchy Cove**, situated on the west shore of Northern Arm, about 1 mile north of Stanley Cove, is fronted by **Stone Island**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation. There is **anchorage** in 20 to 24 m (11 to 13 fm) about 0.2 mile off a small projection in the middle of the head of the cove.


 92 **Little Cuiller Bay**, close north of Birchy Cove, affords **anchorage** in 15 to 18 m (8 to 10 fm), exposed to easterly winds.


93 **Great Cuiller Bay** is entered between **Great Cuiller Point** (47°43'N, 56°09'W), the north entrance point to Little Cuiller Bay, and **Sugarloaf Island**, nearly 0.4 mile NNW. On the south side of Great Cuiller Point is a remarkable white patch resembling a church with a spire.

 94 **Sugarloaf Island** rises to a conical hill 80 m (262 ft) in elevation; it is separated from **Sugarloaf Point** to the NW by a narrow small boat passage. Some rocks, one of which dries 2.1 m (7 ft), lie off the south shore of this bay 0.9 mile west of Great Cuiller Point. There is **anchorage** in 13 to 17 m (7 to 9 fm), west of these rocks.

 95 **Cul de Sac** is a small inlet situated about 0.8 mile north of Sugarloaf Island. It affords **anchorage** for small vessels.

 96 **Raymond Island** (47°44'N, 56°07'W), 81 m (266 ft) in elevation and situated about 2.5 miles north of **Goblin Head**, is separated from the east side of Northern Arm by **Raymond Passage**, 91 m (299 ft) wide. **Little Raymond Island**, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile east of the north extremity of Raymond Island. A rock drying 1.2 m (4 ft) is located about 91 m (299 ft) off the north shore of Little Raymond Island.

 97 **East Bay** is entered between Raymond Island and **Stone Point**, 0.6 mile NE. Stone Point rises to a conical hill, 31 m (102 ft) in elevation, situated under other round hills NW of it. East Bay is deep as far as and including **Northwest Cove**, which lies about 2.5 miles north of Stone Point. An islet 4.6 m (15 ft) in elevation lies close to the SE shore, opposite the north entrance point of Northwest Cove. There is **anchorage** north of this islet in 11 m (6 fm); smaller vessels may anchor in lesser depths towards the head of the bay. Northwest Cove is suitable only for small vessels which anchor near its head in 15 m (8 fm).

 98 **North Bay** is entered between Stone Point and **North Bay Head**, about 1 mile to the west. North Bay Head rises in cliffs to an elevation of 183 m (600 ft); it has a **conspicuous** white stripe on its SW side. A hill, 318 m (1,044 ft) in elevation, stands 0.7 mile NNW of North Bay Head. The shores of North Bay are steep and

McCALLUM (2020)



in many places precipitous. There is **anchorage** in 9 m (5 fm) off the mouth of First Brook on the east side, nearly 1.5 miles within the entrance. Near the head of the bay, there is **anchorage** in 15 m (8 fm) in mid-channel, 0.3 mile south of **Indian Point**, or in 9 m (5 fm) west of the point.

Bonne Bay to Cape La Hune

Charts 4644, 4827

99 **Bonne Bay** is entered between **Taylor Island** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $56^{\circ}14'W$) and **Middle Island**, 0.5 mile to the east. Taylor Island, 116 m (381 ft) in elevation, has **Crib Nose**, elevation 107 m (351 ft), a round wooded hill, near its north end. Middle Island rises to an elevation of 69 m (226 ft).

100 **Saddle Island** lies 0.25 mile NE of Middle Island; it rises to two **conspicuous** hills, the south one is conical and 73 m (240 ft) in elevation. **Pigeon Island Shoal**, least depth 4 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** Q22 (*133.78*), is located 0.4 mile ENE of the north tip of Saddle Island.

101 **Whale Rock**, drying 0.8 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light and whistle **buoy**

Q23 (*133.8*), lies 0.3 mile SSW of **Salmon Point**, the SE extremity of Taylor Island.

102 A **light** (*135*) is shown at an elevation of 21.9 m (72 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, located on Salmon Point ($47^{\circ}37'W$, $56^{\circ}12'W$).

103 **Taylor Rock**, with a depth of 7.2 m (24 ft), is situated about 0.4 mile SE of Salmon Point.

104 **Bonne Bay Harbour**, situated NW of Taylor Island, is completely sheltered from all winds. **Poole Island** and **Daniel Island**, 15 and 26 m (49 and 85 ft) in elevation, lie on the NE side of this harbour. There is a passage 0.12 mile wide and 14.5 m (48 ft) deep between Poole Island and **Thorofare Point**, to the west. A shoal with a least depth of 8 m (26 ft) lies 0.15 mile SW of Thorofare Point. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 26 to 31 m (85 to 102 ft) in the SW part of Bonne Bay Harbour.

105 The settlement of **McCallum**, with a church and a population of 113 in 2006, is situated at the head of Bonne Bay Harbour. Limited quantities of provisions are available.

106 The Public **wharf** at McCallum is 27 m (89 ft) long at the face, with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) (*See Appendix*). A **light** (*135.1*) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A large blue storage tank is situated near the north end of the wharf.


107 Close SW of the Public wharf, an L-shaped **wharf** has a depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) alongside an outer end 18 m (59 ft) long. There is a regular passenger and freight ferry service with Hermitage and Gaultois. The harbour is navigable for all of the year, but due to the narrow entrance and many shoals, it is difficult to navigate in fog or with strong winds.


108 **Drake Island**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of Bonne Bay, about 0.6 mile north of Taylor Island. At the head of Bonne Bay, there is small craft **anchorage** in 13 m (43 ft) about 0.3 mile from the mouth of the brook which flows into its head. Marine farms may be encountered about 0.4 mile NW of Drake Island; **caution** is advised.


Chart 4827


109 The coast west of Taylor Island ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $56^{\circ}14'W$) is indented by **Mosquito Harbour**, which affords **anchorage** for small vessels; local knowledge is required. **Mosquito Island**, 90 m (295 ft) in elevation, lies close off the south side of the peninsula forming the west side of the harbour; the seaward side is faced with cliffs. **Halibut Rocks**, two rocks, the highest being 1 m (3 ft) in


elevation, are situated 0.7 mile SW of Mosquito Island; they are surrounded by sunken rocks.

 110 **Facheux Bay** is entered between **Eastern Head**, about 2.5 miles west of Mosquito Island, and **Western Head**, nearly 0.5 mile west. The bay extends nearly 10 miles north, and the depths in it are considerable. **Marine farms** are charted in Facheux Bay; **caution** is advised.

 111 **Facheux Harbour**, on the west side of the bay about 1.5 miles north of Western Head, is suitable only for small boats. This harbour is separated from **Warren Cove**, close north, by a bare promontory 51 m (167 ft) in elevation. Warren Cove affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 15 m (8 fm) close to the shore; local knowledge is essential. There is a **conspicuous** white stripe on the cliff on the north side of this cove.



 112 **Dennis Arm** is entered about 1 mile north of Warren Cove; it affords good **anchorage** for small vessels in 13 to 16 m (7 to 9 fm). **Black Otter Rub**, a small projection on the west shore about 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, 0.5 mile north of the north entrance point of Dennis Arm, is a good navigational mark.

 113 **Brent Cove**, on the west side of the bay about 1 mile north of Black Otter Rub, affords good **anchorage** in 11 to 18 m (6 to 10 fm) close within the entrance points. **Allan Cove**, on the east side opposite Brent Cove, affords **anchorage** to vessels in 13 to 16 m (7 to 9 fm), about 0.2 mile within the entrance points. Near the head of Facheux Bay, south of **Tickle Point**, there is **anchorage** in 11 to 18 m (6 to 10 fm). A fish farm is charted about 2.2 miles SSW of Tickle Point.


 114 **Dragon Bay** is entered close SW of Western Head. Depths in this bay are great and the only **anchorage** is for small vessels in the narrow arm at its head. **Chock Hill**, 328 m (1,077 ft) in elevation, is situated on the north side of the bay near its head.


115 **Muddy Hole**, situated about 1 mile WSW of the entrance to Dragon Bay, is a small boat harbour; local knowledge is necessary to enter. The remaining buildings of the former settlement of **Muddy Hole** are in ruins.


116 **Richards Harbour** is entered between a low point under a cliff, about 3.5 miles WSW of Western Head, and **Lower Shoal Point**, about 0.3 mile WSW. An islet, 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation and connected to the east side of the harbour by a flat which dries, lies 0.3 mile NNE of the east entrance point of the harbour. The inhabitants of the former settlement of **Richards Harbour** have been relocated and the remaining buildings are in ruins.

  117 Temporary **anchorage** is available in 37 to 44 m (20 to 24 fm) but the holding ground is poor. During strong breezes from the NW, through north to SE, violent squalls sweep down the valley causing vessels to drag, though there is no sea.

118 The coast west of Lower Shoal Point consists of cliffs, coloured red and grey, the red being very **conspicuous** in sunlight. **Bear Head** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $56^{\circ}27'W$), rising to an elevation of 264 m (866 ft), lies 1.1 miles west of Lower Shoal Point.

 119 **Horse Brook**, a remarkable waterfall, is situated in the cove 0.6 mile NW of Bear Head. **Mare Falls**, another waterfall, wider but not so high as Horse Brook, falls into a cove a farther 1.5 miles to the west. A shoal with a least depth of 9.4 m (31 ft) lies 0.5 mile west of Bear Head. **Dogfish Shoal**, with a least depth of 11.3 m (37 ft), lies about 0.8 mile west of Bear Head. Several other banks lie close off this part of the coast but none are dangerous except in a heavy sea.

 120 **Hare Bay** is entered between **Eastern Head**, which rises to an elevation of 165 m (541 ft) 3 miles WNW of Bear Head, and **Western Head**, about 0.5 mile further west. **Bob Lock Cove**, on the east side of the bay about 1.5 miles north of Eastern Head, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in good holding ground. The south entrance point of this cove is a remarkable round hill 188 m (617 ft) in elevation with a cliffy seaward face. Fish farms are charted 0.7 and 1.5 miles north of the south entrance point to Bob Lock Cove; **caution** is advised.

 121 About 5 miles within the entrance, Hare Bay divides into two arms, **Northwest Arm** and **Morgan Arm**. Northwest Arm has excellent **anchorage** in 9 to 16 m (5 to 9 fm), in good holding ground. Morgan Arm is divided at its head into two shallow coves by a low projection. A brook flows into the east cove and a waterfall into the west cove. **Anchorage** is available in 9 to 14 m (5 to 8 fm) south of the projection. A yellow lighted super **buoy** is moored in Northwest Arm about 0.5 mile WNW of the west entrance point to Morgan Arm.






  122 **Cul de Sac** is a small inlet entered between Western Head and a point about 0.4 mile west, which rises to a sharp pointed rocky hill 221 m (725 ft) in elevation and terminates in a low black rock. A 5.5 m (18 ft) shoal lies 0.1 mile SE of the black rock, with a rock which dries, close to the coast between them. There is temporary **anchorage** in Cul de Sac in 16 m (9 fm); local knowledge is necessary. Vessels must leave on the first appearance of south or SE winds, which soon raise a heavy sea in the inlet.


Chart 4826

 123 **Red Point** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $56^{\circ}37'W$), faced with a red cliff, is situated about 2.5 miles west of the west entrance point of Cul de Sac. The coast between these two points is composed of cliffs intersected by deep ravines; it is generally steep-to and backed by ranges rising to elevations of 300 to 450 m (984 to 1,477 ft). Numerous shoals extend east of Red Point, of which **Red Point Rock**, with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) about 0.3 mile ESE of the point, is the only dangerous one in ordinary weather. In heavy weather, a confused sea is created and this part of the coast should not then be approached within 0.5 mile.


 124 **Devil Bay** is entered about 1 mile west of Red Point. The depths in the bay are considerable and the shores are steep-to almost to its head, where there is **anchorage** for small craft in 13 m (7 fm) close to the shore. Within the entrance on either side there is a waterfall. **Blow me down**, a steep bluff 380 m (1,247 ft) in elevation, stands on the west side of the bay, 0.8 mile within the entrance.



 125 Marine farms are charted in Devil Bay, Little Bay, Rencontre Bay and Chaleur Bay; **caution** is advised.


126 **Rencontre Bay** is entered between the west entrance point of Devil Bay and **New Harbour Island**, which lies close to the coast nearly 1.5 miles SW.

 127 A **light** (136) is shown at an elevation of 27.8 m (91 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white horizontally striped daymark, located on the east end of New Harbour Island ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $56^{\circ}40'W$).


128 **Little Bay** branches off to the north about 1.5 miles inside the entrance. The west entrance point of Little Bay rises to **Ironskull**, a **conspicuous** hill 328 m (1,077 ft) in elevation, with a remarkable white spur visible from the south. **Sugar Loaf**, another remarkable hill 393 m (1,290 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.6 mile north of the head of Little Bay.



 129 **The Cove** is situated on the south side of Rencontre Bay, about 2 miles NW of New Harbour Island. The buildings of the former settlement of **Rencontre West** are situated on its shores. This cove is bordered by a sandy bank which dries as much as 91 m (299 ft) offshore and a wharf in ruins is situated close north of the cove.

  130 There is **anchorage** in The Cove in 31 m (17 fm), about 0.15 mile offshore. This anchorage is unsafe during NNE winds when violent squalls sweep down the bay.


 131 At **Barasway**, situated 0.7 mile west of The Cove, there is **anchorage** in 18 m (10 fm) from


0.15 to 0.2 mile offshore. **Anchorage** may also be obtained in 20 to 33 m (11 to 18 fm) at the head of Rencontre Bay.


 132 Marine farms and associated vessel traffic may be encountered in the vicinity of Devil Bay, Little Bay, Chaleur Bay and Rencontre Bay; **caution** is advised.

  133 **New Harbour** is entered about 0.3 mile SW of New Harbour Island. It affords **anchorage** in 27 m (15 fm), about 0.1 mile from its head; local knowledge is required. An L-shaped breakwater in ruins is situated on the north side of the harbour near the north entrance point. The buildings of a former settlement of **New Harbour** are in disrepair.


134 **Pinchgut Point** lies 0.7 mile south of New Harbour Island, and **Hares Ears Point** ($47^{\circ}35'N$, $56^{\circ}40'W$), 0.7 mile farther SW.

 135 **Lower Rock**, dangerous to navigation with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less and marked by a south cardinal light **buoy** QLC (137.23), lies 0.15 mile offshore about 0.3 mile SSW of Pinchgut Point.

 136 Two peaked rocks with a hole through them, the inner 26 m (85 ft) high, lie off Hares Ears Point. **Hares Ears Rock**, dangerous to navigation with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, lies 0.1 mile offshore 0.2 mile ESE of Hares Ears Point.

 137 **Chaleur Harbour** is entered between Hares Ears Point and **Lance Cove Point**, 0.6 mile west. **Lance Cove** lies in the NW part of the harbour. There is **anchorage** in 5 to 11 m (3 to 6 fm), 230 m (755 ft) offshore, exposed to easterly winds.

138 **Lance Cove Promontory**, forming the SW side of Lance Cove, is 76 m (249 ft) in elevation and faced with steep cliffs. Lance Cove Point is the sharp east extremity of the promontory. **Gull Island**, white and 31 m (102 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.8 mile west of Lance Cove Point.


 139 **Chaleur Bay** is entered between Gull Island and **West Point**, about 0.7 mile SW. **Shooter Rock**, 0.6 m (2 ft) in elevation, lies close to the NE side of the bay, about 1.3 miles NW of Gull Island. **Cooper Cove**, on the west side of the bay about 2.8 miles NW of West Point, affords **anchorage** in 16 to 26 m (9 to 14 fm) about 0.15 mile off the sandy beach. There is no anchorage off a similar beach on the east side of the bay opposite Cooper Cove. There is **anchorage** in 11 to 27 m (6 to 15 fm), mud, 0.3 to 0.6 mile from the head of the bay. A yellow lighted super **buoy** is moored on the east side of Chaleur Bay about 0.7 mile east of Cooper Cove.

140 **François Bay**, bordered by steep bluffs, is entered about 1 mile WSW of West Point of Chaleur Bay. Starboard


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hand light and bell **buoy** QL4 (136.9), marking the entrance to François Bay, is moored 0.5 mile ENE of West Point.


 141 A **light** (137) is shown at an elevation of 46 m (151 ft) from a white tower situated on **West Point** of François Bay (47°33'N, 56°45'W).


142 A brook flows into the head of François Bay, on the west side of which is the settlement of **François**, population 134 in 2006. There is a helicopter landing pad in the settlement.


 143 **The Friar**, a cliffy hill 200 m (656 ft) in elevation, with landslips extending to the shore, overlooks the settlement. There is a regular passenger and freight ferry service between François, Burgeo and Grey River. The harbour is navigable for all of the year. There is **anchorage** in 26 to 40 m (14 to 22 fm) within 0.2 mile of the head of François Bay.

 144 A **Public wharf**, 28 m (92 ft) long with a least depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) alongside, is situated at

the settlement. A least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) is located about 20 m (66 ft) north of the north end of the Public wharf. A freight shed and a bait depot stand on the wharf (See *Appendix*).

 145 During strong NE winds, the wind funnels down the steep cliffs surrounding the settlement with a force that tends to blow ships off the wharf when docking.


 146 Another **Public wharf** used by local fishers, 21 m (69 ft) long with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside, is situated close north of the previous Public wharf. A floating wharf is moored off the SE corner of the wharf.

 147 **Brandy Head** is the termination of a grey conical promontory 85 m (279 ft) in elevation, which rises 1 mile SW of West Point. Between Brandy Head and **Nick Power Point**, 0.6 mile WSW, the coast forms **Paddle Cove** which is faced with steep cliffs. Nick Power Point is the south extremity of a headland, 66 m (217 ft) in


FRANÇOIS (2020)




elevation, that terminates in rugged points. The sea breaks 91 m (299 ft) off its west end.


 148 **Nick Power Cove**, situated close west of Nick Power Point, affords **anchorage** in 27 m (15 fm), east of a rock which dries 1.8 m (6 ft) and off a brook at the NW side of the head of the cove; local knowledge is necessary. This anchorage is open to the south.


149 **Aviron Point**, situated about 1.8 miles SW of Nick Power Point, is the south extremity of a conical isolated hill, 88 m (289 ft) in elevation, which is connected with the mainland by a low marshy isthmus. **Distress Rock**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile east of Aviron Point.


 150 **Aviron Bay** is entered between Aviron Point and **Long Point**, the east extremity of Cape La Hune, about 1.5 miles west. **Aviron Rock**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, stands on a shoal in the middle of the entrance; a 5 m (16 ft) shoal patch lies about 0.2 mile SE of the rock. A rock with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less and dangerous to navigation is located 0.1 mile south of Aviron Rock. The coast between Aviron Point and **Styles Point**, situated 1 mile NNW, is rugged with deep gaps in the cliffs.


 151 **Cape La Hune** ($47^{\circ}32'N$, $56^{\circ}52'W$) has three peaks. The NE peak is 129 m (423 ft) in elevation and continues in a rugged curved neck enclosing **Cape Cove** on its south side and terminating in Long Point.

The SW peak is a remarkable cone 177 m (581 ft) in elevation. There is **anchorage** in 16 to 20 m (9 to 11 fm) in Cape Cove, but it is open to the SE.

 152 A **light** (138) is shown at an elevation of 25 m (82 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the SW extremity of Cape La Hune.

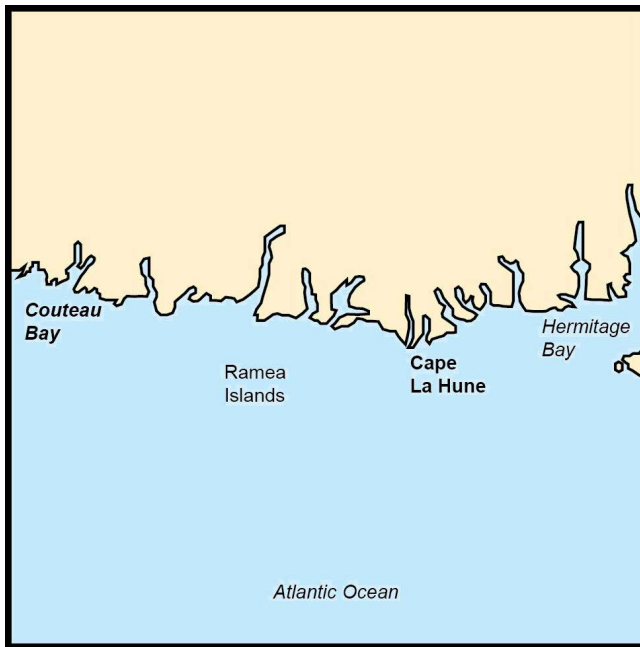
 153 **Wild Cove**, close north of Long Point, has a sandy beach at its north end off which there is **anchorage** in 11 to 13 m (6 to 7 fm), exposed to southerly winds. A low and narrow neck of land joins Cape La Hune to the mainland on the west side of Wild Cove.

 154 **Cul de Sac** is entered 0.8 mile NE of Long Point. It is divided at its head by **Battery Point**, the extremity of a bare promontory 37 m (121 ft) in elevation. There is **anchorage** in 9 m (5 fm), sand, about 0.2 mile SSE of Battery Point. **Bagg Cove**, on the west side of Aviron Bay about 0.7 mile NW of Styles Point, affords no anchorage.

 155 **Northeast Cove**, 2.5 miles north of Styles Point, affords **anchorage** in 29 to 37 m (16 to 20 fm). At the head of Aviron Bay, there is a small basin with **anchorage** for small vessels in 7 m (4 fm); local knowledge is required. On the west side of this basin there is a waterfall over the edge of a hill 341 m (1,119 ft) in elevation.

Chapter 4

Cape La Hune Couteau Bay



Cape La Hune to White Bear Bay

Chart 4826

1 The coast between Cape La Hune ($47^{\circ}32'N$, $56^{\circ}52'W$) and Northwest Head of White Bear Bay, about 23 miles WNW, is fronted by numerous off-lying islands, rocks, and dangers.

2 **Watch Rock**, awash and marked by north cardinal light and whistle buoy QLB (138.5), lies on an extensive bank about 8.5 miles south of the coast ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $56^{\circ}50'W$). A depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) lies about 0.25 mile north of Watch Rock.

3 **Pinnacle Shoal**, situated on the same bank, about 1.1 miles SSW of Watch Rock, has a least depth of 7.3 m (4 fm); another shoal, with a depth of 11 m (6 fm), lies 1.8 miles WSW of Watch Rock. The sea breaks on both of these shoals in bad weather.

4 **Penguin Islands** are a group of islets and rocks situated about 10 miles SSW of Cape La Hune. **Harbour Island**, the largest of the group, is 24 m (79 ft) in elevation. On the SE side of Harbour Island there is a cove where boats shelter, but a heavy sea rolls in with SE winds.

5 A light (139) is shown at an elevation of 21.9 m (72 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, located on the east side of Harbour Island ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $56^{\circ}59'W$).

6 Uncharted shoals, with depths of less than 9 m (5 fm), are reported to lie about 1.2 miles SSW of Harbour Island. West cardinal light and whistle buoy QLW (139.2) is moored about 1.3 miles west of Harbour Island.

7 **Mile Rock**, steep-to, with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by north cardinal light and whistle buoy QLE (139.1), is situated 1.2 miles ENE of Harbour Island.


8 **Grey River Rocks**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and marked by north cardinal light buoy QGR (139.21), are situated about 10 miles WSW of Cape La Hune.


9 **Grey River Bank**, an extensive bank with depths of less than 91 m (50 fm), lies SW of Grey River Rocks. **Eastern Rock**, with a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft),


GREY RIVER APPROACH (1997)



situated on the SE part of this bank, is the shoalest part of Grey River Bank. **Jack Shoal**, lying 1.1 miles NW of Eastern Rock, depth 11 m (36 ft), and **Big Shoal**, depth 12.8 m (42 ft), lie on the NW part of Grey River Bank.

 10 **La Hune Bay** is entered between the west extremity of Cape La Hune and West Point, about 0.4 mile NW. **West Point** is the SE extremity of a peninsula which rises to a remarkable cone 212 m (696 ft) in elevation. The seaward sides of this peninsula is rugged cliffs, while the side facing the bay rises to steep bluffs. The peninsula is connected to the mainland by a shingle beach, which is reported to have subsided considerably. A shallow ledge dangerous to navigation, with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) at its outer end, extends 0.1 mile SSE of West Point.



 11 **Deadman Cove**, situated on the east side of the bay about 2 miles north of Cape La Hune, has two waterfalls on its north side. There is **anchorage** in the cove in 22 to 27 m (12 to 15 fm) in good holding ground. The east side of La Hune Bay, north of Deadman Cove, is faced by cliffs over 305 m (1,001 ft) high.

 12 **Northeast Cove**, 1 mile from the head of the bay on the east side, affords **anchorage** in 26 m (14 fm), 0.15 mile offshore. There is good **anchorage** in 18 to 24 m (10 to 13 fm), mud, at the head of La Hune Bay. The bay freezes over in early December and the ice disappears by early April. The ice breaks up easily and is no obstacle to vessels navigating the area year round.

13 **Cape Island**, flat, rugged, and 81 m (266 ft) in elevation, lies 1.7 miles NW of Cape La Hune. **La Hune Harbour** opens to the NE of the island, and affords little shelter; however, local fishing craft moor under a cliff at its head where no wind or sea reaches them.

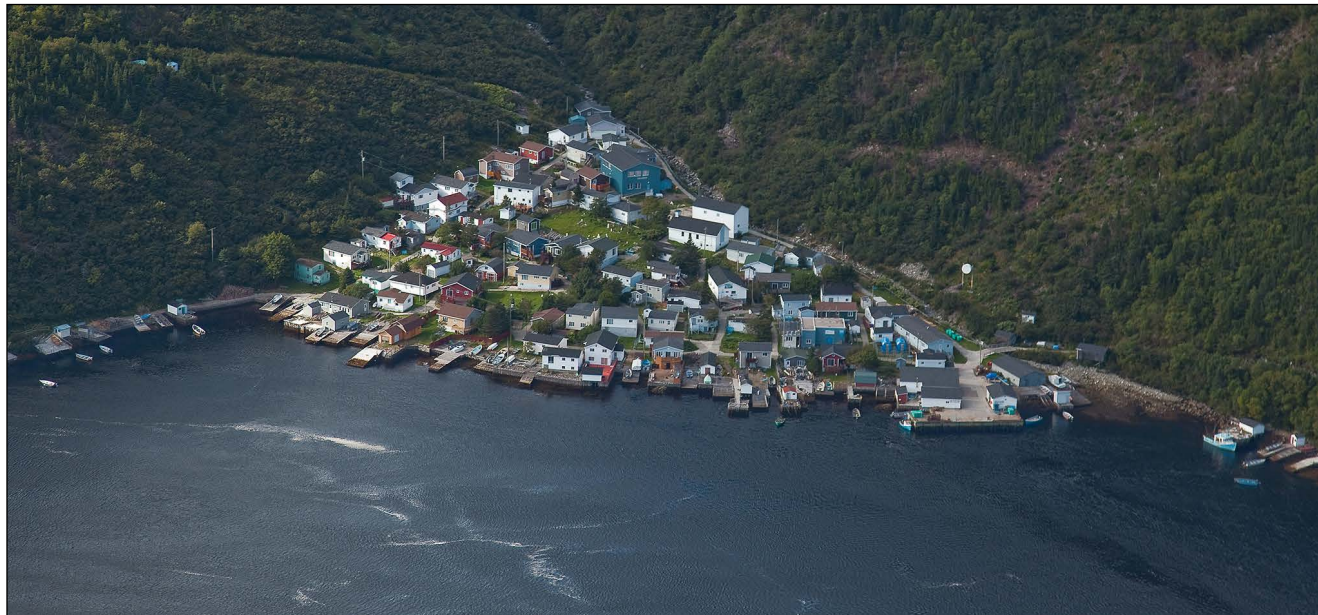
14 **Cape Rocks** lie about 2.5 miles offshore and 5 miles west of Cape La Hune. The southernmost and highest rock is 9 m (30 ft) high. Shoal and uneven ground extends 1.3 miles from these rocks in all directions except to the south, where they are steep to within 0.1 mile.

15 **Gulch Cove Islands**, 0.2 mile apart and surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, lie about 1 mile offshore and 2.5 miles NNW of Cape Rocks. The western island is 29 m (95 ft) high. The westernmost rock, drying 0.3 m (1 ft), lies about 0.4 mile WSW of the west island; this rock is steep-to within 91 m (299 ft).


  16 **Gulch Cove** is entered about 1.5 miles north of the westernmost island of the Gulch Cove Islands. The cove affords **anchorage** for a small vessel in 9 to 13 m (5 to 7 fm), but SW winds send in a heavy sea. Shoal water extends south for 0.2 mile from the east entrance point of the cove, with a rock 3 m (10 ft) high on its outer edge. The sides of Gulch Cove rise almost vertically, and at its head there is a narrow neck which separates it from the Southeast Arm of Grey River.


17 Between Gulch Cove and the entrance to Grey River, about 4 miles WSW, the coast is bold and steep. **Seal Rocks**, 3 m (10 ft) high, lie about 0.6 mile SE of **Grey River Point**, the west entrance point of Grey River.


GREY RIVER (2020)





Seal Rocks are not easily distinguished against the dark coast. Fairway light and bell **buoy** QJ (139.3) is moored 0.5 mile south of Grey River Point.


 18 A rock which dries 1.6 m (5 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) lie about 0.2 mile SE of the east entrance point of Grey River.

 19 A shoal with a least depth of 6.8 m (22 ft) lies about 0.15 mile SW of the previously described south drying rock. Two shoals with least depths of 3.7 and 5.4 m (12 and 18 ft) lie between Seal Rocks and the mainland, 0.3 mile north.



 20 A **light** (139.5) is shown at an elevation of 27.1 m (89 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, located on Grey River Point (47°34'N, 57°07'W).


21 **Grey River** is an extensive inlet with a narrow entrance channel about 2 miles long, but it widens inside and divides into two arms. Its shores are steep and bold, and in many places rise precipitously to hills 230 to 305 m (755 to 1,001 ft) in elevation. Debris from the hills lie very close to the shore and should be avoided.


  22 **Tidal streams** set in the direction of the channel at Grey River, and at spring tides attain a rate of 2 knots. Small vessels should not attempt to leave Grey River when the wind is against the tidal stream, which builds into a confused sea.


 23 The settlement of **Grey River**, population 128 in 2006, is situated on the NW side of


Jerts Cove, about 1 mile within the inlet. Jerts Cove is navigable year round and provides good **anchorage** in 13 to 18 m (7 to 10 fm), mud. There is a regular passenger and freight ferry service between Grey River, Burgeo and Ramea.



  24 In Jerts Cove there is a Public **wharf** 28 m (92 ft) long with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside and a deck elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft). A small white building stands on the wharf (See Appendix). A **light** (139.51) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

 25 A bait depot **wharf**, 50 m (164 ft) long with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside, is situated on the south shore of Jerts Cove.



 26 Off **Frenchman Cove**, situated a farther 1.8 miles within Grey River, there is good **anchorage** in 13 to 16 m (7 to 9 fm), mud. There is also good **anchorage** for the first mile in **Southeast Arm**, in 12 to 15 m (7 to 8 fm).


 27 **Bay de Vieux**, deep, with several streams flowing into its head, is entered about 3.5 miles WNW of Grey River Point. **Denny Island**, about 70 m (230 ft) in elevation and steep-to, lies in the east side of the bay, about 1 mile NE of the entrance. A rock dangerous to navigation, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, lies about 0.1 mile off its NW extremity. **Dog Cove**, situated east of Denny Island, affords **anchorage** for small craft in 15 m (8 fm).


 28 **The Nook**, an inlet on the east side of Bay de Vieux, 1.5 miles north of Denny Island, affords **anchorage** near its head for small vessels in 16 to 22 m (9 to 12 fm). Depths at the head of Bay de Vieux decrease gradually with **anchorage** in 13 to 22 m (7 to 12 fm) within 0.5 mile of the head.

  29 **Mosquito Harbour** is entered nearly 1.5 miles west of the west entrance point of Bay de Vieux through a channel 91 m (299 ft) wide. The harbour has depths of 37 to 64 m (20 to 35 fm), but it affords complete shelter. Near the west end of the harbour there is **anchorage** for small craft in 22 m (12 fm). **East Black Rock**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, lies close offshore about 0.3 mile SE of the entrance to Mosquito Harbour. Two drying rocks lie off East Black Rock. The inner one is close NE and the outer one is 0.1 mile south of it.

30 **Coppett Harbour** lies close west of Mosquito Harbour and is open to southerly winds. Its entrance is encumbered by numerous islands and rocks. A narrow neck of land on the east side of Coppett Harbour, upon which a former settlement was located, separates Coppett and Mosquito Harbours.



  31 **Fox Island**, 95 m (312 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.7 mile SW of Coppett Harbour. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel in the west part of which there is good **anchorage** for small vessels. **Fox Island Rock**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.4 mile south of Fox Island. Two rocks dangerous to navigation, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, and a drying rock lie 0.2 mile ENE, SE and south respectively of the east tip of Fox Island.

 32 **Bear Head** ($47^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}20'W$), steep-to and situated 1.5 miles west of Fox Island, is a steep bluff faced with dark cliffs rising abruptly to a summit 159 m (522 ft) in elevation. A rock dangerous to navigation, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, lies about 0.2 mile SE of Bear Head. **West Point** lies 0.7 mile NW of Bear Head.


 33 **White Bear Bay**, extending 12 miles north, is entered between West Point of Bear Head and **Northwest Head**, 2.7 miles NW. Northwest Head is rugged and faced with cliffs. Bear Island and some islets and rocks lie in the entrance. The shores of the bay, from 213 to 305 m (699 to 1,001 ft) in elevation, are steep-to and in many places precipitous. **Blow me down Point**, rising to an elevation of 288 m (945 ft), lies on the west side of the bay, nearly 9.5 miles north of Bear Head. Good **anchorage** in 15 to 18 m (8 to 10 fm) is situated about 0.4 mile NE of Blow me down Point.

34 **Bear Island** rises steeply on its south and east sides but gradually on the other sides. The island's summit,

near the south shore, is a dark wooded cone 174 m (571 ft) in elevation. The south side of the cliffs is white and bare for some distance above the sea, while the cliffs facing Bear Head are dark.

  35 **Deer Island**, 40 m (132 ft) in elevation, is separated from the north part of Bear Island by a narrow, shallow channel. About 0.15 mile SW of the islets west of Deer Island, there is fair **anchorage** with winds from the NE, through east to SSW, in 26 m (14 fm). A heavy swell sets in with winds between SW and west.

36 **Woody Island**, 65 m (213 ft) in elevation, conical in shape and **conspicuous**, is almost connected by a shoal bank with the NW entrance point of White Bear Bay. **White Island**, 42 m (138 ft) in elevation, situated 0.3 mile SW of Woody Island, shows up in contrast to Woody Island. Many other islets, rocks and shoals lie in the entrance to the bay.

 37 **Black Rock** lies 0.8 mile WSW of the western tip of Bear Island. A drying ledge, a shoal with a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) and **Cul de Sac Rocks** with a depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) lie between Black Rock and Bear Island, about 1 mile east.

Ramea Islands

Charts 4826, 4825

38 The **Ramea Islands** are a group of islands and rocks situated with their NE extremity 3 miles south of Bear Head. The group consists of two large islands, Great Island and Northwest Island, together with numerous smaller islands, islets, rocks and shoals.



 39 **Off-lying Dangers. — Ramea South Bank**, steep-to, with a depth of 5 m (16 ft), and marked by port hand light **buoy** QR3 (*140.52*), is situated about 4.8 miles south of the Ramea Islands. **Ramea Southeast Rocks**, situated 3 miles NE of Ramea South Bank, consist of two rocks about 91 m (299 ft) apart, with the eastern one being the highest. A rock dangerous to navigation, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, lies 0.2 mile east of the east rock.

Chart 4825


40 **Great Island** is the NE and largest island of the Ramea Islands. Its north coast is bold and rises abruptly to rugged hills. **Gull Hill**, the highest point, is 130 m (427 ft) in elevation and flat-topped; its steep east side makes it **conspicuous** from the south.


RAMEA SOUTHWEST APPROACH (2020)




 41 **Black Rock**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.9 mile SSW of **Bonnells Point**, the SE extremity of Great Island. **Copper Island**, situated about 0.7 mile west of Black Rock, is a **conspicuous** bare cone 31 m (102 ft) in elevation. There are many islets and rocks to the north and west of Copper Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** QQ2 (*140.5*) is moored 0.7 mile SW of Copper Island. **Bad Neighbour**, a rock awash, is situated about 1 mile WSW of Copper Island.

42 **Southwest Approach**. — **Northwest Island** has several peaks; the highest, **Man of War Hill**, 64 m (210 ft) in elevation, has a boulder on its summit and a **conspicuous** microwave **tower** with white lights near its NE end. A **conspicuous** red and white checkered water **tank** with the name “RAMEA” in black is situated about 0.1 mile west of Man of War Hill. **Northwest Head** is the SW extremity of Northwest Island. Two radio **towers** are located on Northwest Head. The shorter tower is unlit, and the taller tower has fixed red **lights** and an elevation of 94 m (308 ft). Wind turbines, **conspicuous** from seaward, have been reported built on Northwest Island.

 43 A **light** (*141*) is shown at an elevation of 38 m (125 ft) from a tower having red and white spiral bands situated on Northwest Head (*47°31' N, 57°25' W*). A **fog signal** of one blast on a horn every 30 seconds is sounded near the light structure; the horn points 237°.

 44 **Ramea Colombier**, 41 m (135 ft) in elevation and conical, is situated about 1 mile WSW of Northwest Head. It lies on the SE part of a detached bank on which there are several other rocky islets. A shoal with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) is located 0.1 mile NNE of the SE tip of Ramea Colombier.

 45 **Turr Islets**, on the SW part of the bank, 0.3 mile SW of Ramea Colombier, are two bare rocks. The NE one is 5 m (16 ft) and the other 1 m (3 ft) in elevation. A shoal with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) at its outer end extends NNE from the NE islet. A rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) lie in mid channel between Turr Islets and Ramea Colombier. Another shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) is located about 0.15 mile north of Turr Islets.

RAMEA NORTHEAST APPROACH (2020)



46 **Northward Rocks**, two rocks the highest of which has an elevation of 4 m (13 ft), are located 0.2 mile NNW of Ramea Colombier. A heavy confused sea builds in this area when a strong breeze opposes the tidal stream. A shoal bank with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) extends about 100 m (328 ft) NNW of Northward Rocks. Rocks drying 1.3 m (4 ft) and 0.3 m (1 ft) lie 0.15 mile ENE and 0.1 mile SSW, respectively, of Northward Rocks. An islet with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) is located 0.4 mile WSW of Northward Rocks. Shoals at depths of 2 m (7 ft) and 4.1 m (13 ft) lie 0.2 mile NE and 0.1 mile east of the previously described islet.

47 **Southwest Rocks**, with depths of 0.8 and 1.2 m (3 and 4 ft), lie about 0.4 and 0.5 mile SSW of Northwest Head. A number of shoals which can best be seen on the chart exist on a bank extending about 1.3 miles SW of Southwest Rocks.

48 Starboard hand light **buoy** QS2 (140.7) is moored about 0.6 mile ESE of the southern tip of Ramea Colombier.

Starboard hand light **buoy** QQ4 (140.6) is moored 1.4 miles SSW of Ramea Colombier.


49 **Northeast Approach**. — **Gull Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, about 0.2 mile NW of the NW extremity of Northwest Island, is connected to it by a sunken rocky flat. A rocky bank, least depth 4.6 m (15 ft), on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, lies 0.5 mile WSW of Gull Rock. The northeast approach is used by the local ferry connecting Ramea to Burgeo.

50 A shallow bank extending SW connects the west end of Great Island to the NE end of Northwest Island. It has many islands and rocks on it; the principal islands are Puffin, Harbour, and Southwest Islands. **Puffin Island** is conical with an elevation of 40 m (131 ft). **Harbour Island** is much indented, except on its NW side, which is about 30 m (98 ft) in elevation and steep. **Southwest Island** is 24 m (79 ft) in elevation and many shoals with depths of 3.9 to 15 m (13 to 49 ft) lie south of it. Starboard hand light **buoy** QR2 (140.51), marking a rock awash,


RAMEA (SHIP COVE) (2020)





is moored about 0.32 mile SSE of the south tip of Puffin Island.



 51 A **light** (139.8) is shown from a mast on an islet off the east end of Northwest Island (47°32'N, 57°23'W).



52 Port hand bifurcation light and whistle **buoy** QA (139.7) is moored 0.4 mile NE of the east end of Northwest Island. Port hand light **buoy** QR5 (140.53) is moored 0.17 mile south of the previously described light. Starboard hand light **buoy** QA2 (139.82) is moored 0.1 mile SSW of the previously described light. Port hand light **buoy** QR5/1 (140.54) is moored about 0.11 mile WSW of the north end of Puffin Island.

 53 **Muddy Harbour** and **Ship Cove** are two small bights on the SE side of Northwest Island. Small vessels may **anchor** off these coves in 20 m (11 fm) and 12 m (7 fm). The town of **Ramea**, population 618 in 2006, is situated on the shores of Ship Cove.


  54 There is a large fish plant (closed in 2008) and a wharf on the SW side of the cove. A pier, with its inner end in ruins in 2008 and the remainder of it in disrepair, extends from the shore adjacent to the plant. The outer 45 m (148 ft) section of the north side has depths of 5.2 to 9.4 m (17 to 31 ft) alongside. The south side of the pier, 45 m (148 ft) long, has depths of 4.8 to 9 m (16 to 30 ft) alongside; caution is advised. A **light** (139.85) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the pier. Close SW of the pier with its outer end in ruins, there

is a Public **wharf** which joins a 17 m (56 ft) section of the fish plant wharf extending from the previously described pier. The Public wharf extends 18 m (59 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) alongside a 10 m (33 ft) wide outer end. Another Public wharf is located 45 m (148 ft) south of the previously described wharf. On its north end there is a face 10 m (33 ft) long with a depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) alongside. The remaining face extends 37 m (121 ft) south with depths of 1.8 to 2.6 m (6 to 9 ft) alongside.

  55 A Public **wharf** extends from the east side of the cove to a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) alongside an 18 m (59 ft) wide outer end. This wharf is used by the local ferry and commercial vessels servicing the town. The west side of the wharf extends 47 m (154 ft) with depths of 4.6 to 7 m (15 to 23 ft) alongside. A loading ramp 9.5 m (31 ft) wide is located at the inner end of the west side. The east side of the wharf, 33 m (108 ft) long, has depths of 4.9 to 6 m (16 to 20 ft) alongside (See *Appendix*). A **light** (139.84) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A freight shed is located on the wharf. A shoal at a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) is located about 30 m (98 ft) SSW of the outer end of the Public wharf.

  56 Another Public **wharf**, used by local people, is situated at the head of Ship Cove. The outer end is 35 m (115 ft) long, with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside. A rock at a depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) lies 4 m (13 ft) off its west side. A floating wharf was moored atop the previously mentioned rock in 2008. A pier 27 m (89 ft) long extends SE from the east side of the outer

end with depths of 2.3 to 4 m (8 to 13 ft) alongside. There is a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside the outer end of the pier. A slipway is situated close east of this wharf. Another slipway is located in Muddy Harbour.


 57 **Pilotage** is not compulsory, but recommended for those without local knowledge. A licensed pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's or Ramea, as arranged. Local persons may be engaged for pilot services.


58 Diesel fuel, gasoline and fresh water are available in Ramea in limited quantities. The harbour is frozen over only when northern ice is present. Over a period of 20 years, this ice arrived only four times between the end of February and the middle of April.


White Bear Bay to Barasway Bay


59 **Turks Head**, situated about 1.5 miles WNW of Northwest Head, near the west entrance to White Bear Bay, is a steep bluff with a rugged background. **Anderson Rock**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and is steep-to, lies about 1.2 miles west of Woody Island. Two shoals with least depths of 0.4 and 2.2 m (1 and 7 ft) lie 0.2 mile north and 0.3 mile NNW, respectively, of Anderson Rock.

60 **Offer Sunker**, awash and steep-to, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of Anderson Rock. **Anderson Sunker**, drying 0.8 m (3 ft), is located 0.4 mile WSW of Anderson Rock. A shoal bank extends 0.1 mile SE from Anderson Sunker to a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) at its outer end.

 61 **Gull Island**, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation and difficult to distinguish due to its colour, is the outermost of a group of islets situated close to the coast, about 1 mile WSW of Turks Head. Several shoals with depths of 8.1 to 10 m (4 to 5 fm), on which the sea breaks heavily in bad weather, lie within 0.7 mile south of Gull Island. A depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) is charted 0.2 mile NW of the SW tip of Gull Island. Another shoal with a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft) is charted 0.7 mile WSW of the SW tip of Gull Island.


 62 **Red Island**, situated about 1.2 miles west of Gull Island, lies in a bay about 1 mile wide which it divides into **Northeast Arm** and **Northwest Arm**. The island is divided into two parts by a low neck of land. The south part is a flat-topped hill with a white summit, about 99 m (325 ft) in elevation, and red cliffs. The north part is a wooded cone 112 m (367 ft) in elevation. **Doctor Harbour**, at the head of Northeast Arm, affords sheltered **anchorage** for small craft in 7 to 9 m (4 to 5 fm); local knowledge is required.


 63 Northwest Arm narrows to a width of 0.1 mile about 0.5 mile within **Cross Rocks**, which are 5.8 m (19 ft) in elevation. There is **anchorage** for small vessels about 0.2 mile north of Cross Rocks in 14 to 16 m (8 to 9 fm) in good holding ground. A marine farm is charted in the NW part of NW Arm.


 64 **Western Point** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $57^{\circ}31'W$), the west entrance point of Northwest Arm, consists of a series of rocky hummocks faced with cliffs. **Western Point Rock**, with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), lies about 0.1 mile SSW of the point. **White Island Shoal**, with a depth of 7 m (23 ft), is situated nearly 0.4 mile WSW of Western Point. Between Western Point and Bay de Loup Point, about 1.5 miles west, the coast forms a bay bordered by cliffs, islets and rocks. A depth of 6.2 m (20 ft) is charted 0.8 mile west of Western Point.

65 **Bay de Loup** is entered between **Bay de Loup Point** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $57^{\circ}33'W$) and the SW extremity of **Kings Head**, which rises to an elevation of 132 m (433 ft) about 1 mile NNW.

66 Bay de Loup Point is the south extremity of an island, 62 m (203 ft) in elevation, which is connected with the mainland at low water.

 67 A **light** (142.5) is shown at an elevation of 22.7 m (74 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on Bay de Loup Point.

 68 **Bay de Loup Rock**, with a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft), lies about 0.2 mile SSE of Bay de Loup Point. The shores of this bay are precipitous and steep-to. **Blow me down**, a steep bluff 156 m (512 ft) in elevation, is situated on the NW side of the bay, about 1.8 miles NNE of Bay de Loup Point. Above Blow me down, there is good sheltered **anchorage** in 13 m (7 fm); the depths decrease gradually to 8.2 m (4½ fm) near the head of the bay.


 69 **Kings Harbour**, situated close west of Kings Head, affords **anchorage** in 16.5 m (54 ft). **Buffetts Island**, 28 m (92 ft) in elevation, lies 0.7 mile WNW of Bay de Loup Point. A depth of 8.9 m (29 ft) is charted 0.1 mile NE of the east tip of Buffetts Island. **Sots Hole**, situated 0.5 mile SW of Kings Harbour, affords sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels from all but southerly winds in 8 m (26 ft).


70 **Piper Island**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, is situated close off the east entrance point of Sots Hole. **Grip Island** lies about 0.3 mile west of Buffetts Island. **Greenhill Island**, 81 m (266 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.4 mile SW of Buffetts Island.


71 **The Ha Ha** is an inlet entered between Grip Island and **Aldridge Head**, the east extremity of Greenhill


Island. A marine farm is charted near the west extremity of The Ha Ha. **Aldridge Rock**, which dries 2.2 m (7 ft), lies about 0.1 mile SE of Aldridge Head. **Richards Head**, a remarkable saddle-topped hill with steep cliffs on its south side, rises to an elevation of 101 m (331 ft) on the mainland, about 1 mile west of Aldridge Head.


72 **Approaches to Burgeo.** — **Boar Island**, the easternmost of the Burgeo Islands, about 1 mile SSW of Aldridge Head, is divided into two parts by a marsh. The south part of the island is wedge-shaped and 61 m (200 ft) in elevation.

 73 A **light** (144) is shown at an elevation of 63.1 m (207 ft) from a skeleton tower on the summit of Boar Island (47°36'N, 57°35'W). A **fog signal** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from a horn close SE of the light; the horn points 140°.


 74 **Boar Island Rock**, which dries 1.4 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** QG2 (143), lies 1.2 miles SE of the island.


 75 **White Ground**, a 4.3 m (14 ft) shoal, lies about 0.3 mile NW of Boar Island. Two other shoals at depths of 7.9 and 3.1 m (26 and 10 ft) are located 0.12 mile WSW and 0.2 mile SW of White Ground.

 76 A rock, drying 1.6 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** QF2 (145.9), is located about 0.35 mile SW of White Ground.


 77 **Cuttail Island**, 41 m (135 ft) in elevation and situated close SW of Boar Island, is steep and bare at its south end. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** QV7, QV9 (144.58, 144.6) and QV8 (144.59) mark the channel between Boar and Cuttail Island. **Venils Island**, 48 m (157 ft) in elevation, lies close south of Cuttail Island. **Venils Shoal**, consisting of two shoals with least depths of 5.1 and 6.3 m (17 and 21 ft), lies about 0.3 mile SE of the eastern tip of Venils Island. A cove on the SE side of Venils Island affords good sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels in about 6 m (20 ft). **Baggs Island**, situated close west of Venils Island, is barren with a peaked summit 47 m (154 ft) in elevation.

78 **Morgan Island**, situated west of Cuttail Island, is moss-covered and undulating, and rises to an elevation of 37 m (121 ft). **Rencontre Island**, situated close SW of Baggs Island, is the highest of the Burgeo Islands. The summit near its west end is a **conspicuous** truncated cone 80 m (262 ft) in elevation and covered with dark foliage.


 79 A **light** (144.8) is shown at an elevation of 57.3 m (188 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the SE end of Rencontre Island.

 80 **White Island**, 11 m (36 ft) in elevation, is situated nearly 0.2 mile WNW of Rencontre Island.



The Douglas, a rock drying 1.4 m (5 ft), is located about 0.4 mile NNW of White Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** QV2.8 (144.55) is moored about 100 m (328 ft) NNE of The Douglas. **Round Shag Island**, 18 m (59 ft) in elevation and situated about 1 mile south of White Island, is conical and steep-to. Numerous other islets and rocks lie in this area.

 81 **Grandy Island**, the northernmost and largest island of the Burgeo Islands, is separated from the mainland west of Richards Head (47°37'N, 57°36'W) by **Long Reach**, a narrow and shallow strait. The west entrance to Long Reach is crossed by a causeway. The bridge between Grandy Island and **Smalls Island**, situated close east, has a vertical clearance of 4 m (13 ft). An **overhead power cable** is located close south of the bridge; caution is advised. The bridge spanning **Mercer Cove**, on the SW part of Grandy Island, has a vertical clearance of 1.2 m (4 ft).

82 The town of **Burgeo**, a fishing community with a population of 1,607 in 2006, is situated on the SE part of Grandy Island. **Furber Point** is the SE extremity of the island while **Mercer Point**, the SW extremity of the island, is a bluff dark point. When seen from a distance, the land in the vicinity of Burgeo appears grey with an almost unbroken outline. On nearer approach, however, the rugged and contorted nature of the country, with its innumerable hills and deep ravines, becomes apparent.

 83 **Pilotage** is not compulsory but recommended for those without local knowledge. A licensed pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's or Burgeo, as arranged. Local persons may be engaged for pilot services.

84 The harbour of **Burgeo Port** lies adjacent to the town of Burgeo, between Furber Point and **Franks Island**, a flat island to the west. **Eclipse Island**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation and covered with bushes, is situated on the south side of the harbour. The harbour is entered between Boar Island and **Fish Island**. A small boat channel exists between the north end of Morgan Island and Eclipse Island. Local knowledge is essential in this area.

  85 Burgeo may be considered a safe harbour for vessels up to 1,500 tons. There is a small hospital in Burgeo and fuel and fresh water are available. The town is connected to the Trans Canada Highway and is a port of call for passenger and freight vessel service on the southwest coast to Ramea, Grey River and François. There is limited **anchorage** off Burgeo for small vessels in about 20 m (11 fm). There is also anchorage ENE of Furber Point, but care must be taken to avoid the detached shoals. A **submarine cable** lies south

BURGEO FERRY TERMINAL AND PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



BURGEO L-SHAPED PUBLIC WHARF AND MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2020)



and east of Smalls Island, and extends in a NE direction passing north of Boar Island. The cable then extends in a SE direction passing about 1.2 miles north of the Ramea Islands; caution is advised.




86 A Public **wharf** is located on the west side of Furber Point. The south berth, used by the local ferry, is 44 m (144 ft) long with depths of


2.6 to 4.1 m (9 to 13 ft) alongside. A 9 m (30 ft) wide loading ramp is located at the inner end of this berth. A **light (145)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south berth. The centre berth is 52 m (171 ft) long with depths of 4.3 to 5 m (14 to 16 ft) alongside (*See Appendix*). The north berth is 25 m (82 ft) long with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside (*See Appendix*).



BURGEO LIFEBOAT STATION AND FISH PLANT WHARVES (2020)




 87 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, with a depth of 5 m (16 ft) alongside an outer end 19 m (62 ft) long, is located about 0.3 mile north of Furber Point; fresh water and electricity are available.


88 A **marine service centre**, equipped with a 25 tonne travelift, is located adjacent to the south side of the L-shaped Public wharf. There is a haulout 18.5 m (61 ft) long and 6.2 m (20 ft) wide, with depths of 1.3 to 2.7 m (4 to 9 ft). Fresh water is available at the marine service centre. Local knowledge is recommended in the narrow channel leading from Short Reach to the Public wharf situated close west of Smalls Island. A rock, drying 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** QG5.3 (143.74) is located about 75 m (246 ft) north of the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf, previously described.

 89 **Approaches to Short Reach. — Fish Island Rock**, with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) and marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** QG3 (143.5), is located about 0.1 mile to the SE of Fish Island. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** QG5 (143.7) and QG6 (143.72) mark the eastern end of the channel into Short Reach. Port hand light **buoy** QG5.1 (143.71), marking a shoal with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), is located about 0.6 mile WSW of Fish Island.


  90 **Short Reach**, an inlet on the north side of Grandy Island, is entered between Fish Island and Green Hill Island. The channel, though relatively straight, narrows in several areas to about 84 m (276 ft) wide. Local knowledge is essential to navigate

Short Reach; navigation at night or in reduced visibility is not recommended. Short Reach affords **anchorage** near its head in 15 m (8 fm), mud.

 91 The fish plant (closed in 2008) and wharves at Burgeo are situated on Short Reach. The SE face of the south wharf is 64 m (210 ft) long with depths of 5 to 6.5 m (16 to 21 ft) alongside. The north wharf, in disrepair in 2009, is 46 m (151 ft) long at the NE face with depths of 5 to 5.5 m (16 to 18 ft) alongside; the SE face is 61 m (200 ft) long with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside. The deck of each wharf has an elevation of about 1.2 m (4 ft).

 92 *Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat, CCGS W.G. George*, call sign CG3064 is stationed about 0.1 mile SE of the previously described fish plant wharf at Short Reach and operates within a 100 mile radius. The station maintains a daily radio watch from 0830 to 1630 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.


93 **Ice.** — Burgeo is never frozen over and vessel movements continue year round. Ice from the outer coves occasionally blocks Burgeo Port for a few days but moves off in February and March. Northern ice appears only at intervals, usually arriving between mid February and mid March; it seldom remains more than two or three weeks.

 94 The direction of the tidal streams off Burgeo are greatly influenced by the prevailing winds. The

PASSAGE FROM THE SANDBANKS LOOKING ENE TOWARDS BURGEO (1997)




west-going stream attains a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots after a prevalence of easterly winds, while the east-going stream seldom attains a rate of more than 1 knot.

 95 **Colombier Island** ($47^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}39'W$), elevation 52 m (177 ft), has a **conspicuous** double summit. A shoal with a depth of 7.8 m (26 ft) is charted 0.4 mile SE of the SE end of Colombier Island. **Miffel Island**, elevation 15 m (49 ft) and conical, is the southernmost of the Burgeo Islands; it lies 1.5 miles SSW of Colombier Island. **Fortune Rock**, at a depth of 9.5 m (31 ft), lies about 0.2 mile east of Miffel Island. **Whales Back**, the shoalest head of some uneven ground lying about 0.5 mile west of Miffel Island, lies at a depth of 9.1 m (5 fm); the sea breaks on it in bad weather. With the wind against the tidal stream, there is a heavy sea in this area.

Charts 4825, 4824


96 **West Flat Island**, the westernmost of the Burgeo Islands, lies 2.3 miles NW of Miffel Island. It is a bare rock


8 m (26 ft) in elevation, with two flat summits. A rock, awash, lies 91 m (299 ft) south of the island; elsewhere the island is steep-to.

 97 A **light** (142) is shown at an elevation of 10.7 m (35 ft) from a mast on the NE part of West Flat Island ($47^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}42'W$).


98 **Offer Shoal**, with a depth of 7.3 m (4 fm), lies 1.2 miles SW of West Flat Island. **Point Shoal**, situated 0.2 mile NE of Offer Shoal, has a depth of 9.1 m (5 fm).

Chart 4825

 99 **Graley Rock**, with a depth of 3.5 m (11 ft), lies 0.7 mile SSE of West Flat Island. Shoals with depths of 8.7 and 3.7 m (29 and 12 ft) are located 0.15 mile NE and 0.1 mile SSW, respectively, of Graley Rock. **Green Island Shoal**, with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), is located 0.6 mile SE of Graley Rock. A shoal, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), is located about 0.7 mile ENE of Graley Rock. The sea breaks on all of these shoals.

 100 **Duck Island**, low and flat, lies about 1.5 miles ESE of West Flat Island. **Round Island**, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, lies 0.7 mile east of West Flat Island. It has steep cliffs on all sides except on its NE side where a 5.5 m (18 ft) ledge extends a short distance offshore.

101 **Harbour Island**, about 0.2 mile SE of Round Island, has a number of dark islets and rocks extending 0.25 mile NE of it; all have steep cliffs on the west and SW sides and slope to the east. A remarkable summit near the west end of Harbour Island is known as **The Louse Box**. There is good shelter for boats on the east side of the island. **Harbour Island Rock**, which dries 1.7 m (6 ft), lies about 0.1 mile SW of Harbour Island.

 102 **Cornelius Island** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $57^{\circ}40'W$), the NW island of the Burgeo Islands, lies 1.1 miles north of Duck Island. This island is almost divided by two coves, and has two summits; the east summit is 39 m (128 ft) in elevation. **The Boar**, a round rock 3 m (10 ft) in elevation and steep-to, lies 0.2 mile SW of the island. **The Sow**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, lies 0.3 mile west of The Boar. Drying rocks exist close west of The Boar and close SE and SW of The Sow; caution is advised.

103 About 1.5 miles west of Richards Head, the coast forms a peninsula to the south with **The Sandbanks** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $57^{\circ}39'W$), 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, at its south end. **Grip Head**, rising to an elevation of 46 m (151 ft), is situated on the NW side of The Sandbanks.

104 A passage with least depths of 4.8 to 5.8 m (16 to 19 ft) exists between The Sandbanks and **Sandbanks Point**, about 0.4 mile farther south. This passage leads about 2 miles ENE to Burgeo. This inner route passes north of The Douglas, previously described, and Morgan Island. The passage used by the local vessel traffic is marked by port and starboard hand light buoys QV3.7 (*144.54*), QV5 (*144.57*) and QV2.6 (*144.53*), QV4 (*144.56*).


105 **Marchand Rock**, with a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and marked by starboard hand light buoy QV2.4 (*144.52*), is located 0.3 mile SW of Sandbanks Point. **Stern Rock**, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less and marked by starboard hand light buoy QV2.2 (*144.512*), is located 0.8 mile SW of Sandbanks Point.

106 **Little Barasway Head** lies 1 mile NW of Grip Head, and **Little Gut Head**, the SW extremity of a sharp-topped conical hill 69 m (226 ft) in elevation, is situated a farther 1.1 miles to the NW. Several islets, rocks and shoals lie off the coast between Cornelius Island and Little Gut Head.

Chart 4824

107 **Norman Head**, situated about 0.5 mile north of Little Gut Head, is a bare-topped mound 28 m (92 ft) in elevation. Extending about 2 miles to the west from Norman Head is a shingle beach 3 m (10 ft) in elevation that terminates in a grassy mound.

108 **Big Barasway**, a large lagoon containing several islands, is entered close west of this grassy mound. East of Grandy Brook, the land consists of conical hills and mounds covered with stunted trees or whitened by fires. The land to the west consists of ranges of hills, with smooth mossy slopes and cliff-faced summits.

 109 **Barasway Bay** is entered between Little Barasway Head and **Barasway Point** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $57^{\circ}47'W$), about 4 miles west. Barasway Bay provides no anchorage because of numerous islets, rocks and shoals; in heavy weather it is a mass of breakers. **Grandy Brook** flows into the east end of Barasway Bay. A **magnetic anomaly** is reported to exist in Barasway Bay, north of the area between West Flat Island and Barasway Point. Mariners are requested to exercise caution in the area.

Barasway Bay to Couteau Bay

110 Between Barasway Point and **Connoire Head** ($47^{\circ}39'N$, $57^{\circ}55'W$), about 5.5 miles WNW, the coast is foul with several coves. The outer rocks are generally marked by breakers. Connoire Head is **conspicuous** because of a white rock at its base and its isolation. Its summit, with dark stunted trees, rises to an elevation of 53 m (174 ft).




 111 **Green Island** lies 2 miles WNW of Barasway Point. **Green Island Rocks**, a small group of above-water rocks, are situated 0.3 mile WSW of the island. **Baring Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, reddish white and rocky, lies about 0.8 mile NW of Green Island. **Anchorage** may be obtained in the inlet between Green and Baring Islands in 22 m (12 fm), but it is open to the SW. **Wreck Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation and situated 1.2 miles east of Connoire Head, appears as a low, green island.


Chart 4638

112 **Connoire Bay** is entered between Connoire Head and Muddy Hole Point, about 2 miles WNW. To the NE of Connoire Head, the east side of the bay rises smoothly to hills 514 feet (157 m) in elevation, which are covered with brown moss.


 113 **Muddy Hole Point**, rising to a conical hill 97 feet (30 m) in elevation, appears as the termination of a ridge extending from the sharp peak, which is 246 feet (75 m) in elevation and on the west side of Connoire Bay about 2 miles farther NE. **Green Rock**, with a depth of 3 fathoms (5.5 m), lies 0.5 mile SE of Muddy Hole Point. **Round Hill**, 570 feet (174 m) in elevation, lies nearly 2 miles NW of this sharp peak.


114 **Mid Head**, about 2.5 miles north of Connoire Head, is the extremity of a series of peaked hills dividing the bay into two arms. The highest point of this ridge, 689 feet (210 m) in elevation, is situated about 1.7 miles NE of Mid Head. The highest point near the coast in the vicinity of Connoire Bay is **Cow House Hill**, 855 feet (261 m) in elevation, situated nearly 2.5 miles NNW of Mid Head.

 115 Connoire Bay is open to the south, however, **anchorage** can be obtained during offshore winds in 7 to 10 fathoms (13 to 18 m). Northeast Arm affords good shelter to small vessels drawing less than 18 feet (5.5 m).

 116 **Muddy Hole Bay** is entered between Muddy Hole Point and Otter Point, 1.1 miles to the west. The bay is open to the south, but affords **anchorage** during offshore winds in 11 fathoms (20 m). The holding ground is poor.

117 **Otter Point** (*47°40'N, 58°00'W*) rises to a round hill 137 feet (42 m) in elevation. A chain of islands, rocks and shoals extends 1.1 miles south of this point. **Smoky Island**, the largest of the chain and 55 feet (17 m) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Otter Point. The southernmost islet of this group, **Shag Island**, is a **conspicuous** white rock 42 feet (13 m) in elevation.


 118 **Colombier Shoal**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies 1.1 miles WSW of Shag Island. **Connor Rock**, with a depth of 2¼ fathoms (5 m), is situated 0.9 mile west of Shag Island. **Bight Rock**, with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies about 0.3 mile NE of Connor Rock. Numerous abovewater and sunken dangers lie west and NW of Shag Island.

 119 **The Painter**, a rock at a depth of 6 feet (2 m) and seldom marked by a breaker, lies 0.7 mile SSE of Otter Point. **The Hummock**, a shoal with a depth of 9 fathoms (16.5 m), lies 1.7 miles south of The Painter. Two 3 fathom (5 m) shoals lie 0.4 and 0.5 mile north and NNW of The Painter.

120 **Couteau Colombier**, situated 1.2 miles NW of Shag Island, is a remarkable square rock, 49 feet (15 m) in

elevation, with a low spur extending NE. On SE bearings, Couteau Colombier resembles a human profile. **Horses Head**, a cubical black rock 13 feet (4 m) in elevation, lies about 0.6 mile west of Otter Point. **The Bar**, with a least depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), is located 0.4 mile WNW of Horses Head.

121 **Captain Island**, situated about 1.2 miles WNW of Otter Point, rises in two hillocks with the higher NW one being 216 feet (66 m) in elevation. The whiteness of its rock, where bare, contrasts with the darkness of the vegetation, and there is a white stripe on one of the hills on its north side. Rocks and shoals extend 0.6 mile west from Captain Island.


 122 **Couteau Bay** is entered between the SW extremity of Captain Island and **Deepwater Point**, about 1.5 miles west. The entrance is almost blocked by islets and rocks, but there is a safe, narrow passage between Man Rock and Black Rock. There is a heavy swell in this passage during or after southerly or westerly gales.


123 **Shag Roost Point** is faced by a cliff which rises to a **conspicuous** hillock 126 feet (38 m) in elevation, situated on the west side of Couteau Bay 0.5 mile NE of Deepwater Point.

124 **Black Rock**, wedge-shaped and 17 feet (5.2 m) high, lies 0.3 mile south of Deepwater Point. **Man Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, lies about 0.4 mile east of Deepwater Point; shoals extend south and SE from Man Rock. **Copper Duck Rock**, at a depth of 5 fathoms (9.1 m), is situated 1.5 miles SSE of Man Rock.

125 The **Blue Hills of Couteau**, situated about 8 miles north of Couteau Bay, are two remarkable bluffs 1,903 and 1,845 feet (580 and 562 m) in elevation. They form excellent marks in clear weather and are part of extensive ranges stretching east and west from them.

126 **Couteau Brook**, a considerable stream draining a large valley, flows into the head of Couteau Bay and is noticeable from seaward.

 127 There is **anchorage** near the head of Couteau Bay in 5 to 9 fathoms (9 to 16 m), but a swell sets in with southerly and westerly winds. For small vessels, there is excellent **anchorage** in the channel north of Captain Island; local knowledge is required.

 128 Two dolphins in ruins from a former mine wharf are located at the north entrance to **Couteau Cove** at the NW side of the bay.

Chapter 5

Couteau Bay Port aux Basques



Couteau Bay to La Poile Bay

Charts 4638, 4824

1 **Cinq Cerf Bay** is entered between a point about 0.5 mile west of Deepwater Point and **Western Head** ($47^{\circ}41'N$, $58^{\circ}09'W$), 2.5 miles to the west. The east entrance point is bordered by rocks and shoals extending nearly 0.5 mile offshore to **White Ground**, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms (4.1 m). Cinq Cerf Bay has numerous islets and rocks, dangerous to navigation within 2.5 miles south through west of its east entrance point; **caution** is advised.

2 **Flat Island**, a bare rock 23 feet (7 m) in elevation and situated 1.2 miles SW of the east entrance point, is the outermost islet in the approach to Cinq Cerf Bay. **Black Rock**, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile west of the east entrance point. **Baggs Head** ($47^{\circ}41'N$, $58^{\circ}08'W$), situated in the middle of the NW side of Cinq Cerf Bay, rises to a **conspicuous**, dark, wooded cone 188 feet (57 m) in elevation; there is a white patch on the side of the hill about 0.3 mile NE of it. A shoal with a least depth of 3 fathoms (5.5 m) is located 0.3 mile west of Black Rock.

3 **Devil Head**, a steep bluff rising to an elevation of 280 feet (85 m), lies 1.7 miles ENE of Baggs Head. **Pools Island**, low and wooded, is situated 0.1 mile SE of Devil Head. Sheltered **anchorage** in the bay, in 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 15 m), mud, is available in the cove between Devil Head and **Woody Island**, 0.3 mile SW. The holding ground is good.


4 **Cinq Cerf Islands**, the highest being 84 feet (26 m) in elevation, lie off the west side of the entrance to Cinq Cerf Bay; their south sides consist of steep gray cliffs. **Shag Island**, the NE island of the group, is a bare white rock 26 feet (8 m) in elevation.


5 **Big Sunker**, with a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), is the south rock of a group lying off the Cinq Cerf Islands and is situated about 1 mile WNW of Flat Island. **Tinker Sunkers**, containing a number of shoal peaks with a least depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), are located 0.6 mile south of Shag Island.


Chart 4824

6 **Whittle Hill** ($47^{\circ}41'N$, $58^{\circ}10'W$), a round hill 101 m (331 ft) in elevation, is situated close to the coast, nearly 0.5 mile NW of Western Head of Cinq Cerf Bay. **Old Man Hill**, a peak 208 m (682 ft) in elevation and faced with a cliff, stands 4.5 miles WNW of Whittle Hill. For about 1 hour after noon, when the sun shines, the shadow on the face of this hill has the appearance of an old man. Between Whittle Hill and the entrance to **Rôti Bay**, about 6.5 miles WSW, the coast is fronted by a group of islands and rocks extending about 2 miles offshore.


7 The **Highlands of Grand Bruit**, about 2 miles NW of Whittle Hill, is a remarkable range of high hills rising in steep cliffs to an elevation of about 305 m (1,000 ft). Rocky and serrated ridges extend inland for several miles from the Highlands of Grand Bruit.


 8 **Three Islands**, a group of three islands, the northernmost being 8 m (26 ft) in elevation, lie 1.5 miles SW of Whittle Hill. Several rocks and shoals around them extend about 1.5 miles offshore. An extensive shallow area containing a rock drying 0.1 m (0 ft) at its outer end extends 0.4 mile SSE from the southernmost of the Three Islands.


 9 **Bad Neighbour**, a rock with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft), lies about 1.4 miles offshore to the south of Three Islands. **Chance Rock**, with a depth of 8.7 m (29 ft), lies about 0.4 mile WSW of Bad Neighbour.

 10 **The Smoker**, an isolated rock 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, is situated about midway between Three Islands and the **Grand Bruit Islands**.

11 **Approaches to Grand Bruit**. — **Offer Island**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation and the southernmost of these off-lying islands, lies about 3.5 miles SW of Whittle Hill. **Griffin Rock**, with a depth of 9 m (30 ft), lies about 0.2 mile WSW of Offer Island.

 12 A **light** (*147*) is shown at an elevation of 11 m (36 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe situated on Offer Island ($47^{\circ}38'N$, $58^{\circ}14'W$).

 13 **Grand Bruit Colombier**, 0.2 mile north of Offer Island, is a **conspicuous** small cone 8 m (26 ft) in elevation. **Rôti Colombier**, a **conspicuous** bare rock 19 m (62 ft) in elevation, lies 2.6 miles west of Offer Island. Numerous above-water and sunken rocks lie between Rôti Colombier and **Jacques Island**, about 1.8 miles NW. A shoal with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) is located 0.9 mile south of the north tip of Jacques Island. A shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) is located about 1.8 miles NW of Offer Island.

 14 **Rôti Rock**, drying 2 m (7 ft), and **Gob Rock** lie about 1.1 miles west of Offer Island. The



south approach to Grand Bruit, about 1 mile wide, lies between Offer Island and Rôti Rock. Three shallow banks with least depths of 3.2, 2.2 and 1.5 m (10, 7 and 5 ft) lie near the center of the channel. A shoal with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) is located about 0.7 mile NNW of Offer Island.

15 **Harbour Island**, the largest of the Grand Bruit group, has a boat cove on either side of a narrow neck of land near the middle of the island. The south side of the island rises in a grey cliff to its south summit, 32 m (105 ft) in elevation.


16 **Southeast Island**, the easternmost of the group, is a grey bare islet 10 m (33 ft) in elevation. **White Island**, the north island of the group, is a steep round islet 9 m (30 ft) in elevation. **Pigeon Islet**, the NW one of the group, is a rugged rock 6 m (24 ft) in elevation. **White Rock**, with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies about 0.2 mile NNW of the west end of White Island.


17 **Grand Bruit Harbour** is entered between the Three Islands and the group of islands south of Grand Bruit, about 1 mile SW or close west of Offer and Harbour Islands. The harbour, though only 0.1 mile wide, affords excellent shelter for small craft in about 13 m (7 fm).

18 The former settlement of **Grand Bruit** stands on the shores of the harbour. A waterfall at the head of the harbour is visible from seaward. A **conspicuous** church with a tower stands close east of the waterfall.

  19 A Public **wharf**, 37 m (121 ft) long with a least depth of 5.6 m (18 ft) alongside the outer face, is situated on the east side of the harbour. This wharf is no longer maintained by the Department of Transportation and Works, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Use at own risk. A freight shed is situated adjacent to the wharf. A rock, drying 1 m (3 ft), lies about 41 m (135 ft) north of the Public wharf.


20 Another **wharf**, 16 m (52 ft) long at the outer face with a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside, is situated at the west side of the harbour. This wharf is used mainly by local people.


 21 The harbour is navigable for all of the year; it is very difficult to enter when winds are blowing from the south.

 22 **Approaches to La Poile**. — La Poile Bay is entered between **Eastern Point** and a point about 2 miles to the west. **Ireland Island** lies about 1 mile south of Eastern Point. A sunken rock, on which the sea breaks, lies 0.3 mile SW of Ireland Island. Two rocks drying 0.7 m (2 ft) lie 0.2 mile SSW of Ireland Island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** QE2 (*145.8*) is moored 0.7 mile SW of Ireland Island.


GRAND BRUIT (2020)




 23 A **light** (146) is shown at an elevation of 18.6 m (61 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe located on Ireland Island ($47^{\circ}38'N$, $58^{\circ}22'W$).

 24 **Naked Man**, a rock which dries 0.7 m (2 ft) and is marked by north cardinal light **buoy** QEN (145.86), lies 0.6 mile NNW of Ireland Island. There are several sunken rocks, on which the sea breaks, between Naked Man and Ireland Island; caution is advised. **Southeast Rock**, with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft), is located 0.3 mile NE of Ireland Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) is located 1.3 miles SSE of Eastern Point.



25 **Christmas Head**, the south entrance point to Little Bay, lies nearly 2 miles NW of Eastern Point. **Little Bay**, an inlet on the west side of La Poile Bay, is entered between Christmas Head and **Tooth Head**, about 0.6 mile NNE. **Tooth Rock**, least depth 6.5 m (21 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** QE4.2 (145.85), lies about 0.2 mile south of Tooth Head.


 26 A **light** (148) is shown at an elevation of 12.1 m (40 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark situated on Christmas Head ($47^{\circ}41'W$, $58^{\circ}24'W$).


 27 **Broad Cove** is a bight on the west side of La Poile Bay, about 2.5 miles north of Christmas Head. The bay divides into **Northeast Arm** and **North Bay**, about 6 miles within the entrance. Submarine power **cables** cross La Poile Bay between a point about 1 mile north of Tooth Head and the south entrance point of **Gallyboy**

Harbour, 1.7 miles SE. The cables extend along the south side of Gallyboy Harbour; caution is advised.

28 The settlement of **La Poile**, population 111 in 2006, stands on the north shore of Little Bay. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** QE4 (145.83) and QE5 (145.84) mark the entrance to Little Bay.

  29 At the settlement, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with a least depth of 6.6 m (22 ft) alongside a 35 m (115 ft) long outer end (See Appendix). A **light** (148.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. The inside face of the L-end is used by small boats. A floating dock extends from the inner end of the west side of the wharf.

 30 On the south shore of Little Bay there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 25 m (82 ft) long. There is a regular passenger and freight ferry service between La Poile and other southwest coast ports. The harbour is navigable for all of the year.

 31 Little Bay affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 18 m (10 fm). There is also anchorage off the entrance to Little Bay in 27 m (15 fm), but it is exposed to SW winds. Northeast Arm affords good **anchorage** in 18 to 24 m (10 to 13 fm), mud. North Bay is shallow but anchorage may be obtained just outside in 22 m (12 fm), gravel.

32 **Ice**. — La Poile Bay normally freezes over about February 10 and the ice disperses about March 20. Though

LA POILE PUBLIC WHARF (2005)



blocked at intervals, generally in early March, navigation has not been impeded for more than six spring seasons during a fifty year period. Field ice rarely arrives, but when forced in by SW winds it becomes a serious obstruction. The bay is cleared by NW winds. Little Bay freezes occasionally in February, but the ice seldom remains long. Northeast Arm freezes over with extreme cold periods.

La Poile Bay to Rose Blanche Point

33 The coast from La Poile Bay to Bay Le Moine, about 10 miles west, has numerous islands, shoals, drying rocks and reefs within 2 miles of the coast that are dangerous to navigation; caution is advised. **Crafty Head**, 43 m (141 ft) in elevation, is a **conspicuous** conical headland situated 2.5 miles west of the west entrance point of La Poile Bay.

34 **Cox Rock**, with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** QE3 (145.82), is moored about 2.4 miles west of Ireland Island.

35 **Black George Head**, 43 m (141 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, is situated 0.7 mile west of Crafty Head. The land within these headlands east of Garia Bay rises to an elevation of 262 m (860 ft).

Chart 4639

36 **Indian Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, with a white cliff at its SW extremity, is situated on the east side

of the entrance to Garia Bay, about 0.3 mile SW of Black George Head. **Harpoon Shoal**, with a depth of 7.9 m (26 ft), lies 1.5 miles SE of Indian Island. **Tinker Rocks**, which dry 0.9 to 1.5 m (3 to 5 ft), lie about 1 mile SE of the same island.

37 **Deer Island**, situated in the entrance to Garia Bay, rises to a conical summit 21 m (69 ft) in elevation; it is covered with dark spruce trees. Islets and rocks extend 0.7 mile south of Deer Island to **Black Rock**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation.

38 **Wreck Island** (47°38'N, 58°33'W), 9 m (30 ft) in elevation and covered with grass, is situated 0.6 mile south of the west entrance point of Garia Bay. It has two rocky mounds near its NW end. Many shoals and rocks are located between Indian Island and Wreck Island.

39 **Garia Bay**, suitable only for small vessels, may be entered on either side of Deer Island. Extreme caution must be taken when entering this bay because of the many dangers. The bay is shallow except for the navigable channel.

40 **Smock Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, is formed of grey rock partially covered with moss and is located 0.5 mile NNW of Deer Island. **Ship Cove Hill**, a remarkable headland 53 m (174 ft) in elevation, is situated on the east side of Garia Bay about 0.7 mile north of Smock Island.


41 There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in 13 m (7 fm), north of Smock Island.


42 **Little Garia Bay** is entered between **Slammer Point**, 0.8 mile NW of Wreck Island, and **Berry Point**,



PETITES (2020)



0.8 mile SW. Berry Point is a low peninsula of red cliff with a small rock close off its south side.


 43 **Firmages Head**, a remarkable bluff 55 m (180 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile NNW of Slammer Point; it appears as an island. **Pigeon Island**, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, lies close off the west side of Little Garia Bay, 0.6 mile NW of Firmages Head. During offshore winds, larger vessels can **anchor** in 24 m (13 fm) off Pigeon Island.

 44 About 0.5 mile from the head, Little Garia Bay is crossed by a bar of flat rock with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) over it. Inside the bar, there is a basin with 5 to 9 m (3 to 5 fm) which affords good **anchorage** for small craft.

  45 **Big Seal Island**, the north island of a group situated close south of Berry Point, is 39 m (128 ft) in elevation and mostly covered with grass and moss. **Anchorage** is available for small craft close off the east side of Big Seal Island in 11.9 m (39 ft). **Offer Seal Island**, situated 0.2 mile south of Big Seal Island, is 16 m (52 ft) in elevation. A rock with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, dangerous to navigation and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** QE2.2 (145.81), lies 0.2 mile WSW of the west end of Offer Seal Island.


46 **Black Rock**, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile south of Offer Seal Island. A rock awash is located about 0.1 mile SSW of Black Rock. **Round Island**, situated close off the NW side of Big Seal Island,

is a sharp cone 15 m (49 ft) in elevation. **Edge of Ground**, a rock with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 0.4 mile SE of Offer Seal Island.




 47 **Seal Island Head**, rising to an elevation of 23 m (75 ft), is a **conspicuous** red bluff situated about 0.3 mile SW of Round Island. The coast SW of Seal Island Head is bordered by rocks and shoals extending as much as 0.8 mile offshore. Small vessels can **anchor** in 13 m (7 fm) in a small cove about 0.1 mile west of Round Island and in **Bennett Cove**, close to the west; local knowledge is essential.


48 **Bay Le Moine** is entered between a point about 2 miles west of Seal Island Head and Fish Head, 0.6 mile west. **Harrys Knob** rises to an elevation of 39 m (128 ft) about 0.2 mile east of the eastern entrance point. Several islands and rocks lie off the east entrance point.

49 **Gull Island**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation and composed of red rock covered with grass, is situated 0.4 mile south of the eastern entrance point.


 50 **Major Rock**, a sharp pinnacle with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft), lies 0.2 mile WNW of Gull Island. **Black Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.1 mile south of the same island. **Black Rock Shoal**, a 5.5 m (3 fm) patch, lies 0.2 mile SW of Black Rock.

51 The former settlement of **Petites** is situated on the mainland, NE of the islands off the east entrance to Bay Le Moine.

   52 A **wharf**, 43 m (141 ft) long with depths of 1.2 to 2.4 m (4 to 8 ft) alongside, is situated on the west shore of the entrance to the basin at Petites. A slipway is located at the east shore of the entrance to the basin. Several rocks which dry are located on the east side of the basin entrance close north of the slipway.


 53 Another **wharf**, 21 m (69 ft) long at the outer face with depths alongside of 1.8 to 2.3 m (6 to 8 ft), is situated on the west side of the basin, north of the previous wharf. There are several fishing stages in the basin. This basin is suitable only for small craft; local knowledge is necessary.


54 **Fish Head** (47°37'N, 58°40'W) is a steep bluff at the SW extremity of a hill 70 m (230 ft) in elevation, faced with grey cliff on the west shore of the entrance to Bay Le Moine. **The Friar**, an isolated pillar rock, lies close to the coast, 0.3 mile NE of Fish Head.



 55 **Dublin Cove** is situated on the west side of Bay Le Moine, about 0.7 mile NE of Fish Head. **Dublin Cove Rocks**, 1 m (3 ft) high, lie close NE of the east entrance point of Dublin Cove. **Bay Le Moine Rock**, with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less and dangerous to



navigation, lies near the middle of the channel, about 0.5 mile NE of Dublin Cove Rocks.

56 **The Red House**, a **conspicuous** rock 6 m (20 ft) in elevation and faced with red cliffs, lies close to the west side of Bay Le Moine, 0.4 mile NNE of Bay Le Moine Rock. A waterfall flows into the west side of the bay about 1 mile NNE of The Red House.

 57 There is **anchorage** near the head of Bay Le Moine in 26 m (14 fm) or less; the depths decrease rapidly from 9 to 5 m (5 to 3 fm). Small vessels can anchor in Dublin Cove in depths from 40 m (22 fm) near the entrance to 11 m (6 fm) off an islet near the head of the cove.


 58 **Harbour Le Cou** is approached between Fish Head and **Net Cove Point**, 0.7 mile WSW. This harbour is clear of dangers a short distance offshore except for **Calapoose Rocks**, 0.9 m (3 ft) high and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** QT8 (149.3), and is situated near the north side of the inlet about 0.6 mile WNW of Fish Head. A 3.7 m (2 fm) shoal extends 0.1 mile SE from these rocks. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 15 to 20 m (8 to 11 fm).

  59 A Public **wharf** 16 m (52 ft) long, with a depth of 3 m (10 ft) alongside an outer end 7 m (23 ft) wide, is situated on the south shore of this harbour, about 0.4 mile west of Calapoose Rocks. A rock which dries is located about 50 m (164 ft) NW of the outer end of the wharf.

  60 A **breakwater-wharf**, 53 m (174 ft) long and 7 m (23 ft) wide, is situated east of the Public wharf near **Beach Point** (47°37'N, 58°41'W). There is a depth of 3 m (10 ft) alongside the outer end of this structure. A **light** (149.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater-wharf.


61 **Shark Cove Head**, situated about 0.3 mile WNW of Fish Head, rises to a **conspicuous** sharp hill 49 m (164 ft) in elevation. **The Sugarloaf**, a conical hill 67 m (220 ft) in elevation and covered with dark spruce trees, rises on the east side of the channel leading into a basin about 0.7 mile NNE of the Public wharf at Harbour Le Cou.

62 The coast between Net Cove Point and **Rose Blanche Point**, 1.2 miles SW, consists of whitish grey rock and is generally steep.

 63 A **light** (150.19) is shown at an elevation of 29 m (95 ft) from a stone lighthouse near the southern extremity of Rose Blanche Point.

Rose Blanche Point to Port aux Basques

64 **Rose Blanche Harbour** is an inlet on the NW side of the promontory of which Rose Blanche Point is the south extremity. **Cains Island** is almost connected with the west side of Rose Blanche Point by rocky islets. The entrance to Rose Blanche Harbour lies west of Cains Island, which is steep-to on its west and north sides. Fairway light **buoy** QRB (148.9) is moored 0.6 mile south of Rose Blanche Point.


 65 **Rose Blanche Shoals**, on the west side of the entrance to the harbour and from 0.5 to 1 mile SW of Rose Blanche Point, are numerous sunken rocks with depths of 2.4 to 4.7 m (8 to 15 ft). These rocks, on which the sea breaks heavily, are marked by port hand light **buoy** QR1/1 (149.09).



66 **Black Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile south of Rose Blanche Point; a chain of rocks extends 0.4 mile NE of Black Rock. **Black Rock Sunker**, with a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft), lies 0.1 mile south of Black Rock.

67 **Hopkins Island**, situated about 0.2 mile WNW of Cains Island, is 24 m (79 ft) in elevation and of the same rocky nature as the adjacent coast, from which its north end is separated by a narrow channel.

68 **Duck Island**, 17 m (56 ft) in elevation and covered with coarse grass, lies 0.2 mile SW of Hopkins Island.

69 **Shag Rocks**, a group of rocky ledges the highest being 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lie about 0.2 mile south of Duck Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** QH2 (151.4), marking a shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is moored 0.35 mile west of the NE tip of Shag Rocks.

 70 A **light** (151.07) is shown from a mast on the west extremity of Cains Island.

  71 Rose Blanche Harbour is easy of access and affords very limited sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels in 15 m (8 fm), sand; local knowledge is necessary. Two **submarine cables** are charted south and NW of Cains Island. These cables are landed in Rose Blanche Harbour about 0.1 mile NNW of Cains Island; caution is advised.



72 Rose Blanche Harbour occasionally freezes over with thin **ice**, but when the Gulf of St. Lawrence ice is pressed in by SW winds, ice becomes a serious obstruction.


73 The town of **Rose Blanche-Harbour Le Cou**, population 547 in 2006, is located around the shores of the harbour. A church with a spire is **conspicuous** from the

ROSE BLANCHE PUBLIC WHARF (2020)




south; a microwave **tower** is **conspicuous** from seaward. A regular passenger and freight ferry service to La Poile operates from West Arm, Rose Blanche. A narrow inlet north of Cains Island forms the main part of the town.

  74 A Public **wharf**, 106 m (348 ft) long with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside, is located on the east side of the previously mentioned inlet. A **light** (150) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A floating wharf is moored off the outer end of this wharf. Starboard hand light **buoy** QR6 (151.2) is moored close off the outer end of the floating wharf. Another floating wharf is moored off the inner end of the Public wharf.

 75 An L-shaped Public bait depot **wharf**, with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside an outer face 13 m (43 ft) long, is located on the east shore of the easternmost inlet, NE of Cains Island. Depths of 3.3 to 3.7 m (11 to 12 ft) lie about 3 m (10 ft) north of the north end of the wharf.

76 **West Arm** is entered northward through a channel commencing between Hopkins Island and **Bell Rock**, elevation 3 m (10 ft). The channel is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** QD3 (152), QD5 (153) and QD2 (151.6) respectively.

 77 A fish plant (closed in 2008) and a U-shaped **wharf** are located at the head of West Arm. The west pier is 50 m (164 ft) long and 11 m (36 ft) wide, with depths of 2 to 3.4 m (7 to 11 ft) along its west side. The east side has depths of 3.7 to 4.6 m (12 to 15 ft).






   78 The east pier of the fish plant wharf is 46 m (151 ft) long and extends to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside a 10 m (33 ft) wide outer end. A depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) exists along both sides of the pier. A **light** (150.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the east pier. A wharf, 56 m (184 ft) long with depths of 1.8 to 2.7 m (6 to 9 ft), joins both piers. A shoal, at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is located 30 m (98 ft) SSW of the outer end of the east pier. Depths of 2.4 to 3 m (8 to 10 ft) exist between the outer end of the piers. A boat ramp 6 m (20 ft) wide is located close east of the wharves at West Arm.

Chart 4823

 79 **Mull Face Bay** is entered about 0.6 mile WNW of Duck Island. The bay has very confined **anchorage** for small vessels in 7.5 m (4 fm); local knowledge is required. **Green Island**, 6.4 m (21 ft) in elevation, rather prominent and covered with grass, lies about 1 mile west of Duck Island.

 80 **Yankee Rocks**, the highest 3.4 m (11 ft) in elevation, are a group of rocks lying close off the west side of the entrance to Mull Face Bay. **Green Island Sunkers**, consisting of a rock drying 0.2 m (1 ft), and several submerged rocks and ledges, on which the sea usually breaks and is marked by port hand light **buoy** QH1 (151.5), lie SE and SW of Green Island.

81 **The Barasway** is entered close to the north of Green Island; in its north part is a **conspicuous** waterfall. Between The Barasway and **White Head** (47°37'N,

WEST ARM (ROSE BLANCHE) (2020)



58°47'W), a **conspicuous** headland 0.8 mile west, the coast is formed of cliffs and fairly steep-to.


82 **Tinker Island**, situated 0.7 mile WSW of White Head, which is 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, consists of large blocks of shale and granite; it is bare of vegetation. On the summit of this island, there is a single block standing at an angle of about 45 degrees. **Tinker Sunker**, a rock with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft), lies about 0.2 mile south of the island.


83 **Pigeon Island**, 8 m (26 ft) in elevation and situated 0.4 mile west of Tinker Island, is rocky and barren, like the coast in its vicinity. **Harbour Island**, 1.6 miles west of Pigeon Island and 18 m (59 ft) in elevation near its west end, is the largest of a group in the approaches to Grandy Sound. These islands are of moderate height and some are covered with grass. **Grandy Sound** is only suitable for small vessels; local knowledge is required.


84 **Stickland Point**, situated 0.7 mile west of Harbour Island, is the SW extremity of the peninsula which forms the east side of **God Bay**. This bay is entered between Stickland Point and **Coney Head**, nearly 2 miles WSW. Coney Head terminates in a white cliff separating God and Coney Bays. A large red and white chequered water tank, **conspicuous** from seaward, is located about 0.5 mile NE of Stickland Point.


85 **Burnt Islands** are the numerous islands and rocks which front and partly fill God Bay. The largest island of the group, **Great Burnt Island**, lies just within the entrance to the bay; it is connected to the mainland to the east by a causeway.

86 **Colombier Islands** are a group of rocky islets extending about 0.5 mile SSW of Great Burnt Island. Port hand light and bell **buoy** QB1 (153.6) is moored 0.55 mile SW of the outermost islet of the Colombier Islands.

 87 **Bad Neighbour**, which dries 0.5 m (2 ft) and is marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy** Q34 (156.3), is a rocky patch situated 0.6 mile south of the outermost islet of the Colombier Islands.

 88 A **light** (156) is shown at an elevation of 18.3 m (60 ft) from a skeleton tower situated on an islet 0.1 mile NE of the outermost islet of the Colombier Islands (47°35'N, 58°54'W). A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn nearby; the horn points 186°.

 89 **Leading lights** (154, 155), in line bearing 034½°, are shown from Great Burnt Island (47°36'N, 58°54'W). Both lights are shown from skeleton towers having white daymarks with red vertical stripes.



 90 Numerous shoals exist close east and west of the leading line into Burnt Islands. A channel with depths of 10 to 20 m (33 to 66 ft) leads into Burnt Islands. It extends from the south side of the outermost islet of the Colombier Islands and leads NE. A shoal with a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** QB3 (156.2) is located about 260 m (853 ft) west of Stickland Point. Another shoal, least depth 7.8 m (26 ft), lies about 0.1 mile NNW of Stickland Point.


BURNT ISLANDS APPROACH (2020)



BURNT ISLANDS (2020)






  91 **Burnt Islands**, population 703 in 2006, is a town situated adjacently NE of Stickland Point and including Great Burnt Island. There is good sheltered **anchorage** north of Great Burnt Island; local knowledge is essential. An underwater pipeline extends from the water tank charted 0.5 mile NE of Stickland Point to the shore about 0.35 mile NW. Caution is advised in the area.




 92 A Public **wharf**, situated near the west end of the causeway, extends 40 m (131 ft) to a depth of 7.8 m (26 ft) alongside a 7.8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. Floating wharves were moored on the east side of the inner end of this wharf in 2008. A boat ramp is located on the north side of the causeway, about 40 m (131 ft) NNE of the inner end of the Public wharf. Depths of 5.6 and 5.9 m (18 and 19 ft) are charted 40 m (131 ft) east and 70 m (230 ft) SSE of the outer end of the previously mentioned Public wharf.

ISLE AUX MORTS L-SHAPED PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



 93 The fish plant on the west side of the harbour was closed in 2017. The east face of the fish plant wharf, 21 m (69 ft) long with depths of 3.5 to 4.1 m (11 to 13 ft) alongside, was in disrepair in 2017. The north face of the wharf, 21 m (69 ft) long, was in disrepair in 2017.


  94 Close west of Stickland Point, on the east side of the harbour, is a **breakwater-wharf** 56 m (184 ft) long. Depths of 2 to 3.8 m (7 to 12 ft) exist along the outer 30 m (98 ft) of its east side; the west side is foul. A **light** (150.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater-wharf.

   95 Close north of the breakwater-wharf, a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) exists alongside a 25 m (82 ft) long Public wharf. A **light** (150.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of this wharf. A 22 m (72 ft) long pier with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) extends from the south end of the wharf. A submerged crib lies close off the outer end of the pier. Fresh water, washrooms, showers, laundry facilities and waste oil collection are available.

96 **Butterpot Hill**, 82 m (269 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, stands about 1 mile NW of Colombier Islands. **Coney Bay** is entered close west of Coney Head; **Otter Bay** is entered about 0.6 mile WNW of the same head. Both bays are encumbered with reefs and shoals; to enter, local knowledge is required.

Chart 4640


97 **Isle aux Morts Harbour** is normally entered by way of Eastern Passage, though access may be obtained through either Middle or Western Passage. Entrance through **Eastern Passage** is made between **Big Glim Rock** and **Fish Point**. This passage is narrow with many dangers. A **conspicuous** cone shaped hill, 113 feet (34 m) in elevation, is situated centrally on Isle aux Morts. The town of **Isle aux Morts**, population 718 in 2006, is situated on the east shore of the harbour.



 98 **Potato Island**, 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, lies close NE of Isle aux Morts. **Pitman's Island** is situated about 0.2 mile SE of Potato Island. **Little White Island**, elevation 20 feet (6.1 m), is located about 0.5 mile NNW of Big Glim Rock. A **wreck**, least depth 13 feet (4 m), is located about 0.5 mile SSE of Little White Island. **Harrys Rock**, 2 feet (0.6 m) in elevation, is located 0.1 mile SE of Potato Island.


99 Fairway light and whistle **buoy** QX (158), marking the entrance to Eastern Passage, is moored 0.4 mile SE of Big Glim Rock. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** QX2, QX6, (157.5, 158.41) and QX1, QX3, QX5, QX9 (158.76, 158.77, 158.4, 158.31) mark the dangers in Eastern Passage. West cardinal light **buoy** QXX (158.3) is moored about 50 m (164 ft) SW of Harrys Rock near the north end of Eastern Passage.



ISLE AUX MORTS MARINE SERVICE CENTRE, FISH PLANT AND PUBLIC WHARF (2020)




 100 A **light** (157) is shown at an elevation of 30 feet (9.1 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on Pitman's Island.



  101 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 204 feet (62 m) long at the outer face with depths of 5 to 11 feet (1.5 to 3.4 m) alongside, is situated 0.1 mile NE of Pitman's Island. A slipway is located alongside the wharf. A **light** (156.8) is shown from a mast on the south side of the wharf.


 102 A rocky reef which dries about 3 feet (0.9 m) is located about 180 feet (55 m) east of the south corner of the previously described Public wharf. Port hand light **buoy** QX7 (158.42), marking several dangerous rocks, is moored about 197 feet (60 m) north of the northern tip of Pitman's Island.

  103 A fish plant, closed in 2008, and a **wharf** with two berths closed, barricaded and in disrepair, are situated about 0.2 mile north of the Public wharf. The south berth, 175 feet (53 m) long, has depths of 8 to 18 feet (2.4 to 5.5 m) alongside. The north berth, 140 feet (43 m) long, has a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) alongside; caution is advised.

 104 A **marine service centre** — closed in 2013 — is located close NE of the fish plant. The inner haulout is 69 feet (21 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with a least depth of 10 feet (3 m). The outer haulout is 62 feet (19 m) long and 27 feet (8.3 m) wide with



depths of 13 to 15 feet (4 to 5 m). A shoal, least depth 4 feet (1.2 m), is located about 120 feet (37 m) west of the haulout.

  105 Another Public **wharf** extending 187 feet (57 m) to a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) alongside a 26 foot (8 m) wide outer end is located close north of the marine service centre. A depth of 11 feet (3.5 m) exists alongside the north side of the wharf. A **light** (158.75) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection are available.


 106 **Anchorage** is available for small vessels in 9 fathoms (17 m), with Pitman's Island bearing 166°, at a distance of 0.4 mile; also in about 5 fathoms (9 m), 0.2 mile west of Potato Island. The holding ground in the harbour is poor, with mud over rock. During the summer months, a strong onshore breeze prevails in the afternoon and early evening.

107 **Middle Passage** lies between Isle aux Morts and **Isle aux Morts Shoals** to the SW. This channel is very narrow with no aids to navigation. **Pigeon Island**, 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation, lies in the north end of Middle Passage.

108 **Western Passage** is entered between **White Head** (47°34'N, 59°03'W) on the mainland, 1.5 miles WSW of Isle aux Morts, and Isle aux Morts Shoals. This passage is narrow and intricate; local knowledge is essential. The dangers in Western Passage are marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** QW2, QW4 (158.72, 158.71) and QW3, QW5 (158.721, 158.74) respectively.

  109 **Fox Roost Harbour**, entered close west of White Head, is a small boat harbour used by local fishers. The settlement of **Fox Roost** is situated on the shores of the inlet. The two breakwaters in the entrance to Fox Roost are reported to be in ruins and submerged in the harbour entrance. The Public **wharf** at the head of the harbour is reported to be in ruins; caution is advised

110 **Margaree Point**, the south extremity of Western Island, lies 1 mile west of White Head. There are many islands and shoals extending offshore between these points. **Western Island**, about 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, consists of rock covered with turf.




 111 A **light** (159.5) is shown at an elevation of 21 feet (6.4 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on Margaree Point (47°34'N, 59°04'W).

112 **Black Shoal**, with a least depth of 16 feet (4.9 m), is located about 0.47 mile SSW of Margaree Point. Port hand light **buoy** QM1 (159.11) is moored 0.1 mile east of the shoal.

113 **Black Rock**, an islet 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, is located about 0.23 mile SSE of Margaree Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** QM2.2 (159.1) is moored about 0.5 mile SW of Black Rock.

114 **Margaree Harbour**, suitable only for small vessels, is entered through a passage with a limiting depth of 10 feet (3 m) between Western Island to the west and Flat and Pig Islands to the east. The passage is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** QM2, QM2.4, QM4 (159.2, 159.12, 159.13) and QM3 (159.3) respectively.

115 The settlement of **Margaree** is situated on the shores of the harbour. A church, with a **conspicuous** spire 96 feet (29 m) in elevation, stands nearly midway between Margaree and Fox Roost. The combined population of the settlements of Fox Roost and Margaree was 325 in 2006.

   116 A Public **wharf**, 220 feet (67 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, is situated at Margaree. The west berth has depths of 7 to 14 feet (2.1 to 4.3 m) alongside the outer 197 foot (60 m) length. The east berth is 200 feet (61 m) long with depths of 5 to 9 feet (1.5 to 2.7 m) alongside. A **light** (159.14) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available. Remains of a crib, which dries and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** QM6 (159.42), lie close south of the Public wharf. A breakwater 375 feet (114 m) long and 36 feet (11 m) wide is located close east of the wharf. Two floating wharves and a boat ramp lie between the Public wharf and the breakwater.



 117 A **wharf**, 161 feet (49 m) long with depths of 4 to 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m) alongside, is located adjacent to the inner end of the west berth of the previously described Public wharf.


Chart 4641

 118 **Little Bay Head**, the south entrance point to Little Bay, lies about 1.1 miles WNW of Margaree Point (47°34'N, 59°04'W). **Little Bay Shoals**, which contain two rocks drying 0.6 and 0.9 m (2 and 3 ft), extend about 0.5 mile SW of Little Bay Head. **Little Bay** is a long narrow inlet with high land on both sides; it affords sheltered **anchorage** to small vessels.


119 **Port aux Basques**, at the SW end of Newfoundland, is the terminus of daily ferry service between Newfoundland and North Sydney, Nova Scotia. It is a Public Harbour administered by Transport Canada.


120 The town of **Channel-Port aux Basques**, situated on the peninsula which forms the SW side of the harbour, had a population of 4,319 in 2006. Limited supplies of gasoline, diesel fuel, provisions and fresh water are available. There is a hospital located in the town. Dental services are available.



121 A **vessel traffic services** system is in operation for the Port aux Basques area; see the annual edition of *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg and Eastern Arctic)*.

 122 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report their ETA via any coastal radio station to Pilots Port aux Basques at least 12 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station, which is located 1.5 miles south of **Shoal Point**, the east entrance point. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report 4 hours before the ETD. For additional information see the *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*.

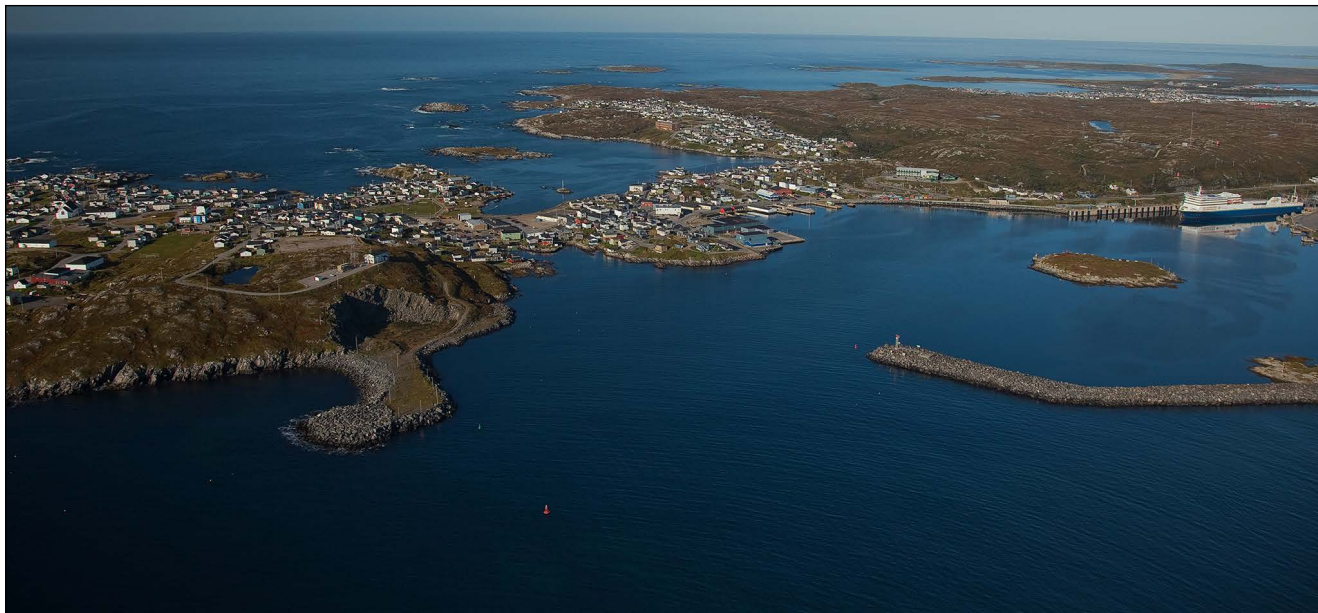
123 **Channel Head**, the east extremity of a small rugged island lying close to the shore, is the west entrance point of the harbour.

 124 A **light** (160) is shown at an elevation of 29 m (95 ft) from a white tower on Channel Head (47°34'N, 59°07'W). A **racon** (— • — •) operates from the light.

 125 An **overhead power cable**, vertical clearance 10 m (33 ft), crosses Channel Gut close west of Channel Head.

  126 A **light** (160.7) is shown from a mast on the outer end of a small wharf located on the island, about 0.17 mile WSW of Channel Head.

PORT AUX BASQUES APPROACH (2020)



MARINE ATLANTIC FERRY WHARVES (2020)



127 **Approaches.** — **West Rock**, at a depth of 7.9 m (26 ft), lies about 0.8 mile SW of Channel Head. **Southeast Shoal**, at a depth of 9.8 m (32 ft) and which breaks in heavy weather, is situated 0.5 mile east of Channel Head; it is marked by starboard bifurcation light and whistle buoy QP (168). **Pot Rocks**, consisting of several shoal ledges with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft), are

located 0.5 mile north of Southeast Shoal. An ODAS light buoy is moored about 1.65 miles SE of Southeast Shoal.

128 Breakwaters extend east from **Graveyard Point** and south from **Pikes Island** in the inner harbour. Graveyard Point, Pikes Island and Vardys Island are floodlit.

MARINE ATLANTIC WHARVES (2020)



PORT AUX BASQUES PUBLIC AND FISH PLANT WHARVES (2020)





129 A **light (162)** is shown at an elevation of 9.5 m (31 ft) from a mast situated on the outer end of the Graveyard Point breakwater.


130 A **light (170)** is shown at an elevation of 17 m (56 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white stripe situated on the outer end of the Pikes Island breakwater.


131 Port hand light **buoy QP3 (162.5)** is moored close east of the Graveyard Point breakwater. Starboard hand light **buoy QP6 (170.5)** is moored close south of the Pikes Island breakwater.

132 **Middle Baldwin Rock**, at a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy QP4 (169)**, lies 0.1 mile NE of the Graveyard Point breakwater.


 133 **East Baldwin Rock**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and is marked by starboard hand light and bell buoy QP2 (161), lies about 0.1 mile east of Middle Baldwin Rock.


 134 A **submarine cable** laid from the SSW enters Port aux Basques between the Graveyard Point breakwater and Middle Baldwin Rock. It is landed in **Sheaves Cove** about 0.2 mile west of the outer end of the Graveyard Point breakwater.

 135 **Vardys Island**, floodlit, lies in the inner harbour NW of the breakwaters. **Submarine cables** are laid from the inner end of the Pikes Island breakwater to the NE end of Vardys Island and to the light at the outer end of the Pikes Island breakwater.

 136 A **light** (163) is shown from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the SW end of Vardys Island.


137 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** QP10, QP12 (164, 165) and QP7, QP9 (171, 172) mark the channel south, SW and NE of Vardys Island.

 138 **Leading lights** (166, 167), shown from red daymarks having white vertical stripes, in line with Vardys Island light, bear $300\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ in the channel between the west breakwater and Middle Baldwin Rock.


 139 Mariners should not enter the harbour when Southeast Shoal is breaking because of the heavy sea that will be running between the west breakwater and the Baldwin Rocks. Here the channel narrows to about 107 m (351 ft) between the 5.5 m (3 fm) contours. Vessels are liable to sheer with a heavy following swell. With high winds, berthing in the harbour is difficult.


140 **Ice**. — Port aux Basques seldom freezes over. The harbour is normally open all of the year. Sometimes the harbour may be blocked by drift ice which comes in with SW winds during February and March.


141 **Flagstaff Hill**, on the west side of the harbour with an elevation of 66 m (218 ft), is the highest point in the vicinity of the town. Two towers, with elevations of 120 and 125 m (394 and 410 ft) and showing **red** lights, stand near the summit of the hill. A microwave tower, elevation 80 m (262 ft) and showing **red lights**, is situated 0.1 mile to the SSW. The twin spires of a church on the SW part of the peninsula are **conspicuous** from seaward. A radar **tower** stands near the summit of the hill to the SW of Graveyard Point.


 142 Two *Marine Atlantic* ferry **wharves** are situated on the west side of the harbour. The south wharf, 169 m (554 ft) long with depths of 6.8 to 7.7 m (22 to 25 ft) alongside, has a deck elevation of about 5.2 m


(17 ft). The north wharf, 166 m (545 ft) long, has a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) alongside; the deck of this wharf has an elevation of 4 m (13 ft).

 143 Another *Marine Atlantic* **wharf** is located about 0.2 mile north of Vardys Island. The east wharf is 192 m (630 ft) long with a least depth of 6.5 m (21 ft) alongside. The centre wharf is 122 m (400 ft) long with a least depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) alongside; it has an elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft). The west wharf is made from a number of concrete dolphins, each with an elevation of 4 m (13 ft). Four dolphins span a length of 137 m (449 ft) in a westerly direction; three dolphins span a length of 53 m (174 ft) in a NW direction. The least depth off these dolphins is 5.8 m (19 ft).

 144 On the north side of a small cove 0.2 mile SW of Vardys Island, there is a dolphin with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. Shoal water exists off the north end of the dolphin.

 145 Close south of the dolphin, a **pier** extends 45 m (148 ft) to a depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) alongside a 9.5 m (31 ft) wide outer end. The south side of the pier has a least depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) alongside. A shoal at a depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) is located 70 m (230 ft) NE of the pier. A **wharf** 47 m (154 ft) long joins the pier to the Public wharf close south.

 146 The Public **wharf** is 70 m (230 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide. There are depths of 5 to 7.2 m (16 to 24 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) section of the south side and a least depth of 5 m (16 ft) alongside the outer 35 m (115 ft) section of the north side of the wharf. Fresh water, waste oil collection, washrooms, laundry facilities and showers are available.

 147 Close south of the Public wharf, another Public **wharf** is 52 m (171 ft) long with a depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) alongside the outer 20 m (66 ft) section of its north side. The elevations of these wharves are about 1.2 m (4 ft). Several floating wharves and a boat ramp are moored close SE of the previous Public wharf.


 148 Close west of Point Pleasant there is a fish plant (closed in 2008) with an adjacent wharf. The outer face of the wharf, 63 m (207 ft) long, has least depths of 2.7 to 3.6 m (9 to 12 ft) alongside its SW and NE ends respectively.

Chart 4823

149 About 9 miles NW of Port aux Basques are the **Table Mountains**, a flat plateau with an elevation of approximately 381 m (1,250 ft), and Sugar Loaf, a **conspicuous** conical hill, elevation 306 m (1,004 ft). These features are very prominent from seaward.

Sail Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a sail plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the sail plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Sail Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or Registration Number: _____

Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____

Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____

Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: _____ HF: _____ VHF: _____ MF: _____

MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____

Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets (*include number*): _____

Liferafts: _____ Dinghy or Small Boat (*include colour*): _____

Flares (*include number and type*): _____

Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____

Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____

Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and Time of Arrival: _____

Stopover Point: _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

APPENDICES

ATL 103: Newfoundland, Southwest Coast

A-2

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111

+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

727 (Cellular)

+1-250-413-8932 (fax)

jrcvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (In Canada) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Région de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador) 1-800-563-2444

+1-709-772-5151 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-709-772-2224 (fax)

mrscsj@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MCTS Sail Plan Service

Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres provide a sail plan processing and alerting service. Mariners are encouraged to file Sail Plans with a responsible person. In circumstances where this is not possible, Sail Plans may be filed with any MCTS Centre by telephone or marine radio only. Should a vessel on a Sail Plan fail to arrive at its destination as expected, procedures will be initiated which may escalate to a full search and rescue effort. Participation in this program is voluntary.

See Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.

Other References

Information for the Protection of Right Whales:

<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/commercial-commerciale/atl-arc/narw-bnan/index-eng.html>

Atlantic Pilotage Authority Regulations:

<https://www.atlanticpilotage.com/acts-regulations/>

Meteorological data:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather.html>

Marine Forecasts and Warnings for Canada:

https://weather.gc.ca/marine/index_e.html

Current Predictions (Data Viewer by DFO - MSDI Dynamic Current Layer):

<https://gisp.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/apps/dataviewer/?locale=en>

Customs:

<https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/travel-voyage/pb-pp-eng.html>

SAR:

[Search and rescue \(ccg-gcc.gc.ca\)](https://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca)

Table of Wharf Load Limits and Gross Vehicle Weights

Location	Chart	Position	Load Limit (kg/m ²)	Load Limit (lbs/ft ²)	Gross Vehicle Weight (kg/axle)	Gross Vehicle Weight (lbs/axle)	Remarks
Fortune ¹	4832	47°04.46'N 55°49.68'W	1,730	355	16,315	35,974	—
Fortune ¹	4832	47°04.45'N 55°49.72'W	1,530	313	12,236	26,980	—
Fortune ¹	4832	47°04.43'N 55°49.78'W	1,730	355	16,315	35,974	—
St. Alban's ¹	4644	47°51.8'N 55°50.2'W	2,550	522	20,393	44,968	—
Rencontre East ²	4831	47°38.18'N 55°12.71'W	1,350	275	7,500	16,500	—
Hermitage ²	4644	47°33.60'N 55°55.80'W	2,500	500	20,390	44,850	—
Gaultois ²	4644	47°36.40'N 55°54.20'W	1,000	200	7,500	16,500	—
McCallum ²	4644	47°37.89'N 56°13.65'W	1,000	200	7,500	16,500	—
François ²	4826	47°34.64'N 56°44.65'W	1,350	275	7,500	16,500	—
Grey River ²	4826	47°35.34'N 57°06.10'W	1,250	250	7,500	16,500	Public wharf, Jerts Cove
Ramea ²	4825	47°31.30'N 57°23.10'W	1,000	200	7,500	16,500	—
Burgeo ²	4825	47°36.53'N 57°36.57'W	750	150	7,500	16,500	Centre Berth
Burgeo ²	4825	47°36.57'N 57°36.58'W	500	100	N/A	N/A	North Berth
La Poile ²	4824	47°41.03'N 58°23.73'W	2,500	500	20,390	44,850	—

¹For additional information contact the Programs Branch, Transport Canada at (709) 772-4154.

²For additional information contact the Department of Transportation and Works at (709) 729-3990.

Marine Repair Facilities — Newfoundland Southwest Coast

Location	Chart	Position	Maximum Lifting Capacity (tonnes)	Telephone
Fortune	4832	47°04.2'N 55°49.8'W	150	(709) 832-0737
Harbour Breton	4830	47°28.7'N 55°48.8'W	50	(709) 885-2011
Burgeo	4825	47°36.8'N 57°36.5'W	25	(709) 886-2343

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