



ATL 105

Canadian **Sailing Directions**

Cape Canso to Cape Sable
(including Sable Island)

2022/05



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

Canada

Pictograph legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

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PREFACE

This Second Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 105 — Cape Canso to Cape Sable (including Sable Island)*, 2014, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. In general, all hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the *International Hydrographic Bureau*.

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

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

The photographs are by *Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Bedford Institute of Oceanography)*, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.



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 Geonames database kept by *Natural Resources Canada*. Where an obsolete name still appears on the chart or is of local usage, it is given in brackets following the official name.

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

Units and terminology used in this booklet

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

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

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

Distances, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in nautical miles. For practical purposes, a

nautical mile is considered to be the length of one minute of arc, measured along the meridian, in the latitude of the position. The international nautical mile, which has now been adopted by most maritime nations, is equal to 1852 m (6076 ft).

Speeds are expressed in knots, 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 Atlantic Standard Time (AST Z+4).

Deadweight tonnage and **masses** are expressed in metric tonnes of 1000 kilograms (2204.6 pounds). The kilogram is used to describe relatively small masses.

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

Pictographs are symbols shown at the beginning of the paragraphs to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. The Pictograph

Legend is shown on the inside front and back covers of this booklet.



References to other publications:

Canadian Hydrographic Service (www.charts.gc.ca)

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

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

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

Units

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimetre
fm	fathom
ft	foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
HP	horsepower
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
kn	knot
kPa	kilopascal
m	metre
M	million, mega
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

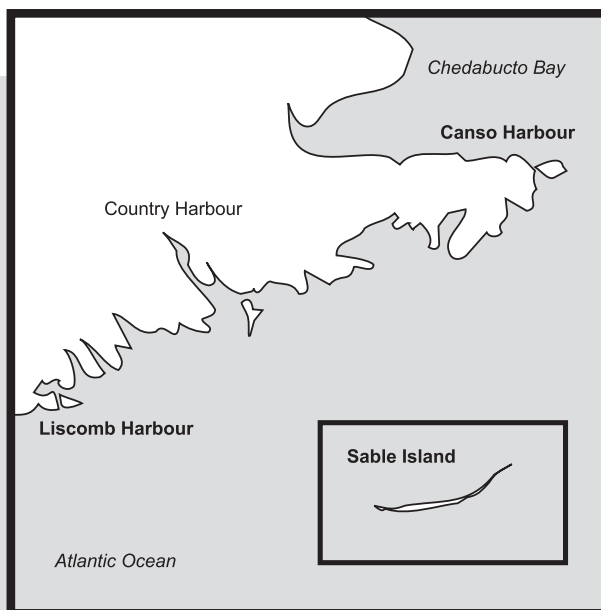
A.P.A.	Atlantic Pilotage Authority
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
DWT	deadweight tonnage
ETA	estimated time of arrival
ETD	estimated time of departure
HF	high frequency
HW	high water
LW	low water
MCTS	Marine Communications and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

Sable Island

Canso Harbour to Liscomb Harbour

Sable Island

Charts 4098, 4099



1 Situated about 150 miles ESE of Halifax, **Sable Island** ($43^{\circ}56'N$, $59^{\circ}54'W$) is a narrow, treeless crescent of sand about 20 miles long and less than 1 mile wide. Its name derives from the French “Île de Sable” (island of sand). The island forms the dry summit of the extensive **Sable Island Bank**, and remains so because it lies at the confluence of the Labrador Current and the Gulf Stream.

2 **Currents** setting WSW north of the island and ENE south of the island create eddies at both ends. Floating debris is known to circle the island for long periods before washing ashore.

3 Sable Island is formed by two nearly parallel ridges of sand that are shaped by winds into hills that frequently change their position. Many of these hills terminate in steep cliffs while others are covered with grass and fronted by broad beaches. The south ridge seldom rises to an elevation greater than 4.6 m, while the north ridge has elevations of up to 24 m.

4 Sable Island is known for its herd of feral horses. These are believed to have been first introduced to the island in 1738 by Andrew LeMercier in an attempt to establish a self-sufficient settlement as a base for the rich offshore fishery. LeMercier’s settlement was never founded, but the island has been used as a breeding ground for livestock, a haven for “wreckers” – thieves who stole from shipwrecks and murdered survivors, and then as a lifesaving station.

5 The unique environment of Sable Island is extremely sensitive to disturbance. Wildlife and fisheries scientists carry out ongoing studies of many seabird species, and of harbour and grey seals that are in abundance, particularly at each end of the island. The *Department of Fisheries and Oceans* has field stations located about 0.5 mile SE of the disused East Point light tower, and these are occasionally occupied.


6 The *Meteorological Service Branch of Environment Canada* maintains a weather station near the former site of the West Point light, where a tower remains. The weather station is the only continuously manned operation on the island.


7 There are numerous other buildings and two helicopter landing pads on the western portion of the island. Landing for fixed winged aircraft can be accommodated on the beach near the West Point light tower on the south side of the island.

8 Access to Sable Island is coordinated by *Parks Canada* on behalf of the *Government of Canada*, pursuant to the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*. As of June 19, 2013, Sable Island was declared a National Park Reserve. Except for emergencies, no one is allowed to land, visit or reside on the island without obtaining permission through *Parks Canada*.


9 An **emergency evacuation centre** for temporary shelter is situated among the buildings adjacent to the West Point light tower.

10 **East Point**, 11 m in elevation, is the east terminus of the grassy sand hills of Sable Island, and from it **East Spit**, dry in fine weather, extends 3.5 miles ENE. A small grass-covered sand hillock, 2 m elevation, lies on the spit, about 0.7 mile east of East Point. A disused light tower ($43^{\circ}58'N$, $59^{\circ}47'W$) 18 m in height, with a red stripe on all four sides, is situated about 2.1 miles SW of East Point.


 11 From East Point, the north coast of Sable Island forms a featureless shallow bight to West Point, 16 miles to the west. It is fronted in places by sandy ridges, with little water over them, running parallel to the coast close to the shore. The sea breaks heavily on these ridges in bad weather.

 12 **West Point**, 19 m in elevation, is the west termination of the grassy sand hills, and from it **West Spit**, dry in fine weather, extends 3.5 miles to the west. There remains a prominent square skeleton tower that housed the former navigation light, about 2 miles east of West Point. Additionally, near West Point there are 5 wind turbine towers ranging in height from 24 to 30 m. There is also a communications tower 61 m high.


13 The south coast of the island, like the north, is entirely featureless.

 14 **Dangers.** — Depths of less than 10 m, on which the sea breaks heavily, extend 8 miles NE of East Spit. **East Bar**, steep-to on its north and NE sides, extends 20 miles east of East Spit with depths of less than 30 m.

15 Depths of less than 10 m, on which the sea breaks heavily, extend about 5 miles WNW of West Spit. **West Bar** extends 20 miles WNW of West Spit with depths of less than 30 m. A least depth of 16.8 m lies 2 miles NW of the west extremity of West Bar. In this locality, there are usually ripples and a heavy cross sea.

 16 There is good **anchorage** off the north side of Sable Island in 15 to 20 m, fine sand, from 1 to 2 miles offshore, except near the east end of the island where it is too deep close to the shore. The holding ground is good and the anchorage safe with an offshore wind. If there is any indication of wind from seaward, vessels should weigh immediately because very heavy seas are normally experienced. In approaching an anchorage off Sable Island from the north, vessels should sound constantly and exercise great caution.

17 The south side of the island may be safely approached by sounding constantly; however, vessels seldom anchor off this side because of the prevailing swell. There are no recommended landing beaches on the south side of the island.

 18 The ebb **tidal stream** sets to the south, on and over the bars, often at the rate of 1.5 to 2 knots. The flood tidal stream runs to the north at rates of 1 to 1.5 knots. The flow is much influenced by the wind.

19 **Radar responses.** — The most prominent radar target is the skeleton tower of the former light on West Point, which is reported to give a good response at distances of 15 to 18 miles in all directions. The disused East Point light tower gives a poor response but several sand dunes close west of it offer a fair target.

For more information on Sable Island contact:

Sable Island National Park Reserve
Parks Canada

c/o Halifax Citadel National Historic Site

PO Box 9080 Station A

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3K 5M7


Phone: (902) 426-5080

Fax: (902) 426-4228


Email: sable@pc.gc.ca


Canso Harbour

Chart 4281


 20 **Canso Harbour** ($45^{\circ}20'N$, $60^{\circ}59'W$) lies near the south entrance to Chedabucto Bay, 2.5 miles WNW of the Cranberry Islands. The harbour is open all year, but thin ice sometimes forms in February. **Pilotage** is not compulsory, but if required, local fishermen will provide assistance. Canso Harbour can be entered from the north through Chedabucto Bay, or from the east passing north or SW of Cranberry Islands.


21 The town of **Canso**, population 806 in 2011, lies on the south side of the harbour. Canso has a rich history as a fishing port, and at one time, it was the location of the transatlantic communications cable link to Europe. The older part of the town is built on cliffs of red sand and the newer part is to the west. Ship stores and fuel are available.

 22 The **Cranberry Islands** ($45^{\circ}19'N$, $60^{\circ}56'W$), in two parts, and a shingle island named **Frying Pan Shoal**, are low and rocky. A **light** (668) is shown from a white square tower on a building, with a dwelling nearby, near the south end of the islands. The light is equipped with a **racon** (—•••). A **fog signal** of two blasts every minute is sounded from two horns on the light tower. The horns point 066° and 141° .

 23 **Off lying dangers.** — **Canso Ledges**, comprising a number of shoals with deep water around them, extend ENE of Cranberry Islands. Grime Rock and Bass Rock are the outermost of these **dangers**.


24 **Grime Rock**, with less than 1.8 m over it, lies 2.5 miles NE of Cranberry Islands. Port hand light and whistle buoy CV1 (669) is moored 1.5 miles east of the rock. **Bass Rock**, 0.35 mile SSW of Grime Rock, dries 0.3 m, and is marked by starboard hand light and bell buoy PJ2 (669.5).


 25 When approaching Canso Harbour or passing around the Canso Ledges, allow plenty of searoom as very deep water lies only 0.2 mile outside some of the most dangerous rocks. Fog is frequently encountered in the area.

 26 **East approach to Canso Harbour.** — Leading **lights** (672, 673), in line bearing $266\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lead through the Canso Ledges and between the north side of Cranberry Islands and the numerous islands east of the harbour. The lights are situated in the vicinity of **Lanigan Beach**, east of Canso town, and are shown from white square towers with red stripes.

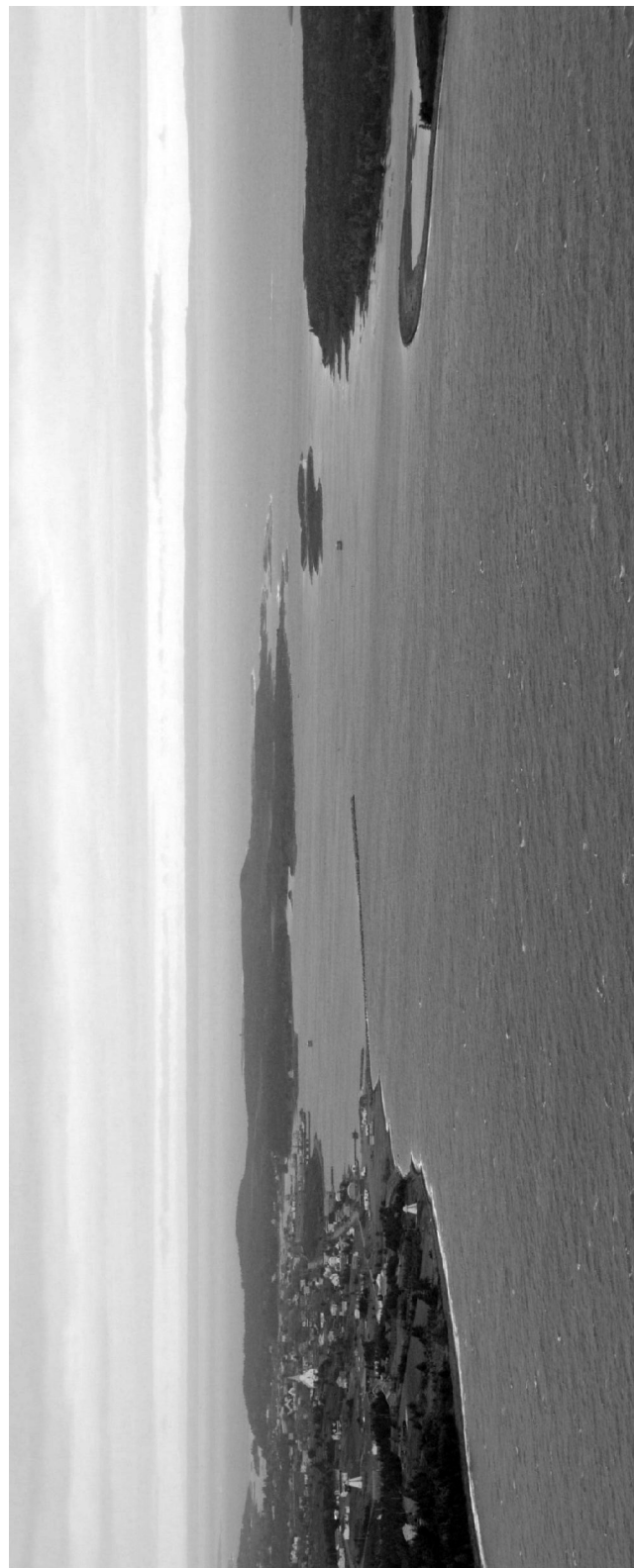
27 **White Rock**, at a depth of 6.4 m, lies 0.15 mile north of the range, 0.5 mile SSW of Bass Rock. **Sand Shoal** lies 0.15 mile south of the range, 0.3 mile south of White Rock.

28 **North side of channel.** — **Broad Shoal**, 1.1 miles west of White Rock, least depth 2.7 m, is marked by breakers in any sea. **Crow Island** and **Park Ledge** form a group of islands and **shoals** north of Cranberry Islands. Crow Island, the west island, is 11 m in elevation and covered with bush. **Pettipas Island**, close SE of **George Island**, is a grassy islet with a red cliff 12 m in elevation on its east side. **Pettipas Bar** extends 0.4 mile SE from the island. **Grassy Island**, west of Pettipas Island, is a hillock of grass covered sand, clay and boulders, 21 m in elevation, joined to the south side of George Island by a shingle bar. The remains of a redoubt give the name of **Fort Point** to the high west end of the island.

 29 **SE approach to Canso Harbour.** — The channel between Cranberry Islands and Andrew Island, 1.2 miles to the SW, should only be attempted in fine weather and visibility. Though generally deep, there is a depth of 5.8 m in mid channel.

 30 **Andrew Island** is low, boggy and barren with groves of stunted spruce. It is fringed with **shoals**, except on the west side, and surrounded by rocky patches and **foul ground**. **Cape Canso** is a rocky headland 4 m in

CANSO HARBOUR — APPROACH FROM THE EAST (2008)



CANSO HARBOUR — APPROACH FROM THE SOUTHEAST (2008)



CANSO HARBOUR — APPROACH FROM THE NORTH (2008)



elevation, joined to the east end of Andrew Island at low water by a sandy neck.

31 **Eastern Patch Rock**, 1.8 miles SE of Cape Canso, has a depth of 8.2 m, over which the sea breaks occasionally. East cardinal light and whistle **buoy PK (666.8)** is moored 1 mile NE of Eastern Patch Rock. **Cape Breaker**, rock at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 1 mile ESE of Cape Canso; it breaks in heavy weather. **Roaring Bull**, 0.4 mile WSW of Cape Breaker, has a depth of 1.2 m and nearly always breaks.

32 **Keeper Reef** lies 0.8 mile east, and **Kirby Rock**, 0.4 mile NE of Cape Canso. The **conspicuous** church spire at Canso, open NW of Glasgow Head, bearing 298°, clears Cape Breaker, Keeper Reef and Kirby Rock.

33 **Stanley Shoals** are three small rocky patches with a least depth of 7.6 m, 1.4 miles SE of Cranberry Islands. **The Washball**, 0.6 mile SE of Cranberry Islands, dries 1.8 m and is nearly always visible.


34 **Glasgow Head**, 1.3 miles NW of Cape Canso, is a **conspicuous** red clay cliff 26 m in elevation. **Black Rocks**, 1 m in elevation, mark the west side of the SE channel into Canso Harbour. **Bootes Bank** and **Man of War**, a rock covering at half tide and usually marked by breakers, lie 0.6 mile NW of Black Rocks. Port hand light and bell **buoy PK7 (670)** is moored close NE of Man of War. **Mackerel Rock**, lies 0.45 mile SE of Grassy Island.

35 A narrow secondary channel lies between Glasgow Head and Black Rocks, Bootes Bank and Mackerel Rock.

36 **North approach to Canso Harbour.** — The channel from Chedabucto Bay, between **Durells Island** and **Piscatiqui Island**, is marked by **buoys** and leading **lights**. **Flag Hill**, on the north side of Durells Island, is 26 m in elevation and prominent. Fairway light and whistle **buoy PC (682)** is moored 0.8 mile NNW of Piscatiqui Island.

37 **Net Rocks** and **Whitman Rock** lie off the west side of the entrance. There is a **buoyed** secondary channel between these rocks and Durells Island.

38 **Hog Island**, **Welsh Island** and the **Derabies Islands** front Chedabucto Bay, north of George Island. The north sides of these islands are steep-to, except at the west end where **Black Rock**, 1 m in elevation, extends 0.25 mile north of Hog Island. **East Rock**, near the east end of the Derabies, is bare granite 7 m in elevation. **Kelp Rocks**, part of the Canso Ledges, 0.7 mile ESE of East Rock, have a least depth of 2.1 m and break in heavy weather. **North Rock** dries 1.5 m and lies 0.3 mile east of Kelp Rocks.

39  The outer leading **lights (679, 679.1)**, in line bearing 170°, are situated on **Hart Island**. Each light is shown from a white daymark with a red stripe.


40 The inner leading **lights (674, 674.2)** are in line bearing 164½° to pass east of Hart Island. The lights are shown from white daymarks with red stripes on the **Grave Island breakwater**.

41 A **light (678)** is shown from a triangular skeleton tower on the SW shore of Piscatiqui Island. A **light (677)** is

shown from a circular tower with a green band on **Starling Rock**, 0.13 mile north of Grave Island. Another **light** (679.5) is shown from a similar tower off the NE end of the easternmost Public wharf. Both towers are built on wooden cribs.


42 **Bald Rock**, 5.8 m in elevation, lies 0.2 mile off the NW side of Piscatiqui Island. **Bald Reef**, 0.1 mile further north, dries 0.6 m.


43 **Beacon Ledges** lie between Hart Island and Durells Island. **False Passage** is a shallow, small boat passage used by local fishermen between the ledge and Durells Island.


 44 The east Public **wharf**, known as Whitman's, is 110 m long and 18 m wide, with a depth of 5.2 m along the outer face.

45 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 27 m long with a least depth of 4.6 m along the outer end, is situated close west of Whitman's wharf. Joining the west end of this wharf is a floating dock 97 m long and 2.7 m wide with a least depth of 4.9 m along both sides.

46 Another L-shaped Public **wharf** (West Canso Wharf) is situated about 0.1 mile further west. The L-end is 60 m long. There is a least depth of 4.6 m alongside the outside face, and 3.7 m along the inside face.

 47 **Cape Canso Marina** is located in the bight formed by the west side of the Grave Island breakwater and another **breakwater** that has been constructed close west of it. A least depth of 2.4 m is reported alongside the floating wharves. Freshwater, electricity and showers are available.

 48 The outer end of the Grave Island breakwater is reported to be **foul**. A distance of not less than 60 m should be maintained when approaching the marina.

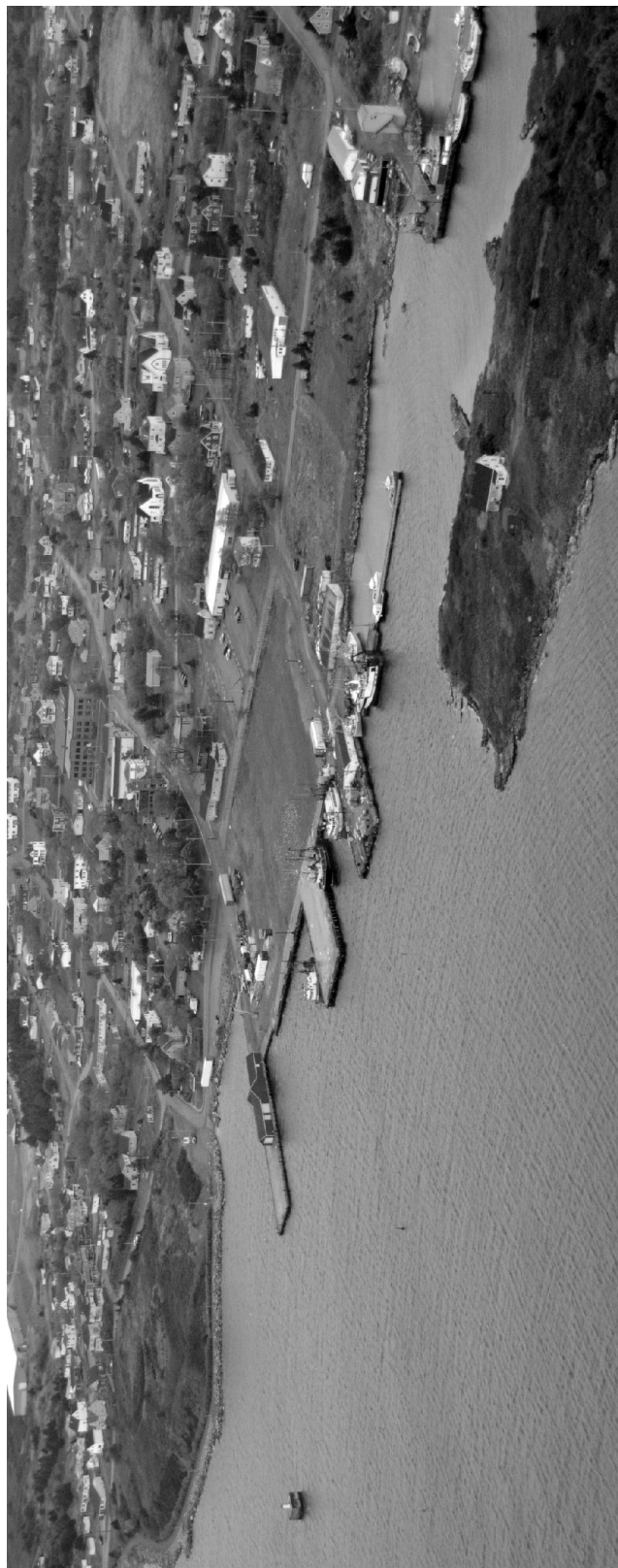
 49 A temporary berth is available at the *Grassy Island Visitor Center*, 0.3 mile west of the Grave Island breakwater. The outer 15 m length of the wharf has depths of 2.7 to 6.1 m. The adjacent **seawall** is **foul**. Fresh water is available. A green building stands on the wharf.

50 There are several fishing stages in **The Tittle (Tickle Channel)**, west of the above-mentioned wharves.

Chart 4321

51 **Coastal aspect.** — From Cape Canso ($45^{\circ}18'N$, $60^{\circ}56'W$) to Tor Bay, a distance of 18 miles to the SW, barren hills of whitish granite form the coastline, while from Tor Bay to Holland Harbour ($45^{\circ}04'N$, $61^{\circ}45'W$), a distance of 21 miles, the coast is formed of clay shale rocks in nearly vertical strata. Reddish cliffs appear occasionally on this part of the coast. The country near the coast has usually a desolate appearance, in some parts thinly wooded with dwarf spruce trees. Some parts are called barrens, covered only with peat and bushes. The hills seldom exceed a height of 61 m, while those near the coast are generally much lower. A few miles inland, the hills are occasionally covered with hardwood.

CANSO HARBOUR (2008)



52 The entire coast is fringed with islands, rocks and **shoals**, which rise abruptly to near the surface from considerable depths.



53 The **tidal streams** are weak and irregular. There is usually, though not continuously, a current setting along the coast to the west, sometimes exceeding a rate of 1 knot.



54 Between Cape Canso and Halifax, it is not advisable to approach the coast within the 70 m (38 fm) line. It must be noted that this depth may be found within a distance of 3 miles of some of the most formidable **dangers** on the coast.

Andrew Island to Millstone Island

Chart 4281



55 **Andrew Passage** is a small craft channel running north and south on the west side of Andrew Island. **Buoys** mark the channel at both ends, and the limiting charted depth is only 2.7 m between **Charity Island** and **Coles Point**, the NW tip of Andrew Island. The passage is only recommended during good visibility. **Black Island**, low and tree covered, lies off the east side of the passage at the south end, close SW of **Gannet Point**, the south extremity of Andrew Island. **Pea Island**, on the west side, is described as a rocky base capped with dark trees standing out from its background. **Portage Cove**, entered north and west of Pea Island, provides small craft **anchorage**, except in easterly winds, in 5.8 m near its west end.



56 **Glasgow Harbour** has its fairway between Coles Point and Glasgow Head. Small craft **anchorage**, except in easterly winds, is available in the centre of the harbour in 6 m.

Chart 4233

57 **Little Dover (White) Island** lies at the west side of the outer approach to Andrew Passage. **White Point** ($45^{\circ}15'N$, $60^{\circ}59'W$), the south end of a small island 11 m in elevation, lies close to the south and has a white appearance. **Thrumcap Island**, 6 m in elevation, lies close east of Little Dover (White) Island. **Gannet Shoal** consists of several rocky patches, and has a least depth of 2.4 m, 0.45 mile ESE of Thrumcap Island. Fairway light and bell **buoy** P (664.1) is moored 0.4 mile NE of Gannet Shoal.



58 **Dover Bay** opens between White Point and **Dover Head**, the east end of **Dover Island** 2.5 miles WSW. The bay is extensive, but offers little shelter and is encumbered with many islands and rocks. There are several **dangers** in the approach to the bay. **White Point Ledges** extend 0.7 mile south of White Point. **White Shoal**, at a depth

of 4.9 m, which breaks in heavy gales, lies 0.35 mile SE of the ledges. South cardinal light and whistle **buoy** PQ (661.2) is moored 0.9 mile south of White Shoal.

59 **Blackman Shoal**, at a depth of 4.3 m, lies 0.8 mile ESE of Dover Head. **Bay Shoal**, rock at 9.4 m, situated 1.2 miles ENE of Dover Head, breaks only after heavy gales.

60 **Lumsden Shoal**, at 3.4 m, lies 0.6 mile west of White Point. A 7 m **shoal** lies 0.35 mile SSW of Lumsden Shoal. **Horne Shoal**, at 4.9 m, lies in the middle of the bay 1.2 miles WNW of White Point. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** PQ4 (662) is moored 0.2 mile west of Horne Shoal.



61 Off **Bluff Point**, situated on the west side of the bay 2.3 miles NNE of Dover Head, a channel marked by **buoys** and **lights** leads NW into **Dover Harbour**. A remotely operated **fog signal** (662.5) of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from a horn on Bluff Point. To activate: depress radio microphone switch 5 times within 5 seconds, on VHF channel 65A (156.275 MHz). The fog signal will sound for 30 minutes, and if additional signal time is required this procedure can be repeated.



62 A mound of rocks extends towards the main channel from **Keef Point**, 0.6 mile NW of Bluff Point. A **light** (663) is shown from a skeleton tower having red and white daymarks, situated on a small island 0.45 mile east of Keef Point. Another **light** (663.2) is shown from a skeleton tower on a rock 0.2 mile NNE of Keef Point.



63 A secondary channel on the east side of the harbour leads NE to the entrance of **Little Dover Run**, a narrow small craft passage between Little Dover (White) Island and the mainland that is used by local fishermen. The channel is **buoyed**, but local knowledge is recommended in order to navigate Little Dover Run.



64 The Public **wharf** at **Dover (Little Dover)** is L-shaped and situated at the head of Dover Harbour on the west side. The outer face is 31 m long with depths of 2.5 to 3.7 m. The south face is 22 m long with depths of 3.2 to 4.2 m. A church with a spire is **conspicuous** close NW of the wharf. A fish plant and **wharf**, with a depth of 2.4 m at its outer face, are situated 0.3 mile SE of the Public wharf.



65 **Port Howe** ($45^{\circ}14'N$, $61^{\circ}05'W$) is a small harbour to the west of Dover Island. It is entered from the south between **Howe Point**, the west extreme of Dover Island, and **Fluid Point**, the east extreme of the mainland. **Black Rock**, 2 m elevation, and easily identified, lies close east of Fluid Point. **Dover Passage** is a small craft channel north of Dover Island. There is small craft **anchorage** in the west cove of Port Howe, and in 6 m in the north arm of the harbour.

66 Numerous **shoals** lie in the south approach and entry is not recommended during poor visibility. **Snorting Rocks**, above water, extend 0.25 mile south from Dover Island.

PORT HOWE (2008)



Dover Shoals have a least depth of 3.7 m, 1.2 miles south of Dover Head.

67 **Whale Island**, surrounded by reefs and rocks, lies offshore 0.5 mile SW of Fluid Point. **Whale Rocks**, drying 0.3 m, and **Whale Shoal**, at a depth of 5.5 m, lie 0.4 mile east and 0.6 mile ESE of Whale Island, respectively. **Jacks Shoal**, drying 0.9 m, and **Vache Shoals**, least depth 3 m, lie 0.3 mile and 0.6 mile south of Whale Island, respectively. **Avery Shoal**, the outermost rock, at a depth of 5.5 m, lies 1 mile south of Whale Island and 0.7 mile east of **Millstone Island**, the largest and outermost of the off-lying islands in the area.

Whitehead Harbour

68 Three passages lead into **Whitehead Harbour**. **Eastern Passage**, east of White Head Island, is an intricate small craft channel. **Southern Passage** is 0.1 mile wide between White Head Island and Gammon Islands. **Western Passage** has a width of 0.4 mile. The harbour provides a safe **anchorage** with sufficient depth and space for a number of vessels.

69 Soundings give little or no warning in approaching the entrance to Whitehead Harbour as depths of 30 m lie close to several of the shoals. At night, or in dense fog, vessels should navigate with extreme **caution**.

70 **White Head Island** ($45^{\circ}12'N$, $61^{\circ}08'W$), 37 m in elevation, with several outlying rocks and islets, derives its name from the whitish granite of which it is composed; it is mostly covered with dwarf spruce trees. A **light** (659) is shown from a white square tower on the SW side of White Head Island. Fairway light and whistle **buoy** PU (660) is moored 2.4 miles south of White Head Island.


71 **Eastern Passage**. — A rock, at a depth of 4 m, lies 0.3 mile SW of Millstone Island. **Sculpin Rock** and **East Bull**, which has a depth of 2.7 m, lie 0.2 and 0.4 mile SE of White Head Island, respectively. **Middle Ground**, with 3.7 m over it, lies nearly in mid channel between White Head Island and Millstone Island, and narrows the channel east of it to less than 0.1 mile. **Paddy Ledge**, 4 m elevation, lies about 0.1 mile ENE of Middle Ground.


72 **Southern Passage**. — **Southwest Bull**, with 2.1 m over it, lies 0.55 mile SW of White Head Island; from it depths of less than 5 m extend 0.3 mile to the west. Port hand light and bell **buoy** PU1 (658) is moored 0.15 mile SE of Southwest Bull. **Shoal water** extends 0.2 mile south from White Head Island. The **Gammon Islands**, 12 m elevation, are composed of bare granite and lie about 0.2 mile west of White Head Island. Port hand light **buoy** PU5 (657.5) is moored close east of the islands.

WHITEHEAD HARBOUR — MARSHALL COVE (2008)



73 **Western Passage.** — **Black Ledge**, drying 1.8 m, lies 0.95 mile WSW of White Head Island on the east side of Western Passage. **Shag Ledge**, above water, lies 0.15 mile NE of Black Ledge. A rock, least depth 4 m, lies 0.15 mile west of the largest Gammon Island. **Bald Rock**, 1 m elevation, is the outer dry rock on the west side of Western Passage. It lies 0.95 mile WNW of Shag Ledge and has **shoal water** extending 0.4 mile NE of it.



 74 Whitehead Harbour is entered between **Spry Point** ($45^{\circ}13'N$, $61^{\circ}09'W$) on the mainland and **Three Top Island**, situated 0.3 mile SW of Spry Point and which may be identified by three remarkable hillocks about 12 m in elevation. A **light** (657) is shown from a red and white rectangular daymark on the SE point of Three Top Island. This light is visible from 150° through west and north, to 033° .

 75 The rate of **tidal streams** in the harbour entrance seldom exceeds 0.5 knot, except with the south-going stream after heavy rain, or the melting of snow in spring.


76 **Net Rock**, 2 m elevation, lies 0.1 mile SE of Three Top Island, to which it is joined by a reef. **Turtle Rock**, 0.1 mile SE of Spry Point, is surrounded by rocks, which on its south side extend for a distance of about 0.1 mile. A **shoal** at a depth of 3.7 m lies 0.15 mile off the SW side of Spry Point.

77 **Deming Island** joins the mainland to the NW of Three Top Island. A small craft channel, leading to the Whitehead Harbour entrance from the SW, lies between **Inner Gull Ledge** and **Outer Gull Ledge**, both 2 m elevation. There is a least depth of 3.4 m between the two ledges, which lie 0.25 and 0.7 mile south of Deming Island, respectively.

78 **Charlies Island** lies to the NW of Three Top Island. **Deming Point** is the east point of the mainland NW of Charlies Island. A 5.5 m **shoal** is situated 0.15 mile east of the point. A **conspicuous** white spire is situated 0.2 mile west of Deming Point.

  79 **Yankee Cove** is a small inlet on the east side of the harbour between **Harbour Island** and the mainland, entered 0.5 mile NE of Deming Point. A reef extends 0.1 mile SW of **Yankee Island**, at the west side of the entrance to the cove. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in the NW part of the cove; **caution** is warranted, as **aquaculture** has been reported in Yankee Cove.

80 **Kelp Shoal**, marked by **buoys**, lies in mid channel in the approach to **Marshall Cove** on the west side of Whitehead Harbour. **Fisherman Island**, 8 m in elevation, lies almost 0.2 mile off the west side of Harbour Island.

 81 The settlement of **Whitehead** lies on the shores of Marshall Cove. The Public **wharf** is 60 m long with a least depth of 1.8 m on the south side and 1.5 m

WHITEHEAD HARBOUR — YANKEE COVE (2008)



along the north side. The outer portion of this wharf is in disrepair and is no longer in use.

82 Two rocks, at depths of 6.4 and 8.5 m, lie in the middle of Whitehead Harbour west of the **White Islands**, which are situated between Harbour Island and **Prices Island**. Whitehead Harbour divides into **Northeast Branch** and **Northwest Branch** at **Doughboy Point**, 2 miles NE of Marshall Cove.

Tor Bay



83 **Tor Bay** lies between Flying Point and Berry Head, nearly 5 miles to the west. Tor Bay is protected from the south by several islands. North of these islands are several **anchorages** for small vessels. There are villages at Port Felix Harbour, Cole Harbour, Charlos Cove and Larrys River.

84 The shores of Tor Bay are from 15 to 33 m in elevation, while a short distance inland, the barren granite hills rise to 110 m.

85 **Flying Point**, a detached islet connected to the mainland by a rocky ledge, lies 0.5 mile west of Deming Island.




86 **Berry Head** ($45^{\circ}11'N$, $61^{\circ}19'W$) is a low rocky point at the east extremity of a peninsula, which does not exceed an elevation of 24 m; it is attached to the mainland by a spit on which there is a range of sand hills. A **light** (646) is shown at an elevation of 12.5 m, from a rectangular tower on the east point of Berry Head.

87 The main entrance into Tor Bay, marked by **buoys**, is between Berry Head and the Tor Bay Ledges. There is a least depth of 7.3 m in the channel. **Flake Shoal**, at a depth of 6.1 m, lies 0.8 mile ESE of Berry Head. **Gull Rock**, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 0.9 mile SSW of Berry Head. Fairway light and bell **buoy** TH (646.1) is moored 1.7 miles ESE of Berry Head.



88 **Tor Bay Ledges** extend NW/SE, centred 1.5 miles east of Berry Head. **French Rock**, the southern of these **dangers**, at a depth of 0.9 m, lies 1.5 miles east of Berry Head. **West Bull** and **East Bull**, each at a depth of 0.3 m, lie at the SE edge, 0.4 and 0.6 mile NE of French Rock, respectively. **Cow Rock**, at 1.5 m, lies 0.3 mile north of West Bull. **Currys Breaker**, the NW end of the ledges, has a depth of 1.5 m, 0.55 mile SW of the Sugar Harbour Islands.

89 **Flying Point Shoals**, 0.5 mile west of Flying Point, extend NW/SE for 1 mile. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** TA4 (655) is moored on the SW side of the **shoals**, 1.6 miles south of Hog Island.


90  **Hog Island** lies 1.7 miles to the NNW of Flying Point; it rises to an elevation of 12 m. A **light** (654) is shown from a skeleton tower having a red and white banded daymark, on the SE side of the island. The light is visible from 062° through north and west to 196°. A **fog signal** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from the light structure.

91 To the WSW of Hog Island are numerous islands, none exceeding 11 m in elevation. They are surrounded by **shoal water** and rocks, especially to the south. The **Sugar Harbour Islands** are the westernmost, almost 2.5 miles from Hog Island. **Topstone Ledge**, which dries, extends 0.3 mile west of the Sugar Harbour Islands.



92 **Port Felix Harbour** lies in the NE corner of Tor Bay. The entrance is through a very narrow and **buoyed** channel east of Hog Island. Port hand light and bell **buoy** TA7 (656) is moored 0.45 mile south of Hog Island.

93   The settlement of **Port Felix** lies on the west side of the harbour. A **conspicuous** church spire, elevation 33 m, is situated on the peak of a hill. There is a Public **wharf** just north of **Boudreaus Island**. It is 37 m long and 7.6 m wide, with depths of 2 to 3 m at the outer face; the inner portion dries. Good small craft **anchorage** is available in 3 to 6 m to the NE of Boudreaus Island. A secondary channel, **buoyed**, leads into Port Felix from the west part of Tor Bay, north of Boudreaus Island.

94 **Tor Bay — West side.** — **Flat Point** is the NE extremity of the Berry Head peninsula. **Webber Shoal** has a least depth of 2.1 m, 0.55 mile NW of Flat Point.

95  The best **anchorage** in Tor Bay is in 11 to 13 m, mud, west of Webber Shoal and 1.1 miles NW of Flat Point.

96 The entrance to **Larrys River** is 2.4 miles NW of Flat Point, and the approach is marked by **buoys**. **Larrys Reef**, comprising several rocks, two of which dry, lies 1.05 miles ENE of the entrance.

97   At **Larrys River**, the west **breakwater**, in disrepair and which covers at high water, extends almost to **Ram Island**. The **light** (647.2) on the northeast **breakwater** is shown from a skeleton tower, at an elevation of 4 m. Inside the breakwaters, a channel marked by stakes leads to an F-shaped Public **wharf** which has an outer end 30 m long and a least depth of 3 m alongside. Supplies and provisions are available in small quantities.

98 **Tor Bay — North side.** — **Seal Rocks**, which dry, are the highest part of the **Rocket Shoals**, 0.8 mile NW of the Sugar Harbour Islands. **Forster Island**, low and fringed with reefs, lies close offshore about 2.1 miles north of Flat Point. **Charlos Reef** extends 0.8 mile SE of Forster Island to a depth of 4.6 m.

99  **Charlos Cove** is a bight formed along the north side of Forster Island. The entrance is **buoyed**.

LARRYS RIVER (2008)



Fairway light buoy TN (648.1) is moored 0.5 mile east of Forster Island. A rock **breakwater** extends from the north entrance point to the cove at **Durhams Point**. Inside the breakwater, on the north shore, is a Public **wharf** 47 m long with an outer end 13 m long and a depth of 1.8 m alongside.



100 **Cole Harbour Head**, 1.7 miles north of the Sugar Harbour Islands, is the east entrance point to **Cole Harbour**. The entrance is marked by **buoys**. **The Sisters** are a few rocks, one of which dries 0.6 m, lying close west of the channel. A drying reef of stones and boulders extends from the east side. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in the centre and off the north shore of the NE part of the harbour.

Berry Head to Cape Mocodome

101 **New Harbour Cove** ($45^{\circ}10'N$, $61^{\circ}26'W$) is entered between **Eastern Head**, about 5 miles WSW of Berry Head, and **New Harbour Head**, 1.8 miles further SW. It is shallow, open to the SE; and it affords no safe anchorage. Eastern Head is barren with some grass and boulders on its peak. New Harbour Head is a low rounded head of shingle which rises to 30 m.

102 **Shoal Point**, the inner west entrance point to the cove 1 mile NE of New Harbour Head, is low with shingle, grass and a few trees. From this point, a rocky spit with depths of less than 10 m extends over 1 mile to the SE. Port hand light and bell buoy TP1 (642) is moored 1.3 miles SE of Shoal Point. Starboard hand light buoy TP2 (643) is moored 0.6 mile NW of Eastern Head in the entrance to the cove.



103 A **breakwater** extends 192 m from **Black Point** on the west shore.

A **light** (644) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the breakwater. Inside the breakwater, a T-shaped Public **wharf** extends 72 m to an outer end 37 m long with a depth of 4.3 m alongside. There are depths of 1.7 to 3.6 m along both sides of the outer 33 m length of the stem of the wharf. **Undertows** are reported between the breakwater and wharf after storms.

104 **Tuffin Bank** is an off-lying **shoal**, with a least depth of 14 m, which is reported to break occasionally after heavy gales. It is situated 2.6 miles SE of Eastern Head.

105 **Brandy Ledge** lies 1.6 miles south of New Harbour Head. Near its centre is a rocky peak which dries 1.2 m. Starboard hand light and bell buoy TQ2 (639.7) is moored SE of the ledge.

106 **Sunken Rock**, with a depth of 0.9 m, has **Sunken Rock Reef** extending 1.1 miles NW from it. The rock is situated 1.3 miles west of Brandy Ledge. Starboard hand light and whistle buoy TS2 (639.5) is moored west of Sunken Rock. A **shoal** at a depth of 7 m lies 0.4 mile SE of Sunken Rock.



107 **Country Island** ($45^{\circ}06'N$, $61^{\circ}33'W$), 4 miles SW of New Harbour Head, is 9 m in elevation and

NEW HARBOUR COVE (2008)



covered with small spruce trees. A **light** (639) is shown at an elevation of 16.5 m from a white octagonal tower; a dwelling is located nearby, on the south side of the island.

108 **White Shoal (White Rock)**, at a depth of 5.2 m, is situated 1.1 miles ENE of Country Island. Between White Shoal (White Rock) and Country Island are several **shoal** patches.

109 **Country Island Shoal**, a pinnacle rock at a depth of 7.9 m, which breaks only in heavy seas, lies 2.8 miles SE of Country Island.

110 **Shoal Place**, with a least depth of 7.6 m, which breaks only in heavy seas, lies 2.4 miles SSE of Country Island. **Rudder Place**, a rock at 8.5 m, is situated 0.6 mile north of Shoal Place.

111 **Tom Cod Shoals** are a group of **shoals** south of Country Island. **Tom Cod Rock**, which dries 1.5 m, is situated 1.3 miles south of Country Island. **Shoal water** is situated 0.5 mile all around the rock, the shoalest, **Gull Nest**, with a depth of 0.6 m, is 0.9 mile south of Country Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** TT2 (635.5) is moored 0.4 mile SW of Tom Cod Rock.

112 **Goose Island**, the largest off this part of the coast, is 24 m in elevation, and covered with small spruce trees. **Flying Point**, the south extreme, is about 1.3 miles WNW of Country Island. Between Goose Island and Country Island are many rocky patches over which the sea breaks heavily in bad weather. **Frying Pan**, a small shingle reef with an elevation of 1 m, lies 0.2 mile NNW of Country Island. **The White Horse**, at a depth of 1.5 m, is located 0.4 mile west of Country Island.

113 A navigable channel follows the coast between New Harbour Head and **The Sound**, which lies between **Beach Point**, the north point of Goose Island, and the mainland. **Coddles Point**, 2.7 miles west of New Harbour Head, is the south extreme of **Coddles Island**. The east side of the island is 18 m in elevation. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** TS6 (640) is moored 0.9 mile SE of Coddles Point. On the south side of the channel, a **shoal**, at a least depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.9 mile NE of **Sheep Pen Point**, the east extreme of Goose Island. **Seal Ledge**, which dries 1.5 m, lies 1 mile east of Sheep Pen Point.



114 **Coddles Harbour** is entered by a **buoyed** channel on the east and north sides of Coddles Island. The harbour is shallow and used by local fisherman. At its head, an **overhead cable** traverses the harbour, with a clearance of 7.5 m. **Thrumcap Island**, small with some scrub, is situated 0.2 mile NE of Coddles Island. A **light** (641) is shown from a red and white banded daymark on the island.

115 **Seal Harbour**, 0.8 mile north of Beach Point, is an abandoned cove with a narrow entrance between **breakwaters** that are in disrepair.

Chart 4234

116 **Country Harbour**, considered to be the finest natural harbour east of Halifax, has its outer approach between Country Island and **Cape Mocodome** (45°05'N, 61°39'W), 4.6 miles further west. Cape Mocodome terminates in a low shingle beach.



116.1 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The station is 4 miles south of Country Island. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report to *Pilots Halifax* 4 hours prior to the ETD.

117 Fairway light and bell **buoy** TT (635) is moored 3.7 miles south of Country Island. Fairway light and bell **buoy** V (632) is moored 4.2 miles south of Cape Mocodome.



118 **Outer dangers**. — **South Easter** dries 0.6 m and is situated 3.7 miles SE of Cape Mocodome. South cardinal light **buoy** TU (634.4) is moored 0.3 mile south of South Easter.

119 **Taylor Shoal**, two rocks at a least depth of 4.6 m, is situated 1.95 miles WSW of South Easter, and breaks only in heavy seas.

120 **Pollux Rock**, 2.2 miles south of Cape Mocodome, is a small slate rock 1.5 m in elevation. **Shoal water** extends 0.5 mile NW of Pollux Rock. **Bingly Shoal**, at a least depth of 5.8 m, lies 0.6 mile NE of Pollux Rock.

121 **Rose Shoal**, at a least depth of 1.5 m, is situated 1.3 miles SE of Cape Mocodome. South cardinal light **buoy** TY (633) is moored on the SE side of the **shoal**.

122 **Bull Rock**, drying 0.6 m, lies on a bank extending 0.4 mile SE of Cape Mocodome. The rock is dangerous at high water, when with a smooth sea, it does not break.

123 **The Calf** is a rock 2.4 m in elevation, 0.1 mile south of the beach at Cape Mocodome.

124 **Black Ledge** is centred 1.4 miles NE of Cape Mocodome in the entrance to Fishermans Harbour. **Meal Rocks** form the highest part of the ledge, drying 1.2 m. **Stone Rock**, the south part, is 1.2 m deep.

125 **Country Harbour Head**, a bold, precipitous headland 38 m in elevation, and composed of clay slate in nearly vertical strata, is situated 1.9 miles north of Cape Mocodome. It is the inner west entrance point for Country Harbour and Isaacs Harbour.




126 **Fishermans Harbour**, between Country Harbour Head and Cape Mocodome, is open to the SE. **Neverfail Cove**, on the SW shore, is protected by a long shingle beach. A **light** (634) is shown at an elevation of 7.1 m, from a skeleton tower having green and white daymarks with a green square in the centre, at the west extremity of the beach. **Darkin Island**, elevation

DRUM HEAD HARBOUR (2008)



4.3 m and covered in scrub, is situated at the west end of the harbour. Anchorage in Neverfail Cove is reported to be poor. Outside the cove, the holding ground is good and the sea somewhat broken by Black Ledge; during summer vessels **anchor** safely in 7 to 13 m. The Public **wharf** in the cove is L-shaped, 48 m long with an outer end 27 m long and a least depth of 3 m alongside. The outer 30 m length of the stem of the wharf has depths of 1.2 to 2.8 m.

127 **Harbour Island** lies on the east side of the Country Harbour approach 0.8 mile west of Goose Island. It is 15 m in elevation, with some cliff and covered with low spruce trees. **Finchley Shoal**, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 0.5 mile west of **Saladin Point**, the SE point of the island.

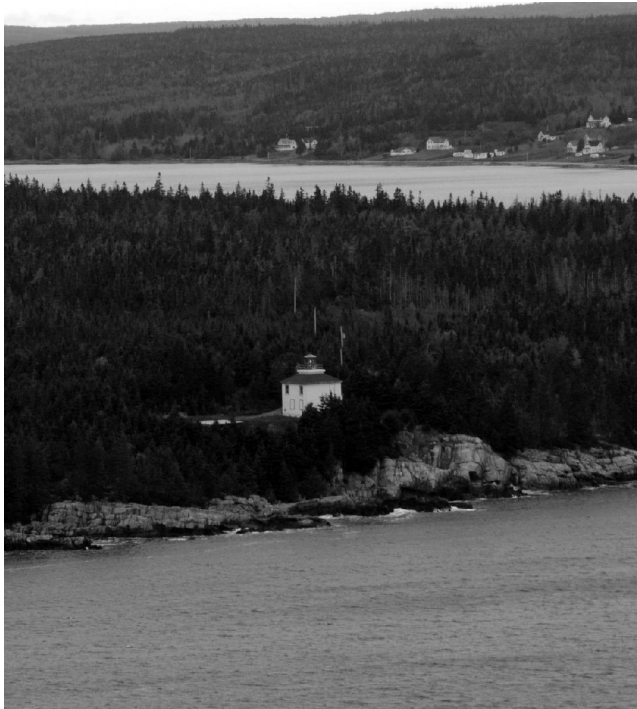
 128 A secondary channel between Goose Island and Harbour Island leads to **The Sound**, which continues north of Harbour Island as an east approach to Country Harbour. This east approach, from New Har-

bour Head, is favoured by small vessels, especially in the autumn when north and NW winds prevail. Starboard hand light **buoy** TT4 (636) is moored 0.5 mile south of Flying Point, and port hand light **buoy** TX1 (636.2) is moored 0.35 mile east of Saladin Point to mark **Middle Ground**, a shoal bank. A ledge on the west side of Goose Island, opposite Saladin Point, is always visible. Two **submarine cables**, one of which is abandoned, run through this channel.





129 A low shingle beach fronts the north shore of Harbour Island. A shingle spit extends from **Lighthouse Point**, the NW tip of the island. **Burke Shoal**, at a depth of 4 m, extends 0.2 mile east of **Burke Point**, the NE tip. **Anchorage** is available for small craft in the bight formed by these two points. There is **anchorage** for small vessels further north in 10 to 13 m, mud. Although open to the east, this anchorage is considered safe in summer

BEAR TRAP HEAD (2008)



months. The flood **tidal stream** runs west with a rate of less than 1 knot, though, much influenced by winds.

  130 **Drum Head Harbour** is a shallow harbour on the north shore of The Sound, opposite Harbour Island. **Drum Head Island**, 2 m elevation, near the west entrance, is joined to the mainland at low water. The harbour is enclosed by two **breakwaters**. A **light** (638) is shown from a mast, having a red and white triangular daymark, on the outer end of the east breakwater. An L-shaped Public **wharf** 51 m long, with an outer end 18 m wide, is situated on the north side of the harbour. There are depths of 1.8 to 3 m along the outer 38 m part of the wharf. The approach to this wharf has a limiting depth of 1.2 m. A **breakwater-wharf** 131 m long, with depths of 0.4 to 3 m along the north side, is situated close inside the east breakwater; portions of the north side are in disrepair. **Drum Head**, a fishing community, is located on the shore close north of the harbour.

131 **Bear Trap Head** ($45^{\circ}10'N$, $61^{\circ}40'W$), 2.2 miles NNW of Country Harbour Head, 23 m elevation, divides Isaacs Harbour from Country Harbour. **Red Head**, the east entrance point to Isaacs Harbour, is a small wedge-shaped peninsula with red clay cliffs connected to the mainland by shingle beaches; the head lies 0.8 mile east of Bear Trap Head. A **conspicuous** light structure with a white square tower and red peak, no longer in use, is situated on a rock bluff on the

west shore, 0.5 mile NE of Bear Trap Head. **Avondale Reef**, at a depth of 4 m, lies almost off the shore, almost 0.4 mile NW of Red Head; it is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** TT10 (636.1).

132 From its entrance, **Isaacs Harbour** runs NNW for almost 3 miles, and nowhere is it more than 0.4 mile wide. The channel between **shoals** on either side is only 274 m wide. The shores rise gradually to hills of clay and boulders, 61 to 91 m in elevation. The settlement of **Goldboro** lies on the east shore, and **Isaacs Harbour** lies on the west shore. A **conspicuous** flare stack is situated on the shore east of Goldboro, 2 miles NNW of Drum Head Harbour. The flare is reportedly visible for upwards of 20 miles at sea.



133 The Public **wharf** at Goldboro is 45 m long with an outer face 49 m wide, having a least depth of 3.2 m at the outer end. This wharf is owned and managed by a local community development association. Electricity is available, and there is a boat **launching ramp** close north of the wharf. The Public wharf at Isaacs Harbour has been removed. A **submarine cable** is laid across the harbour from the vicinity of the church at Goldboro, 0.2 mile NNW of the Public wharf.



134 Safe **anchorage** for small vessels is available in 6 to 7 m, mud. Small craft anchor in **Webbs Cove**, at the SE end of the harbour, in 2 to 3 m, mud. The bar joining **Hurricane Island** to the shore is reported to provide little protection from the south during heavy weather.



135 **Country Harbour**, the arm west of Bear Trap Head, provides good shelter and is easily navigable as far as **Stewart Cove**, on the east shore where the channel becomes narrow. The shores are steep-to on both sides, and the summits of ridges are only a short distance from the shore. They increase in elevation from 61 m at the entrance to 143 m near the head of the harbour. **Tidal streams** in the harbour seldom exceed 0.5 knot.



136 **Harbour Point** lies 1 mile west of Bear Trap Head. **Mount Misery** is a remarkable round hill 44 m in elevation, on a projecting point on the west shore, 1.6 miles NW of Harbour Point. In 2011, **aquaculture** facilities were located near the shore north and south of Mount Misery.



137 A cable **ferry** crosses the harbour 0.7 mile SE of Mount Misery, close north of **Green Point**. Green Point is a narrow gravel beach with some grass. The cable is attached to concrete ramps on each side. A green **light** is shown from each side when the ferry is docked and the cable suspended to its maximum depth of 10.7 m in the centre of the channel. A red **light** is shown when the ferry is underway and the cable lies near the surface. A power **cable** is laid across the harbour close NW of the ferry crossing.



138 The settlement of **Stormont** lies at the north end of Stewart Cove, 4 miles NW of Harbour Point. A T-shaped **wharf**, privately owned, extends


ISAACS HARBOUR — GOLDBORO (2008)




BICKERTON WEST — TAYLORS POINT (2008)

from **Adams Point** to an outer end 51 m long with depths of 7.5 to 9 m alongside. The wharf has a concrete deck and is lighted. There is excellent **anchorage** off Stewart Cove in 8 to 13 m.

Cape Mocodome to Cape St. Marys


 139 **Barachois Head** ($45^{\circ}05'N$, $61^{\circ}42'W$), 2 miles west of Cape Mocodome, may be identified by its white cliffs and lighthouse. There is a patch with only 2.7 m over it, 0.3 mile, 125° from the light. The **light** (629) is shown at an elevation of 20.5 m from a white tower 10 m in height. A **fog signal** of 2 blasts every minute is sounded in unison from two horns; the horns point 156° .



140 **Fiddlers Head**, 2.1 miles SW of Barachois Head, is a small but remarkable peninsula having a cliff 12 m high of reddish clay and boulders at its east end. It is joined to the mainland by **The Fiddler**, a long beach of stones and shingles.

 141 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Nixons Mate Shoal**, with a depth of 3.4 m, lies on the outer end of a rocky bank that extends 1.4 miles south of Fiddlers Head. A patch at 8.2 m lies 0.3 mile SSW of the **shoal**. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** VH2 (625) is moored 1.1 miles SSW of Nixons Mate Shoal.

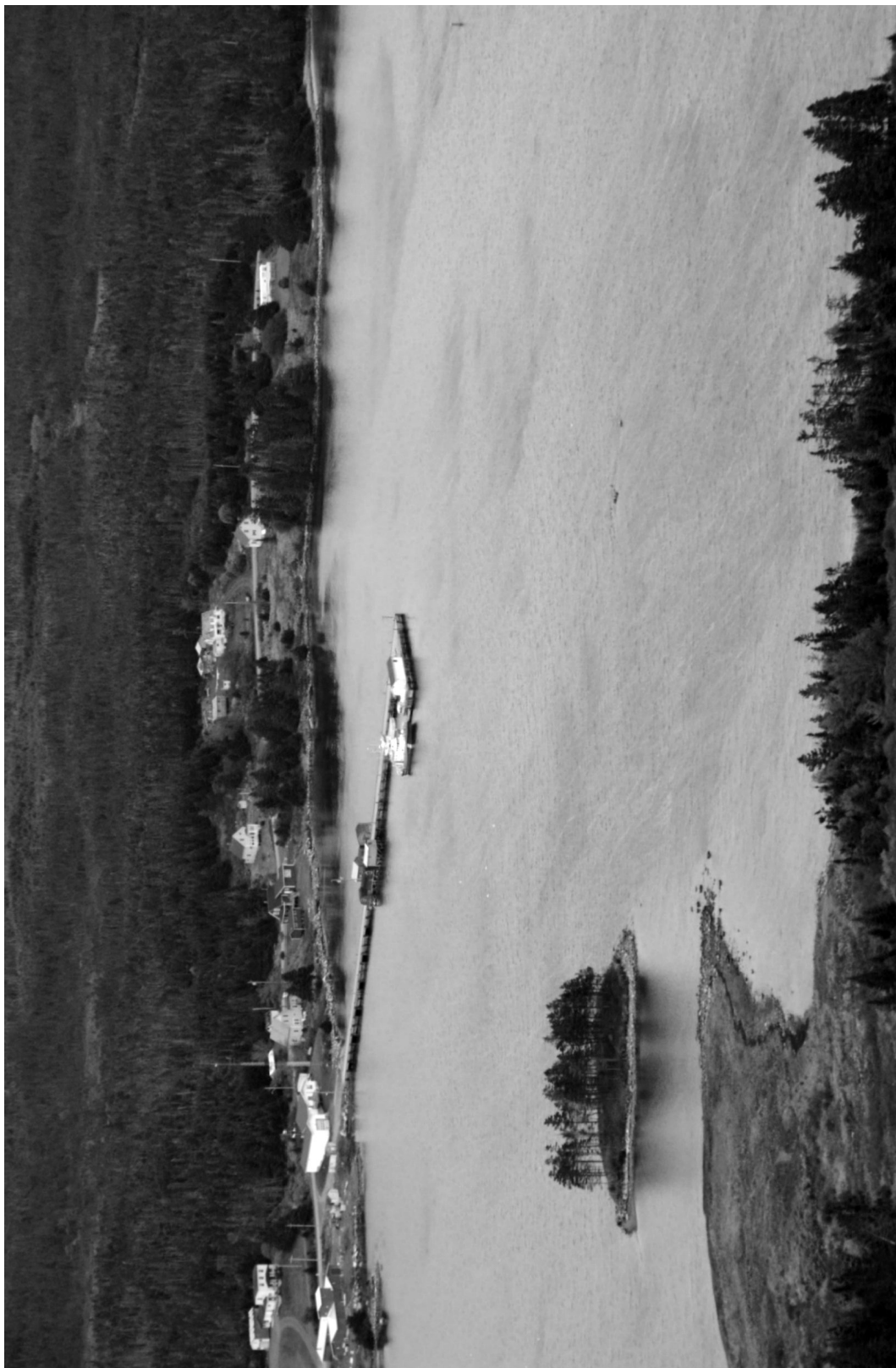
142 **Isaacs Shoals** are a group of rocky patches centred 2.6 miles south of Barachois Head. **Castor Rock**, at the north end of the group, is a small dark slate rock, elevation 1.8 m, 1.7 miles south of Barachois Head. **Shoal water** lies within 0.5 mile west of Castor Rock. **Fleck Shoal**, at 8.5 m, is the south **danger**, 1.8 miles south of Castor Rock. **Southeast Shoal**, at 6.7 m, lies 0.6 mile SE of Castor Rock.

143 **Bickerton Island**, 30 m elevation, lies 0.25 mile SW of Barachois Head, on the west side of the main channel into **Port Bickerton**. The harbour has two parts: **Mouton Harbour** on the west side, and **Port Bickerton** at the head of the harbour.

 144 Leading **lights** lead into Mouton Harbour. The range (629.5, 629.6), shown from white daymarks with red stripes, are in line bearing 264° , and lead north of Bickerton Island. A **light** (629.8) is shown from a red and white daymark on a drying patch close north of the buoyed channel.

  145 At Mouton Harbour, the **breakwater** extending 91 m NNE from **Taylor's Point** has an L-end 27 m long with a depth of 3 m along both sides. A **wharf** extending from the inner end of the breakwater has a berthing length of 67 m on its north side and 15 m on its south side. There are depths of 2.7 m on the north side and 1.8 m on the south side. Small craft **anchor** to the west of the

PORT BICKERTON (2008)



breakwater. The community of **Bickerton West** lies on the shore west and north of Mouton Harbour.



146 At Port Bickerton, the L-shaped Public **wharf** is 146 m long with an outer end 31 m long and a depth of 2.3 m alongside. A radio tower, 31 m in elevation and marked by red **lights**, is situated on the inner end of the wharf. Port Bickerton is the location of a *Canadian Coast Guard* station and a **Search and Rescue** cutter.



147 A **shoal** lies on the west side of the channel to Port Bickerton. There is **anchorage** in 3 to 4 m both south and north of the **shoal**.

148 **Holland Harbour**, between Bickerton Island and Fiddlers Head, is open to the SE but affords small craft shelter at its head. Two **shoals** are situated in the east approach. **Upper Bay Shoal**, rock at 2.4 m, lies 1.1 miles WSW of Bickerton Island. **Lower Bay Shoal**, at 0.9 m, lies 0.7 mile SW of Bickerton Island. **Webb Rock**, at a depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.4 mile south of Fiddlers Head.

149 **Indian Harbour** lies between Fiddlers Head and Walter Island, about 3 miles WSW. It is entirely open to the SE and only affords shelter to small craft from SW winds.

150 **Bull Bank** is a cliff 18 m in elevation on the SW side of **Reids Island**, 1.1 miles WNW of Fiddlers Head. Reids Island is joined to the mainland by a narrow sandy spit. **Nixons Mate** is a reef with an outer end 0.9 m in elevation, 0.4 mile SW of Fiddlers Head.



151 **Walter Island**, elevation 10 m, and covered with trees, is nearly connected to the mainland by a ridge of sand and stones. A reef extends 0.2 mile from the east side of the island to give some shelter to **Walter Cove** north of it, where small vessels sometimes **anchor**.

152 **Wine Head** is a high clay bank about 0.3 mile north of Walter Island. **Rude Shoal**, with a rock 0.3 m in elevation, lies 0.4 mile NE of Wine Head. Port hand light and bell **buoy** VH5 (623.5) is moored 0.35 mile east of Rude Shoal.



153 **Barachois Island** lies 1 mile north of Walter Island and is connected to the mainland by a sand and gravel bar. **Fleming Cliff** is situated 1 mile NW of Barachois Island. **Barachois Cove** is entered close to the west of Barachois Island. The entrance channel has depths of 0.6 to 0.9 m. On the west side of the cove is a Public **wharf** with depths of 1 to 2 m.

154 The village of **Port Hilford** is situated on the east side at the head of the Indian Harbour. There is a **conspicuous** white church with a spire. The **breakwater-wharf** at Port Hilford is in ruins.

155 **Wine Harbour Bay** is completely open to the SE. **Little Hawbolt Shoal**, at a depth of 6.1 m, lies 0.8 mile south of Walter Island in the approach to the bay.

Cape St. Marys to Liscomb Harbour

156 **Cape St. Marys** ($45^{\circ}02'N$, $61^{\circ}51'W$) lies nearly 2 miles SW of Walter Island. The land north of the cape rises to over 60 m. The **St. Marys River**, one of the largest rivers in Nova Scotia, has its entrance between Cape St. Marys and **Barachois Point**, 1.5 miles to the WSW. Barachois Point is the SE extreme of **Cape Gegogan**, which rises to 50 m. The entrance to the river is obstructed by a sand bar over which there is a depth of 2.7 m, in the vicinity of Black Head.

157 **Wedge Island** lies 2 miles SSW of Cape St. Marys and is composed of clay. Its north side rises steeply to an elevation of 15 m. The island is surrounded by reefs, which on its north and south sides extend nearly 0.5 mile. **Wedge Shoal**, least depth 6.4 m, is situated about 1.7 miles SE of Wedge Island. Fairway light and bell **buoy** VK (621) is moored 2 miles ESE of Wedge Island.



158 **Steering Reef** extends 0.5 mile SSE from the shore nearly 0.5 mile west of Barachois Point. A shoal, on which there is a depth of 1.5 m, extends from Steering Reef to the reefs north of Wedge Island. A visible wreck stands on the west side of Steering Reef; port hand light and bell **buoy** VK3 (621.5) is moored 1 mile SE of Barachois Point.



159 During summer, there is **anchorage** between Barachois Point and Cape St. Marys in 7 to 11 m, sand. This anchorage is not recommended at other times of the year.

160 **Black Head** lies 1.1 miles NNW of Barachois Point on the west shore of the river. **Slate Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m, lies 0.15 mile NE of Black Head. The SE side of **Horse Shoal**, dry at low water and 0.3 mile north of Black Head, is marked by port hand light **buoy** VK11 (622). A wooden crib, in disrepair, is situated on the SE side of Horse Shoal.



161 The village of **Sonora** is situated on the opposite shore, about 0.9 mile above Black Head. There is a **wharf** 60 m long and 12 m wide. The south face of the wharf, in the lee of currents, has depths of 1 to 5 m alongside. The north face is **foul**. To the south of the wharf is a **breakwater** 56 m long which dries at its outer end. The berth on the north face has depths of 0.7 to 2.2 m. The south face is **foul**. A church with a spire stands in the village.



162 In summer, during prevailing SW winds, the bar of the St. Marys River is smooth, but after a continuance of southerly winds it becomes a mass of breakers making the entrance dangerous, if not impracticable. **Currents** in the river are reported to be strong and anchorage is not recommended.



163 Above the bar, the river winds between mud flats and is only navigable by small craft. The channel is marked by small **buoys** to the village of **Sherbrooke**, about 7 miles upstream. Numerous uncharted cribs, some of which are submerged, lie outside the **buoyed** channel north of $45^{\circ}06'45''N$. A number of buildings in Sherbrooke have

STEERING REEF — WRECK (2008)



been restored and operate as a provincial museum named Sherbrooke Village. A crib lies near the museum.



164 A **marina** has been constructed on the east side of the river, 1 mile downstream of the village. The marina has a **wharf** with an outer face 56 m long with a least depth of 1.6 m alongside. Power is available, and supplies can be obtained in the nearby village of Sherbrooke.



165 **Crook Point**, the east end of **Liscomb Island**, lies 2.6 miles WSW of Wedge Island in the outer approaches to Gegogan Harbour, Little Liscomb Harbour and Liscomb Harbour. Liscomb Island is 46 m in elevation and covered with trees. A **light** (615) is shown at an elevation of 22 m from a white tower, 13.7 m in height, on **Cranberry Point**, the SW edge of the island (44°59'N, 61°58'W). A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn near the tower. **Liscomb Point** is the SE extreme of a peninsula extending east from the mainland 0.7 mile SW of Cranberry Point. Fairway light and whistle **buoy** VP (613) is moored 4.5 miles SSE of Crook Point.



166 **Outer dangers.** — **Channel Rock**, at a depth of 6.4 m, lies 2.4 miles SE of Crook Point and breaks in heavy weather.

167 A group of **shoals** lie west of a line drawn 166° from the light on Cranberry Point. **Hawbolt Rock**, the outermost

shoal, at a depth of 7.8 m and which seldom breaks, is situated 3.8 miles SSE of Liscomb Point; a **wreck** is located 0.6 mile north of Hawbolt Rock. **Black Prince**, which dries 1.6 m, and usually breaks heavily, is situated 2 miles SSE of Liscomb Point. **Shoals** with a least depth of 2.7 m lie within 1 mile SE to SW of Black Prince. **Northeast Breaker**, **Northwest Breaker** and **Rocky Shoal** lie within 1.5 miles SE of Liscomb Point. **Liscomb Shoal** extends over 0.5 mile SE of Liscomb Point, and is marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** VP5 (614).

168 The fairway into **Gegogan Harbour** lies between Crook Point and **Tobacco Island**, 12 m elevation, and covered with trees, and which lies 0.7 mile off the Cape Gegogan peninsula. **Redman Head**, a steep wooded bluff 30 m in elevation, is 1 mile north of Liscomb Island and separates the Gegogan Harbour from Little Liscomb Harbour. A **beacon** with starboard hand daymarks facing 115° and 205° is situated on Redman Head.

169 **Crook Shoals**, with an outer reef having an elevation of 0.3 m, extend 0.7 mile ESE from Crook Point. Port hand light and bell **buoy** VM3 (619) is moored 1.6 miles east of the point. **Shoals** and reefs lie between Tobacco Island and Wedge Island. **Tobacco Reef**, which dries, is the highest part of **shoal water** extending 1 mile SSE from Tobacco Island to **Big Tobacco Rock**, which has a depth of 4 m.

ST. MARYS RIVER AT SONORA (2008)





ST. MARYS RIVER AT SHERBROOKE (2008)




LITTLE LISCOMB (2008)



 170 **Gull Rock**, a dark rock 1 m in elevation, lies at the east end of **Shag Ledge**, which extends 0.7 mile east of Redman Head at the entrance to Gegogan Harbour. **Brig Point**, on the west side of the harbour 1.2 miles north of Redman Head, is low and covered with trees. A rock with 4.6 m over it lies close off the west shore 0.4 mile north of Brig Point. **Anchorage** in good holding ground, but exposed to the ocean swell, is available in 8 m, 0.6 mile north of Brig Point. Small craft anchor off the NE shore of the inner harbour, north of **Rae Island**, in good holding ground.


 171 The channel into **Little Liscomb Harbour** passes east of **Hemloe Island** and the smaller **Hog Island**, which together are separated from **Gravel Point**, the north extreme of Liscomb Island, by a narrow channel having depths of 1.5 to 2.7 m. A **shoal** at a depth of 3.5 m lies almost 0.4 mile south of Redman Head. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in 6 to 8 m mud, 0.3 mile NW of Redman Head.


 172 At **Little Liscomb**, on the north shore of the harbour, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer face 18 m long with depths of 2.3 to 2.9 m along both sides. Along the outer 30 m length of the stem of the wharf, there are depths of 1.7 to 2.3 m; the inner part has boulders extending 3 m out from the sides. There is a **launching ramp** on the inner end of the north side of the wharf.

173 The settlement of **Liscomb** lies at the extreme west end of the harbour. A church with a steeple is **conspicuous** from seaward.


174 **Liscomb Harbour**. — This small, almost landlocked harbour is entered between Liscomb Island and the mainland

between Liscomb Point and **Smoke Point**, 0.9 mile further NNW.

 175 **Pye Point**, situated 1.2 miles NW of Smoke Point, is the south tip of a small peninsula extending SSW from the mainland at Liscomb. East of Pye Point, the west entrance to Little Liscomb Harbour is by means of a narrow and twisting channel with depths not less than 5 m. West of Pye Point, **Spanish Ship Bay**, a large indentation with numerous rocks and islands, opens to the north. The channel into the bay is narrow and twisting, but there is reported to be good small craft **anchorage**.

 176 **Slate Cliff**, elevation 7.6 m, is prominent close to the south shore, 0.5 mile SSW from Pye Point. Slate Cliff is easily identifiable by its shape, colour and protrusion from the shore. The best **anchorage** is in 7 m, mud, 0.4 mile SW of Pye Point.

177 **Wilson's Point**, 21 m in elevation, lies 1.2 miles west of Pye Point on the north shore. The small craft channel to the head of the harbour above Wilson's Point is narrow, but **buoyed**. A sounding of 1.2 m is located mid-channel, 1.2 miles west of Wilson's Point. Two islands are situated 2.2 miles west of Wilson's Point; the channel passes east and north of the north island.

 178 The *Liscomb Lodge and Marina* is situated at the turn of the channel, where there are a number of yacht moorings and a floating dock. Vessels with a length up to 30.5 m, with a 3 m draft, can be accommodated. Fresh water, electricity, fuel, garbage disposal, laundry, showers, ice, dining and lodging are available.

Liscomb Harbour to Jeddore Harbour

Liscomb Point to Necum Teuch Bay

Chart 4234

1 **Barren Island** ($44^{\circ}56'N$, $62^{\circ}02'W$), 24 m elevation, lies 2.6 miles SW of Liscomb Point. It is the easternmost of a group of islands off the coast that form a **buoyed** inner passage for small craft to Sheet Harbour Passage, 19 miles to the west.

2 **Seal Ledges** are a group of rocks awash, with one small islet on its west side, that lie 1.2 miles east of Barren Island. **Black Prince** and other dangers lie within 1.7 miles east of the ledges. Port hand light and bell **buoy** VT5 (*611*) is moored 1.2 miles SSW of Liscomb Point at the east entrance to the small craft channel.

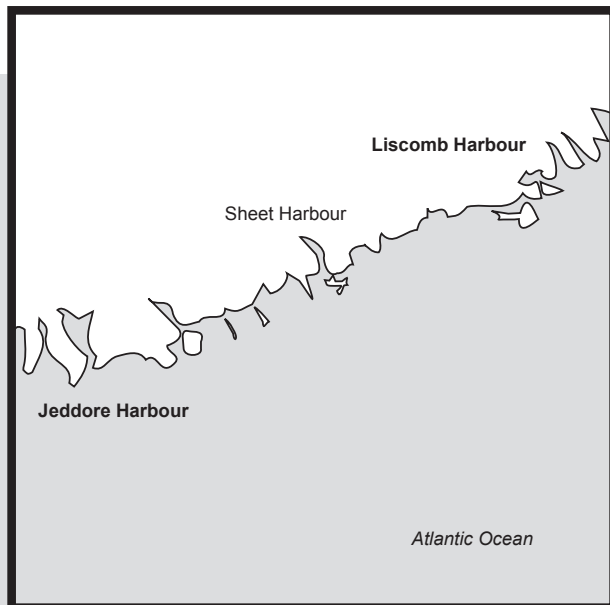
Chart 4235


3 The east entrance into **Marie Joseph Harbour** is between Barren Island and **Smith Point**, the extension of the peninsula 3.2 miles WSW of Liscomb Point. A **light** (*612*) is shown at an elevation of 12 m from a red and white banded daymark on **Thrumcap Island**, 0.5 mile east of Smith Point. The harbour is protected from the south by **Goose Island** and **Crooks Island**. **Salmoneaux Passage** separates Goose Island from Barren Island and is not navigable.


4 The harbour is also accessible from the west between **Blackbill Point**, the NW extreme of **Ram Island**, which almost joins Crooks Island, and **Hapes Point**, a peninsula extending from the mainland. **Frenchmans Rock**, awash, lies 0.6 mile SSW of Blackbill Point; it is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** VV8 (*610.5*). **Siteman Rock**, at a depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.5 mile WSW of Blackbill Point.


5 **Turners Island**, 24 m elevation, lies in the harbour close north of Goose Island. **Round Island** lies nearly 0.3 mile ENE of Hapes Point. A rock, at a depth of 2.7 m, is situated 0.15 mile east of Round Island; the channel is between this rock and Turners Island. **Hapes Rock**, awash, lies 0.25 mile NW of Round Island.

6 **Oxford Point** separates **Smith Cove** from **Hawbolt Cove** on the north shore of the harbour. **Middle Ground**, at a least depth of 2.1 m, is a muddy flat covered with eel grass, lying almost midway between Turners Island and Oxford Point.




 7 On the west shore of Hawbolt Cove, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 72 m long with an outer end 15 m long and a depth of 3 m alongside. Close to the north, the fish plant **wharf** has a depth of 1.2 m at the outer end. The community of **Marie Joseph** is located nearby, where supplies can be procured in small quantities.

 8 Secure **anchorage** is available close west of Middle Ground, in 12 m, mud.

 9 **Outer dangers**. — **Lockwood Rock**, at a depth of 5.5 m, is the outermost **danger** on this part of the coast, lying about 4 miles SSW of **Salmoneaux Point**, the SW extreme of Barren Island. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** V24 (609) is moored 0.3 mile south of Lockwood Rock. **Georges Mark**, least depth 5.5 m, lies 263°, 2.2 miles from Lockwood Rock.

10 **Smith Rock**, at a depth of 2.7 m, lies 2 miles south of Barren Island. **Gull Rock**, 1.4 miles south of the island, consists of two bare ridges of slate, 10 and 7 m elevation, separated by a narrow gully. **The Nightcap**, 5 m elevation, lies 0.8 mile south of Barren Island. **The Blazes** is a rock at 0.6 m in depth, 0.2 mile south of The Nightcap.

 11 **White Islands**, 22 m elevation, lie with their east extremity 4 miles SW of Salmoneaux Point. **Foul ground** extends 0.3 mile west and north of **Camp Island**, at the west end of this group. **Long Island** is the largest island at the east end of this group. Port hand light and bell **buoy** VV1 (608) is moored 0.6 mile ESE of Long Island.

12 **Bowens Ledge**, 2 m elevation, consists of two rocky ledges situated on a **shoal** with depths of less than 5 m, 0.5 mile south of Camp Island. An 8.8 m **shoal** patch lies 0.3 mile south of Bowens Ledge. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** XA2 (607) is moored 0.5 mile SW of the ledge.

13 **Little White Island** lies 1 mile NE of Long Island. **West Black Ledge** and **East Black Ledge**, above water, lie 0.8 and 1.5 miles NE of Little White Island, respectively. A **shoal**, at a depth of 6.9 m, lies 0.5 mile SE of the island. **The Hubbub** is a rock awash 0.5 mile north of Little White Island.

14 **Halibut Islands**, 11 m elevation, are a group of islands and reefs, the easternmost of which lies 1.3 miles NW of Camp Island. **Pollock Shoal**, at a depth of 5.2 m, lies 0.5 mile south of the islands. **Salamander Rock**, at a depth of 0.3 m, lies 0.4 mile WNW of **Middle Halibut Island**. Port hand light and bell **buoy** XA3 (606.7) is moored 0.6 mile SE of the islands.



15 **Frying Pan Island** lies 0.9 mile north of the White Islands. Depths of less than 5 m lie 0.35 mile west and WSW of the island, and a rock, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 0.5 mile east of the island.



16 **White Cliffs** is a shoal midway between Frying Pan Island and The Hubbub. A rock marked PD on the chart, 0.9 mile NE of Frying Pan Island, was not found during a survey in 1989.

17 **Tuffin Island**, 27 m elevation, lies 1.5 miles north of Camp Island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** XA4 (606.5) is moored on the SW side of the island. A bank, with depths of less than 10 m, extends nearly 2 miles ENE of Tuffin Island. **Tuffin Shoal**, with a rock awash, lies on this bank 1.3 miles east of the island.

18 North of Tuffin Island are numerous rocks, islands and reefs, through which passage is not recommended. **Sheet Rock**, 4 m elevation, lies near the east end of this group, 1.4 miles NE of Tuffin Island.

19 **Necum Point** (44°57'N, 62°09'W), 2 miles WNW of Hapes Point, is the west entrance point to **Back Cove** and the east entrance point to **Ecum Secum Harbour**. A **conspicuous** radio tower, 82 m in elevation, with fixed red **lights**, is situated 0.4 mile north of Necum Point. **Davidson Point** is the east entrance point to Back Cove, 0.7 mile east of Necum Point. **Ballast Shoal**, at a depth of 0.3 m, lies 0.3 mile south of Davidson Point. **Harbour Rock**, 1 m elevation, lies 0.8 mile south of Davidson Point.

  20 The settlement of **Ecum Secum** lies at the head of Back Cove. A T-shaped Public **wharf** 62 m long extends from the north shore to an outer end 22 m long with a depth of 3.4 m alongside. A detached **breakwater**, 107 m long, lies to the south of the wharf. Small craft **anchorage**, exposed to the south, is available.

  21 Ecum Secum Harbour is encumbered with islets and **shoals**. Small craft **anchor** close north of **Hardwood Island**, 6 m elevation, which lies in its entrance close SW of Necum Point. A Public **wharf** 43 m long and 8 m wide is situated 0.3 mile NNW of Hardwood Island, in the community of **Ecum Secum West**. The outer 28 m length of the wharf has depths of 3.3 to 5 m on the west side and 2.8 to 5 m on the east side. Good shelter from all but strong SE winds is reported. The wharf is lighted and electricity is available.

22 **Necum Teuch Bay**. — The outer approach to the bay lies between the Halibut Islands and the **Bird Islands**, 5 m in elevation and bare, 3.2 miles to the SW.

23 **Bird Islands Breakers**, an extensive group of large rounded stones which partly dry at low water, are situated about 1.5 miles SE of the Bird Islands. They usually break heavily except at high water large tides, when with an offshore wind, they are not easily located. Port hand light and bell **buoy** XH1 (605) is moored 2.5 miles SE of the Bird Islands.

24 **Chapel Shoal**, at a depth of 11 m, is the outermost **danger** on the west side of the approach, 2.5 miles SSE of the Bird Islands. **Snapper Shoal**, at a depth of 7.3 m, lies close to the fairway, almost 2.2 miles east of the Bird Islands. A **shoal** patch lies within 1 mile NE of the Bird Islands.


25 **Brokenback Island**, 18 m in elevation, lies 1.5 miles north of the east Bird Island. **Gold Island**, 15 m in elevation, lies 0.9 mile NNE of Brokenback Island. **Kitts Reef**, awash,

and **Shag Ledge**, which dries, lie about 0.7 mile SE and NE of Gold Island, respectively.

26 **Necum Teuch Bay** is entered between **Black Duck Island**, on the east side 1.3 miles north of the Halibut Islands, and Gold Island. **Moser River**, a small stream suitable only to small boats, flows into the NW side of the bay. **Mitchel Point**, on the mainland, lies on the east side of the bay, 1.1 miles NNW of Black Duck Island.

27 **Harbour Rock**, 9 m elevation, lies in the centre of the entrance, almost 0.9 mile west of Black Duck Island. **Bull Rock**, awash, lies 0.3 mile ENE of Harbour Island.

28 **Ship Island**, 27 m elevation, lies 0.5 mile NW of Harbour Rock, and a **shoal**, at a depth of 5.2 m, lies midway between them. **The Moll**, a drying ledge, lies 0.4 mile west of Harbour Rock. **Middle Shoal**, at a depth of 2.1 m, is situated 0.3 mile north of Ship Island. **Moser Rock**, at a depth of 1.2 m, lies near the middle of the bay 0.35 mile off the north shore.


 29 **Anchorage** is available in Necum Teuch Bay and in the approach to the bay NW of Brokenback Island. Both anchorages are exposed to onshore winds and seas.


Necum Teuch Bay to Beaver Harbour

30 The small craft inner channel between Necum Teuch Bay and Beaver Harbour passes between Gold Island and **Torpey Island**, and continues west to the south of **Baptiste Island**, which is situated 0.7 mile NW of Brokenback Island.

31 West of Baptiste Island, a channel opens north, passing east of **Turner Island**, which is 7.6 m in elevation and joined to the mainland by roads. A **wharf** on the SE side of Turner Island, in disrepair, has an outer face 16 m long, with a depth of 4 m alongside. East of **Lobster Island**, the channel continues to **Harrigan Cove**.


32 **Quoddy Hill** ($44^{\circ}53'N$, $62^{\circ}21'W$), 56 m elevation, is **conspicuous** from seaward. It is situated on the mainland 3 miles west of Brokenback Island on a peninsula terminating 0.4 mile to the south at **Quoddy Head**.

 33 **Quoddy Harbour**, close east of Quoddy Head, is encumbered with islets and **shoals**. An L-shaped Public **wharf** 67 m long is situated at the entrance to **Gammons Creek**, 1.2 miles north of Quoddy Head. The outer face, 18 m long, has a least depth of 3.3 m alongside. There is no berth along the **seawall** on the east side of the wharf.

 34 **Beaver Island** ($44^{\circ}50'N$, $62^{\circ}21'W$) lies 3.5 miles south of Quoddy Head. It is 12 m in elevation with white slate cliffs, and is partly covered with scrub. A **light** (602) is shown at an elevation of 19.9 m from a white

circular tower on the east side of the island. Port hand light and bell **buoy** XK3 (601) is moored 0.5 mile east of the island.

35 The fairway into **Beaver Harbour** is NW from the east side of Beaver Island. The inner harbour lies between **Beaver Point**, 3.5 miles NW of the island, and Quoddy Head.

 36 **Outer dangers**. — **William Shoal**, at a depth of 5.8 m, lies 2.1 miles SE of Beaver Island. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** XK1 (600) is moored 0.8 mile east of the shoal. **Horse Shoal**, at a depth of 9.4 m, lies 1.1 miles south of Beaver Island. A rock at a depth of 8.5 m lies 0.2 mile east of Horse Shoal.

37 **Hardwood Island Shoal**, at a depth of 9.1 m, lies 2.4 miles ENE of Beaver Island. **The Bassoon** is a rock awash 2 miles NE of Beaver Island. It seldom breaks with the prevailing SW wind. A **shoal** with a least depth of 4 m lies 0.3 mile ESE of The Bassoon.



38 **Middle Grounds**, least depth 0.9 m, are situated 1.5 miles north of Beaver Island. **Western Middle Grounds** is a rocky patch on the east side of the fairway close NW of Middle Grounds. **Quoddy Shoals**, awash, lie 1 mile NE of Middle Grounds.

39 **Horse Island**, 12 m elevation, is situated 1 mile NW of Beaver Island. **Sutherland Island**, with a prominent conical summit 30 m in elevation and covered with trees, is situated 2 miles NW of Beaver Island.

40 **Harbour Islands** are a group of islands, the largest being 15 m in elevation, which lie about 0.8 mile south of Quoddy Head. Reefs extend nearly 0.7 mile SW from Quoddy Head. The **buoyed** small craft channel is south of these reefs and north of the Harbour Islands.

41 **Harbour Rock**, 2 m elevation, is situated 0.9 mile west of Beaver Point. A rock, at a depth of 1.5 m, lies 0.4 mile east of Harbour Rock, and a depth of 4.3 m lies 0.6 mile SE of Harbour Rock.

42 **Sandy Island**, partially treed and with a red cliff 6 m in elevation on its south side, is situated 0.8 mile NE of Beaver Point; depths of less than 5 m extend 0.2 mile SSE from the island. A **shoal** patch, least depth 3.4 m, is situated about midway to Harbour Rock.

  43 **Hardwood Island**, steep-to on its west side, lies about 0.3 mile north of Sandy Island. **Balcom Shoal**, at a depth of 2.7 m, lies 0.2 mile NW of Hardwood Island. **Factory Cove** is a small bight 0.3 mile NE of Hardwood Island. On the north side of the cove, there is a small fishing **wharf**, and small craft **anchorage** is available.

44 **Big Rocky Island**, 15 m elevation, lies 0.4 mile west of Hardwood Island. A rock at a depth of 0.9 m lies close east of the island.

45 The **Salmon River** flows into the north side of Beaver Harbour near the settlement of **Port Dufferin**, north of Hardwood Island. In 2011, Port Dufferin had a

conspicuous church and spire along the eastern side of the harbour.

46 **Macleod Island**, elevation 12 m, lies in the entrance to **Macleod Cove**, 0.4 mile west of Big Rocky Island.


47 The settlement of **Beaver Harbour** is situated on the west side of Macleod Cove.






48 There is **anchorage** for vessels in the outer harbour in 12 to 18 m. During strong SE winds, this anchorage is uncomfortable, but there is good shelter with winds from any other quarter. Small vessels anchor north of Hardwood Island in 7 to 10 m. Small craft anchor in 4 m, in a small sheltered cove close west of **Hawbolt Point**. Hawbolt Point is densely wooded, and the breakwater extending north and east of it is a natural gravel beach.

Beaver Island to Taylors Head

49 **Pumpkin Island** ($44^{\circ}49'N$, $62^{\circ}23'W$), 27 m in elevation and **conspicuous**, lies 1.7 miles west of Beaver Island. **Pumpkin Island Ledges**, which dry, extend 0.4 mile south from the island. A **shoal** at a depth of 2.4 m lies 0.6 mile SW of Pumpkin Island.

 50 **Eastern Shagroost**, 2 m elevation, is situated 1.7 miles SW of Pumpkin Island. It is steep-to on its south side, but **foul ground** extends 0.4 mile north and west of it. **Western Shagroost**, 4 m elevation, lies 1.5 miles SW of Eastern Shagroost. **Foul ground**, with drying rocks, extends 0.6 mile NE and SW of Western Shagroost. **Monroe Rock**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 0.9 mile SSE of Western Shagroost.

 51 **Sober Island**, 40 m in elevation, on its west side, and **Fishery Island**, 15 m in elevation and lying off its SE side, are two islands close to the mainland 4.5 miles west of Beaver Island. Leading **lights** (598, 599), shown from white square towers with red stripes, lead $343\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ between Eastern Shagroost and Western Shagroost, and east of Fishery Island into the fishing harbour of **Sheet Harbour Passage**. **Hardwood Island**, 17 m in elevation, partly wooded with a red clay cliff on its west side, lies 0.9 mile NE of Fishery Island. Port hand light and bell **buoy** XP7 (597) is moored 0.6 mile SE of Fishery Island.

  52 The settlement of **Sober Island** lies on the north side of the island, west of **Factory Point**, the NE extreme of Sober Island. The settlement of **Sheet Harbour Passage** lies on the mainland shore. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in Sheet Harbour Passage. The channel at the west end of the passage leads to Sheet Harbour, but it is obstructed by a bridge with a clearance of only 1.2 m.

53 **Sheet Harbour** is one of the finest harbours on this part of the Nova Scotia coast. The leading marks are good, and little difficulty should be experienced in entering by day

in clear weather. The rate of **tidal streams** in the entrance seldom exceeds 0.5 knot. The rise of the tide and the flow are much affected by wind.



54 **Pilotage** is recommended and can be arranged through the *Atlantic Pilotage Authority*, by calling their dispatch centre at 1-877-272-3477.

55 **Taylors Head** ($44^{\circ}47'N$, $62^{\circ}33'W$), 14 m in elevation and almost barren, is situated 8.5 miles WSW of Beaver Island. It is the south point of a long peninsula in the outer west approach to Sheet Harbour. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** X26 (593) is moored 4.2 miles SE of Taylors Head.



56 **Outer dangers**. — **Sams Ground**, at a depth of 11.6 m, lies 2.3 miles south of Pumpkin Island.

57 **Geddes Shoal**, least depth 9.1 m, breaks only after heavy gales; it lies 2.1 miles south of Western Shagroost. **Bobs Rock**, at a depth of 6.7 m, on which the sea seldom breaks, lies 1.6 miles SSW of Western Shagroost.

58 **Pollock Ground**, least depth 10.1 m, is situated 2.7 miles SSE of Taylors Head.

59 **Yankee Jack**, at a depth of only 0.9 m, lies 2.5 miles SE of Taylors Head. A **shoal** at a depth of 1.8 m is situated 0.3 mile west of Yankee Jack. At high water, with a smooth sea, neither of these shoals break.

60 **Taylors Goose**, a rock drying 1.2 m, lies 1.8 miles SE of Taylors Head. **Mushaboom Shoal**, at a depth of 5.8 m, which seldom breaks, is situated 1.5 miles ESE of Taylors Head.



61 **Guilford Island**, 9 m elevation, is situated 2 miles NE of Taylors Head. **Sheet Rock**, 14 m elevation, gives its name to the harbour and is situated in the entrance 1.1 miles NE of Guilford Island. On the south side, there is a remarkable cliff of clay slate, which from a distance resembles a suspended sheet. A **light** (594) is shown at an elevation of 25.7 m, from a white circular tower with two red bands, on Sheet Rock.

62 **Babin Shoal**, at a depth of 4.9 m, is situated 1.8 miles SSE of Sheet Rock. **MacDonalds Rock**, drying 0.9 m, and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** XU4 (593.6), lies 1 mile SE of Sheet Rock. **MacDonalds Shoals**, least depth 4.3 m, lie 0.5 mile SE of Sheet Rock. On the west side of the entrance, numerous islands and ledges are scattered to the north of Guilford Island.

63 **Danbury Island** lies close west of the highest point of Sober Island, and together with the **Western Islands**, two islands which appear connected on the west side of the channel, narrow the entrance to 0.35 mile north of Sheet Rock.




64 The entrance to **Malagash Cove** lies to the NW of the Western Islands. There is good small craft **anchorage** at the head of the cove, except during northeasterly winds.

SHEET HARBOUR — NORTHEAST ARM (2008)



65 **White Shoal**, at a depth of 0.6 m, lies 0.5 mile north of Danbury Island, and is marked by starboard hand light buoy XU10 (595).


 66 **Gull Ledge**, a shingle ledge, is situated 1.1 miles north of Danbury Island in the entrance to **Hurd Cove**. The cove lies on the north side of Sober Island at the west end of the channel from Sheet Harbour Passage. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported. Hurd Cove can only be entered from the north and east of Gull Ledge.

67 **Slab Point** is a prominent point on the west side of Sheet Harbour, 2 miles north of Danbury Island. **Shoal water** extends 0.25 mile off this part of the shore. **Salmon Island**, 14 m elevation, lies off the east side of the harbour to the NE of Slab Point.


68 **Watt Point** is situated 1 mile north of Salmon Island. A **conspicuous** wind turbine can be seen 0.6 mile ENE of Watt Point; the turbine nacelle tower is 85 m in elevation, and has a fixed red **light**.

69 On **Ward Point**, 0.7 mile NW of Watt Point, there is a **conspicuous** church with a spire. At **Church Point**, 0.7 mile above Ward Point, the harbour divides into **Northeast Arm** and **Northwest Arm**. **West River Sheet Harbour** flows into

the head of Northwest Arm over a series of waterfalls almost 0.1 mile long. A private mooring light **buoy** is situated almost 0.3 mile SE of Church Point.

 70 The *Port of Sheet Harbour* (marine terminal) is situated on the west shore of the harbour, opposite Ward Point. The **wharf** is 152 m long with a least depth of 10 m alongside. Mooring **buoys** are placed near the shore on each end of the wharf. **Lights** (private) are shown on the outer corners of the wharf. There are two mooring dolphins, and two **ramps**, on the north side of the wharf. The wharf is lighted and electricity is available.

71 On the west side of Northeast Arm, there is a privately owned wharf 55 m long at the face with a least depth of 4.6 m alongside. The Sheet Harbour area had a population of 1562 in 2011. The **hospital** is a large brick building situated 1.1 miles NW of Church Point.

 72 Vessels may **anchor** anywhere in Sheet Harbour. There is good anchorage to the west of the Western Islands and to the south of Ward Point, in 11 to 15 m, mud.


SHEET HARBOUR — FROM THE SE (2008)



PORT OF SHEET HARBOUR — MARINE TERMINAL (2008)




Chart 4236

 73 **Mushaboom Harbour** ($44^{\circ}50'N$, $62^{\circ}33'W$) opens to the NW near the west entrance to Sheet Harbour, between **Pyches Island**, 0.8 mile NNE of Taylors Head, and Guilford Island. The settlement of **Mushaboom** lies on the east side near the head of the harbour. **Pyches Shoal**, least depth 3.7 m, lies 0.6 mile SE of Pyches Island. **Foul ground** extends 0.25 mile north of Pyches Island.

74 **Ship Rock**, drying 1.8 m, is the highest part of a ledge extending 0.3 mile SW from **Salisbury Island**, which is situated to the NW of Guilford Island.

75 **Bobs Bluff** lies on the north side of **Taylors Head Bay**, a shallow cove to the NW of Pyches Island. **Bobs Shoal**, a rock at a depth of 2.7 m, lies 0.15 mile NNE of Bobs Bluff. **Gull Island**, 4.3 m elevation, and **Bald Rock**, 3 m elevation, lie in the centre of the harbour north of Bobs Bluff; a 5.5 m **shoal** lies midway between them.


 76 **Anchorage** is available in 11 m, about 0.6 mile NNW of Gull Island. The anchorage provides limited shelter from SE winds. Small craft anchorage is available off **Bull Beach**, the bight west of Bald Rock.

Taylors Head to Ship Harbour

77 **Spry Bay** is entered between Taylors Head ($44^{\circ}47'N$, $62^{\circ}33'W$) and **Stoney Island**, about 2 miles to the west. **Gerard Island** and **Phoenix Island** provide protection from the SW. **Lawler Point** is the NE extreme of Gerard Island.

78 **Tomlee Head**, 3 miles NW of Taylors Head, is saddle shaped and steep-to on its south side. **Tomlee Bay**, close to the east, is open to the south and almost full of rocks, but affords shelter to small craft.

79 **Spry Harbour** is the west part of Spry Bay; **Taylor Bay**, at its north end, is obstructed towards its head by rocks and shoals.

 80 **Outer dangers.** — **Redman Shoal**, at a depth of 10.7 m, lies 1.5 miles SSW of Taylors Head. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** YA2 (590) is moored 0.35 mile south of Redman Shoal.


81 **Mad Moll Reef**, a group of above water and under-water rocks, extends 0.8 mile SW of Taylors Head. **Maloney Shoal**, at a depth of 3.7 m, is situated 0.8 mile SE of Stoney Island. **Maloney Rock**, two rocks, the highest at 3 m, lie 0.5 mile east of the island. **Neverfail Shoal**, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies almost 0.2 mile east of Maloney Rock. **Ram Rock**, which dries 0.3 m, lies 0.3 mile NE of Lawler Point.

82 **Bald Rock**, 4 m elevation, is the outermost of a number of islets and rocks in the entrance to Tomlee Bay,



0.7 mile SSE of Tomlee Head. **Leslie Island**, 6 m elevation, is situated 0.2 mile NE of Bald Rock.

83 The approach to Spry Harbour through Spry Bay is **buoyed**. An abandoned former light structure is visible on Tomlee Head.

84 Approaching from the east, the high east side of Leslie Island in line with the east side of Tomlee Head, bearing 340° , will lead between Mad Moll Reef and Neverfail Shoal. The west side of Bald Rock in line with the east side of Tomlee Head, bearing 357° , is reported to give a good position line.

 85 There is good **anchorage** in Spry Bay in 11 to 15 m, mud. Small vessels anchor in Tomlee Bay and Taylor Bay.


86 **Popes Harbour** ($44^{\circ}47'N$, $62^{\circ}39'W$) is entered between **Popes Head**, the south extreme of Phoenix Island, 3 miles WSW of Taylors Head, and **Popes Rock**, 1 m elevation, 1 mile further SW. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** YE2 (588) is moored close south of Popes Head. Port hand light **buoy** YE5 (588.03) is moored on the southern approach of Popes Harbour, 0.45 mile WSW of Gerard Head. **Tidal streams** in the harbour are weak but affected by the wind.


  87 **Harbour Island**, close west of Gerard Island, is situated 2 miles NW of Popes Head. Except for the north side of Harbour Island, there is no shelter from southerly gales which send in a heavy swell. A **light** (589) is shown from a mast having a red and white triangular daymark, on the west side of Harbour Island. For small vessels, there is protected **anchorage** in 8 m mud, north of Harbour Island.

88 **Ironbound Island**, over 15 m in elevation, lies 1.5 miles west of Popes Head. **Inside Ironbound** is a narrow passage between the island and the mainland to the north, with a least depth of 1.2 m in mid channel.

89 **Little Harbour** lies between **Net Mooring Point**, 0.6 mile NW of Popes Head, and **Gerard Head**, the south extreme of Gerard Island.

90 **Bollong Point**, on the mainland, lies 0.15 mile north of Harbour Island. The small **Mink Islands** lie 0.3 mile NW of Harbour Island; the SW island is 7 m in elevation to the top of trees, and the bare NE island is 4 m in elevation.

 91 **Dangers.** — **Horse Rock**, at a depth of 2.7 m and marked by a **buoy**, lies 1.5 miles south of Popes Head. **Popes Shoals**, at depths of 2.1 to 10 m, extend 0.6 mile south and east, and 1 mile SE of Popes Rock. The two west points of Harbour Island, in line bearing 315° , clear Popes Shoals.

 92 **Brig Rock**, at a depth of 1.5 m and marked by a **buoy**, lies on the west side, 0.5 mile WSW of Gerard Head. **Black Rock**, only 0.3 m in elevation, lies 0.35 mile NW of Brig Rock, and between them is the entrance to **Shelter Cove**. Shelter Cove, 1 mile SW of Gerard Head, provides

TANGIER HARBOUR (2008)



small craft **anchorage**. The south side of the cove should be favoured on entry to avoid a 0.3 m shallow area.


93 **Harbour Ledge** consists of above water and underwater rocks between Gerard Head and Harbour Island.


94 A small craft channel leads to Spry Bay off the north side of Gerard Island. The passage is between **Long Island**, NE of Harbour Island, and a small islet off its NE side, into a landlocked basin, and then south of **Dutchtown Point**, which forms the west side of Spry Bay.


95 **Tangier Harbour**, close west of Popes Harbour, is entered between Ironbound Island and **Tangier Island**, about 0.5 mile to the SW. **Drunken Dick**, a rock drying 0.9 m, lies between Popes Rock and Ironbound Island. A small group of islands and rocks lie close south of Tangier Island. **Georges Spot**, at a depth of 10.7 m, is the shoalest part of a bank 1.5 miles SSE of Tangier Island. Fairway light and whistle buoy YJ (587) is moored 1.7 miles SSE of Tangier Island.


96 The entrance to the harbour is not easy to identify as the land is low, and with the exception of Porcupine Hill, there are no remarkable features. **Sandy Cove Point**, a wooded headland 18 m in elevation, extends south from a sandy neck 0.3 mile west of Ironbound Island. **Porcupine Point**, which rises to **Porcupine Hill**, a **conspicuous** wooded hill 50 m in elevation, which resembles a porcupine, lies 0.5 mile NNW of Sandy Cove Point.

97 **Baltee Island** and **Inner Baltee Island**, separated by **The Passage**, which dries, form the west shore of the harbour NW of Tangier Island. **The Run**, the passage between Baltee Island and Tangier Island, is only 0.1 mile wide with a minimum depth of 4.3 m.


 98 **Hog Island** lies near the NE shore of the harbour. **Mason Cove** lies between Hog Island and **Mason Point**, 0.4 mile to the NW. There is secure small craft **anchorage** about 0.2 mile NW of Hog Island in 4 to 5 m. The settlement of **Tangier** lies to the north of Mason Point.

 99 **Foul ground** extends 0.1 mile SE from **Indian Point** on the west side of the harbour, SW of Mason Point. This forms the entrance to a narrow, **buoyed** channel to Shoal Bay. The channel has a least width, 24 m, and depth, 2.7 m, at a position 217 m SE of Indian Point.

 100 An L-shaped Public **breakwater-wharf** is located about 1 mile NNW of Porcupine Point. On the east side of the wharf are two berths. The outer berth, 22 m long, has a depth of 3 m. The inner berth, 27 m long, has 2.5 m. The seaward face has no berth. The wharf is lighted and electricity is available. A fish plant and **wharf** lie close to the NW.

 101 There is good **anchorage** in the east part of the harbour, about 0.8 mile NW of Porcupine Point in 6 m, mud.

102 **Shoal Bay**, which affords good shelter, is entered between Tangier Island and **Outer Island**, the outer of a group extending SE from **Borgles Island**. **Baltee Point**, the SW extreme of Baltee Island, lies 1.2 miles NW of Tangier Island. **Baltee Shoal**, at a depth of 5.5 m, lies 0.4 mile SSE of Baltee Point.

 103 **Outer dangers.** — **Tangier Shoal**, at a depth of 7.9 m, lies 3 miles SSE of Tangier Island. **Broad Breaker**, least depth 8.5 m, lies 1.5 miles SSE of Outer Island.

104 **Charles Ledges**, a group of rocks above and below water, lie SSE of Outer Island. **Bull Rock**, at a depth of 1.5 m, lies 0.6 mile SE of Outer Island. **Ragged Ledges** lie close east of Outer Island. Bifurcation light and bell **buoy** YM (586) is moored 0.8 mile SE of Outer Island.


105 **Green Point** is the SE extreme of Borgles Island and **Borgles Shoal**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 0.3 mile NE of it. **Borgles Bluff (Borgles Point)** is 1 mile NNW of Green Point.


106 **Net Shoal** has a least depth of 4.9 m, 0.4 mile west of Baltee Island.

107 **Gravel Island**, 2 m in elevation and composed of boulders and stone, is situated 0.9 mile NNE of Borgles Bluff (Borgles Point). The entrance to the shallow passage to Tangier Harbour is between Gravel Island and Inner Baltee Island.

108 **Shag Ledges**, 0.3 m in elevation and with **shoal water** all around, are situated 0.4 mile SW of Gravel Island. **Tuff Island** and **Mary Island**, 30 and 20 m in elevation to the tops of trees, lie 0.7 mile west of Gravel Island, sheltering **Glawsons Cove** to the north.

109 **Beaver Bluff** extends from the north shore 0.8 mile west of Tuff Island; **Mercury Rock**, at a depth of 0.6 m, lies 0.25 mile SW of the bluff. A prominent white church and spire is situated 0.5 mile west of Beaver Bluff.


 110 A Public **wharf** 61 m long and 6 m wide extends from the south side of **Carters Point**, 0.6 mile west of Beaver Bluff. There are depths of 4 to 6 m along both sides of the outer 30 m length of the wharf, and 0.5 to 4 m closer to shore. Good shelter is reported. The wharf is lighted and electricity is available.

 111 Vessels **anchor** in 11 m, mud, about 0.5 mile NNW of the north extreme of Borgles Island. There is also anchorage in 7 m, 0.9 mile WNW of the same point. Small craft anchor to the west of Glawsons Cove in 5 to 7 m, mud, with Mary Island bearing 149°, 0.2 mile distant.

Ship Harbour


112 **Ship Harbour** (44°48'N, 62°50'W) is approached between Borgles Island and **Wolfes Island**, two of the largest islands off this part of the coast. **Bear Rock**, 2 m in elevation

and steep-to on its east side, lies near the centre of the fairway, 1.2 miles east of Wolfes Island. Two rocks, each drying 0.6 m, lie close SW of Bear Rock.

 113 **Friar Island**, 6 m in elevation and wooded, lies 0.6 mile south of Wolfes Island; the channel between them is **foul**. Rocky ledges, some of which are above water, extend 0.2 mile east from the island. **Western Breaker**, drying 1.8 m, lies 0.2 mile SSW of the island. **Flat Ledges** consist of an above water rock in the centre, 0.7 mile east of Friar Island, with **West Bull**, at a depth of 1.5 m, and **East Bull**, at 2.1 m, close to the SW and NE. **Friar Ledges** are four rock outcrops from 0.4 to 0.75 mile NE of Friar Island, respectively. **Northeast Shoal** and **Middle Ground**, with a least depth of 5.2 m, lie about 0.7 mile SW of Bear Rock.

114 **Little Rock**, at a depth of 8.2 m, is situated 2.6 miles SE of Friar Island. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** YM1 (584) is moored 2.9 miles SE of Friar Island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** YP2 (582) is moored 1.4 miles SSE of Friar Island.

115 **Western Islands**, comprising several small islets, mostly wooded of which the largest is 15 m in elevation to the tree tops, are situated close off the south side of Borgles Island. **Shag Ledges** are several low rocky islands, the highest 5 m, and a number of drying **shoals** that lie close SE of the Western Islands.


 116 **Tuckers Head** is the west point of Borgles Island, and **Wolfes Point** the NE extreme of Wolfes Island. A **light** (585) is shown at an elevation of 18 m from a skeleton tower, with red and white banded daymarks on two sides, on Wolfes Point.

117 **Bald Island** is the south island of a group lying between Borgles Island and the mainland to the NW at the entrance to a small craft passage into Shoal Bay. The north end of the passage is between **Round Island** and Borgles Island.

118 **Ship Rock** gives its name to the harbour and is situated 1.1 miles NW of Tuckers Head. It is a remarkable clay slate cliff, 23 m in elevation, which from a distance seaward resembles a ship under sail.


119 **Passage Islands**, the largest 9 m in elevation and wooded, lie between the NW extreme of Wolfes Island and **DeBaies Point**, 1.1 miles to the NW. **False Passage**, with a least depth of only 1.2 m, leads between the Passage Islands and Wolfes Island into Owls Head Bay.


120 Ship Harbour is entered between **Black Point** on the east side, 2.4 miles NW of Wolfes Island, and the opposite shore between **Lapstone Point** and **Beach Point**. **Black Rock**, awash, lies 0.2 mile SE of Black Point. **O'Brien Reef**, which dries 1.2 m, lies 0.3 mile NW of Black Point; both rocks are marked by **buoys**.


 121 **Salmon Point**, on the east side of the harbour 0.8 mile NW of Black Point, has clay cliffs; at its west extreme, there is a drying spit. An abandoned **submarine**

cable crosses the harbour from Salmon Point. A large white church with a spire is situated 0.2 mile SE of Salmon Point.


122 **Whale Island**, small and low, is situated close off the west shore. **Laybolts Island**, 0.2 mile NW of Whale Island, is easily identified by a round wooded summit rising to 63 m near its north end. **Mussel Island**, from which a drying reef extends 0.1 mile to the NW, is situated 1 mile NNW of Salmon Point.

 123 Above Laybolts Island and Mussel Island, for 0.7 mile, the harbour is encumbered by rocks and **shoals** through which there is a **buoyed** channel. There is a basin with depths of 7 to 17 m at the head of the harbour. There is a large **aquaculture** development along the north shore of this basin.

 124 Small vessels **anchor** between Salmon Point and Whale Island in 7 to 12 m, mud. There is secure anchorage east of DeBaies Point in 7 to 8 m, mud.

 125 The usual rate of the **tidal streams** does not exceed 0.5 knot, but after heavy rains, the melting of winter snow, or SE gales, the ebb flow is reported to be much stronger.

Owls Head Bay to Jeddore Harbour


 126 **Owls Head Bay** ($44^{\circ}44'N$, $62^{\circ}49'W$) has easy access between Friar Island and **Cuckold Island**, 1.5 miles to the west. Cuckold Island is 27 m in elevation, and is almost joined at low water to the Owls Head peninsula. **Owls Head** is the NE extreme of the peninsula. It has a remarkable round mound and cliff at its east extremity, and is clear of off-lying dangers. A **light** (583) is shown at an elevation of 25.8 m from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on Owls Head.


127 The approach to Owls Head Bay from the SW, within 2 miles of Cuckold Island, is lined by **Bald Rock**, three islands — **Bald Island**, which is flat, **Laney Island** and **Woody Island**, and **Black Ledge**, a group of rocks 2 m in elevation. Bald Rock has two parts, the north being 4.3 m in elevation and the south only 0.6 m in elevation, separated by a rock awash. **Bald Rock Bull**, at a depth of 2 m, is situated 0.2 mile SW of Bald Rock.


128 **Owls Head Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m, lies on the east side of the fairway into the bay, 1 mile ESE of Owls Head.


129 **Cable Point**, 0.8 mile north of Owls Head, is the SW extreme of **Cable Island**. **Shag Rock**, a prominent white pointed rock 10 m in elevation, lies 0.2 mile SE of Cable Island. The entrance to False Passage is between Shag Rock and Wolfes Island. The channel east of an above water rock, almost 0.6 mile NNE of Shag Rock, is usually followed by small craft. A reef, parts of which are above water, extends nearly 0.2 mile north of Shag Rock.


130 **Clearing line**. — Cable Point in line with the east side of **Wisdom Head**, a peninsula at the head of the bay, bearing 318° , leads west of Owls Head Rock.

 131 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 44 m from the west shore of the bay at the community of **Owls Head Harbour**. The outer end, 22 m long, has a least depth of 1.8 m along each side. A crib extends 24 m from the main part of the wharf. The wharf is lighted and electricity is available.

 132 **Anchorage** is available in 6 to 7 m, sand and mud, with Cable Point 0.5 mile distant in line with the west extreme of Shag Rock. Small craft anchor in **Southwest Cove**, 0.8 mile SE of the Public wharf.

 133 **Clam Bay**, which affords no shelter, lies between **Porter Island**, 2.8 miles SW of Owls Head, and **East Head**, 6 miles to the west. **Laybold Island** is situated close east of Porter Island; **Porters Head** is the SW extreme of Porter Island. A provincial park is situated along the head of the bay, 2.5 miles NW of Porter Island. Clam Bay is encumbered by numerous islands, rocks and **shoals**, and mariners are **cautioned** to pass well to the south of these **dangers**.

 134 **Egg Island** ($44^{\circ}40'N$, $62^{\circ}52'W$), 7 m in elevation and composed of rock, lies 1.4 miles SSW of Porters Head. A **light** (580) is shown at an elevation of 24 m, from a skeleton tower on the island.

 135 **Outer dangers**. — **Little Hurley Shoal**, at a depth of 8.5 m, and **Barse Rock**, at a depth of 7.4 m, lie 3.5 miles, 104° , and 3 miles, 116° from Egg Island, respectively. In bad weather, the sea breaks heavily on both of these.

136 **John Bank** and **Duck Bank** are situated 2.7 miles, 147° and 1.7 miles, 176° from Egg Island, respectively. The sudden shoaling, at times, causes a very heavy sea on these banks.

137 **Southwest Ledges** consist of three rocky ledges. The centre ledge, 1 m elevation, is situated 2.1 miles SW of Egg Island. The NE ledge dries 1 m and the SW ledge is just above water. **Bull Rock**, at a depth of 1.6 m, and **Bull Shoal**, at a depth of 3.6 m, lie 0.75 mile SE and south of Southwest Ledges, respectively.

138 **Brig Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m, which usually breaks at low water, and **Brig Shoal**, at a depth of 3.2 m, and which is reported to break after very heavy gales, lie 1.6 miles SW of Southwest Ledges. They are marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy** YT2 (577). **Inner Pollock**, a shoal with a least depth of 9.1 m, lies 1.6 miles WSW of Brig Rock.

139 **Ship Ledges**, 1 and 2 m in elevation, lie 0.3 mile south of Egg Island. **Pyches Rock**, at a depth of 6.2 m, lies 0.7 mile east of Egg Island; it is marked by east cardinal light **buoy** YS (580.3).

140 **Flint Ledge**, 3 m in elevation and 0.8 mile north of Egg Island, **Stoddart Ledge** and **Goose Island** lie in the approach to **Little Harbour** and **Clam Harbour**, both of which are only available to small boats.



141 **Little Harbour Head**, the SE entrance point into Little Harbour, lies 0.4 mile north of Porter Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** YS6 (578) is moored 0.3 mile west of Porter Island. On the east side of the entrance, there is a small U-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer face 25 m long and depths of 1 to 1.8 m alongside. Close to the north is another Public **wharf**. It is T-shaped with an outer end 15 m long and a least depth of 2.2 m alongside. Both wharves are lighted, and electricity is available. Surface **currents** in this area are noteworthy.

142 **Long Island**, 15 m in elevation, is situated 1.7 miles NW of Egg Island, and between them lie the **Tomfool Shoals**, which have a least depth of 5 m. **The Squince**, a rock at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 1.1 miles SW of Long Island.

Jeddore Harbour



143 **Jeddore Harbour**, with a depth of 7.4 m over the bar, is entered between East Head, 18 m in elevation, and **Jeddore Head**, about 2.5 miles to the SW. Jeddore Head is a remarkable headland rising to a peak 61 m in elevation, with **Jeddore Cape** a low shingle point at its south extreme. **Coopers Head**, composed of red clay, rises to an elevation of 41 m, forming an excellent landmark 0.8 mile NE of Jeddore Cape. On the west side of Jeddore Head, the cliffs are also formed of red clay, but are only about 24 m in elevation. At the harbour entrance, the direction of the **tidal streams** change at about the times of high and low water; the usual rate of both streams is about 1 knot. The indraught of the flood stream is felt several miles to seaward of Jeddore Harbour, and in the inlets to the west.



144 **Jeddore Rock** ($44^{\circ}40'N$, $63^{\circ}01'W$), 15 m in elevation and composed of clay slate, lies in the approach to Jeddore Harbour, 1.6 miles ESE of Jeddore Cape. A **light** (570) is shown at an elevation of 29.5 m, from a skeleton tower on the rock.

145 **Old Man**, 3.7 m in elevation and steep-to on its north side, is prominent and lies 0.7 mile ESE of Jeddore Rock; a small rock, at a depth of 0.9 m, lies 0.1 mile south of Old Man. **Arnold Rock**, which dries, lies 0.5 mile south of Jeddore Rock. A rock, at a depth of 4.7 m, lies 0.25 mile SSW of Arnold Rock; another rock, at a depth of 5.5 m, lies 0.9 mile SW of Arnold Rock. Port hand light and bell **buoy** YT3 (570.5) is moored 0.2 mile SSE of Arnold Rock.

146 **Clearing line**. — The NE extreme of Coopers Head in line with Old Man, bearing 316° , leads west of Brig Rock and Brig Shoal. The west side of Jeddore Rock in line with

APPROACH TO JEDDORE HARBOUR (2008)



the NE extreme of Coopers Head, bearing 334°, is reported to give a good position line.

147 **Gull Rock**, above water, is situated 1.3 miles SSE of East Head. **Johns Rock**, at less than 1.8 m, **East Mehanny Rock** and **Mehanny Rock**, awash, lie east to south, 0.4 mile from Gull Rock. **Hopkin Rock**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 1.2 miles ESE of Gull Rock. Two islands, **Roger Island**, 5 m in elevation, and **Barren Island**, 12 m elevation, lie respectively 0.5 and 0.7 mile off **George Point**, the SE extreme of East Head. Many above and below water rocks extend SE to NE from Barren Island.

148 **Hopkins Point** is the inner west entrance point to Jeddore Harbour, 1.2 miles NE of Coopers Head. **Thorn Shoal** extends almost 0.5 mile SE of Hopkins Point; its outer end is marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** YT5 (572).

149 **Bar Point** lies on the east side of the harbour, 0.5 mile NE of Hopkins Point. **Marsh Point**, from which a dry sandy beach extends 0.2 mile to the NE, lies on the west side of the harbour, 0.9 mile north of Bar Point. A prominent white church and spire is situated 0.4 mile SSW of Marsh Point.



150 There is an L-shaped **wharf** at **Bakers Point**, on the east side 0.4 mile north of Marsh

Point. The only berth is alongside the outer face, 21 m long, with depths of 3 to 4.6 m. There is good **anchorage** between Bakers Point and the sandy beach off Marsh Point in 13 m, mud, but the channel is only 0.15 mile wide. Above Bakers Point, a **buoyed** channel leads through mud flats and **shoals** to Eastern Arm, about 2 miles further north, where there is good **anchorage** for small craft.



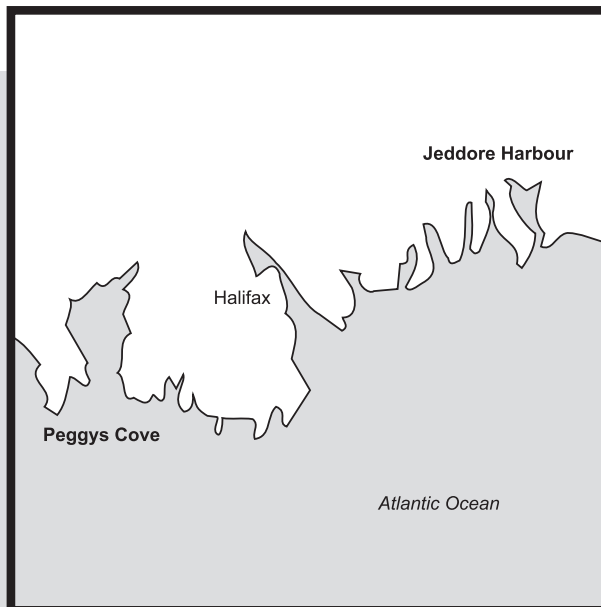
151 A **marina** is located near the head of navigation in **Eastern Arm**, toward the Salmon River

bridge. *Sea Rover Resort and Marina (44°46'N, 63°02'W)* is a full service facility, offering berths and moorings, with the berths having depths to 4.5 m. Fresh water, showers, garbage disposal, fuel, ice, wireless Internet, dining and lodging are available.

Jeddore Harbour to Peggys Cove

Jeddore Head to Hartlen Point

Chart 4236



1 From Jeddore Cape ($44^{\circ}40'N$, $63^{\circ}03'W$) to Shut-in Island, 10 miles to the WSW, the headlands terminate in cliffs of red clay and present a very remarkable appearance. The coast recedes and forms a bight, the shore of which is broken by Musquodoboit Harbour, Petpeswick Inlet and Chezzetcook Inlet. These afford accommodation to small craft.



2 **Musquodoboit Harbour**, entered between Jeddore Cape and **Flying Point**, about 2.4 miles to the WNW, is encumbered by islands and mud flats. The channel entrance is **buoyed**, and above the Public wharf, the channel is partly marked by stakes. The village of **Musquodoboit Harbour**, population 2136 in 2006, is situated near the head of the inlet at the mouth of the **Musquodoboit River**, about 7 miles above the entrance. The ordinary rate of the **tidal streams** in the entrance is about 2 to 3 knots, but heavy rains or melting snows have been known to increase the ebb flow to 4 knots or more. Port hand light and bell **buoy** YV3 (566.5) is moored 1.8 miles SE of Flying Point.

3 **Harbour Ledge** forms an unbroken barrier of boulder and shingle, which at its shallowest dries 0.3 m, lying in a north-south direction 1 mile west of Jeddore Cape. The seas normally break on this ledge, and with strong SW winds, the entire entrance may break.

4 **Musquodoboit Shoal**, at a depth of 5.5 m, rock, is situated 1.8 miles SSE of Flying Point, and frequently breaks. **Round Shoals** are two patches with a least depth of 7.8 m, 1 mile SW of Flying Point.

5 A rock **breakwater** extends west from **Nauffts Point**, 1.4 miles NW of Jeddore Cape. **Bull Reef**, dry at low water, lies 0.2 mile NW of Nauffts Point.



6 A **light** (568) is shown at an elevation of 5.5 m, from a mast with a red and white triangular daymark on **Shag Rock**, 0.5 mile NW of Nauffts Point. There are depths of 3.7 to 7.9 m to within 80 m south of the light. Lesser depths are situated in a NW-SW sector from the light. A rock at a depth of 1.8 m lies 59 m, 259° from the light, west of which and outside the channel are two 1.5 m patches; otherwise, there are depths of 2.4 to 3.4 m. A **light** (569) is shown at an elevation of 14 m on **French Point**, on the east side of the channel 0.7 mile north of Shag Rock.

The best time to enter the harbour is at low water when Bull Reef and the mud flats on either side are visible.



7 A Public **wharf** is situated on the east side of the harbour, 1.4 miles NNW of Shag Rock. It has an outer face 20 m long with a least depth of 2.1 m alongside.

8 **Collies Head** ($44^{\circ}41'N$, $63^{\circ}10'W$), 5 miles west of Jeddore Cape, is 40 m in elevation and pyramidal in shape; from a distance, it resembles a fortification. **Martinique Beach**, fine sand, is a provincial park along the head of the cove between Flying Point and Collies Head. The east limit of the **vessel traffic services** system for Halifax Harbour and approaches extends 189° from Collies Head.

9 A bank with depths of less than 10 m extends nearly 1 mile south from Collies Head. **Codray Shoal**, at a depth of 6.9 m, lies at the south end of this bank. **Petpeswick Shoal** has a depth of 7.8 m, 2.5 miles south of Collies Head. A **shoal patch**, at a depth of 4.6 m, is located 0.6 mile SW of Collies Head. **Pat Shoal**, at a depth of 8.2 m, lies 3 miles SW of Collies Head; it breaks occasionally after heavy gales.



10 **Petpeswick Inlet**, available only for small craft in fine weather, is entered between Collies Head and **Splitrock Point**, 0.8 mile further west. **Shagrock Point** is the south extension of a bight, 1.2 miles SSW of Splitrock Point. The channel into the inlet shoals to a depth of 1.8 m, 1 mile inside the entrance. The ordinary rate of the **tidal streams** in the entrance is 2 to 3 knots. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** HH2 (565) is moored 0.6 mile SW of Collies Head.



11 On the east side, close within the entrance, is a fishing **wharf** with an outer end 15 m long and a depth of 1.8 m alongside. From the wharf, a narrow **buoyed** channel, with a least depth of 1.8 m, winds 3.8 miles to a small basin where there is secure **anchorage** in depths to 11 m. The *Petpeswick Yacht Club* ($44^{\circ}46'N$, $63^{\circ}09'W$), with a number of yacht moorings, lies on the east side of the basin.



12 **Chezzetcook Inlet**, a shallow inlet, is entered between **Story Head**, 2.5 miles WSW of Collies Head, and **Sellars Head**, 1.7 miles further SW. Story Head is rounded and joined to the land north of it by a flat gravel spit; Sellars Head is treeless. There is only 1 m over the bar at the entrance to the inlet. **Tidal streams** in the entrance have a rate of 2 to 3 knots. A **conspicuous** yellow control tower, 12 m in elevation, is situated 1.4 miles NNW of Story Head. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** HJ2 (564) is moored 0.5 mile SW of Story Head.



13 A T-shaped Public **wharf**, 26 m long with a depth of 0.6 m at the face, is situated on the east side of the inlet 2.6 miles north of Story Head.

14 **Canadian Forces exercise areas** are located in the vicinity of Chezzetcook Inlet. For details, consult the annual edition of *Canadian Notices to Mariners*.

15 **Shut-in Island** is flat and composed of clay slate rock, 2.2 miles SSW of Sellars Head. **Graham Head**, with red cliffs 18 m in elevation, is the south extreme of a peninsula on the mainland, 0.5 mile NNW of Shut-in Island, to which it is joined by a reef and shingle beach. Fairway light and bell **buoy** HX (563) is moored 0.7 mile SE of Shut-in Island.



16 **Three Fathom Harbour**, a fishing harbour, is entered close east of Shut-in Island. The entrance channel is 91 m wide, 0.5 mile above the entrance, with a depth of only 1.8 m. The east side of the harbour is protected by **seawalls** that join **Wedge Island** to the islands close to the north. **Rat Rock** lies close SW of Wedge Island. An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 33 m long and 18 m wide at the outer face, with a depth of 1.5 m alongside, extends from the east shore of the harbour. There are numerous fishing sheds and stages. A groyne 38 m long is situated 230 m south of the wharf.

Chart 4237

17 From Shut-in Island to **Hartlen Point** ($44^{\circ}35'N$, $63^{\circ}27'W$), 7.5 miles to the WSW, the coast recedes and forms a bay, the shores of which are broken by several small inlets.

18 **Shut-in Shoals**, rock, extend 1 mile south and 1.3 miles SW from Shut-in Island. The two shoalest patches, each at a depth of 4.9 m, lie 0.5 and 0.9 mile WSW from the island, respectively.

19 **Half Island Point**, a **conspicuous** headland with a red cliff, lies about 1 mile west of Graham Head. A bank, with depths of less than 5 m, extends about 0.3 mile south of the head. A shallow, small craft channel, used by local boaters, opens close east of the head and leads north into a small harbour at the entrance to **Porters Lake**.

20 **Lawrencetown Head**, 1.8 miles WNW of Half Island Point, is another **conspicuous** headland. **Egg Island**, 0.8 mile SW of Lawrencetown Head, is low and almost connected to **Fox Point**, on the mainland 0.4 mile to the north, by a sand and gravel reef.

21 **Osborne Head**, 1.7 miles NE of Hartlen Point, is a prominent headland 32 m in elevation with red cliffs. There is a naval site of grey buildings, control tower and a firing platform on the headland.

22 **Cow Bay**, situated between Osborne Head and Hartlen Point, with depths of 5 to 10 m, is open to the SE and affords little protection.

Halifax Harbour

23 **Halifax Harbour**, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, is entered between **Devils Island** ($44^{\circ}35'N$, $63^{\circ}28'W$), situated about 0.4 mile SSW of Hartlen Point, and **Chebucto Head** ($44^{\circ}30'N$, $63^{\circ}31'W$), 5.3 miles further SSW. Devils Island is 4.6 m in elevation, treeless, but on it are a

THREE FATHOM HARBOUR (2008)



number of dwellings. Chebucto Head, 30 m in elevation, is a prominent headland of white rock. The coast in the vicinity of Halifax is of moderate elevation, and the hills near the shore are seldom more than 61 m in elevation.

24 A **light** (545) is shown from a skeleton tower having red and white daymarks with a red triangle, on the SW end of Devils Island. A **light** (513) is shown at an elevation of 48 m, from a white octagonal tower on the summit of Chebucto Head. The light is visible from 155° through south and west to 000°. A **fog signal** of two blasts every minute is sounded from a building near the light; the horn points 113°. A **racon** (— — • •) operates from the Chebucto Head light. A **conspicuous** radar tower used by *Halifax Traffic* stands close west of Chebucto Head.

25 Although the dangers in the approaches render caution necessary during fogs, access to Halifax Harbour is easier than any other on this coast. For vessels entering or leaving the harbour, a **traffic separation** scheme is in effect; for details, consult the annual edition of *Canadian Notices to Mariners*. A **vessel traffic services** system is in operation for the approaches to and in Halifax Harbour.

26 **Canadian Forces exercise areas** are located in the approaches to Halifax Harbour. Naval vessels may be encountered in these areas. For details, consult the annual edition of *Canadian Notices to Mariners*. There are two **anchorages** (A and B) in the approaches to Halifax Harbour.

27 Fairway **buoys** are moored on the east side of the traffic separation zone in the approach to Halifax. Light and whistle **buoy** HA (510) is moored 9.7 miles SSE of Chebucto Head. Light **buoy** HB (509.5) is moored 4.3 miles SSE, and light and bell **buoy** HC (514) is moored 0.8 mile NE of Chebucto Head.

28 The Port of Halifax (44°38'N, 63°33'W) is one of the world's leading ports in one of the world's finest natural harbours. The harbour channel has a natural depth exceeding 18 m. The port is sheltered and spacious, and has minimal currents and tides. The port is completely free of ice. Halifax Harbour hosts the largest naval base in Canada.

29 **Halifax**, the provincial capital of Nova Scotia, lies on the west side of the harbour. **Dartmouth** lies on the east side, while **Bedford** lies along the north shore of Bedford Basin. Together, they form part of the *Halifax Regional Municipality*, which in 2011, had a population of 390,096. There is a **Customs** Office in Halifax, and Halifax is a **quarantine station**.

30 The port is administered by the *Halifax Port Authority*, which was established in 1999. The *Halifax Port Authority* is responsible for building and maintaining port facilities that are leased to commercial operators. The *Halifax Port Authority* allocates berths and anchorages and works closely with the *Canadian Forces* and the *Canadian Coast Guard* in planning for harbour emergencies.

CHEBUCTO HEAD (2008)



31 Halifax is one of the largest commercial ports in Canada. Over 10 million tonnes of cargo are handled from the more than 2400 vessels that call at the port every year. In 2011, container traffic through the port was about 410,000 TEU's. Halifax is also a leading port of call for cruise ships operating in eastern North America. In 2011, there were 122 cruise ship calls at the port.

32 Facilities at the Port of Halifax include two container terminals, a ro/ro facility, a gypsum terminal, oil docks, vehicle handling and transshipment facility, a grain elevator, general cargo and multi-purpose facilities. There is over 135,000 square metres of open area and shed space. The port is served by rail, road and air transportation to major destinations in North America.

33 Under the provisions of the *Canada Marine Act*, the *Halifax Port Authority* has the duty to carry out appropriate measures for the maintenance of order and the safety of persons and property in the port. It has the power to control ship traffic for the purpose of promoting safe and efficient navigation and environmental protection. These regulations

are published in the *Port Authorities Operations Regulations*, which are available from the *Port Authority*.

34 The *Regulations* require that no vessel shall move in the harbour at a rate of speed that may endanger life or property. The *Port Authority* may order vessels to move, use tugs, berth or anchor in designated locations.

35 Vessels are regulated with respect to cargo-handling operations and the equipment and lighting used. Instructions for signalling, action in the event of accidents, cargo or gear lost overboard and safety requirements are covered. There are specific regulations for the carriage and handling of explosives and dangerous goods, and rules for the prevention of fire.

36 The Halifax Harbour limit lies 0.6 mile SE of Point Pleasant. Jurisdictional control for this area resides with the *Halifax Port Authority*. Vessel movement in the Harbour proper, and in the *vessel traffic services* zones, is coordinated through the *Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) Marine Communication and Traffic Services (MCTS)*. Known as *Halifax Traffic*, the *MCTS* has a Watch Officer who can be contacted 24 hours per day via VHF Channel 12

**Halifax Port Authority
Berths and Sheds**

Berth	Length	Min. Water Depth	Apron Width	Shed Area	Elevation of deck*
	m	m	m	m ²	m
Richmond Terminals					
9	213	9.1	15.2	8262	4.2
9A	213	8.8	17.5	6040	4.2
9B	216	9.1	13.1	6702	4.2
9C	140	8.9	open	-	4.2
Halifax Seaport					
20	221.5	12.5	7.5	-	5.5
21	178	12.5	7.5	-	5.5
22	212	12.5	7.5	-	5.5
23	213	10.0	6.0	-	4.2
Terminal A (Ocean Terminals)					
24	142	9.2	open	-	4.2
25	171	12.2	restricted	-	4.2
26	210	12.2	5.5	8729	4.2
27	210	13.4	open	-	4.2
28	171	13.4	restricted	-	4.2
Terminal A – 1 (Ocean Terminals)					
30	190.5	10.7	open	-	4.2
31	190.5	14	open	-	4.2
33	190.5	13.1	6.0	5881	4.2
34	190.5	9.1	6.0	4038	4.2
South End Container Terminal (Halterm Pier B)					
36	190.5	13.9	open	-	4.2
37	190.5	14.1	open	-	4.2
39	190	14.1	open	-	-
South End Container Terminal (Halterm Pier C)					
41	333	16.2	open	-	-
42	333	16.2	open	-	-
Fairview Cove Container Terminal (Cerescorp)					
North	330	16.8	open	-	4.2
South	330	16.8	open	-	4.2

* above chart datum

SAMBRO ISLAND (2008)



(156.6 MHz) or VHF Channel 14 (156.7 MHz), and by phone at 902-426-9750.



37 **Pilotage** is compulsory. Masters of vessels entering the harbour shall report via any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 12 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station, which is ENE of Chebucto Head in position 44°30'24"N, 63°29'30"W. Whenever possible, pilots will board ships in this area.

38 The master of a vessel that is to depart or move within the compulsory pilotage area must report to *Pilots Halifax* 5 hours before the ETD.



39 **Outer approaches to Halifax.** — **Ketch Head** (44°29'N, 63°32'W) is a prominent headland 1.2 miles SSW of Chebucto Head. **Sambro Island**, 15 m elevation, lies 2.7 miles SSW of Ketch Head. A **light** (507) is shown at an elevation of 43 m, from a red and white octagonal tower, on Sambro Island.

40 **Sambro Ledges** extend nearly 5.5 miles SSE from the island. **Outer Bank**, at a least depth of 22.3 m, lies on the outer part, about 4.5 miles SSE of Sambro Island. **Barse Ground**, at a depth of 16.8 m, **Shoal Ground**, at 13.7 m, and **Hennessy Rock**, at 17.7 m, lie 2.2 miles south, 2 miles SE and 1.6 miles ESE of Sambro Island, respectively. In bad weather the sea breaks on these banks.

41 **Southwest Breaker**, at a depth of 0.3 m, and which usually breaks, lies about 1.4 miles SSW of Sambro Island. Fairway light and whistle **buoy** HS (508) is moored 0.8 mile ESE of Southwest Breaker.



42 **Pennel Shoal**, at a depth of 7 m, is the south danger of **foul ground** surrounding Sambro Island; it lies 0.7 mile south of the island. **Broad Breaker**, drying 0.6 m, and **Blind Sister**, at depths of 3 and 1.9 m, lie 1 and 1.3 miles ENE of Sambro Island, respectively. **The Sisters** are two rocks which dry 0.9 and 0.6 m, 1.5 miles ENE of the island. **Black Rock**, 5 m elevation, is situated close west of The Sisters. Port hand light and bell **buoy** HD3 (509) is moored 0.45 mile SE of Blind Sister. A **danger area**, containing unexploded ordnance, is situated close north of Black Rock.



43 **Sambro Channel** is a narrow, though deep passage between Sambro Island and the mainland to the north. This **buoyed** channel is preferred by small craft in

Leading Lights into Halifax Harbour

Sandwich Point
Outer Range
(523.4, 523.5)

Both towers near Sandwich Point white daymarks, red stripes lead 336½° west of Bear Cove Shoal and between Lichfield Shoal and Neverfail Shoal.

Halifax Harbour
Middle Range
(528, 528.1)

both towers on McNabs Island, white daymarks and red stripes in line bearing 356°.

Halifax Harbour
Inner Range
(538, 539)

front light is a white tower with a red stripe on Georges Island, rear light is a white daymark with red stripe in Dartmouth leading 339° east of Pleasant Shoal, Middle Ground and west of Lighthouse Bank.

HERRING COVE (2008)



the approach to Halifax from Sambro Harbour and the west. A number of active and inactive **submarine cables** traverse this area.

44 **Ede Rock**, at a depth of 3.4 m, lies 1.6 miles NE of Sambro Island. **Nick Shoal**, two patches at depths of 7 and 7.3 m, lie between 0.2 and 0.5 mile west of Ede Rock.



45 The entrance to **Ketch Harbour** lies between Ketch Head and **Splitnose Point**, 0.3 mile to the SW. Port hand light **buoy** HE19 (511) is moored 0.5 mile south of Ketch Head. On the east side of the harbour, about 0.4 mile from its head, there is a breakwater 32 m long and in a state of disrepair. A rock, at a depth of 1.5 m, lies near the middle of the harbour 0.1 mile north of the breakwater; it is marked by a **buoy**. At the head of the harbour, on the west side, there is a Public **wharf** 31 m long with a depth of 2.7 m alongside; a concrete **launching ramp** lies adjacent to the wharf. There is small craft **anchorage**, open to the SE, in 3 to 4 m. **Submarine cables** run the length of Ketch Harbour.

46 **Bell Rock**, at a depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.5 mile NE of Ketch Head and is marked on its SE side by port hand light **buoy** HD5 (512). **Duck Reef** and **Duncan Reef**, both of which dry, lie close to the shore NNW of Bell Rock, about midway between Ketch Head and Chebucto Head. A **conspicuous** tower stands on the south side of **Duncans Cove**, about 0.4 mile SSW of Chebucto Head. Port hand light **buoy** H1 (512.5) is moored 0.5 mile east of Duncan Reef.

47 Between Chebucto Head and **Tribune Head**, 4.2 miles NNW, the west shore of the Halifax Harbour en-

trance is steep and barren with several small indentations. **Portuguese Cove** is situated 0.9 mile NNW of the light at Chebucto Head; a **breakwater** in ruins affords some shelter in the cove.

Chart 4203

48 **Bear Cove** is another small indentation about 1 mile NNW of Portuguese Cove. A **wreck**, visible at low water, is situated very close to **Black Point**, almost midway between Portuguese Cove and Bear Cove.

49 **Portuguese Shoal**, rock at a least depth of 8.4 m, lies 1.8 miles ENE of Black Point. Another rock, with a least depth of 9.1 m, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Portuguese Shoal. **Head Rock Shoal**, at a least depth of 7.2 m, lies 0.7 mile NE of Portuguese Shoal. Starboard hand light **buoy** H4 (516) is moored 1.45 miles east of Black Point.

50 **Bear Cove Shoal**, least depth 14.7 m, is situated 1 mile NE of Bear Cove, and is marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy** H6 (517). A **racon** (—•) operates from this buoy.

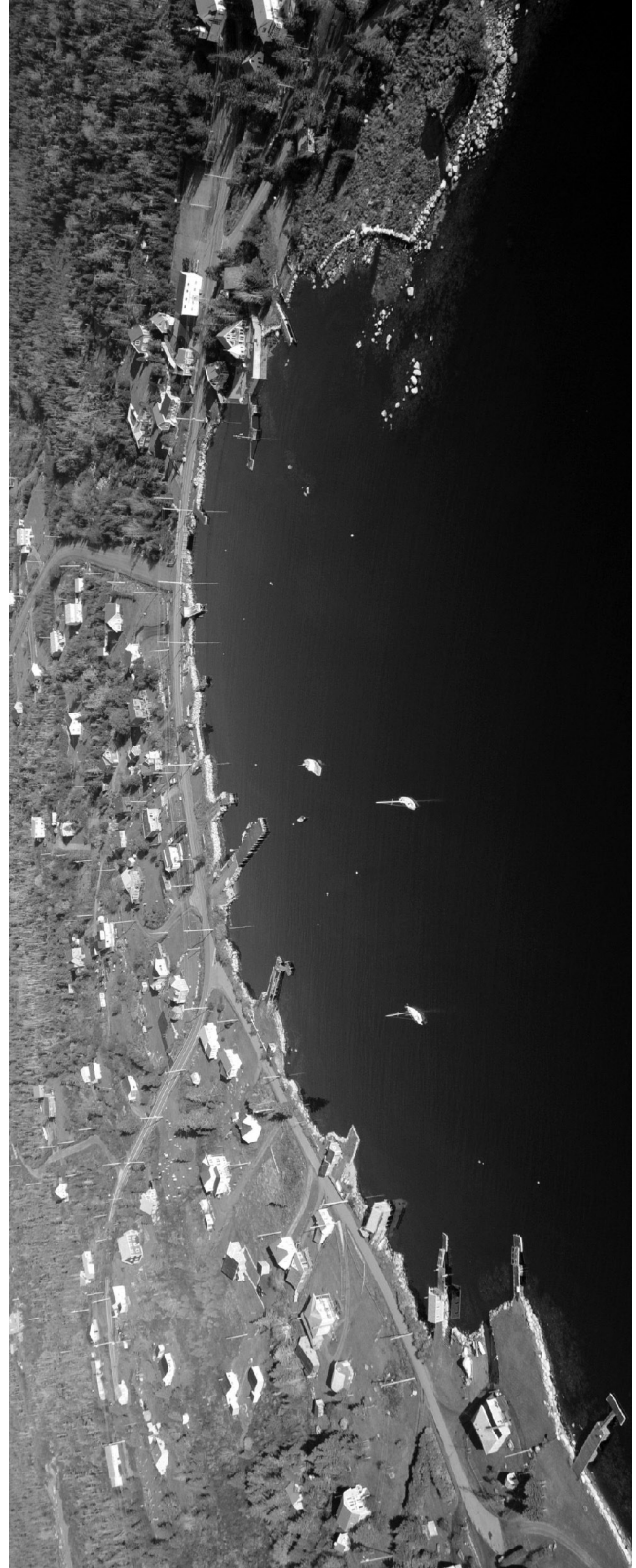


51 **Herring Cove**, a narrow inlet, is entered to the north of Tribune Head (44°34'N, 63°33'W). Nearly landlocked, it is a secure harbour for small craft. A **light** (522) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on Tribune Head. There is a **conspicuous** church steeple near the west shore of the cove. There is a **breakwater** 46 m long and several small **wharves**. Inside the cove are depths of 2 to 4 m. A **light** (522.1) is shown from

APPROACH TO KETCH HARBOUR (2008)



KETCH HARBOUR (2008)



APPROACH TO HALIFAX HARBOUR (2008)



a mast having a red and white triangular daymark, situated on the outer end of the breakwater.

52 **Lichfield Shoal**, rock at a depth of 4 m, is situated 1 mile SE of Tribune Head, and is marked on its east side by port hand light and whistle **buoy H7 (519)**. **Neverfail Shoal**, least depth 8.2 m, lies 0.7 mile east of Lichfield Shoal; it is marked on its SW side by starboard hand light and bell **buoy H8 (518)**, and by port hand light **buoy HN7 (519.5)** on its NE side.

53 **Mars Rock**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 0.5 mile SSE of **Sandwich Point (44°35'N, 63°33'W)** and on the east part of a bank with depths of less than 10 m that extends 0.8 mile south from the point. Port hand light and whistle **buoy H9 (523)** is moored 0.7 mile SSE of Sandwich Point. The **Holy Stone** consists of two prominent rocks, 2 m in elevation, close to the shore to the SSW of Sandwich Point.

54 **Inner approach to Halifax**. — The main channel into Halifax Harbour lies to the west of **McNabs Island (44°36'N, 63°31'W)**. **Maugher Beach** extends from the west side of the island; its outer end lies 1 mile NNE of Sandwich Point. A **light (527)** is shown at an elevation of 17.3 m from a white tower on the west end of Maugher Beach.

55 **Lighthouse Bank**, least depth 4.7 m, extends about 0.7 mile SSE from the west end of Maugher Beach. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy H12 (524)** is moored on the west side of the bank, and starboard hand light **buoy H14 (526)**

is moored 0.2 mile SW of the Maugher Beach light. **Outer Middle Ground**, least depth 10.7 m, lies about 0.3 mile SW of the outer end of Maugher Beach.

56 **Big Thrumcap (44°35'N, 63°30'W)**, 1.8 miles east of Sandwich Point, is 14 m in elevation, and lies close SW of the red clay cliff at the south extreme of McNabs Island. **Thrumcap Shoal**, with depths of less than 5 m, surrounds a drying shingle bar that lies 0.6 mile SSE of Big Thrumcap. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy HN6 (520)** is moored 1.4 miles south of Big Thrumcap.

57 **Purcells Cove** is a small inlet on the west shore of the mainland, 1.9 miles NNW of Sandwich Point. **Point Pleasant** is the south extreme of the Halifax peninsula, 1.7 miles NW of the outer end of Maugher Beach. **Sailors Monument**, about 0.1 mile NE of Point Pleasant, is **conspicuous**.

58 **Middle Ground**, least depth 8.5 m, lies 0.95 mile SE of Point Pleasant. A **wreck**, with 21.6 m over it, lies in the main fairway off **McNabs Cove**, between Outer Middle Ground and Middle Ground.

Chart 4202

59 **Pleasant Shoal** extends 0.6 mile east and 0.5 mile SE of Point Pleasant. **Hen and Chickens**, drying 0.9 m, lie on the west side of the shoal, about 0.1 mile SE of Point Pleasant. Port hand light and bell **buoy H19 (529)** is moored on the east side of the shoal; starboard hand light **buoy HQ2 (531)**

is moored on the west side of the shoal in the entrance to Northwest Arm.



60 **Ives Point** ($44^{\circ}37'N$, $63^{\circ}33'W$) is the NW extreme of McNabs Island, 1.2 miles ENE of Point Pleasant. It is a steep clay bank with a shingle beach; submerged mounds of rocks and boulders extend north from the point. A bank with depths of less than 10 m extends 0.4 mile NW of Ives Point. **Ives Knoll**, the shallowest part of the bank, is marked by a dolphin, 0.25 mile NW of the point.


61 **Georges Island**, 12 m in elevation, is situated 1.2 miles NW of Ives Point.

62 **Conspicuous objects.** — The flame tower at the *Imperial Oil* refinery, situated about 0.7 mile east of Georges Island, is reported to be visible for distances up to 30 miles.

63 Fenwick Tower Building is situated 0.65 mile WSW of Georges Island. A fixed red **light** is shown at an elevation of 125 m from a tower on top of the building.

64 Three chimneys, 152 m in elevation, with red and white horizontal bands, are located at a power plant near **Tufts Cove**, a shallow inlet on the east side of the harbour.


  65 **Bridges.** — Two suspension bridges span Halifax Harbour. The Angus L. Macdonald bridge, with a vertical clearance of 49 m at mid span, crosses the harbour near the naval dockyard. Three red **lights** are shown vertically from the north bridge abutment. The A. Murray MacKay bridge, with a vertical clearance of 49 m at mid span, crosses **The Narrows**. A moving work platform beneath the Macdonald bridge may reduce that clearance to 45.6 m.


 66 Protective rock berms, with an elevation of about 1.8 m, surround the north abutment of the Macdonald bridge and the two NE abutments of the MacKay bridge. The east and west sides of the berms are marked by flashing **lights** on masts.

67 Red **lights** are shown from the north and south towers of both bridges. These are at an elevation of 104 m on the Macdonald bridge and 96 m on the MacKay bridge.

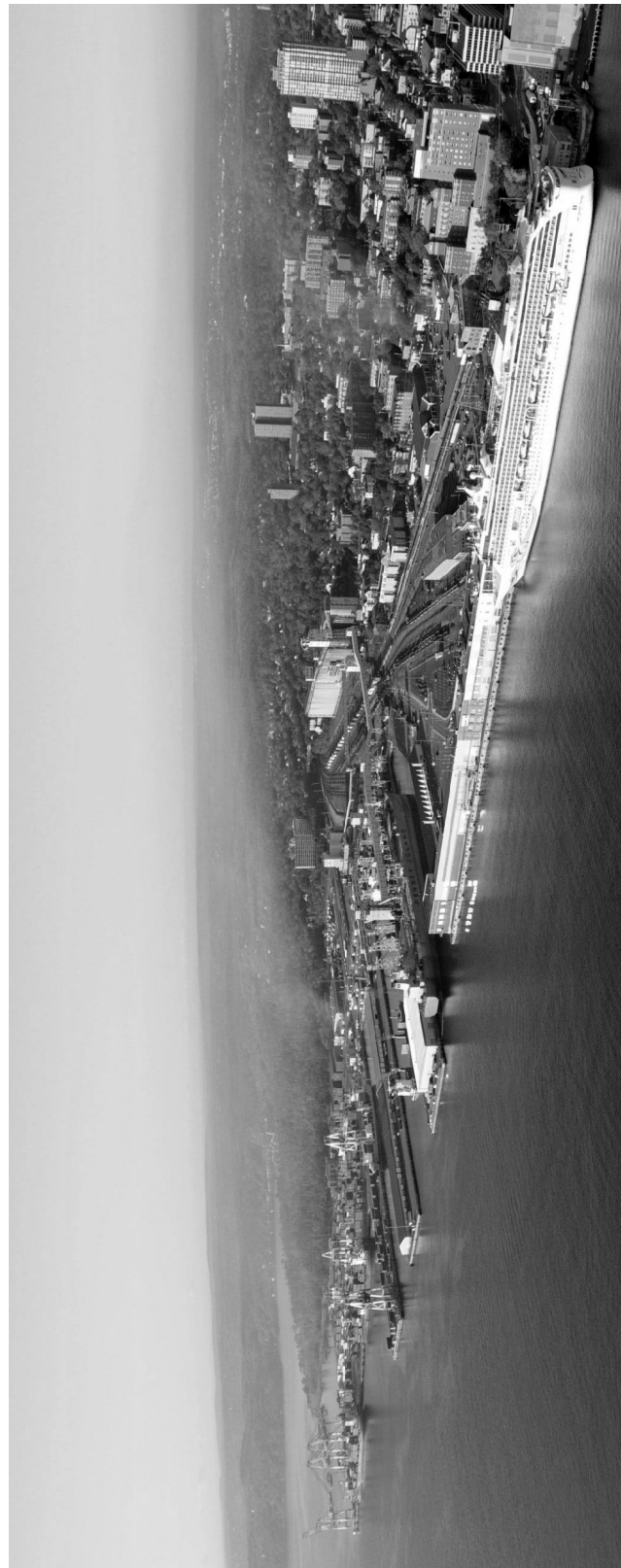
68 A regular passenger **ferry** service operates between Halifax and Dartmouth.

69 The Narrows ($44^{\circ}41'N$, $63^{\circ}37'W$), having a width of 0.15 mile between the 10 m contour lines, connects Halifax Harbour to Bedford Basin. **Turtle Head** lies on the north shore of The Narrows, 0.3 mile west of Tufts Cove.

 70 There are thirteen numbered **anchorages** in Halifax Harbour and Bedford Basin. Anchorage No. 1, the **quarantine anchorage**, is located to the SE of Georges Island. Anchorage is prohibited in the entrances to the harbour and Eastern Passage.

 71 **Small craft berthing.** — There are a number of wharves to which visiting small craft may secure for limiting stays. Visitors are welcome at the **wharves** of the **Maritime Museum of the Atlantic**, situated about 0.5 mile

HALIFAX HARBOUR — OCEAN TERMINALS (2008)



HALIFAX WATERFRONT (2008)



HALIFAX HARBOUR — THE NARROWS FROM THE NW (2008)



HALIFAX HARBOUR

PROCEDURES TO BE EMPLOYED BY VESSELS TRANSITING THE NARROWS

For the purposes of the following procedures, the area referred to as The Narrows is defined as follows:

- (a) The navigable waters lying between a line through position 44°39'47.5"N, 63°34'11.5"W, in a 221° True direction and extended to the opposite shore (calling-in point No. 9, Ferry Track); and
- (b) A line through Position 44°41'21.5"N; 63°37'01"W, in a 197° True direction and extended to the opposite shore (calling-in point No. 10, Bedford Institute of Oceanography).

These procedures will apply to all vessels of 20 m (65.6 ft) or more in length, transiting The Narrows. These procedures are to be followed when two or more vessels are proceeding towards The Narrows from opposite directions:

- MCTS will inform each vessel of the location and intentions of the other vessel;
- Except to prevent imminent danger to life or property, a vessel of more than 150 m (492 ft) will not transit the narrows at the same time as another vessel, the length of which is also greater than 150 m (492 ft);
- Vessels will agree to their precedence of transit by means of bridge-to-bridge contact on VHF channel 12;
- The northbound vessel will initiate this contact prior to passing Georges Island and the southbound vessel immediately on leaving a berth in Bedford Basin;
- Unless otherwise agreed to by the vessels, the northbound vessel will have precedence and stand on;

Where one of the transiting vessels is greater than 150 m (492 ft), the vessels will agree to their transit procedures by means of bridge-to-bridge contact on VHF channel 12. In restricted visibility, or winds sufficiently strong to affect manoeuvrability, a vessel of greater than 150 m (492 ft) underway and intending to transit The Narrows will be considered the privileged vessel and may, through the MCTS, request that all other traffic intending to transit The Narrows be restricted;

In cases where the vessels concerned are less than 150 m (492 ft) in length, transit procedures will be agreed to by all vessels through bridge-to-bridge contact on VHF channel 12. A vessel requesting a clearance from MCTS to depart a berth within The Narrows is subject to the requirement of vessels in transit and may have such clearance withheld until traffic in transit is past and clear. Commanding Officers of naval vessels will comply with these procedures as far as practicable.

In the event that any vessel in the vicinity of either bridge poses a threat to a bridge, due to mechanical problems or other circumstances, the master, pilot, or commanding officer will advise Halifax Traffic via marine radio VHF channel 12. The MCTS Officer receiving the information will immediately notify the Watch Supervisor who will call the Bridge Commission, to confirm that they copied the emergency radio call on VHF channel 12, and inform the Duty Staff Sergeant of the situation. The following radio call is to be used in the event of a possible bridge vessel collision:

PAN PAN, PAN PAN, PAN PAN.
MACDONALD (MACKAY) BRIDGE, MACDONALD (MACKAY) BRIDGE
THIS IS (NAME OF SHIP)
STOP TRAFFIC, STOP TRAFFIC, STOP TRAFFIC
MACDONALD (MACKAY) BRIDGE
(NAME OF SHIP) OUT


These procedures shall not relieve the vessel, its Master, owner, person in charge or having conduct thereof, from any obligation contained in the *Canadian Regulations* enacted pursuant to the *Canada Shipping Act* for the safe and prudent operation of a vessel.

NW of Georges Island, where the retired hydrographic ship *Acadia* is permanently moored; the wharf is lighted, but there are no facilities.

72 The Waterfront Development Corporation has berthing facilities to the north and south of the Maritime Museum wharves. *Queen's Wharf* comprises two **wharves** close north of the Maritime Museum. The north side of the north wharf is 60 m long, and the south side is 53 m long. The south wharf is 32 m long. There is a minimum reported depth of 2.1 m alongside.


73 *Sackville Landing Wharf* lies close south of the Maritime Museum. The **wharf** is 89 m long with 67 m of floating docks.

74 *Tall Ship Quay* lies 0.3 mile south of the Maritime Museum. The **wharf** has a face 122 m long. Ships having drafts of 4.3 m have been accommodated.


 75 For all berthing inquiries, contact the **Marina Office**, telephone 902-229-2628. For general inquiries, contact the Waterfront Development Corporation, telephone 902-422-6591.

76 **Harbour services.** — A wide range of marine fuels and lubricants are available. Fresh water can be obtained at most berths. Provisions of all kinds and deck and engine stores are available. Free wi-fi Internet is available along much of the Halifax waterfront.

77 Heavy lift and mobile cranes can be rented from various companies. Alongside repairs and maintenance services are provided from a number of marine firms. Tugs are readily available.

 78 **Tidal streams and currents.** — The horizontal water movements in the approaches to Halifax Harbour are weak and very irregular. They are partly tidal but are greatly influenced by winds. The general flow is to the SW, but a NE set may be expected 30% of the time. The rate averages 0.25 knot and seldom exceeds 0.5 knot. Between Lichfield Shoal and Mars Rock, a set to the west has been experienced at all stages of the tide.

79 In the harbour, the flow is mainly tidal and the rate rarely exceeds 0.5 knot, except in The Narrows, where it seldom exceeds 1 knot. The direction generally rotates with the tide, but in The Narrows and other passages, the stream is reversing. Winds of over 10 knots cause large deviations from the usual pattern.

 80 **Northwest Arm** is entered between Point Pleasant and Purcells Cove, and extends almost 3 miles in a NW direction; traffic in Northwest Arm is mostly small craft. The channel in the arm is a no wake corridor. *The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron* is situated on the west shore near the entrance to the arm; the *Armdale Yacht Club* is located near the head of the arm.

HALIFAX HARBOUR — EASTERN PASSAGE (2008)



DARTMOUTH WATERFRONT (2008)



Charts 4203, 4202, 4237

81 **Eastern Passage** is the narrow channel between McNabs Island and Lawlor Island to the west, and the mainland to the east. It has a least depth of 2.1 m in the fairway, however due to **silting**, depths are subject to change. The *Shearwater Yacht Club* is situated on the Dartmouth shore at the NW end of Eastern Passage.

82 **Lawlor Island**, 23 m elevation, is separated from the south end of McNabs Island to the west by **Drakes Gut**, a channel through which there is passage only for small boats.

83 Eastern Passage is entered from seaward between **Barrie Beach**, situated about 1 mile NW of Devils Island, and the red cliff at the south end of Lawlor Island. The passage is accessible from the south only to small craft through a **buoyed** channel about 61 m wide. A **light** (547) is shown at an elevation of 5 m, from a mast at the east end of Lawlor Island; the white sector indicates the preferred channel from the NW.

84 Fairway light and whistle **buoy** HP (546) is moored 0.8 mile SSE of Devils Island light. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** HP2/2 (544) is moored 0.9 mile WNW of Devils Island light. Port hand light **buoy** HP3 (546.5) is moored close east of the SE end of Lawlor Island.



85 There is a fisherman's harbour on the east side of the passage to the NE of Lawlor Island. At the outer end of the harbour entrance is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer end 60 m long and having a least depth of 2.7 m along both sides. A **light** (547.3) is shown from a mast at the north end of the wharf. The inner entrance to the cove to the SE has a depth of 1.2 m; lesser depths are found within the cove. The peninsula and sand bank to the south of the harbour is part of a commercial and recreational development.

Chart 4201

86 **Bedford Basin**, an excellent landlocked basin, is entered through The Narrows. **Seaview Point** (44°41'N, 63°37'W) lies on the south side of the entrance to the basin, and the container terminal is situated close SW of the point.



87 The **Bedford Institute of Oceanography** is situated on the north side of the entrance to the basin. The **seawall** is 244 m long and the finger jetty is 175 m long and 15 m wide. The *Department of National Defence* maintains a **beacon** range (in line bearing 069°) in the vicinity of the institute.



88 **Sherwood Point**, the south entrance point to **Birch Cove**, lies nearly 1.5 miles west of Seaview

Point. A moored barge lies off Birch Cove, and a can buoy SE of the barge marks submerged scientific equipment. A **prohibited anchorage** area surrounds the barge, and a **submarine cable** runs WNW to the north shore of Birch Cove.

89 A **conspicuous** tower, 334 m in elevation and marked by quick flashing white **lights**, is situated 1.8 miles south of Sherwood Point.



90 **Wrights Point** is situated about 1 mile north of Seaview Point. The National Gypsum jetty and another jetty extend from the point. The *Department of National Defence* maintains leading **beacons** in the vicinity of Wrights Point. Two sets, in line bearing 068° and 104½°, are situated south of Wrights Point. A third set, in line bearing 339°, is situated close east of the North Magazine jetty.



91 **Navy Island**, in two parts, is 7.6 m in elevation, covered with trees and extends NNW from Wrights Point to shelter **Wrights Cove**. **Stevens Rock**, at a depth of 5.5 m, lies near the centre of the entrance to the cove, between **Rent Point** and Navy Island. A **light**, privately maintained, is shown at the outer end of a **breakwater** which protects the *Dartmouth Yacht Club*, on the east side of the cove.



92 **Danger areas**. — An area strewn with live ammunition lies off Rent Point; diving and anchorage is prohibited. A naval **exercise area** extends nearly 0.5 mile from the shore between Rent Point and the west side of Roach Cove. A **naval underwater demolition training area** is situated in **Roach Cove**, and is used by divers to set off explosive charges up to 2.3 kg. For further details, consult the annual edition of *Canadian Notices to Mariners*.

93 **Shaffelburgh Rocks**, one of which is 1 m in elevation, are situated nearly 0.1 mile south of the west entrance point to Roach Cove. A rock, at a depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.15 mile SE of the Shaffelburgh Rocks.

94 **Bedford Bay**, the north part of Bedford Basin, has depths of 10 to 16 m. **Western Ledges**, some of which are 1 m in elevation, extend 0.15 mile NE from the west shore at the entrance to the bay. **Mill Cove**, the west part of the bay, lies 0.3 mile NW of the Western Ledges.



95 *Convoy Quay* is a development at the entrance to Mill Cove. Two concrete jetties have been built that allow for a passage 52 m wide into the cove. The south jetty extends 70 m from the shore. Along the east face, there are depths of 1.6 to 9.3 m alongside. The north jetty has a berthing length 166 m long. There are depths of 2.4 to 9.3 m along both sides. Floating docks extend from the north shore of the cove. For berthing inquiries, contact the **Marina Office**, telephone 902-233-4074.

96 **Wellesley Rock**, at a depth of 2.1 m, lies in the entrance to Bedford Bay, 0.35 mile east of the Western Ledges. A rocky **shoal**, with depths of less than 10 m, extends 0.2 mile

NW from the rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** H46 (562) is moored close SSW of the rock.

97 **Spruce Island** (44°43'N, 63°40'W), 7 m elevation, lies about 0.4 mile NW of Wellesley Rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** H48 (562.3) is moored 0.1 mile west of Spruce Island. **Chicken Rocks**, the outer one 2 m in elevation and 0.1 mile south of Spruce Island, extend nearly 0.3 mile from the east shore of the bay.



98 The *Bedford Basin Yacht Club* is located at the head of Bedford Bay. Slips and moorings are available to transient boaters. Laundry, showers, water, Internet and garbage disposal are available. Supplies can be obtained locally.



99 There is good **anchorage** in Bedford Basin south of a line drawn between Sherwood Point and Seaview Point. Anchorage is also available in other parts of the basin.

Sambro Harbour

Chart 4237

100 **Pennant Point** (44°26'N, 63°39'W) is the south extremity of a peninsula of the mainland situated 3.5 miles west of Sambro Island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** AA50 (502) is moored 0.4 mile SSW of Pennant Point.

101 **Smithson Rock**, at a depth of 6.4 m, lies 2.3 miles SE of Pennant Point. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** HE2 (503) is moored 0.5 mile WSW of Smithson Rock.

102 **Merlin Rock**, at a depth of 6.7 m, lies 1.7 miles SW of the light on Sambro Island. From Merlin Rock, **shoal** patches with depths of less than 10 m extend 1 mile to the north: **Mare Shoal**, at 2.4 m, **Horse Shoal** at 1.8 m and **Colt Shoal** at 4.3 m. Colt Shoal lies 1.4 miles WSW of Sambro Island light.



103 **Bull Rock**, drying 0.8 and 1.5 m at its NE and SW ends, respectively, lies 0.8 mile ESE of Pennant Point. A shoal with a least depth of 5.7 m is located 0.2 mile SE of Bull Rock. **Thrumcap Rock**, at a depth 8.1 m, is situated 0.5 mile ESE of Bull Rock. Port hand light **buoy** HE3 (503.5) is moored 0.32 mile SE of Thrumcap Rock. A **danger area** from a sunken torpedo, with a 1 mile radius, is centred 0.2 mile ENE of Bull Rock.

104 **Paddle Rock**, at a depth of 3.4 m, lies on the south part of a bank with depths of 10 m and less and is situated 1.5 miles east of Pennant Point. **Torpey Ledge**, at 0.3 m, lies on the north part of the bank 0.5 mile NNE of Paddle Rock. **Bigfish Shoal**, at 4.3 m, is situated near the east extreme of the bank, 1.7 miles west of Sambro Island light.


105 A small craft channel NNE from Pennant Point follows the shore of the peninsula at a distance of not less than



0.2 mile to pass east of **Eldad Ledge** and west of Torpey Ledge in the approach to Sambro Harbour.

106 **Inner Sambro Island**, about 7.6 m in elevation and whose west end is steep-to, lies 1.1 miles to the NW of Sambro Island. **Fairweather Rock**, 3 m elevation, lies 0.5 mile SSW of Inner Sambro Island. East Cardinal light **buoy** HSE (508.44) is moored 0.2 mile SE of Fairweather Rock. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** HS6 (504) is moored 0.2 mile SSW of Inner Sambro Island.

107 **Cape Sambro** (44°27'N, 63°35'W), the west entrance point to Sambro Harbour, lies 0.15 mile north of Inner Sambro Island. Although the heavy seas with SW winds are much broken by the ledges south of the entrance, the harbour affords only fair shelter for vessels. The channel between Cape Sambro and Inner Sambro Island is used by small craft to enter Sambro Harbour.

108 **Middle Ground** has a least depth of 5.1 m, 0.5 mile west of Inner Sambro Island. **Cowley Rock**, at a depth of 4 m, lies in the entrance to **Sambro Harbour**, 0.35 mile west of Cape Sambro. **Isle of Man**, a small islet 4 m in elevation, is situated 0.5 mile NNW of Cape Sambro. **Indian Harbour**, though landlocked, has a depth of 1.5 m in the entrance, 0.5 mile NW of Isle of Man.

 109 **Cronic Reef**, at a depth of 1.5 m, lies to the SE of Bull Point in the entrance to the inner harbour; starboard hand light **buoy** HS12 (504.5) is moored on the west side of the reef. A **light** (505) is shown at an elevation of 10.5 m from a white tower on **Bull Point**.


  110 The community of **Sambro** has a T-shaped Public **wharf**, 108 m long, with an outer end 85 m long; it extends from the shore NW of Bull Point. There is a least depth of 4.6 m along both sides of the outer end. Close west is a berthing face 75 m long, with depths to 2.4 m. A concrete slipway and floating docks are located at the SW end of the berthing face. Sambro is the location of a *Canadian Coast Guard* station and a **Search and Rescue** cutter.

 111 The best **anchorage** in Sambro Harbour is in 11 to 16 m to the north and NE of Isle of Man.

112 A boatyard with two slips 18 and 24 m long, and a machine shop for small vessel repairs, is situated at **Sambro Head**, about 0.6 mile east of **Powers Island**.


Pennant Point to Peggys Cove

Chart 4385

 113 **Pennant Bay** is entered between Pennant Point and **Marrs Head (Mars Head)** (44°26'N, 63°43'W), the south extreme of **Marrs Island (Mosher Island)**, 70 feet (21 m) in elevation, 3.1 miles to the west.


The north shore of the bay is bold. **Hospital Hill**, 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, about 3 miles NNW of Pennant Point, is the highest hill. The bay provides sheltered **anchorage**.




114 **Dogfish Ground** has a least depth of 7 fathoms (12.8 m) 1.4 miles SE of Marrs Head (Mars Head). **The Grampus**, with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m), lies near the south end of a bank extending 0.5 mile SSW from Marrs Head (Mars Head). Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** AM52 (496) is moored 0.3 mile south of The Grampus.



 115 **Pennant Island**, 90 feet (27 m) in elevation, lies in the approach to **Pennant Harbour**, 1 mile NNW of Pennant Point. **Middle Ground**, at a depth of 2.6 m, is 0.4 mile ENE of Pennant Island and is marked by port bifurcation light **buoy** AAA (501.4). **Pennant Cove** lies at the head of the harbour, which is entered between three islands and the mainland north of Pennant Point. **Thrumcap Island**, 30 feet (9.1 m) in elevation, the east island, lies 0.7 mile NE of Pennant Island. There is **anchorage** in 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 13 m), mud, 0.2 mile to the north of Thrumcap Island.

116 **Terence Bay** is the NW arm of Pennant Bay. Its entrance is made from three channels lying between Pennant Island and Marrs Head (Mars Head). Fairway light and bell **buoy** AD (497) is moored 0.5 mile west of Pennant Island.

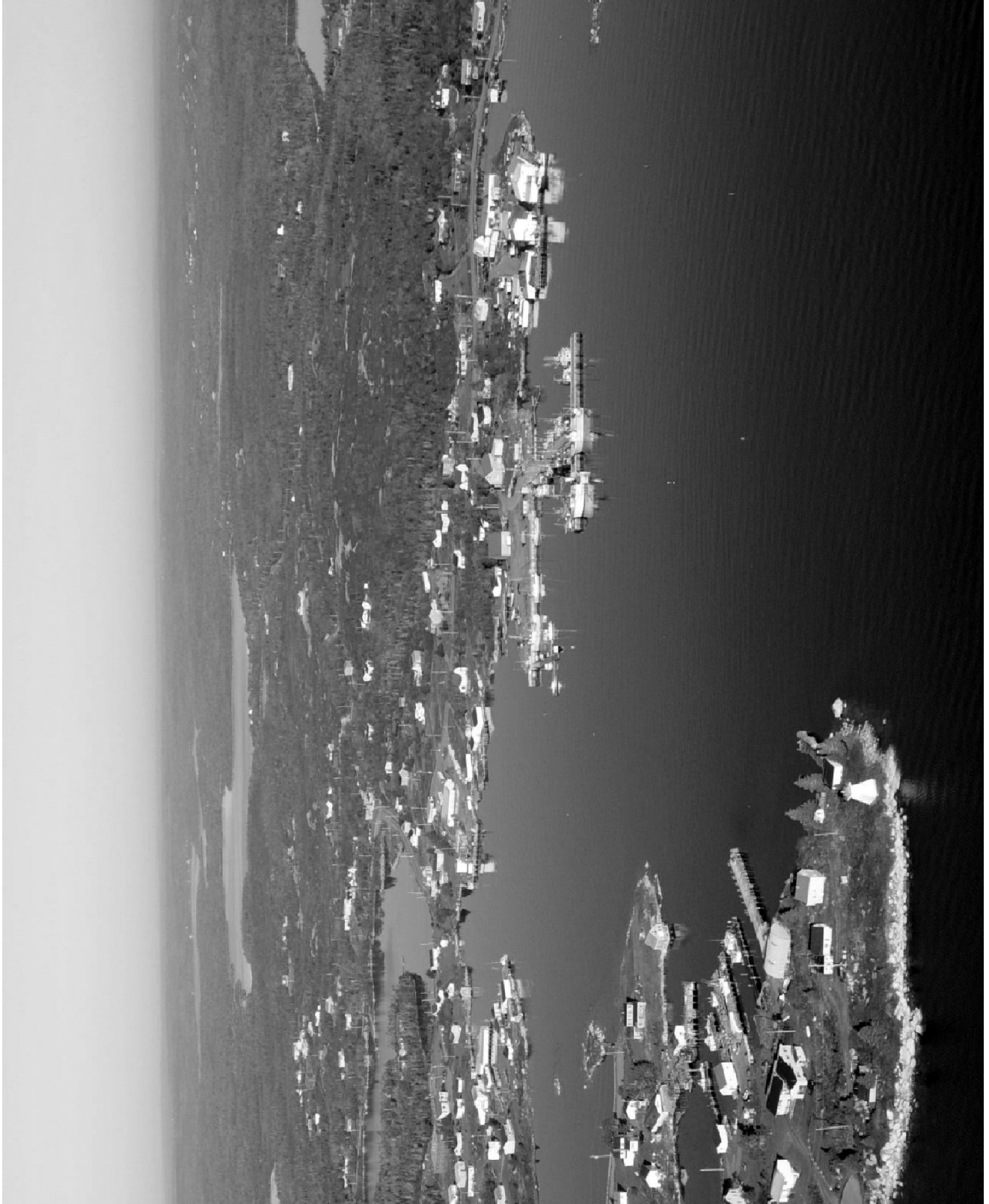
117 **Woody Island** lies about 0.7 mile NNE of Marrs Head (Mars Head). **Broad Rock**, drying 5 feet (1.5 m), is situated 0.25 mile SSE of Woody Island. **Flatroof Shoal**, at depths of 12 and 17 feet (3.7 and 5.2 m) at its SE and NW ends, respectively, lies 1 mile ENE of Marrs Head (Head). A **shoal** at a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) lies 0.4 mile NE of The Puffer.

 118 **Terence Bay Rock (Terence Rock)**, in the entrance to the bay 0.5 mile SE of **Tennant Point**, is steep-to on its west side; starboard hand light **buoy** AD56 (498.2) is moored 0.2 mile east of the rock. A **light** (498) is shown at an elevation of 48 feet (14.6 m) from a white tower, on Tennant Point.

   119 The community of **Terence Bay** is situated on the west shore of the bay, to the NE of Tennant Point. A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends 190 feet (58 m) to an outer end 125 feet (38 m) long with a least depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) along the outer face. A **light** (499) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. There is **anchorage** in 46 feet (14 m) about 0.15 mile NNE of the Public wharf.

  120 The community of **Lower Prospect** is situated about 1 mile SW of Tennant Point. The Public **wharf** is 130 feet (40 m) long and 20 feet (6.1 m) wide, with depths along the outer 100 feet (30 m) of 9 to 15 feet (2.7 to 4.6 m). A **light** (496.5) is shown from a mast on the wharf.

SAMBRO HARBOUR (2008)



Charts 4385, 4386

121 Between Marris Head (Mars Head) and Peggys Point, near the east entrance to St. Margarets Bay about 8 miles WNW, the coast and the offshore islands are generally composed of bare white granite and are broken by several inlets which penetrate some distance into the land. Of these, Prospect Bay, Shad Bay (Shag Bay) and Blind Bay, and the bay formerly named Port Dover, are available for small vessels. **Back Bay**, the entrance to which lies about 1.4 miles NW of Marris Head (Mars Head), is open to the SW and much obstructed by rocks.



122 **Betty Island**, 92 feet (28 m) in elevation and mainly wooded, lies off the entrance to Prospect Bay. **Brig Point**, the south extreme of the island, is situated about 2 miles west of Marris Head (Mars Head). A **light** (495) is shown from a skeleton tower, having red and white daymarks on Brig Point. A former light structure stands nearby. A **submarine power cable** and an abandoned cable are laid between Betty Island and the mainland to the NNW.

123 From the west side of Betty Island, a bank, with depths of less than 10 fathoms (18.3 m), and with numerous **shoals** and rocks above and below water, extends about 1 mile WNW. **Hopson Island**, 83 feet (25 m) in elevation, and **Duck Island**, 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, lie on this bank.

124 A rock, with a depth of 32 feet (9.8 m), which breaks in bad weather, is situated 0.6 mile SSE of Brig Point. Another rocky **shoal**, with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies 0.5 mile south of Brig Point.

125 **Devereux Shoal**, with a least depth of 17 feet (5.2 m), and **Southwest Shoal**, with a depth of 10 feet (3 m), lie 0.4 mile and 0.2 mile SW of Brig Point, respectively. **Southeast Shoal**, with a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), lies about 0.6 mile east of Brig Point and breaks.

126 **Norris Bald Rock**, 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation, is situated about 0.5 mile NW of Hopson Island. **Breakfast Island**, 9 feet (2.7 m) elevation, lies just over 0.1 mile to the north of Betty Island. A chain of small islets and rocks extends to the north and NW of Breakfast Island for about 0.4 mile.

127 **Kitiwiti Shoal**, with a depth of 30 feet (9.1 m), on which the sea breaks in bad weather, is situated 0.7 mile west of Norris Bald Rock. **Whitehorse Rock**, with a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), lies 0.2 mile SE of Norris Bald Rock.

128 **Saul Point** ($44^{\circ}28'N$, $63^{\circ}47'W$), the east extreme of Saul Island on the NW side of the entrance channel to Prospect Bay, lies about 0.7 mile NE of Norris Bald Rock.

129 **Prospect Bay**, which affords good shelter for small vessels, is entered between the west side of **Hearn Island**, 33 feet (10 m) in elevation, and **Redmond Island**. These two islands lie 0.7 mile north, and 1 mile NNW of Betty Island, respectively. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** AM62 (494) is moored 0.2 mile SSE of Redmond Island.



130 The settlement of **Prospect**, and its **conspicuous** church steeple, stands on the mainland close north of Saul Island. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 84 feet (26 m) long with a face 53 feet (16 m) in length and a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) alongside. A **light** (492) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. The approach to the wharf is mid-channel between the NE edge of Saul Island and a rock close north of it.



131 There is **anchorage** in 7 to 9 fathoms (13 to 17 m) to the north of Hearn Island. **Rogues Roost** and **Cub Basin** are two coves, with no passage between them, having small craft anchorage to the NE and east of Hearn Island. It was reported that the best approach to Rogues Roost was to favor the north shore of **Roost Island**, and that the best anchorage was in the SE part of the cove.



132 There is good small craft **anchorage** near the head of Prospect Bay, on the west side of the north end of **Purcells Island**, which is steep-to and situated 1.5 miles north of Hearn Island. The *Bay Landing Restaurant Lounge & Marina* is located 0.5 mile north of Purcells Island, on the western shore of Prospect Bay. There are floating docks, a **launching ramp**, and some supplies available.

Chart 4386

133 **Shad Bay (Shag Bay) and Blind Bay. — Dover Castle**, situated 3 miles WNW of Saul Island, is a prominent bare rocky islet 14 m in elevation. Fairway light and whistle **buoy** AT (490) is moored 2.55 miles SW of Dover Castle. A **shoal**, with depths of less than 11 m, extends nearly 0.4 mile SE from Dover Castle; **Black Rock**, 1 m elevation, lies near the east end of this shoal.

134 **Shad Bay Breakers (Shag Bay Breakers)**, a rocky ridge with a least depth of 1.2 m, lies with its north extreme 1.1 miles to the east of Dover Castle. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** AT50 (491) is moored to the SW of this ridge. **Green Shoal**, with a depth of 1.8 m, is situated about 0.3 mile east of Shad Bay Breakers (Shag Bay Breakers).

135 **White Island**, the south side of which is steep-to, is situated 0.7 mile NE of Dover Castle. Islets and rocks extend about 0.25 mile NE from the island, and there are several islands and rocks between it and the mainland to the NW. Port hand light **buoy** AY53 (489.5) is moored on the east side of the island.

136 **Shad Bay (Shag Bay)**, which affords good shelter, is entered between **Shad Bay Head (Shag Head)** ($44^{\circ}29'N$, $63^{\circ}49'W$), situated 1.6 miles east of Dover Castle, and **Black Point**, 0.8 mile to the north. The settlement of **Shad Bay** lies near the head of the bay on the east side.



137 The channel at the entrance to the bay is divided into two by **Outer Gull Island (Outer Gull)**, an islet 13 m in elevation, situated 0.25 mile NW of Shad Bay Head (Shag

ROGUES ROOST (2008)






Head), and **Inner Gull Island (Inner Gull)**, an islet 17 m in elevation, which lies about 0.3 mile NE of Outer Gull Island (Outer Gull). **Gull Shoal**, with a depth of 0.3 m, is situated about midway between them.

138 **Black Point Ledge**, 1 m elevation, lies 0.2 mile south of Black Point. **Frying Pan Rock**, which dries 1.5 m, lies on the west side of the channel into the bay, about 0.1 mile SE of Black Point Ledge.



  139 **Cochrans Island** lies near the head of the bay with its south extreme about 2.5 miles NNE of Shad Bay Head (Shag Head). **Cannon Rock**, 2.4 m in elevation, is situated 0.15 mile SE of the south end of the island; a 2.4 m rocky patch lies about midway between them. A Public **wharf** is situated on the mainland east of the island. There is **anchorage** in 15 to 17 m, mud, to the SSW of Cochrans Island.

140 **Blind Bay** lies west of Shad Bay (Shag Bay) and is entered between Black Point and **Sand Cove Head (Leary Point)**, about 0.6 mile to the SW. The bay, although encumbered with numerous islands and rocks, affords good shelter.

  141 The settlement of **East Dover** is situated along the north shore of **Leary Cove**, which is entered close west of Sand Cove Head (Leary Point). There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 32 m long with an outer end 12 m long and a least depth of 3 m alongside; a **light** (489) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

 142 **Round Rock**, with a depth of 1.2 m and steep to on all sides, lies nearly 0.2 mile ENE of Sand Cove Head (Leary Point). **Middle Ground**, awash at its north end, lies about 0.3 mile NNE of Sand Cove Head (Leary Point). **Christians Island (Myra Island)**, 12 m in elevation, is situated about 0.5 mile to the NNW of Black Point. There is good **anchorage** in 11 to 13 m, mud, about 0.2 mile NNE of Christians Island (Myra Island).

143 **Port Dover**, a former name, is a bay protected from the south by several islands, the largest of which is **Dover Island (Taylor Island)**, 25 m in elevation, and with its east end about 0.2 mile NW of Dover Castle.

  144 **Flemming Island**, 12 m in elevation, lies with its SE end nearly 0.2 mile north of Dover Castle. **Callahan Island** is situated about 0.4 mile NW

WEST DOVER (DOVER WEST) (2008)



of Flemming Island. A **light** (488) is shown from a skeleton mast with a red and white rectangular daymark at the SE end of Callahan Island. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 17 to 18 m, mud, between Callahan Island and Flemming Island.

145 **Cabbage Garden Shoals** lie about 0.2 mile NE of Flemming Island; the NW shoal dries and the SW shoal, at a depth of 2.4 m, is called **Sand Shoal**. **Flemming Ledge**, 1 m elevation, is situated about 0.2 mile north of Flemming Island. These **dangers** are **buoyed**.



146 The settlement of **West Dover (Dover West)** is situated on the west side of **Dover Soi (Dover Harbour)**. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 48 m long with an outer end 20 m long, to the SW of **Bakers**

Island. There is a least depth of 4.9 m along the inside face of the outer end. A **light** (487.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.



147 **Peggys Point** lies 2.9 miles WNW of Dover Castle. A **light** (487) is shown at an elevation of 22 m, from a white tower on the point. **Halibut Rock**, which dries 0.9 m, lies 0.1 mile SW of Peggys Point.

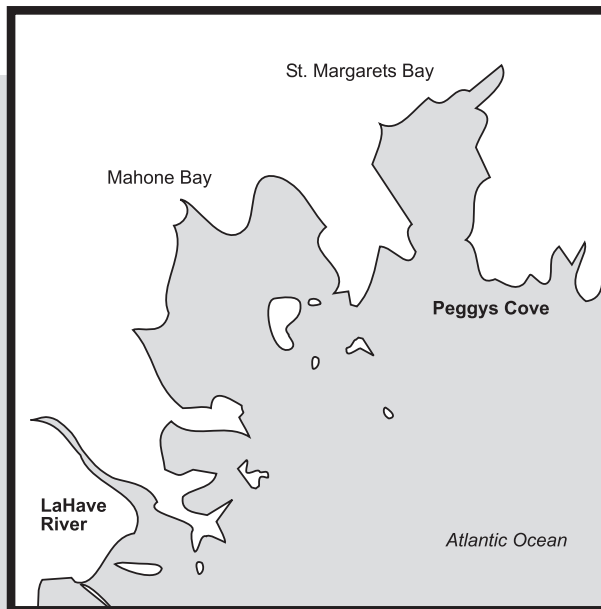


148 The picturesque and well known **Peggys Cove**, a small shallow inlet with a very narrow entrance, is situated about 0.2 mile NE of the point. Entry should not be attempted without local assistance. In the cove, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer end 12 m long having a depth of 1.8 m alongside. A **light** (486) is shown from a mast on the wharf.

Peggys Cove to LaHave River

St. Margarets Bay

Chart 4386



1 **St. Margarets Bay** is entered between **Middle Point** ($44^{\circ}30'N$, $63^{\circ}56'W$), situated 1.2 miles NW of Peggys Point, and **Southwest Island**, 27 m in elevation and situated 2.4 miles west of Middle Point.

2 The west side of St. Margarets Bay is formed by the **Aspotogan Peninsula**, which is a bold headland rising to a remarkable wooded ridge 162 m in elevation. **New Harbour Point** ($44^{\circ}28'N$, $64^{\circ}05'W$), 15 m in elevation, is the south end of the peninsula, 7.2 miles WSW of Peggys Point.

3 The maximum rate of the **tidal streams** in the entrance to the bay is 1 knot. The flood sets north and the ebb south, but close inshore both streams follow the coast.

4 **White Point** lies 0.4 mile west of Southwest Island. A **conspicuous** building has been constructed on White Point.

5 **Owls Head** is a prominent headland, 34 m in elevation, 0.8 mile north of White Point. **Charley Rock**, at a depth of 3.4 m, lies 0.45 mile NE of Southwest Island.

6 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Pearl Island** ($44^{\circ}23'N$, $64^{\circ}03'W$), 12 m in elevation, lies 5.2 miles SSE of New Harbour Point. **South Rock**, at a depth of 4 m, is situated nearly 0.2 mile south of Pearl Island. A **light** (471) is shown from a white square tower on Pearl Island.

7 **Northeast Shoal**, with a depth of only 0.9 m on **Inner Rock**, lies 1.7 miles NNE of Pearl Island. **Outer Rock**, with a depth of 8.8 m, lies 1.1 miles SE of Inner Rock. An 11 m rocky **shoal** lies 0.2 mile north of Outer Rock. Port hand light and bell **buoy** DA51 (473) is moored 0.7 mile ENE of Inner Rock.

8 **East Ironbound Island**, 32 m in elevation, lies 1.6 miles south of New Harbour Point. **Grampus** is a **shoal** that dries 0.3 m and lies 0.1 mile off the north side of the island. **Southwest Rock**, at a depth of 0.6 m, lies 0.1 mile off the west side of the island. A **light** (469) is shown at an elevation of 44.5 m from a white square tower on a dwelling near the centre of the island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** MC52 (470) is moored 0.5 mile south of the island.

9 There is a **breakwater-wharf** on the NW side of the East Ironbound Island. It is 143 m long with a

EAST IRONBOUND ISLAND FROM THE SE (2008)



ASPOTOGAN HARBOUR (2008)



EAST IRONBOUND ISLAND — THE LANDING (2008)



depth of 2.4 m at the outer end. This is the only landing place on the island.

10 **Horseshoe Ledge**, which dries 0.6 m and is usually marked by breaking seas, is situated about 2 miles SSE of White Point. A bank with depths of less than 18.3 m extends 0.4 mile NW and 0.5 mile SE from the centre of the ledge. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** DA53 (474) is moored 0.6 mile SE of Horseshoe Ledge.

11 A large bight opens between New Harbour Point and White Point, 3.5 miles to the NE. **Aspotogan Harbour**, open to the south, lies at the head of this bight, 1.3 miles west of White Point. Fairway light and bell **buoy** DF (476) is moored 0.9 mile south of White Point.

12 **Seal Ledge**, which dries 1.2 m, lies 0.95 mile ESE of **Herring Point**, the east extreme of New Harbour Point. A bank with depths of less than 5.5 m extends nearly 0.6 mile to the WSW and 0.2 mile in other directions from Seal Ledge. There is a 6.7 m **shoal** patch, 0.35 mile SSE of the ledge, and another rock, at the same depth, 1.3 miles ENE of the ledge. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** MA54 (475) is moored 0.8 mile SSE of Seal Ledge.


13 **Gravel Island**, 37 m in elevation and wooded, lies 1.1 miles SW of White Point. **Gravel Island Ledges**, which dry 1.8 m, extend nearly 0.6 mile south of the island; a 5.2 m **shoal** patch is situated 0.5 mile SE of the island.

14 **Saddle Islands**, 22 m in elevation, lie 0.4 mile NW of Gravel Island. The channel between these islands is **foul**.


15 **Black Rock** dries 1.8 m and lies in Aspotogan Harbour 0.9 mile NNW of Gravel Island. At the head of the harbour is a Public **wharf** 6 m long and 8 m wide with a depth of 2.1 m at the outer end; a small wharf in ruins is located close west. The community of **Aspotogan** is located on the shore around the harbour.


16 **St. Margarets Bay — East side.** — A **breakwater** 65 m long extends in a NW direction from the south entrance point to **Middle Point Cove**, a small indentation in the coast 0.2 mile north of Middle Point. **Yankee Cove**, another small indentation 0.4 mile north of Middle Point Cove, provides fair shelter from south winds. On the south shore of the cove, there is an L-shaped **wharf** with an outer end 25 m long with a least depth of 4 m alongside. There is a **breakwater** close west of the wharf, and a lobster plant at the inner end.

17 **Crawford Ledge**, which dries 0.6 m, lies on the outer end of a bank which extends nearly 0.4 mile west from the shore, about 0.5 mile north of Middle Point. **Middle Point Rock**, least depth 6.1 m, is situated about 0.1 mile SW of the ledge. A rock, at a depth of 3.1 m, is situated about 0.2 mile NW of Middle Point Rock. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** DA56 (484) is moored 0.8 mile west of the entrance to Yankee Cove.



 18 **Paddys Head** ($44^{\circ}32'N$, $63^{\circ}57'W$), 15 m in elevation, is the NW point of the formerly named **Paddy Head Island**, situated 1.4 miles NNW of Middle Point. A **light** (482) is shown at an elevation of 11 m from a white square tower on the SE point of the formerly named Paddy Head Island at the entrance to **Indian Harbour**.



19 Indian Harbour is suitable for small craft. The entrance channel between the formerly named Paddy Head Island and **Wreck Island**, about 0.1 mile to the south, is **buoyed**.


 20 **Shut-in Island**, the most **conspicuous** island in St. Margarets Bay, 65 m in elevation and steep-to on its NE and SW sides, lies 0.9 mile north of Paddys Head. **Shoal water** extends 0.6 mile south from the island. Passage between Shut-in Island and **Mackerel Point**, 0.5 mile to the SSE, is not recommended. There is **anchorage** in good holding ground and shelter from southerly gales off the NE side of the island in 13 to 15 m.

 21 **Pauls Point** lies 1.5 miles NE of Shut-in Island. **Mosers Cove** is entered between Pauls Point and the south extreme of **Lukes Island**, 13 m in elevation, and which lies 0.4 mile NNW of Pauls Point. The north and SE ends of Lukes Island terminate in stony spits which are steep-to. An 8.2 m **shoal** patch lies midway between the island and Pauls Point. There is good **anchorage** in 13 to 15 m, sheltered from all directions, to the NE of Lukes Island in Mosers Cove.

22 **Big Thrum**, an islet 6 m in elevation, lies 0.5 mile NNW of Lukes Island. **Little Thrum**, 1 m in elevation, lies on a bank with depths of less than 5.5 m that extends 0.4 mile west and SW from Big Thrum. **Ringdove Shoal**, at a depth of 1.8 m, lies 0.8 mile NW of Big Thrum. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** DA58 (480.2) is moored 0.3 mile west of Ringdove Shoal.

  23 **Wedge Island**, 9 m in elevation, lies about 1.2 miles north of Big Thrum. **John Davies Point**, the south entrance point to **French Village Harbour**, lies 0.8 mile NNE of Wedge Island. A bank with depths of less than 3.7 m extends about 0.2 mile south from **Little Indian Point**, the north entrance point to the harbour. **John Davies Shoal**, at a depth of 2.7 m, lies in the harbour entrance 0.3 mile NW of John Davies Point. **Caution** is advised due to the presence of a large **aquaculture** operation NNE of Ambrose Rock along the east side of French Village Harbour. **Ambrose Rock**, at a depth of 6.1 m, is situated about 0.6 mile NE of John Davies Point. There is **anchorage** in 20 m, mud, about 0.4 mile NE of John Davies Point. Close east of **Croucher Point** is the mooring area of the *St. Margaret Sailing Club*. There are several mooring **buoys**, as well as wharves and floating docks. **Caution** is advised as a shoal at a depth of 4.3 m lies 0.1 mile SE of Croucher Point.


  24 **Head Harbour** is entered between Little Indian Point and Croucher Island, nearly 0.6 mile to the NW. On the SE shore of Head Harbour is *Shining Waters Marine*, located 0.1 mile SW of Mackerel Point. This full service **marina** has a mooring field, **wharves**, floating docks, and a **launching ramp**. The community of **Head of St. Margarets Bay** is situated near the head of the harbour. **Caution** is advised as a shoal at a depth of 4.2 m lies 0.1 mile NNE of Mackerel Point.


 25 **Croucher Island** ($44^{\circ}38'N$, $63^{\circ}57'W$), 18 m in elevation, is steep-to on its SE and NW sides. A rock at a depth of 2.1 m lies 0.1 mile south of the island. A spit, mainly above water, extends over 0.3 mile NNE from the north end of the island; **Wood Island** lies near the centre of this spit. **Strawberry Island** lies close east of the north end of this spit. **Croucher Island Shoal**, at a depth of 6.4 m, lies nearly 0.4 mile WNW of Croucher Island. A **light** (480) is shown at an elevation of 30 m from a mast with a red and white banded daymark, on Croucher Island.


26 **Clam Island** lies nearly in the middle of Head Harbour, 0.85 mile NE of Strawberry Island. A rock, with 1.8 m of water or less over it, lies 0.1 mile north of the island.




27 **Sand Cove Shoal**, at a depth of 8.2 m, lies 0.4 mile east of Strawberry Island. **Marsh Gutter Rock**, at a depth of 4.8 m, lies 0.35 mile west of Clam Island. A **shoal** at a depth of 7.3 m lies 0.45 mile NE of Clam Island.

27.1 **Cowlow Cove** is east of Boutiliers Point and has depths of 2.9 to 7 m.

 28 **St. Margarets Bay — NW and west sides.** — **Boutiliers Point**, 0.65 mile north of Croucher Island, is the east entrance point to an inlet at the mouth of the **Ingram River**. **Meiseners Point** lies 0.45 mile west of Boutiliers Point. A Public **wharf** 46 m long and 6 m wide extends from the shore 0.4 mile east of Boutiliers Point. There are depths of 3 to 5.5 m along the outer 20 m length of the wharf. A concrete **launching ramp** is located close north of the wharf.

 29 **Hubbards Cove** is entered between **Red Bank**, about 3.2 miles SW of Meiseners Point, and **Green Point** ($44^{\circ}37'N$, $64^{\circ}03'W$). A **light** (478) is shown at an elevation of 11.5 m from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark on Green Point. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** DY52 (479) is moored 0.7 mile SE of the point.

 30 **Slaunwhites Ledge**, which dries 1.5 m, and **North Shoal**, which dries 1.2 m, lie together in the entrance to the cove on a shallow bank about 0.35 mile to the SW of Red Bank. **Green Point Shoal**, at a depth of 5.5 m, lies 0.2 mile north of Green Point. **Anchorage** is available to the NW of Green Point Shoal.

   31 Hubbards Cove has depths of 5.5 to 13 m and affords good shelter. The community of **Hubbards**, population 395 in 2011, is situated on the west side near the head of the cove. A **wharf**

HUBBARDS COVE (2008)



NORTHWEST COVE (2008)



and floating docks are situated on the west shore about 1 mile north of Green Point. Portions of the wharf are **foul**. A pier extends 30 m from the east end of this wharf with reported depths of 1.2 to 5.5 m along both sides; the outer portion of the pier appeared to be in disrepair in 2012. There is good small craft **anchorage** in this area. *Hubbards Yacht Club* lies close to the west of this wharf.



32 From Green Point, the bold and rugged west shore of St. Margarets Bay trends south 1.2 miles to **Fox Point**. Midway between these points is an L-shaped Public **breakwater-wharf**, which extends 65 m to the east and 80 m to the NE. There are depths of 3.4 to 4 m along the inner face of the outer section.



33 **Mill Cove**, an open bight with shelter from west winds, lies between Fox Point and **Birchy Head**, about 1.5 miles to the SSE. There is a Public **breakwater-wharf** at **Mill Cove**, 160 m long with a depth of 9 m at its outer end.

34 **Tilleys Point**, 1.3 miles NNW of Owls Head, is the north entrance point to **Northwest Cove**. **Horse Island**, an islet, lies in the entrance to the cove 0.3 mile SSE of Tilleys Point. Port hand light **buoy** DP51 (477.2) is moored 0.1 mile NNE of the island.



35 **Horse Rock**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 0.1 mile WNW of Horse

Island. A Public **wharf**, 65 m long and 12 m wide, with a depth of 4.6 m alongside, is situated at **Northwest Cove**. A **light** (481) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Small vessel **anchorage** is available in the cove in 11 to 13 m, but it is very exposed.

Mahone Bay

Chart 4381



36 **Mahone Bay** is entered between New Harbour Point and East Point Island, nearly 9 miles to the SSW. There are many **anchorages** in the bay, including Chester Harbour and Mahone Harbour. During **fogs**, which are frequent in July and August, the SW shore of Mahone Bay is usually clear with prevailing winds from the SW. SE gales raise the level of the water in Mahone Bay by 0.3 m, and NW gales lower it by the same amount.



37 In the channel between Little Tancook Island and the Aspotogan Peninsula, both the flood and ebb stream have a rate of 1 knot. Between Little Tancook Island and Big Tancook Island, the rate is from 1 to 2 knots. In the north part of the bay the **tidal streams** are weak.

ST. MARGARETS BAY — OWLS HEAD (2008)



38 **Approaches to Mahone Bay. — Flat Island** ($44^{\circ}29'N$, $64^{\circ}07'W$), 22 m in elevation and wooded, lies 1.4 miles WSW of East Ironbound Island. A bank, with depths of 1.8 to 11 m, extends 0.4 mile west, 0.7 mile east and 1 mile SE from the island.

39 **Bull Rock** dries 0.9 m and is situated 1 mile SW of Flat Island. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** M54 (448) is moored 0.25 mile SSW of Bull Rock. **Middle Ledge**, at a depth of 0.9 m, is situated 2.5 miles south of Flat Island. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** M52 (447) is moored 0.35 mile WSW of the ledge. **Five Finger Shoal**, at a depth of 7.3 m, lies 0.95 mile to the SSE of Middle Ledge.

40 **Big Tancook Island**, 51 m in elevation, lies almost in the middle of the entrance to Mahone Bay; **Southern Head**, its SE extreme, is situated 3.5 miles SW of New Harbour Point. **Grassy Island**, 3 m in elevation, lies 0.6 mile ENE of Southern Head. **Southeast Cove** is entered between Southern Head and **Reef Point**, about 0.9 mile to the NNE. There is a breakwater-wharf in ruins in the cove.

41 **West Shoals**, at a least depth of 0.9 m, extend nearly 0.5 mile west from the west extreme of Big Tancook Island. **Hutt Shoal** extends 0.4 mile SW from the island; depths of 3.4 m lie near the outer limit of this bank.

42 **Star Island**, 11 m in elevation, lies 0.4 mile west of the NW side of Big Tancook Island. **Star Island Ledges** lie 0.2

and 0.4 mile NE of Star Island. The nearer ledge dries 0.3 m and the outer ledge has a depth of 0.3 m. A **shoal** patch, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 0.25 mile north of Big Tancook Island.

43 The approach to **Northwest Cove** is **buoyed**. Port hand light and bell **buoy** MN51 (460) is moored to the north of the Star Island Ledges. There is a **breakwater-wharf** which extends 95 m in a west direction, then 78 m to the SSW. There are depths of 4.3 to 6.1 m along the inside face of the outer section. A **light** (463) is shown from a mast near the outer end of this breakwater.

44 **Little Tancook Island**, 34 m in elevation and wooded, lies almost midway between Big Tancook Island and the Aspotogan Peninsula. On the west side of the island, there is a Public **breakwater-wharf** that extends 155 m in a WSW direction, then 30 m to the south. The berth on the inside face of the outer section has depths of 5.2 to 8.2 m. A **light** (461) is shown at the outer end of the breakwater-wharf. Little Tancook Island and Big Tancook Island have long been settled, and each has a small year-round population.

45 **Southeast Shoals** lie from 0.4 to 1.5 miles SE of Little Tancook Island. The shoalest part, at a depth of 5.2 m, lies 0.8 mile from the island.

46 Two **submarine cables** are laid between Big Tancook Island, Little Tancook Island, and the



TANCOOK ISLAND — NORTHWEST COVE (2008)



LITTLE TANCOOK ISLAND (2008)



NEW HARBOUR (2008)



mainland. Another **submarine power cable** is laid from Little Tancook Island to East Ironbound Island.



47 **Mahone Bay — East side.** —

Between New Harbour Point and **Sandy Cove Point** ($44^{\circ}29'N$, $64^{\circ}07'W$), 1 mile NW, the coast forms a bight. **New Harbour**, a small inlet close north of New Harbour Point, provides fair **anchorage** for small craft. A rock **breakwater**, about 24 m long, extends from the south entrance point; a **light** (467) is shown from a mast on the outer end of this breakwater. A 50 m long **breakwater** in ruins extends to a rock drying 1.8 m on the north shore. There are several landing stages on the north shore. Derelict wharves are situated on the south shore.

48 A 4.9 m **shoal** patch lies 0.2 mile SW of Sandy Cove Point. Fairway light and bell **buoy** MA (466) is moored 0.4 mile SSW of Sandy Cove Point, between it and Little Tancook Island.

49 **Shoal Cove Head** lies 0.8 mile north of Sandy Cove Point. **Blandford Shoal**, least depth 6.4 m, is situated 0.4 mile WNW of Shoal Cove Head. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** MK52 (459) is moored 0.45 mile WNW of the shoal.



50 At the community of **Blandford**, there is a **breakwater** 120 m long. A Public **wharf**, 30 m long and 9 m wide, extends to a depth of 2.1 m on the east side of the breakwater. A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf.



51 At the community of **Upper Blandford**, 1.4 miles NNW of Shoal Cove Head, there is an L-shaped **breakwater-wharf** that extends 104 m to the north. Though in some disrepair in 2012, the wharf still offers usable berths; the berth on the inside face of the outer end is 20 m long with depths of 1.8 to 3 m alongside.

52

Coachman Ledge dries 0.6 m and lies 2.5 miles west of Shoal Cove Head. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** MA55 (457) is moored north of the ledge. **Southwest Coachman** and **Northeast Coachman**, at depths of 8.2 m and 8.8 m, lie nearly 0.7 mile SSW and 0.9 mile NNE of Coachman Ledge, respectively. A 7.9 m **shoal** patch lies 1.2 miles WNW of Shoal Cove Head.



53 **Meisner Point** is situated 2.3 miles north of Shoal Cove Head. The **buoyed** entrance to **Deep Cove** is to the NE of Meisner Point, where a rock that dries 1.8 m lies in mid channel. There is a **conspicuous** cliff on the north shore near the entrance, 0.7 mile NNE of Meisner Point. Deep Cove, a snug harbour with a least depth of 3.7 m in its entrance, is one of the finest small craft harbours in Mahone Bay.





54 **Mahone Bay — North side.** — **East River Point** ($44^{\circ}34'N$, $64^{\circ}10'W$) lies 3 miles NW of Meisner Point. A **conspicuous** water tower lies 0.8 mile NNE of East River Point. **East River Bay**, entered west of East River Point,

BLANDFORD (2008)



has depths of 4.6 to 18 m. Located on the eastern shore of East River Bay is *Marine Services East*, which is a full service **marina**, yacht maintenance and repair facility. Boats up to 24 m in length, and 70 metric tons can be hauled out by travel lift.

 55 **Chester Harbour** lies between **Zincks Head**, 3.2 miles SW of East River Point, and **Fredas Point**, about 1 mile further WSW. Fredas Point is the south end of **The Peninsula**, 41 m in elevation, which forms the west side of the harbour. **Nauss Point**, the east entrance point to the inner harbour, lies 0.6 mile NE of Fredas Point. **Chester Rock**, at a depth of 3 m, lies midway between Nauss Point and The Peninsula; it is marked by a **buoy**. A **submarine power cable** is laid along the east side of The Peninsula for a length of 0.1 mile, 0.1 mile north of Fredas Point. Three radio towers marked by red **lights** lie 2.4 miles NW of Nauss Point.


 56 The harbour is protected from the SE by **Meisners Island**, 23 m in elevation and wooded on its east half, with its west end 0.4 mile ESE of Fredas Point. A bank with depths of less than 5.5 m extends nearly 0.2 mile SSE from the south point of the island. A **submarine power cable** is laid from Nauss Point to Meisners Island.


 57 **Quaker Island**, 24 m in elevation and bare, lies 0.4 mile SW of Meisners Island. A dry, stony spit extends about 0.1 mile north from the west end of the island.

A **light** (456) is shown at an elevation of 31 m, from a white tower with a red band on the highest part of the island.

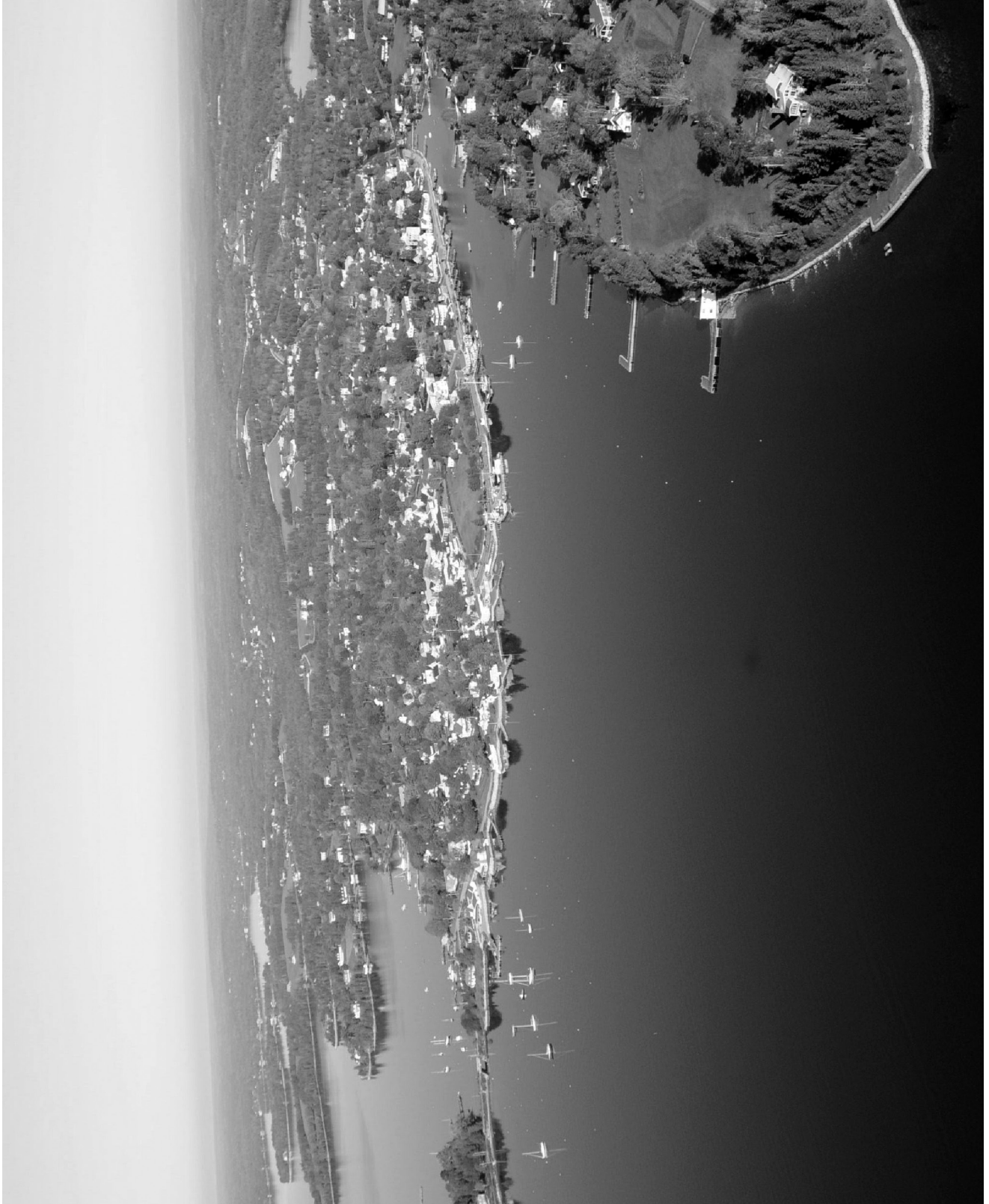
58 **Lynch Shoal**, rock, at a depth of 3 m, is situated about 0.5 mile SE of Quaker Island; port hand light and bell **buoy** MA57 (455) is moored to the SE of the shoal. **Middle Shoal**, least depth 4.9 m, lies 1.4 miles SE of Quaker Island. **Quaker Shoal**, rock, at a depth of 5.5 m, is situated 1.1 miles south of Quaker Island. **Birch Shoal**, rock, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 1.1 miles SW of Quaker Island. An 8.2 m **shoal** patch lies about 0.4 mile south of this shoal.

59 Two main channels lead into Chester Harbour. One channel passes to the west of Quaker Island. The other channel, deeper but more tortuous, passes either side of **Mark Island**, which is 20 m in elevation and situated 0.9 mile SE of Zincks Head.

 60 The village of **Chester**, population 1529 in 2011, is a famous summer resort. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** on the east side of the village, 40 m long with a face 30 m long, extending to a depth of 3.4 m.

 61 The *William G. Ernst*, a white hulled passenger **ferry** 25 m long, provides service from Chester to Big Tancook Island and Little Tancook Island with occasional crossings to East Ironbound Island. When in Chester, the ferry berths along the south face of the Public wharf.

CHESTER HARBOUR (2008)






CHESTER HARBOUR — APPROACH (2008)





CHESTER — MILL COVE (2008)





 62 The best **anchorage** is in 13 to 15 m, mud, about 0.2 mile north of the west end of Meisners Island. Small craft anchor to the north of Chester Rock.

  63 **Back Harbour** is a small inlet on the NW side of The Peninsula. **Big Gooseberry Island** and **Little Gooseberry Island**, joined together by a sand and gravel bar, lie 0.25 mile west of The Peninsula, and protect Back Harbour from the SW. There is a small Public **wharf** in the cove, where a septic pump-out service is available to mariners. For inquiries, contact the Municipality of the District of Chester at 902-275-1312. Boat yards and **marinas**, with a number of floating **wharves**, are situated on the east shore of **Mill Cove**, to the north of Back Harbour. There are facilities for the hauling out and repair of boats up to 18 m in length. There is good **anchorage** for small craft to the NE of **Little Fish Island**, which lies in the entrance to Back Harbour.


 63.1 A **submarine cable** runs from the NW end of The Peninsula west to Little Fish Island, and then SW to Big Gooseberry Island. **Caution** is advised.




 64 **Chester Basin** is entered between **Dauphinee Point** ($44^{\circ}32'N$, $64^{\circ}16'W$) and **Borgels Point**, nearly 1.4 miles to the west. At its head, there is a Public **wharf** 33 m long and 15 m wide, extending to a depth of 1.2 m. Fuel and provisions are available nearby.

 65 Close east of **Hawker Point**, 1.4 miles NW of Dauphinee Point, *South Shore Marine* operates a full service **marina**, marine railway and travelift for small craft. Two **wharves**, 15 and 13 m long, have a least depth of 2.7 m at their outer ends.

 66 Another full service **marina**, *Gold River Marina* operates from the east side of the **Gold River**, 0.9 mile WNW of Borgels Point. A **breakwater** gives protection to floating docks and a marine railway. The approach channel is **buoyed**.


67 **Mahone Bay — West side.** — **Oak Island**, 1.5 miles south of Borgels Point, is joined to the mainland by a causeway at **Crandall Point** ($44^{\circ}31'N$, $64^{\circ}18'W$). The island is 31 m in elevation and wooded, except for its east slope, and is famous for its alleged buried pirate treasure.

 68 The village of **Western Shore** is situated 1 mile north of Crandall Point. There is a Public **wharf** 90 m long and 6 m wide with a least depth of 0.6 m along the outer 35 m and 1.8 m at the outer end. A concrete surfaced **launching ramp** is located close south of the wharf.


   69 South of the Public wharf, there is the *Atlantica Hotel and Marina Oak Island*. The marina is protected by two **breakwaters**; **lights** (454.5, 454.51) are shown from skeleton towers on the outer end of each. The entrance between the breakwaters is 35 m wide, and a **submarine cable** is laid across it. There are depths of 1.2 to 2.7 m alongside the floating **wharves**.


The large brown brick hotel is prominent close west of the marina.


70 **Rafuse Island**, 2.2 miles west of Big Tancook Island, is 28 m in elevation. **East Spit**, at a depth of 4.3 m, extends nearly 0.4 mile east from the island. **East Shoal**, at a depth of 7.3 m, lies 0.2 mile further east and is marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** MC55 (452.7).


 71 Rafuse Island is the outer island of a group that lies off the west side of the Mahone Bay. Various small craft channels lead through these islands to the community of **Indian Point**, on the mainland, about 3 miles to the west. **Young Island** is 1 mile NE of Indian Point. A **submarine cable** is reported to run from Young Island SE to Rafuse Island.


72 **Southeast Shoal**, least depth 6.1 m, and **South Shoal**, least depth 5.2 m, lie 0.8 mile SE and 0.5 mile south of Rafuse Island, respectively. **Mason Island** lies 0.5 mile west of Rafuse Island. **Ben Mason Shoal**, at depths of less than 1.8 m, extends 0.6 mile SE from the **conspicuous** red bank at the south end of Mason Island. A 4 m **shoal** patch lies between this shoal and South Shoal. **Haddock Shoal**, least depth 5.2 m, lies 1 mile south of Rafuse Island.

 73 **Rafuse Bar** joins Rafuse Island to **Little Rafuse Island** close to the NW. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in the bight on the NE side of the bar. Fine weather **anchorage** for small craft is reported in the bight formed on the east side of Mason Island near its north end.

 74 Leading **lights** (453, 454) are shown from white square towers with red stripes on the north side of **Kaulback Island**, 0.9 mile NW of Mason Island, in the east approach to Indian Point. The lights in line bear 268° and lead between **Young Ledge** and **Bella Shoal**, each having depths of less than 1.8 m, and which lie 0.7 and 1 mile NW of Little Rafuse Island, respectively.

 75 There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 9 to 11 m, mud, to the NW of **Klungemache Island**, which lies 0.4 mile WNW of Kaulback Island. **Beacon Shoal** is situated 0.15 mile SSW of **Martins Point**, in the NE approach to Indian Point.

 76 At Indian Point the L-shaped Public **wharf** is 43 m long with a face 14 m wide, with depths to 3 m at the outer end. There is another berthing face located close north of the wharf. A prominent white church and spire is situated close north of the wharf.

 77 **Aquaculture** facilities are situated along the shores of **Gifford Island**, **Ernst Island**, and **Rous Island**, which are situated to the SE of Indian Point village.

MAHONE HARBOUR APPROACH (2008)



MAHONE HARBOUR (2008)



Mahone Harbour

78 **Hobsons Island**, a remarkable grassy mound 9 m in elevation which stands on a gravel spit which dries, is situated 2.1 miles south of Rafuse Island.

79 **Bluff Head**, on the mainland, lies 0.8 mile WSW of Hobsons Island. **Middle Patch**, at a depth of 5.8 m, lies 0.8 mile north of Bluff Head. **Backmans Shoal**, at a depth of 3.4 m, rock, lies 1.2 miles NW of Bluff Head. A dwelling in the appearance of a lighthouse is situated on Bluff Head.

80 **Southwest Ledge**, rock, at a depth of 1.2 m, lies 0.7 mile north of Backmans Shoal; it is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** M60 (449.5). **Gull Ledge**, a remarkable granite boulder 1 m in elevation, lies 0.4 mile NNE of Southwest Ledge. **Rous Shoal**, least depth 7 m, lies 0.5 mile WNW of Southwest Ledge.

81 **Westhaver Island** lies in the entrance to **Mahone Harbour**, 4 miles WNW of Bluff Head. A **light** (451) is shown from a white circular tower with a red band on Westhaver Island. **Andrews Shoal**, almost awash, lies 0.35 mile east of Westhaver Island; it is marked by a **buoy**.

82 **Andrews Island**, 35 m in elevation, lies 0.65 mile NE of Westhaver Island. **Strum Island**, 34 m in elevation, is situated 0.25 mile north of Westhaver

Island and presents a sharp red slope on its seaward face. There is good **anchorage** in 11 m, mud, 0.2 mile west of Strum Island.

83 **Ham Shoal**, at a depth of 6.1 m, is situated about 0.1 mile NE of Strum Island. **Strum Shoal**, which dries 0.3 m, lies about 0.5 mile west of the same island; it is marked by a **buoy**. **Inchcape Rock**, which dries 1.2 m, lies 1.1 miles west of **Hyson Point**. A ledge that dries 0.6 m lies nearly 0.1 mile south of Inchcape Rock. A **submarine pipeline** extends into the harbour about 0.5 mile west of Strum Shoal; a private white and orange **buoy** is moored at the outer end of the pipeline.

84 The town of **Mahone Bay**, population 943 in 2011, is well known for its three large **conspicuous** churches at the head of the harbour. The Mahone Bay Public **wharf** has a berthing length 27 m long with a least depth of 3 m alongside. The *Mahone Bay Civic Marina* is operated by the non-profit *Wooden Boat Society* at the wharf. Water and electricity are available alongside. Several moorings are placed off the outer face of the wharf, and there is a **launching ramp** and finger piers adjacent to it. Sewage pump out and garbage disposal, and showers are available. Provisions, laundry, fuel and many services are located nearby.



85 **Princes Inlet** is entered between Bluff Head and **Backmans Island**, 42 m in elevation, and which lies 1.7 miles to the west. The south points of Backmans Island and **Coveys Island**, close to the west, are low grassy spits. The inlet is protected from the north by several islands, the largest of which is **Hermans Island**, 43 m in elevation, and which lies 0.7 mile west of Backmans Island. A causeway and **bridge**, under which there is no passage, joins Hermans Island to the mainland at its NW end. The shores of the inlet near its head are mostly residential with numerous private moorings. The *Lunenburg Yacht Club*, fully serviced, has a wharf and many moorings on the south side of Hermans Island.



86 There is safe **anchorage** in Princes Inlet in 11 to 15 m, mud, south of Hermans Island. There is good **anchorage** in the bight formed by the north side of Hermans Island, **Loye Island**, and **Westhaver Beach**, in about 13 m, mud.



87 **Heckmans Anchorage**, about 1 mile SSW of Hobsons Island, is a good small craft anchorage. The best approach is from the west side of Hobsons Island.



88 Numerous islets and rocky ledges extend SE from Hobsons Island towards **Little Duck Island** ($44^{\circ}22'N$, $64^{\circ}11'W$). Port hand light and bell **buoy** M55 (448.5) is moored 0.9 mile ESE of Hobsons Island. **Gunning Point Island**, 0.8 mile WNW of Little Duck Island, is situated on the south side of the entrance to **Tanners Pass**, a narrow channel only available to small craft and which should only be attempted with local knowledge. A **light** (446) is shown from a white circular tower with a red band on Gunning Point Island. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** EA51 (445) is moored 0.35 mile east of the island.

Lunenburg Bay and Rose Bay

Chart 4328

89 **East Point** ($44^{\circ}21'N$, $64^{\circ}12'W$), only 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation and covered with trees, is the east extreme of **East Point Island**, the outer island of a group of islands and rocks, which together with a peninsula on the mainland WNW separate Mahone Bay and Lunenburg Bay. A radio tower is situated on the east side of the island. Bifurcation light and bell **buoy** EDA (442) is moored 0.7 mile SE of East Point.

90 **East Point Ledge**, which dries 6 feet (1.8 m), lies with its east extreme about 0.3 mile ESE of East Point. **East Point Rock**, least depth 8 feet (2.4 m), lies 0.3 mile SSW of East Point. A rocky **shoal** with a least depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) lies 0.4 mile SE of East Point. **Big Duck Island**, 40 feet (12 m) in elevation and wooded, lies 2.2 miles east of East Point.



91 **East Point Gut** is a narrow and shallow passage used by local fishermen between East Point Island

Marine Park — Dive Site — Caution

In June 1994, *HMCS Saguenay* was scuttled in Lunenburg Bay. The vessel, 366 feet (112 m) in length, and 42 feet (13 m) in beam, is resting on a sandy bottom. The highest portion of the mast, position $44^{\circ}19'56.5''N$, $64^{\circ}13'22.6''W$, is at a reported depth of 39 feet (11.9 m). The orientation of the hull is in an east/west direction. A lighted isolated **danger buoy** (435.5) is moored in close proximity to the wreck.

Lunenburg Underwater Park Inc. uses the *Saguenay* as a recreational dive site. Diving tenders operate from the towns of Lunenburg, Mahone Bay and the village of Blue Rocks, which is 1.5 miles to the NNW. All tenders stand by on VHF channel 16 when diving is in progress. Diving activity can be expected 24 hours per day.

In the interests of safe navigation, mariners are asked to navigate with extreme **caution** in the vicinity of the wreck site. The *Saguenay* is closed to recreational diving between December 1 and June 1.

and **Little East Point Island** close to the north. A **light** (444) is shown from a skeleton tower having port hand daymarks on the SE side of the Gut.

92 **Lunenburg Bay** is entered between East Point and **Ovens Point**, situated 3 miles to the SW. The bay is open to the SE, but the force of gales from that direction is broken, to a large extent, by Cross Island. From East Point Island, the north shore of the approach is very low with few distinguishing features. **Naas Head** is a wedge shaped cliff 2.7 miles to the WNW. **The Ovens** are a number of prominent caves set into the cliffs 0.5 mile north of Ovens Point.




93 **Cross Island** ($44^{\circ}19'N$, $64^{\circ}11'W$), 90 feet (27 m) in elevation and wooded, divides the approach to Lunenburg Bay into two channels. The northern channel is intricate and encumbered with shoals, while the southern channel is wide and clear of dangers. **Little Cross Island**, 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, lies close off the NE side of Cross Island. A **light** (443) is shown at an elevation of 82 feet (25 m) from a white circular tower on the east point of Cross Island. A **submarine cable** extends around the southern edge of Cross Island, then NW into Lunenburg Bay where it connects with the mainland. Starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** E50 (434) is moored 0.8 mile south of the island.



94 **Hounds Ledges**, some of which dry, extend about 0.6 mile north from Cross Island; a shallow bank with some depths less than 18 feet (5.5 m) extends a further 0.7 mile in


LUNENBURG HARBOUR APPROACH (2008)




the same direction. A rock at a depth of 13 feet (4 m) lies in the north channel 0.6 mile south of East Point Ledge.



 95 At the west end of **Blue Rocks Island**, 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, situated 1.8 miles west of East Point, there is a **breakwater** 280 feet (85 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) along the inside face. It protects **Blue Rocks Harbour**, where there are numerous small **wharves**. The community of **Blue Rocks** is on the shore north of the harbour.

  96 At the settlement of **Feltzen South**, situated 1.3 miles NW of Ovens Point, there is a Public **breakwater-wharf**. It is 513 feet (156 m) long with an L-end 100 feet (30 m) long with depths of 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m) along the inner face, though depths **shoal** quickly to the south. A **light** (435) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. A concrete **launching ramp** is located close south of the wharf.

 97 **Moshers Head**, rising to over 100 feet (30 m) in elevation, lies 2.5 miles NW of Ovens Point. Close to the north lies **Corkums Island**, which is 60 feet (18 m) in elevation and joined to the mainland at its NW end by a causeway. A narrow, **buoyed** channel leads between Moshers Head and Corkums Island into two large, shallow coves named **Upper South Cove** and **Lower South Cove**. The settlement of **Bayport** is situated on the SW shore of Lower South Cove.

Protected by a rock **breakwater**, a Public **wharf** 150 feet (46 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide extends to a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), 0.5 mile NW of the settlement.

 98 **Dangers**. — Rocky ledges, which dry, extend nearly 0.4 mile NE from Ovens Point, and are known as **The Ovens Reef**. **Southwest Breaker**, which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), lies 0.3 mile SSE of Ovens Point. **Sculpin Shoal**, at a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), and on which the sea breaks in bad weather, lies 0.9 mile NNE of The Ovens. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** E52 (436) is moored 0.2 mile SW of Sculpin Shoal.

  99 **Lunenburg Harbour** is entered between **Battery Point** and **Kaulback Head** (**Moreau Point**), situated 0.6 mile to the NW. A **breakwater**

A vessel must not anchor within the harbour limit so as to swing closer than 492 feet (150 m) to any wharf, except when permitted by the harbour master or when manoeuvring alongside a wharf.

LUNENBURG HARBOUR WEST PORTION (2008)




LUNENBURG HARBOUR EAST PORTION (2008)





extends 500 feet (152 m) to the SW from Battery Point. The harbour limit is denoted by a line that extends from the breakwater on Battery Point to **Masons Point**, 1 mile WSW. A **light** (438) is shown from a white square tower on the outer end of this breakwater. A remotely operated **fog signal** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from Battery Point; the horn points 130°. To activate: depress the radio microphone switch 5 times within 5 seconds, on VHF channel 65A (156.275 MHz). The fog signal will sound for 30 minutes, and if additional signal time is required this procedure can be repeated. Two water intake **submarine pipelines** extend into Lunenburg Bay from a position 0.2 mile NE of Battery Point.



100 **The Shingles**, a stony ridge which dries, is the north part of a bank which extends nearly 0.6 mile north from Moshers Head. **Long Shoal**, with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), lies 0.4 mile south of Battery Point. **Head Rock (Moreau Point Rock)**, with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m), lies west of the entrance to Lunenburg Harbour, about 0.4 mile WNW of Battery Point.

 101 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 24 hours in advance. The pilot boarding station is 1.5 miles NE of Ovens Point, or at the mouth of LaHave River (44°15'N, 64°19'W), or off Halifax Harbour as arranged. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report to *Pilots Halifax*, 4 hours before the ETD.


102 The town of **Lunenburg**, population 2313 in 2011, the historic fishing capital of Canada, is situated on the north side of the harbour. It is a Public Harbour and is open all year. A **conspicuous** water tower, elevation 207 feet (63 m), is situated 0.65 mile north of Battery Point.


 103 **Harbour facilities.** — About 0.3 mile north of Battery Point, there is a large fish plant, with three **wharves**. The north finger wharf is 212 feet (65 m) long and 71 feet (22 m) wide; the south finger wharf is 182 feet (55 m) long and 58 feet (18 m) wide. There is a width of 100 feet (30 m) between these wharves. A third wharf, close to the north, is 322 feet (101 m) long and 60 feet (18 m) wide. The area adjacent to these wharves has been dredged to 17 feet (5.2 m).

 104 A channel, about 200 feet (61 m) wide and dredged to 19 feet (5.9 m), leads from the harbour entrance to the Public **wharf**, situated about 0.4 mile north of Kaulback Head. The wharf is about 300 feet (91 m) long. This dredged channel continues west, along the outer faces of the next six **wharves**, and then to the head of the harbour at a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m). The **wharves** extending from the north shore of the harbour are 150 to 200 feet (46 to 60 m) long with depths of 11 to 20 feet (3.4 to 6.1 m) alongside.

  105 Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering Ltd. operates three marine slips, the largest being 195 feet (59.4 m) long, 40 feet (12.2 m) wide, maximum draft on keel blocks 12 feet (3.7 m) forward and 18 feet (5.5 m) aft, and a lifting capacity of 1600 tons. Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering is fully equipped to make extensive repairs to steel hulls and machinery. The No. 2 plant is adjacent to the largest marine slip on the east side of the harbour; the No. 1 plant and **wharf**, with depths of 8 to 19 feet (2.4 to 5.8 m) alongside, are located at the west end of the harbour. Scotia Trawler Ltd. has a shipyard for the haulout and repair of vessels to 50 feet (15 m) in length. They have four **wharves** and a full service **marina**.

106 There are a few vessels permanently moored alongside the *Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic*. With permission, small craft may secure alongside the two finger piers at the east end of the complex.


 107 A public **wharf** is located near the head of the harbour. There is a small pier 49 feet (15 m) wide, extending 85 feet (26 m) from shore to depths of 17 feet (5.2 m). There is a concrete surfaced **launching ramp** close east of the pier. A berthing face extends WNW from the pier 256 feet (78 m), with least depths alongside of 8 feet (2.4 m).

 108 Several moorings, available for public use, are placed in the harbour to the south and west of the dredged channel. There is good **anchorage** in about 3 fathoms (5.5 m), about 0.25 mile north of Head Rock.

109 Provisions and marine stores are available and fresh water may be obtained from pipelines on most wharves in Lunenburg. Fuel and diesel oil can be delivered. Small vessels are available for towing.

110 **Rose Bay** lies between Ovens Point and **Rose Point**, 1.8 miles to the SE. It is open to the east but provides shelter from other directions. The bay extends about 2 miles to the west, but its head is encumbered by a drying bank, on which **Conrad Island**, 35 feet (11 m) in elevation, and a number of islets and rocks are situated. A causeway connects Conrad Island to the mainland.

111 There are several **shoal** heads in the bay, the shoalest at a charted depth of 26 feet (7.9 m).

 112 There is a small boat harbour at the settlement of **Lower Rose Bay**, situated 0.4 mile south of Conrad Island. There is a Public **wharf**, 80 feet (24 m) long, 20 feet (6 m) wide, with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) at the outer end.

Rose Point to LaHave River

Charts 4384, 4394

113 **Hell Point** (44°16'N, 64°15'W), 72 feet (22 m) in elevation, situated 2 miles SSW of Rose Point, separates

CHANNEL BETWEEN WEST IRONBOUND ISLAND AND GAFF POINT (2008)



Kings Bay from **Hartling Bay**. A **conspicuous** bank, almost perpendicular to the shore and backed by a grassy knoll, is situated on the north side of Hartling Bay. The rest of the bay is fronted by a sand beach. A red and white tower is situated almost 0.8 mile NW of Hell Point.

114 **Hell Reef**, which dries 1 foot (0.3 m), and **Pollock Shoal**, with a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m), are situated 0.3 and 0.7 mile SSW of Hell Point, respectively. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** TC52 (433) is moored 1 mile SSE of Hell Point.

115 **Gaff Point**, treed and low with rugged dark cliffs, is situated 2 miles SW of Hell Point. It is the south point of a narrow peninsula which separates Hartling Bay from the entrance to LaHave River. A bank, with depths of less than 18 feet (5.5 m), extends nearly 0.3 mile ESE from the point.

116 **West Ironbound Island**, 104 feet (32 m) in elevation near its north end, lies with its north end about 0.5 mile SE of Gaff Point. A **conspicuous** clay cliff marks the west side of the north end of the island. There is a channel with a depth of 23 feet (7 m) between the island and the bank extending from Gaff Point. **Ironbound Breaker**, with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), lies on the outer end of a spit that extends about 0.3 mile west from the SW extreme of the island. A small, **shoal** patch, with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m), lies less than 0.1 mile SW of Ironbound Breaker. **Shag Rock** dries 6 feet (1.8 m) and is situated 0.3 mile ENE of the north extreme of West Ironbound Island. There are two landing

places for small boats in the shallow bay on the west side of West Ironbound Island. A **light** (432) is shown from a skeleton tower on the south side of the island.

117 **Cape LaHave**, a steep red cliff, 99 feet (30 m) in elevation, situated 4 miles SW of West Ironbound Island, is the SE point of **Cape LaHave Island**. The island is the largest of a group which extends about 4.5 miles north to the mainland. **Cape Rock**, with a depth of 13 feet (4 m), lies about 0.2 mile south of Cape LaHave. **Black Rock**, 5 feet (1.5 m) in elevation, is situated 1 mile ESE of the same point. Two rocks, with depths of 18 and 20 feet (5.5 and 6.1 m), lie about 0.2 and 0.3 mile south of Black Rock, respectively. **Halibut Head**, a small peninsula 74 feet (23 m) in elevation, is situated 1.3 miles NNE of Cape LaHave. **Shoals** at depths of less than 17 feet (5.2 m) extend almost 0.4 mile north and NNE from Halibut Head.

118 East Cardinal light and whistle **buoy** T (420.5) is moored 1 mile SE of Black Rock. Port hand light and bell **buoy** T51 (422) is moored 0.85 mile NE of Halibut Head. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** T52 (432.2) is moored 0.45 mile SW of West Ironbound Island.

Chart 4394

119 **Moshers Island (Mosher Island)**, 146 feet (44 m) in elevation, 1.6 miles west of West Ironbound Island, lies on the west side of the entrance to **LaHave River**. A **light** (423) is shown from a white circular tower with a red

MOSHERS ISLAND — ENTRANCE TO MOSHERS HARBOUR (2008)




LAHAVE RIVER — KRAUT POINT (2008)



top at the NE point of the island. The light is visible from 106° through south, west and north to 351°. A **fog signal** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from the light. Fairway light and bell **buoy** TA (425) is moored 0.7 mile NNE of Moshers Island.


LaHave River

 120 LaHave River is entered by way of **Ships Channel**, between Gaff Point and Moshers Island. Vessels drawing 15 feet (4.5 m) or less can ascend the river at high water to Bridgewater, 13.5 miles above Gaff Point.

121 The river is popular for recreational boating. Church spires, as charted, are **conspicuous** along both sides of the river. Many private wharves and small craft moorings are situated along the river banks.

122 Night navigation is possible but not recommended. During winter months, navigation is seldom hindered by ice; should this occur, icebreaker assistance is available on request.

123 LaHave River is subject to **silting** and depths may be less than those charted.

 124 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report via


any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station, which is located 0.7 mile north of Moshers Island. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move must report 4 hours prior to the ETD.






125 **East Spectacle Island**, 69 feet (21 m) in elevation, and **West Spectacle Island**, 68 feet (21 m) in elevation, are joined together by a narrow drying bank. They lie 0.4 mile north of Moshers Island, thus forming **Moshers Harbour**. **Moshers Ledge**, which dries, lies 0.3 mile south of West Spectacle Island. **French Rock**, at a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies 0.3 mile south of the east end of East Spectacle Island. **Tidal streams** in the harbour have a rate of ½ knot. The harbour gives good small craft protection from SW winds.

126 From Gaff Point, the east side of the river entrance trends north 1.2 miles to a **conspicuous** cliff, about 125 feet (38 m) in elevation, and then west and NW for 1.3 miles to **Felsen Kap**, another **conspicuous** cliff 85 feet (26 m) in elevation. **The Shoughbac** rises to 226 feet (69 m) north of Felsen Kap. **Oxners Head** is situated 0.7 mile NW of Felsen Kap. A large bank, with depths of 5 to 18 feet (1.5 to 5.5 m), extends nearly 1.1 miles SW of Oxners Head. **Cockawee Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), lies on the SW

extreme of this bank; starboard hand light **buoy** T56 (427) is moored to the SW of this shoal.

 127 **Bushen Island**, 64 feet (19 m) in elevation and wooded, lies on the west side of the river 0.7 mile WNW of West Spectacle Island. A **submarine power cable** is laid to the island on its NW side.

 128 **Bells Point** is situated 0.4 mile north of Bushen Island. There is good **anchorage** in 20 to 22 feet (6 to 7 m), mud, about 0.5 mile SE of Bells Point.

  129 The community of **Dublin Shore** is situated about 0.3 mile north of Bells Point. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer face 200 feet (61 m) long; it is protected by a rock breakwater. There is no berth along the outer face. On the inside face, the berth is 165 feet (50 m) long with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m). A **light** (428) is shown on the outer end of the wharf. A church with a spire stands in the settlement.







 130 **Kraut Point** is situated on the east side of the narrows, about 1.2 miles NNW of Oxners Head. **Romkey Hill** rises to an elevation of 126 feet (38 m), 0.4 mile SW of Kraut Point. **Fort Point** lies on the shore opposite to Kraut Point. A **submarine cable** is laid across the narrows. A disused light tower stands on Fort Point.



Chart 4395

  131 At Kraut Point, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** 470 feet (143 m) long at the outer face with depths of 15 to 20 feet (4.6 to 6.1 m) alongside. The inside face on the SE side, for 270 feet (82 m), has depths of 8 to 19 feet (2.4 to 5.8 m). A **breakwater** at an elevation of 4 feet (1.2 m) lies close west of the wharf. A **light** (431.5) is shown on the outer end of this breakwater. There is a berthing face close south of the Public wharf, running in a NW to SE direction for 410 feet (125 m). Depths range from 4 feet (1.2 m) at the NW end, to 14 feet (4.2 m) in the centre, before **shoaling** toward the SE end.

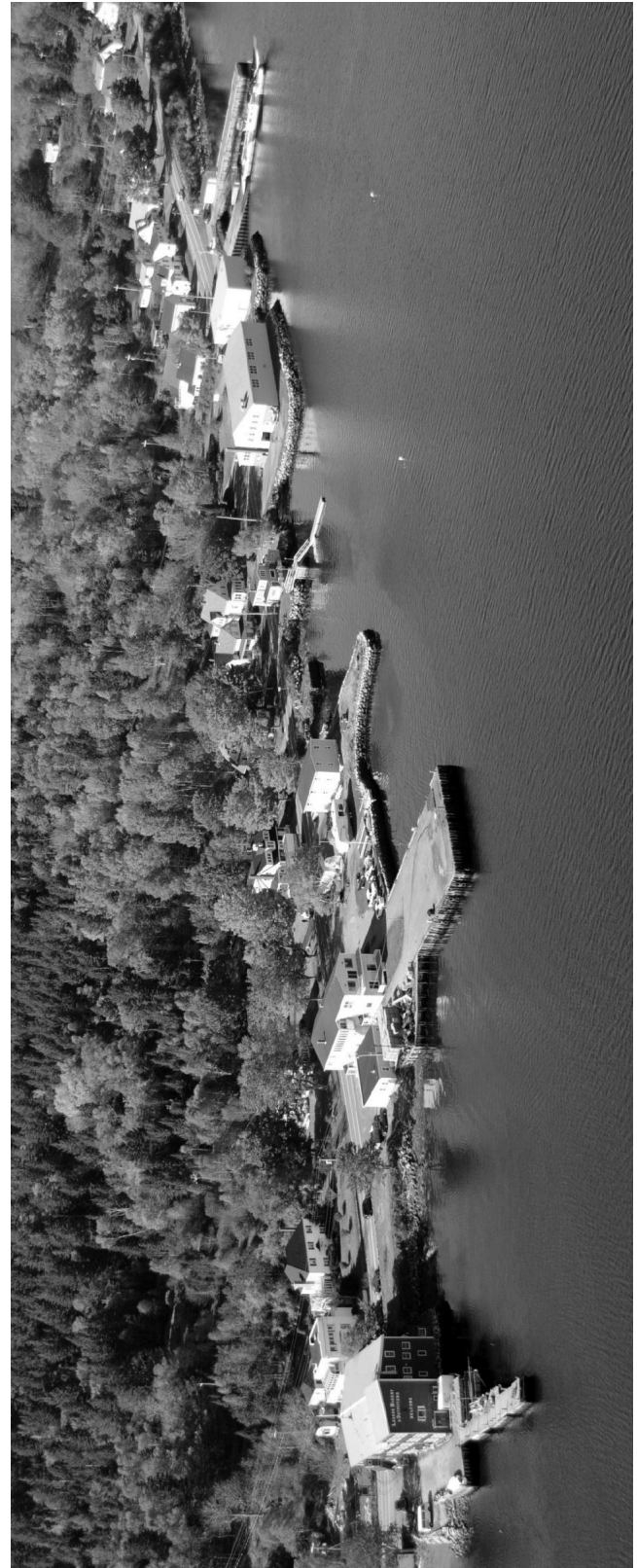
 132 A water **intake pipe** extends 210 feet (64 m) west from Kraut Point to a submerged crib; there is a least depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) over the crib.

 133 **Creaser Cove**, a bight to the SE of Kraut Point, affords good **anchorage** to small craft in 7 to 12 feet (2.1 to 3.7 m), mud.

 134 **Parks Island**, 92 feet (28 m) in elevation and wooded, lies 0.4 mile north of Kraut Point. The settlement of **Riverport** lies at the head of **Ritcey Cove**, a bight extending east from Parks Island. A channel, with a least depth of 13 feet (4.3 m), leads to a private **wharf**. The wharf is 60 feet (18 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, with depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) on the north face. The south face dries, and crib remains extend seaward from the outer end.

  135 The community of **LaHave** is situated along the west shore of the river near **Lee**

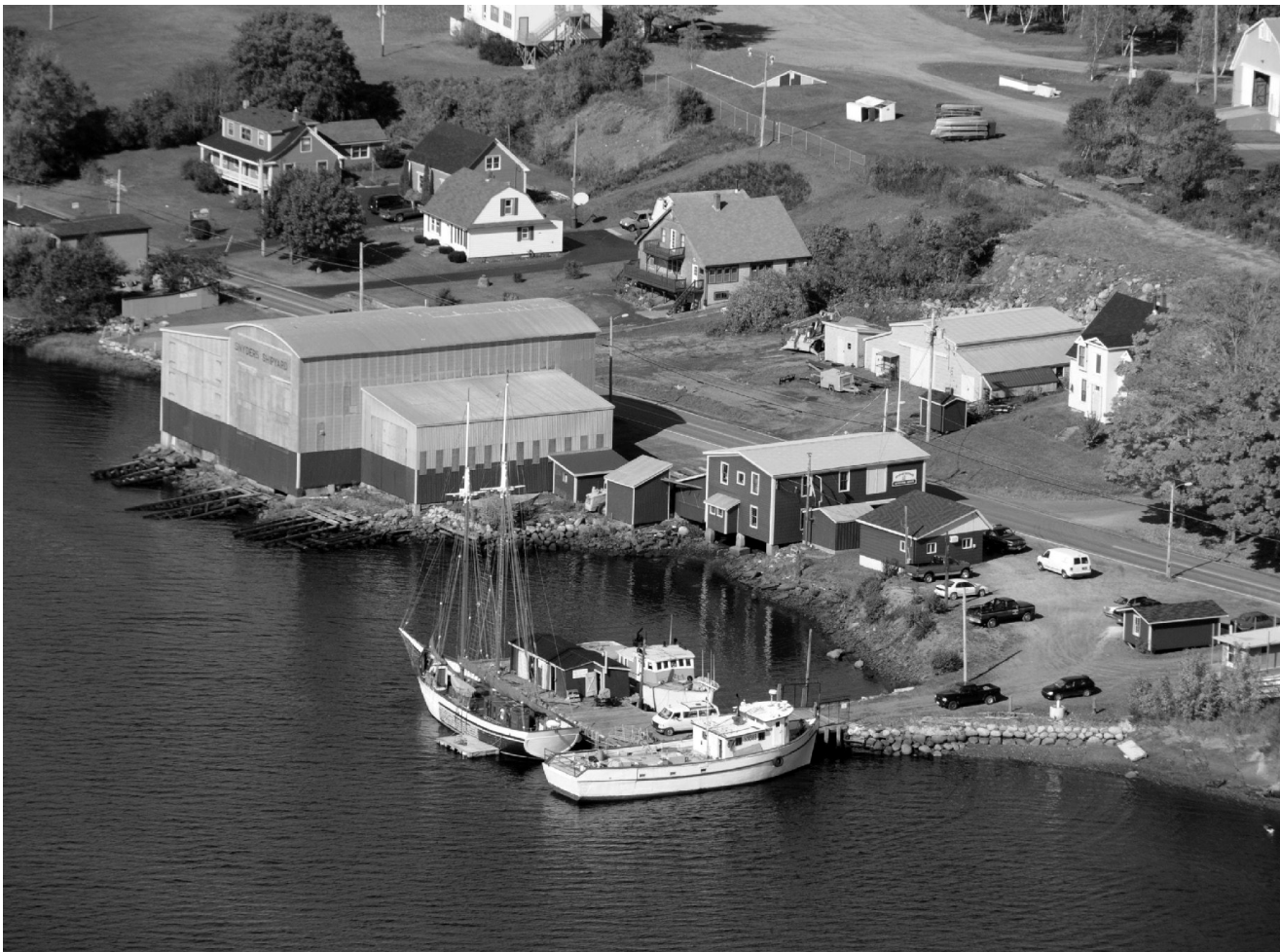
LAHAVE RIVER — LAHAVE (2008)



LAHAVE RIVER — PERNETTE COVE (2008)



LAHAVE RIVER — DAYSPRING (2008)



LAHAVE RIVER — BRIDGEWATER (2008)



Point, 0.5 mile NW of Fort Point. There is a fishing **wharf** with depths of 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 m) at its outer face. Close SE is a waterfront restaurant which has a **wharf** and a floating dock available to boating patrons; the NW wharf face is **foul**, so **caution** is warranted.



136 A cable **ferry** crosses the river between LaHave and **East LaHave**. The cable is attached to a wharf on each side of the river and lies near the surface when the ferry is underway. **Lights** are shown at elevations of about 30 feet (9 m) from poles on each wharf. The lights show red when the ferry is crossing and green when it is berthed and the channel clear. The ferry operates 24 hours a day. Mariners are advised to exercise **caution** in this area, and give the ferry a berth of at least 1200 feet (366 m).



137 A **submarine cable** is laid from near the ferry wharf in LaHave to the north shore.



138 There is secure **anchorage** for small vessels in 25 to 28 feet (7.6 to 8.5 m), mud, 0.85 mile west of Parks Island.



139 **Millers Point**, on the south shore of the river, lies 2 miles WNW of LaHave at the entrance

to **Pernette Cove**, which affords good shelter to small craft. *LaHave River Yacht Club* is situated at the west entrance point to the cove; it has a marine railway for small craft and several floating **wharves**. The settlement of **West LaHave** lies 0.5 mile west of Millers Point.



140 A **submarine cable** is laid from the settlement of **Middle LaHave** to the opposite shore, about 0.9 mile NW of Pernette Cove.

141 **Arenburg Island** ($44^{\circ}21'N$, $64^{\circ}27'W$) is 55 feet (17 m) in elevation and connected to the east shore by a small road.

Chart 4391




142 **McKean Point** is the east entrance point to **Bucks Cove**, on the south side of the river 0.6 mile WNW of Arenburg Island. There is **anchorage** in 27 feet (8.2 m), mud, about 0.15 mile NE of McKean Point.

143 **Weagle Island**, 13 feet (4 m) in elevation and bare, lies about 0.3 mile NNW of McKean Point. **Irvington Island**, 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, is situated about 0.4 mile WNW of McKean Point. **West Weagle Island**, 25 feet (7.6 m) in

elevation and wooded, lies 0.2 mile west of Irvington Island. **Weagle Point**, on the north shore, is situated 0.2 mile NW of West Weagle Island.

144 The settlement of **Dayspring** lies on the north shore, east of Weagle Point on the banks of **Horseshoe Cove**. *Snyder Shipyard* is located close east of Horseshoe Cove; the shipyard builds and repairs wooden vessels.

 145 **Huckleberry Point** lies about 0.8 mile west of Weagle Point. A **submarine pipeline** extends into the channel 0.2 mile west of Huckleberry Point. Nozzles rise 2 feet (0.6 m) above the bottom at the outer end of the pipeline.

146 A highway **bridge** crosses LaHave River at the town of **Bridgewater**, population 8310 in 2011. Bridgewater is a Public Harbour, and is open all the year. The channel from Dayspring to the Public wharf is **buoyed**.

147 **Bridgewater Marine Terminal**. — The terminal was acquired by the non-profit *Artificial Reef Society of Nova Scotia* in 1998.



148 The **wharf** of the Marine Terminal is 1070 feet (326 m) long with a depth at the outer berth of 17 feet (5.2 m). Mooring bollards are situated 340 feet (104 m) east, and SW, of the SE end of the wharf.



149 The SW portion of the wharf is used for the repair and refits of vessels, and is fenced off from public use. The wharf is lighted. In Bridgewater, fuel oil, provisions and stores are available, and water is delivered by truck. **Submarine power cables** cross the river about 0.3 mile above and below the wharf.

150 A park is situated on the shore opposite the Bridgewater Marine Terminal. There are floating docks and a **launching ramp** for small craft.



151 A road **bridge** spans the LaHave River 0.6 mile NW of the Marine Terminal. The bridge has clearances of 4.3 feet (1.3 m) at the east end, and 6.1 feet (1.9 m) at the west end. A **wharf** used by pleasure craft is located close SE of the bridge. It is 200 feet (61 m) long with depths of 3 to 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) alongside.

LaHave River to Cape Sable

Moshers Island to Pollock Point

Chart 4012

1 The group of islands from Moshers Island to Cape LaHave Island are known as the **LaHave Islands**. Many of these are inhabited, and they are among the best inshore fishing areas along the coast. To the SW of Cape LaHave, the cliffs are composed of earth alternating with rock. Between Cape LaHave Island and Ram Island, nearly 43 miles SW, the land near the coast is elevated from 30 to 61 m, rising gradually towards the interior.

Charts 4394, 4384

2 **False LaHave**, available for small craft, is entered between **Western Head**, 42 feet (13 m) in elevation, the south extreme of Moshers Island, and **Outer Island**, 65 feet (20 m) in elevation, situated 0.8 mile to the SW. **Buoys** mark the entrance into **Folly Channel**, which is an alternate entrance into the LaHave River.

3 **Crooked Channel**, 1.5 miles NW of Outer Island, connects False LaHave and Green Bay, but separates **Bell Island** from **Bush Island**, each about 95 feet (29 m) in elevation. The channel is **buoyed** and has depths of 9 to 34 feet (2.7 to 10.4 m).



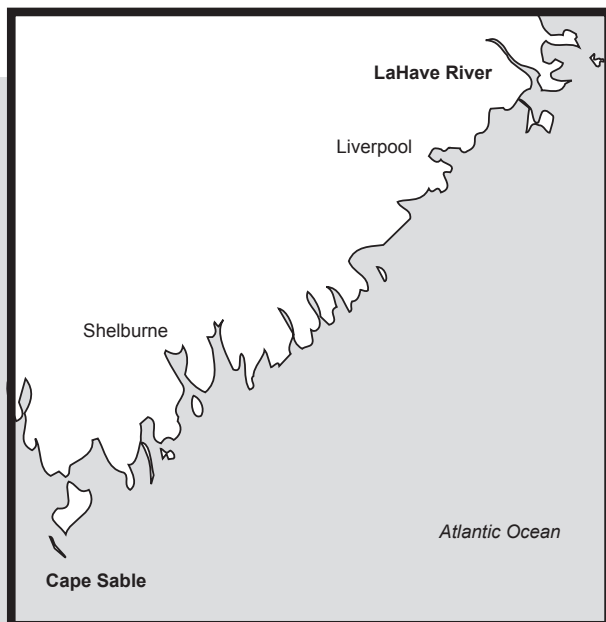
4 A **bridge** with a vertical clearance of 22 feet (6.7 m) crosses Crooked Channel almost 0.1 mile from its north entrance.

The centre of the span is marked by white **lights**. A T-shaped **Public wharf**, 115 feet (35 m) long at the outer face, is situated on the south side of Bush Island, close west of the bridge. At the outer face, there is a least depth of 7 feet (2.1 m). Mudflats, which dry, lie close south of the wharf. A **submarine cable** is laid from the wharf to Bell Island.

Chart 4384

5 **Green Bay** lies between **Seal Point**, the SW point of Cape LaHave Island, and **Green Point**, on the mainland, 2.7 miles to the west. The bay has depths of 5.5 to 15.5 m. **Crescent Beach**, on the north side of the bay, is a narrow strip of land that is joined to Bush Island by a causeway.

6 **Indian Island** ($44^{\circ}10'N$, $64^{\circ}24'W$) lies 0.9 mile south of Seal Point. A 4.9 m **shoal** patch lies nearly 0.2 mile north of the island. Port hand light and whistle **buoy** TS51 (420)



is moored 1.3 miles east of Indian Island. Starboard hand light and bell buoy TS52 (419.5) is moored 0.35 mile south of Seal Point.

7 **Green Point Rock**, with a depth of 3.4 m, lies about 0.3 mile WNW of Seal Point. **Green Ledge**, which dries 0.6 m and is steep-to on its east side, lies 1.3 miles east of Green Point. Port hand buoy TS53 is moored almost 0.3 mile east of the ledge. **Halfway Rock**, with a depth of 5.5 m, is situated about 0.6 mile SSE of Green Ledge. A 5.8 m shoal patch lies 0.7 mile SW of Halfway Rock.

Chart 4211

8 **Broad Cove** (44°11'N, 64°29'W) is a small indentation in the coast, 0.8 mile WSW of Green Point. There is a **breakwater** 447 feet (136 m) long, with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) at the outer end, extending from the east shore. A **breakwater** 310 feet (94 m) long extends from the west shore providing an entrance 220 feet (67 m) wide.

9 **Cherry Cove**, lying about 1.2 miles south of Broad Cove, is a shallow indentation fringed by drying rocks and **foul ground**. Fairway light buoy TU (418) is moored 0.5 mile east of Cherry Cove.



10 On the west side of **Back Cove**, the south arm of Cherry

Cove, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer face 225 feet (69 m) long and a least depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) alongside. There is good shelter in the cove, however the approach is difficult with east and SE swells. A **light** (417.5) is shown from a mast at the east entrance point to Back Cove. A **submarine cable** is laid from the shore close north of the wharf to the opposite shore.

11 **Pollock Point**, which separates **Apple Cove** to the north from **Hell Bay** to the SW, is situated about 3 miles SSW of Green Point. A bank, with a depth of 28 feet (8.5 m), extends 0.7 mile SE from Pollock Point. **Duck Shoal**, with a least depth of 53 feet (16.2 m), lies 2.1 miles SE of Pollock Point.

Medway Harbour



12 **Medway Head** (44°06'N, 64°32'W), 151 feet (46 m) in elevation, the west entrance point to Medway

Harbour, lies 3 miles SSW of Pollock Point. A **light** (415) is shown at an elevation of 79 feet (24.2 m) from a pyramidal tower on Medway Head. The former light tower and dwelling is situated high on a bluff to the SW of the light.

MEDWAY HARBOUR — APPROACH (2008)



13 **Ragged Rock**, at a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m), lies 0.7 mile south of Medway Head. A rock with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) lies nearly 0.1 mile north of Ragged Rock. **Jonathan Rock**, with 6 feet (1.8 m) or less of water over it, lies 1.2 miles SSW of Medway Head. Fairway light and bell **buoy** UC (414.5) is moored about 0.2 mile south of Ragged Rock.



14 **Fryingpan Island**, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, situated about 0.6 mile east of Medway Head, is the south island of a group on the east side of the entrance to Medway Harbour. A **light** (415.5) is shown from a red and white daymark on Fryingpan Island. **Stonehorse Rock**, with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) over it, lies about 0.3 mile ESE of the island. **Great Island**, the largest island of the group, lies with its north end about 1.5 miles west of Pollock Point, and 0.5 mile from the mainland to the north, to which it is joined by rocky ledges and sand banks, some of which are above water. Bifurcation light **buoy** UAA (416.3) is moored 0.3 mile west of Great Island.

15 **Southwest Breaker**, a rock at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), is situated about 0.8 mile south of Fryingpan Island. A bank with a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) extends 0.4 mile NW from Southwest Breaker. South cardinal light **buoy** UA (414) is moored close SSW of Southwest Breaker.

16 **Medway Harbour** affords good shelter to vessels drawing less than 15 feet (4.6 m). A narrow **buoyed** channel, with a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m), leads to the wharf at Port Medway.

17 North of **Neil Point**, 1.2 miles north of Medway Head, the harbour opens into a basin with many rocks and **shoals**. **Stoney Ridge**, with a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m), lies about 0.1 mile off the west side of the harbour entrance, 0.6 mile SSE of Neil Point. Another **shoal**, at a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), lies about 0.2 mile north of Stoney Ridge. **Middle Island Rock**, with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), is situated about 0.3 mile SSW of the SW extreme of Great Island. An 18 foot (5.5 m) **shoal** patch lies in the entrance channel about 0.2 mile west of Middle Island Rock.

18 A **buoyed** channel leads north, where **Calf Point** separates **Voglers Cove** from **Indian Bay**, 1.7 miles NNE of Neil Point. **Middle Ledge**, drying 2 feet (0.6 m), lies on the west side of the channel, 0.6 mile north of Neil Point.



19 North of Calf Point, at **Voglers Cove**, there are several private fishing **wharves**, and a small **breakwater**. There is fair **anchorage** for small craft in the cove, with good shelter except during SW winds.



20 West of Calf Point, a rock **breakwater** protects a fisherman's harbour. A **light** (416.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Close to the north is a T-shaped **wharf** 252 feet (77 m) long with an outer end 195 feet (60 m) long. There are depths of 8 to 4 feet (2.3 to 1.2 m), west to east, along each side of the outer end.

21 The community of **Port Medway** is situated on the SW side of Medway Harbour, about 1.3 miles WNW of Neil Point. A **buoyed** channel leads west to the fisherman's harbour. A disused light tower is situated on the NE corner of a rock **breakwater** at the east side of the harbour.



22 There is an L-shaped **wharf** which extends 355 feet (108 m) from the shore adjacent to the **breakwater**. The outer face is 150 feet (46 m) long with a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) alongside. The inside face of the outer end, and the west side of the wharf for a length of 200 feet (61 m), have depths of 8 feet (2.4 m). The east side of the wharf, for a length of 130 feet (40 m), has depths of 8 to 4 feet (2.4 to 1.2 m), north to south. A slipway lies at the head of the wharf on its west side. The wharf is lighted and power is available. The concrete deck has an elevation of 5 feet (1.5 m). **Caution**: rocks which dry lie midway between this wharf and the fish plant and pier close to the west.



23 A **submarine cable** is laid from the west shore of Medway Harbour to seaward. It is positioned mid-channel in the entrance to the harbour.

24 **Long Cove**, situated 0.4 mile SW of Medway Head, provides shelter for small boats, however, it is exposed to southerly winds. There are crib ruins, with an elevation of about 2 feet (0.6 m), located in the center of the cove. There are several stages and fishing sheds in the cove.

Andrews Head to Coffin Island



25 **Andrews Head** (44°04'N, 64°33'W) lies 4.5 miles SSW of Pollock Point. A **shoal**, with a depth of 19 feet (5.8 m), lies about 0.4 mile east of Andrews Head. **Puddingpan Island** lies about 0.9 mile SSW of the headland; **foul ground** extends north from the island to the mainland. **Medway Ledge**, with a least depth of 42 feet (12.8 m), lies 2.7 miles SE of Puddingpan Island. Port hand light **buoy** UA51 (416.4) is moored 1.5 miles SE of Andrews Head.

26 Between Puddingpan Island and **Blueberry Point**, situated about 0.5 mile to the west, lies **East Berlin Bay**, which is open to the SW.



27 **Blueberry Bay**, shallow and obstructed by rocks, lies between Blueberry Point and **Eagle Point**, nearly 1 mile WNW. Fairway light **buoy** UJ (412.2) is moored in the entrance to the bay, at the head of which lies the community of **West Berlin**. On the east side, a gravel bar and rock **breakwater** protect a fisherman's harbour. A **wharf** on the inside face of the breakwater is 115 feet (35 m) long with depths of 1 to 5 feet (0.3 to 1.5 m) along the face. The outer end of the wharf is **foul**. The approach to the harbour is **buoyed**.

28 **Wolfs Point**, situated 1.3 miles west of Eagle Point, is the west entrance point to **Eagle Head Bay**, which

PORT MEDWAY (2008)



is shallow and obstructed by rocks. The community of **Eagle Head** lies near the head of the bay.



29 **Coffin Island**, thickly wooded, lies on the outer part of a bank having depths of 2 to 15 feet (0.6 to 4.6 m), which extends 1.8 miles south from Wolfs Point. At the north end of the island, there is a small boat harbour with depths to 6 feet (1.8 m) and several small **wharves**. A **light** (407) is shown at an elevation of 61 feet (18.5 m) from a white octagonal tower, on the south side of the island.

Liverpool Bay and Liverpool Harbour

Chart 4240



30 **Western Head** ($43^{\circ}59'N$, $64^{\circ}40'W$), steep-to on its east side, is situated about 3 miles SSW of Coffin

Island. A **light** (405) is shown at an elevation of 16.8 m from a white octagonal tower on Western Head. A **fog signal** of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points 104° . A **conspicuous** red and white banded communications tower is located nearby, and is marked with **red lights**.

31 **Liverpool Bay**, the estuary of the **Mersey River**, is entered between **Eastern Head**, situated about 1.2 miles WNW of Coffin Island, and **Moose Point**, situated 1.7 miles north of Western Head. The bay is exposed to SE gales. **Liverpool Harbour** lies near the head of the bay. The town of **Liverpool**, population 2653 in 2011, is not visible from seaward. The village of **Brooklyn** lies across the bay on the north shore, adjacent to **Herring Cove**. **Conspicuous** towers, with red and white bands and **red lights**, are situated about 1.5 miles north of Liverpool.



32 Liverpool Harbour is open all of the year. Ship's stores, provisions, water and fuel are available.


LIVERPOOL HARBOUR (2008)



LIVERPOOL HARBOUR — HERRING COVE (2008)



  33 **Currents** from the flow of the Mersey River into Liverpool Harbour are varied in strength. The harbour and the Brooklyn approach are subject to **silting**. Depths are maintained by dredging and should be checked with local authorities.

 34 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report via any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The station is located 0.75 mile NE of Moose Point. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report to *Pilots Halifax* 4 hours prior to the ETD.






 35 **Anchorage** in good holding ground is reported in 26 m, in a position near the pilot boarding station, about 0.8 mile distant from Coffin Island, Eastern Head and Moose Point.


Chart 4379

  36 **Moose Harbour** is a small cove to the west of Moose Point. The fisherman's harbour, protected by a **breakwater**, affords little shelter during strong easterly winds. There is a **wharf** with depths of 4 and 5 feet (1.2 and 1.5 m) alongside. A **light** (408.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.


 37 **Mersey Point (Black Point)**, a projection on the south shore of the bay, lies 0.8 mile NW of Moose Point. On the north shore, **Forbes Point** lies nearly 1 mile west of Eastern Head. The Brooklyn **breakwater** extends 900 feet (274 m) from the shore, 0.6 mile WNW of Forbes Point. A **light** (409) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater (44°03'N, 64°42'W).


38 **Fort Point**, the south entrance point to Liverpool Harbour, is situated 1.6 miles NW of Mersey Point (Black Point). *Lighthouse Park*, with a light tower that is no longer in use, stands on the point. A **seawall** 0.2 mile long has been constructed along the NW side of Liverpool Harbour, west of Fort Point.




 39 There is **anchorage** to the west of the Brooklyn breakwater in 18 feet (5.5 m). The holding ground is good but a heavy sea rolls in during heavy gales between south and east.

 40 The formerly operational Bowater Mersey Paper Co. is located in Brooklyn. **Beacons**, in line bearing 353½° and which are privately maintained, are shown from the end of the shipping terminal. A large shed stands on this pier. The loading **wharf** is on the north side of the pier. The berth is 550 feet (168 m) long, though vessels up to 650 feet (198 m) in length can be accommodated. It is reported that the depth alongside is maintained at 28 feet (8.5 m). Tug service, water and electricity are available.

41 The usual procedure at the Bowater pier is for a vessel to drop anchor off the outer end of the pier in order to swing the stern to moor starboard side alongside.

 42 The *Mersey Seafoods wharf* and fish plant lie on the north side of the harbour, adjacent to the **bridge** crossing Mersey River. It is 450 feet (137 m) long with depths of 8 to 12 feet (2.4 to 3.7 m) along either side.

 43 *Steel and Engine Products Ltd.* formerly operated a marine slip and repair facility on the south side of the harbour. A wharf 500 feet (152 m) long, with a reported depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside, was used for fitting and ship repairs, but is no longer in use, and is currently in disrepair (2012). Mariners are **cautioned** that rails from the slip extend into the main channel of the harbour.

   44 North of the Brooklyn breakwater is a Public **wharf** 165 feet (50 m) long, 36 feet (11 m) wide, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) at the outer end. *Brooklyn Marina and Boat Club* is situated close north of this wharf. There are several moorings and a reported depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) at the outer end of the finger pier that extends from shore. **Anchorage** in this area is recommended only in fine weather as the holding ground is reported to be poor. There are two pyramidal wooden dolphins and a crib in line between the wharf and the boat club.

Port Mouton

Chart 4240

45 **White Point** (43°57'N, 64°44'W), the north entrance point to **Port Mouton**, is situated 3.7 miles SW of Western Head. **White Point Shoal**, at a depth of 6.7 m, lies 1.5 miles SE of White Point. **White Point Rock**, at a depth of 3.4 m, lies 0.9 mile SW of White Point Shoal. Starboard hand light **buoy** UQ52 (404) is moored 0.5 mile south of White Point Rock.

46 **Port Mouton Island** lies in the entrance to Port Mouton; its **South Point** is situated 4.2 miles SSW of White Point. **MacLarens Rock**, which dries 0.6 m, lies 0.2 mile SSE of South Point. **Devastation Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 m, lies almost 0.9 mile east of South Point. A **shoal**, at a depth of 8.8 m, lies 0.5 mile NE of Devastation Shoal. Fairway light **buoy** UN (395) is moored 2.3 miles ENE of South Point.

47 **Port Mouton Head**, the south entrance point to Port Mouton, lies 1.6 miles SW of South Point. Port hand light **buoy** US51 (394.5) is moored 0.5 mile SW of Port Mouton Head.

48 **Eastern Channel** is the main entrance to Port Mouton, between Port Mouton Island and the **Brazil Rocks**, which lie 1 mile to the NE. **Round Rock**, 1 m in elevation, lies near the west extreme of these rocks. Several rocks east

Marine Park — Dive Site — Caution

In August 1998, the fishing vessel *Matthew Atlantic* was scuttled in Port Mouton. The vessel, 37 m in length, and 8 m in beam, is resting on a sandy bottom on its starboard side, about 0.3 mile NW of Jackies Island. In August 1998, the highest portion of the vessel, near the bow in position 43°54.09'N, 64°47.3'W, had a depth of 4.5 m over it. The orientation of the hull is ESE/WNW, with the bow to seaward. A cautionary **buoy** is moored near the bow. The sunken wreck is used by the *Queens County Marine Park Society* for recreational diving.



Diving tenders operate from the fisherman's harbour at Port Mouton. All tenders stand by on VHF channel 16 when diving is in progress. Diving activity can be expected 24 hours per day.

In the interests of safe navigation, mariners are asked to navigate with extreme **caution** in the vicinity of the wreck site. The *Matthew Atlantic* is closed to recreational diving between December 1 and June 1.

of Round Rock dry. Starboard hand light **buoy** UN54 (403.4) is moored at the south edge of the Brazil Rocks.

49 **Spectacle Ledge**, with a least depth of 3 m, extends about 1 mile NW from the north point of Port Mouton Island. Port hand light **buoy** UN55 (402) is moored 0.45 mile NNE from the outer end of the ledge.

50 **Western Channel**, with a limiting depth of 2.1 m, is situated between Port Mouton Island and the mainland to the west; it is much obstructed with rocks and **shoals**. **The Old Bull**, an islet 1 m in elevation, lies 0.15 mile off **Bull Point** on the west side of the channel. **Middle Rock**, at a depth of 0.9 m, lies close NNE of Bull Point. **Jackies Island**, 7 m in elevation, lies on the east side of the channel, about 0.4 mile off Port Mouton Island. **Shoal water** lies between Jackies Island and The Old Bull. The least depth of 2.1 m is marked by east cardinal light **buoy** US (397.5).

  51 **Spectacle Islands**, on the south side of Port Mouton, lie at the NW end of Western Channel. The islands are almost joined at low water, and the north island is steep-to on its NW side. Rocks and **shoals** extend SE and SW from the south island. **Massacre Island**, 7 m in elevation, lies 0.4 mile SE of the south island, to which it is almost joined by **foul ground**. **The Old Cow (Spectacle Rock)**, 1 m in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile east of the north island. A **light** (396) is shown at an elevation of 16.5 m from a white tower, at the north point of the Spectacle Islands.



52 **Hunts Landing** lies on the north side of Port Mouton, 1.5 miles west of White Point. A **breakwater** protects a fisherman's harbour having two **wharves**; a **light** (403) is shown from a skeleton tower on its outer end. The south wharf, 53 m long, extends to a depth of 2.7 m. The north wharf, 47 m long, extends to a depth of 0.9 m.



53

The community of **South West Port Mouton** lies on the shore of a shallow cove on the south side of Western Channel. Small vessels **anchor** in 13 m, mud, about 0.4 mile south of Massacre Island; this anchorage is exposed to considerable swell in gales from the east, but the holding ground is good. The Public wharf 0.8 mile south of Massacre Island has been dismantled.



54

The fisherman's harbour at **Port Mouton** is situated at the head of the bay, west of the Spectacle Islands. A **breakwater** 350 m long extends south from **Charley Island**, protecting two **wharves** on its west side. The east wharf is 110 m long, the west wharf 85 m long; both are 9 m wide. The east wharf has an elevation of 0.9 m and extends to a depth of 3 m. The west wharf has an elevation of 1.5 m and extends to a depth of 3.4 m. There is a series of floating docks close NW of the wharves, protected by an L-shaped rock **breakwater**. A **light** (401.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. The channel is **buoyed** and has a least charted depth of 2.1 m, but depths are subject to **silting**.



55

A fish plant and **wharf**, with a depth of 3.4 m alongside, is situated to the SW of the breakwater. A **light** (399.5) is shown from a mast on the NE corner of the wharf.



56

The community of Port Mouton, is situated on the shore of **Jones Cove**, to the NW of Charley Island. There is a Public **wharf** 59 m long with a depth of 0.3 m at the outer end. The channel to the wharf has a depth of 1.2 m. A slipway 14 m wide lies on the west side of the wharf.

57

Willow Cove is situated 0.5 mile SE of Charley Island. There is a depth of 3.6 m in the **buoyed** entrance channel, and depths of 1.5 to 3.4 m alongside the fish plant **wharves**, which line the cove.



58

Mink Island, 3 m in elevation, is situated 0.7 mile SE of Charley Island. There is good **anchorage** in 13 m, mud, about midway between Mink Island and the Spectacle Islands. Small craft **anchor** closer to shore, about 100 m from the beach. A **light** (396.4) is shown from a mast close SW of the Spectacle Islands.

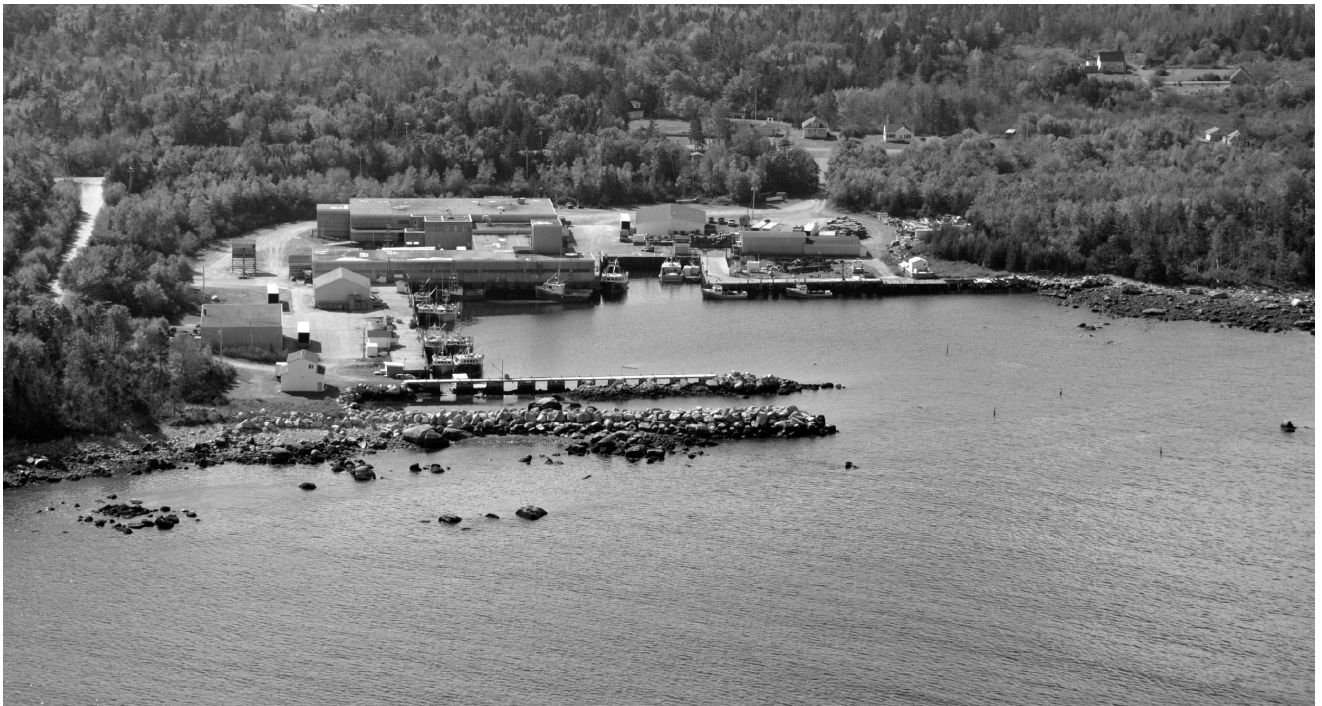
Port Mouton to Sable River

59 **Little Port Joli** and **St. Catherines River Bay**, separated by **Black Point**, are two small bays to the SSW of

PORT MOUTON (2008)




PORT MOUTON — WILLOW COVE (2008)




Port Mouton Head. **Port Joli Head** is situated 3.7 miles SSW of Port Mouton Head.

60 **Little Hope Island** ($43^{\circ}49'N$, $64^{\circ}47'W$), an islet 3 m in elevation, composed of small boulders on a rock, is situated 1.9 miles east of Port Joli Head. **Shoals** and rocks extend nearly 0.3 mile in most directions from the islet. East Cardinal **buoy** UEF (394.01) is moored 0.7 mile SE of Little Hope Island.



61 **Little Hope Shoal**, with a least depth of 3.4 m, and which breaks in bad weather, lies about 1.1 miles south of Port Joli Head. Starboard hand light **buoy** UV52 (391) is moored 0.4 mile south of the shoal.


 62 **Port Joli** is a small harbour with no safe anchorage, and is only available to small vessels. It is entered between Port Joli Head and **Wreck Point**, 2.5 miles to the SW. **Lesser Hope Rock**, 3 m in elevation, lies 0.4 mile SE of Wreck Point, to which it is joined to by **foul ground**.



63 The Public wharf at **St. Catherines River**, on the east shore about 2 miles NW of Port Joli Head, was in ruins in 2012.

 64 **Port L'Hebert** affords good shelter to small vessels. The entrance is identified by **Tillys Head**, 40 m in elevation, thickly wooded, and falling steeply to the west shore 1 mile WNW of **Thrum Point**. Thrum Point, the east entrance point, lies 1 mile west of Lesser Hope Rock.


65 **Stuarts Island**, 2 m in elevation, lies on a bank extending south from Thrum Point; there is a depth of 2.1 m about 0.3 mile south of the island. **L'Hebert Rocks** and **Jumping Jack Breaker** are a group of rocks which dry on the west shore of the entrance, 1.1 miles SW of Thrum Point. Fairway light **buoy** UX (387) is moored 1.1 miles SSW of Thrum Point.

  66 **Lighthouse Beach** ($43^{\circ}49'N$, $64^{\circ}55'W$) is a remarkable shingle spit extending 0.1 mile from the east shore, 1 mile north of Tillys Head; a **light** (388) is shown from a mast on a white base on the spit. **Shingle Rock**, which dries 0.6 m, lies on the west side of the channel nearly 0.15 mile SSW of Lighthouse Beach. It is near the end of **foul ground** which breaks in bad weather. A **submarine cable** is laid across the harbour from Lighthouse Beach.




 67 The direction of the **tidal streams** in the entrance channel changes shortly after high and low water by the shore. During spring tides the rate is about 1 knot. In the harbour, rates of 1.7 knots at spring tides and 1 knot at neap tides can be expected in and above the channel between Lighthouse Beach and Shingle Rock.

  68 There is a fisherman's harbour at **East Port L'Hebert (East Side Port L'Hebert)**, 0.4 mile north of Lighthouse Beach. An L-shaped **wharf** extends 62 m to an outer end 29 m long with depths of 1.5 to 3.5 m along the outside face and 1.5 to 2 m along the inside

face. Close to the south, a **wharf** 27 m long has depths of 2 to 4 m along the north side; the south side is **foul**. Close to the north, there is a **breakwater** 55 m long, with floating docks alongside. A fish plant is located close to the inner ends of these wharves; **submarine pipelines** extend 128 m and 140 m from the shore near the L-shaped wharf.

 69 There is **anchorage** in good holding ground for small vessels, 0.2 mile NW of Lighthouse Beach, in 6 m over a mud bottom.

70 **Jones Harbour Point**, the south extreme of **Hardings Island**, lies 4.2 miles SW of Thrum Point. **Green Rock**, 13 m in elevation, lies 1.8 miles NE of Jones Harbour Point, off the entrance to **Little Port L'Hebert**, a small cove affording shelter to boats. A rock drying 0.9 m lies 0.2 mile SW of Green Rock.

   71 **Jones Harbour** is a small cove between Jones Harbour Point and **Hook Point**, about 0.5 mile to the NW. In the cove, there are two **wharves** 30 m long, separated by a **launching ramp** 21 m wide, that form a fisherman's harbour. At the outer end, on the inside face, the west wharf has a depth of 1.4 m and the east wharf 1 m. The east wharf dries at its outer end on its east side. There are strong **currents** in the narrow entrance.

72 The entrance to **Sable River**, accessible only to small boats, lies between Jones Harbour Point and **Raspberry Head**, 1.4 miles to the WSW. Raspberry Head is a low grassy bluff joined to the shore by a stony spit. **Hughes Island**, 0.8 mile to the north, is 1 m in elevation, featureless and composed of small rocks. **Bantam**, a rock drying 0.6 m, is the NE of a group of **shoal** patches in the river approach, 0.8 mile SSW of Jones Harbour Point. **Bastard**, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies 0.6 mile south of Bantam. A **shoal** at a depth of 4.9 m is situated 0.25 mile SW of Bastard.



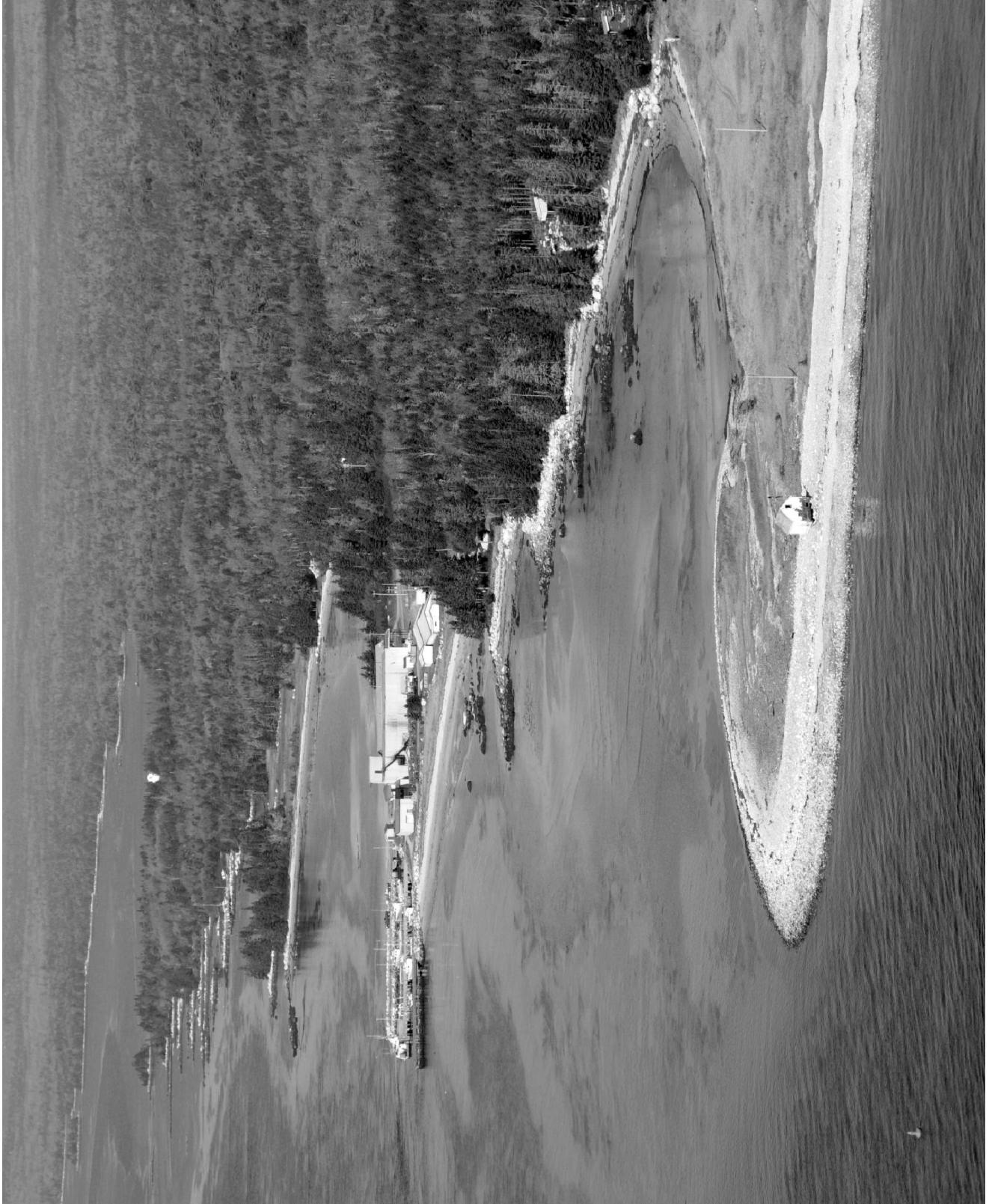
  73 **Little Harbour** is a small cove entered 1.3 miles SW of Raspberry Head. A fisherman's harbour, with depths of 0.6 to 0.9 m, is formed by two **breakwaters**; **wharves** line their inside face. A **shoal**, at a depth of 4.9 m, lies in the approach 1.3 miles south of Raspberry Head. East cardinal light **buoy** KC (386) is moored 0.16 mile east of the shoal. Port hand light **buoy** KC53 (384.5) is moored 1.1 miles SSW of Raspberry Head. A **light** (384) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the east breakwater in Little Harbour.

Chart 4209

74 **Hemeons Head** lies nearly 2.5 miles SSW of Raspberry Head. **Black Rock**, 3 m in elevation, which at a distance appears as two rocks, lies 0.3 mile east of Hemeons Head.

75 **Ram Island** ($43^{\circ}41'N$, $65^{\circ}02'W$), 11 m in elevation and bare, is situated 0.5 mile south of Hemeons Head, and separated from it by **Ram Island Passage**. The passage,

EAST PORT L'HEBERT (2008)



244 m wide, has a limiting depth of 5.8 m and should only be used in fine weather.

76 An extensive bank extends south from Ram Island; **Potters Ledge**, 2 m in elevation, lies near the centre of this bank, 0.4 mile SSW of the island. **Emulous Breakers** are a group of drying rocks near the outer end of this bank, about 0.3 mile south of Potters Ledge.

77 **Farm Ledge**, at a least depth of 5.2 m, is situated about 0.6 mile south of Emulous Breakers. A 6.4 m **shoal** lies about 0.7 mile west of Farm Ledge. **Outer Farm Ledge**, with a least depth of 7.6 m, is situated nearly 2.5 miles south of Ram Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** KE52 (382.01) is moored close south of the shoalest portion of Outer Farm Ledge.

Lockeport Harbour



78 **Black Point**, only 6 m in elevation, is the east entrance point to **Lockeport Harbour**, 1.5 miles west of Ram Island. The west entrance point, **Western Head**, is 10 m in elevation and lies 3.2 miles SW of Black Point. Due to the many rocks and shoals and the uneven bottom, the sea breaks across the harbour entrance during southerly gales, however, the harbour provides good shelter for small vessels and many of the **dangers** in the approach are **buoyed**. **Tidal streams** set across the approach at rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ knot.



79 **Gull Rock** ($43^{\circ}39'N$, $65^{\circ}06'W$), an islet 4.6 m in elevation, lies in the fairway to Lockeport 1.2 miles east of Western Head, and on an extensive bank containing numerous **dangers**. A **light** (370) is shown at an elevation of 17 m from a white rectangular dwelling, surmounted by a square tower, on Gull Rock. A **fog signal** of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from the light structure. Two **submarine cables**, one of which is abandoned, are laid from Gull Rock to the mainland NW.

80 **Bull Rock**, 1.3 miles south of Western Head, has a depth of 2.1 m and usually breaks. Port hand light **buoy** KK51 (369) is moored 0.4 mile south of Bull Rock. **Long Shoal**, comprising two **shoal** patches, lies about 1 mile SE of Western Head. The north patch has a depth of 6.1 m, and the south patch 5.5 m. An 8.8 m **shoal** lies 1.1 miles south of Long Shoal (*Chart 4240*). **Tickeys Shoal**, least depth 8.2 m, is situated 0.8 mile east of Western Head.

81 **South Ledge**, at a depth of 5.2 m, lies nearly 0.6 mile SSE of Gull Rock. **Southeast Reef**, at a depth of 3.7 m, lies 0.25 mile SE of Gull Rock. **Whale Rock**, drying 1.5 m, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Gull Rock, and **Kelp Shoal**, at a depth of 1.2 m, is situated close SE of Whale Rock. **Trinidad Rock**, with a depth of 4 m, lies about 0.7 mile north of Gull Rock. A **shoal**, at a depth of 3.7 m, is situated 0.2 mile ESE of Trinidad Rock.

LOCKEPORT HARBOUR — APPROACH (2008)




GULL ROCK (2008)





82 A narrow **shoal** extends about 1 mile in a north direction from the vicinity of **Southwest Breakers**, which dries 1.5 m, and lies 0.7 mile NNW of Gull Rock. **Chain Ledge**, 2 m in elevation, and other rocks lie on the north part of this shoal.



83 **Blow Breaker**, at a depth of 1.8 m, is situated 1 mile south of Black Point. Fairway **light buoy** KE (383.1) is moored 0.65 mile SSW of Blow Breaker. **Black Point Rock**, at a depth of 0.6 m, lies near the end of a shallow bank extending 0.5 mile south of Black Point. Two **shoals**, at depths of 5.5 and 4.3 m, lie within 0.6 mile WNW of Blow Breaker; west cardinal **light buoy** KEA (383.5) is moored to the west of the 5.5 m shoal.



84 **McKay Rock**, at a depth of 4.3 m, lies 1 mile WSW of Black Point. Port hand **light buoy** KK61 (371) is moored close east of another 4.3 m **shoal** patch, almost 0.4 mile NW of McKay Rock.

 85 Lockeport Harbour is entered between **Cranberry Island**, 13 m in elevation, which joins **Locke Island** to the west by a sandy beach drying 0.6 m, and **Gooseberry Island**, situated 0.7 mile NW of Black Point. **Laurier Rock**, at a depth of 2.1 m, lies on the east side of the main channel, 0.3 mile SE of Cranberry Island. **Middle Ground**, with a rock that dries 0.9 m, is situated about 0.3 mile NNE of Laurier Rock, while another rock, which dries 0.3 m, lies midway between them. **Foul ground** extends east from Middle Ground to Gooseberry Island.

 86 **Carters Island**, 0.4 mile north of Cranberry Island, lies in the approach to the harbour at Lockeport. A **light** (374) is shown at an elevation of 16.4 m from a white circular tower with two red bands on Carters Island. A **conspicuous** water tower, elevation 50 m, with red and white bands, is situated onshore, 1.1 miles west of Carters Island.

 87 The entrance to the harbour at Lockeport is 100 m wide between two **breakwaters**. A third **breakwater** extends south from the north breakwater inside the harbour. **Lights** (375, 380) are shown from masts on the outer end of each breakwater at the harbour entrance.

  88 There are three Public **wharves** in the inner harbour. The north wharf extends east from the north breakwater. It is 91 m long, 9 m wide, and has a depth of 2.4 m alongside. The south wharf extends west from the south breakwater. It is 137 m long, 8 m wide, and has depths of 4.6 to 6.1 m along the north side. The third wharf extends east from shore and is 49 m long, 21 m wide, and with a depth of 4.9 m at the outer face. Other **wharves** in the harbour are privately owned. The town of **Lockeport**, population 588 in 2011, is a fishing centre; diesel oil, gasoline, water and provisions are available. *White Gull Restaurant and Marina*, with floating docks, operates from the west side of the harbour close south of a fish plant **wharf**.

  89 At **Osborne Harbour**, to the NW of Carters Island, there is a private fishing **wharf** extending 93 m from the north shore to a depth of 1.1 m. A

LOCKEPORT HARBOUR (2008)



light (373.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.



90 **Cottmans Rock**, 2 m in elevation, lies about 0.9 mile north of Gooseberry Island.

Clam Island, situated near the head of Lockeport Harbour, lies 1.5 miles north of Cottmans Rock. A Public **wharf** extends 41 m from the west shore, 0.5 mile NW of Clam Island, to a depth of 2.4 m. There is good **anchorage** in about 6 m, mud, about 0.15 mile NW of Clam Island.

Western Head to Shelburne Harbour

Chart 4241



91 **Green Harbour** lies between Western Head and **Blue Island** ($43^{\circ}41'N$, $65^{\circ}11'W$), 29 m in elevation, which lies 2.5 miles to the NW. The harbour is open to the south, and with south gales only affords shelter to small craft. There is a least depth of 2.7 m in **The Gut**, a channel between Blue Island and **Pattersons Point**, 0.5 mile to the north. Fairway light and bell **buoy** KP (368) is moored 0.8 mile SE of Blue Island.



92 A fisherman's **wharf**, providing good shelter for small craft, is situated on the west side of Green Harbour in a small cove about 1.4 miles north of Pattersons Point. The wharf is 90 m long with depths of 0.2 to 1.3 m along each side. The channel to the wharf is **buoyed**.


93 **Jordan Bay** affords shelter to small vessels in offshore winds, however, it is entirely open to the south and southerly winds send in a heavy sea. The bay is entered between Blue Island and **Jordan Bay Gull Rock**, craggy in appearance and which lies about 1.5 miles to the WSW.

94 **Bony Point**, flat in appearance, lies 1.2 miles WSW of Jordan Bay Gull Rock at the south extreme of a narrow peninsula called **Demings Island**. Demings Island, with a clump of trees at its north end, is joined to the mainland by a gravel beach. From Bony Point, a bank with less than 6 m extends more than 0.5 mile south. **Strap Tub Rock**, which dries 1.5 m, lies 0.25 mile south of Bony Point, and is marked by South Cardinal light **buoy** KSA (357.8). **Bell Rock**, 0.6 m in elevation, and nearly 1.1 miles SE of Bony Point, is marked by bifurcation light **buoy** SAC (357.5).




95 **Lockes Island**, 1 mile north of Bony Point, provides protection from the SE to a small cove near the community of **Lower Jordan Bay**.

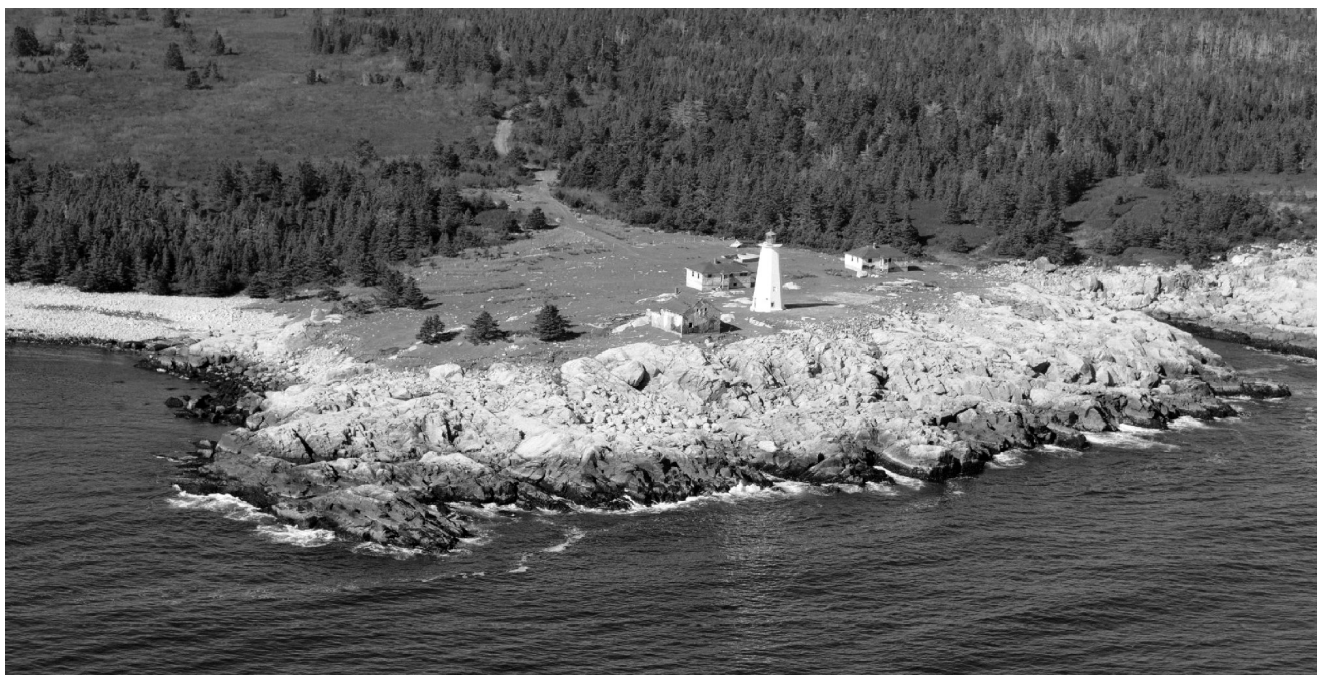
Fairway light **buoy** KS (366.1) is moored 0.5 mile SW of Jordan Bay Gull Rock. Privately maintained leading **lights** are shown on the north end of Lockes Island, and lead into the entrance channel, which had depths of 1.5 to 2 m in 1994. Local knowledge is required. On the west side of the cove, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf**, with an outer end 30 m long and a depth of only 0.3 m alongside in 1998. A **light** (367) having a starboard hand daymark is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Another **wharf** extends 40 m from shore, close north.

 96 **Enslows Point**, 5.3 miles NNW of Blue Island, divides Jordan Bay into two arms. The best **anchorage** is in 6 m, sand, about 1.5 miles SSE of Enslows Point.

Shelburne Harbour

 97 **McNutts Island**, wooded and rising to 55 m in elevation on its NW side, lies in the entrance to **Shelburne Harbour**. **Cape Roseway** (43°37'N, 65°16'W) is a remarkable steep-to, white granite cliff at the SE end of the island. A **light** (355) is shown at an elevation of 33 m from a white octagonal tower on Cape Roseway. The light is visible from 187° through west and north to 055°. Fairway light **buoy** S (357) is moored 1.45 miles east of Cape Roseway.

CAPE ROSEWAY (2008)



98 Two rocky **shoal** patches, on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, with depths of 13.7 and 15.8 m, are situated 3.4 and 4.2 miles SSE of Cape Roseway, respectively.


99 A bank with less than 6 m extends about 1 mile SSE from the south extreme of McNutts Island. **Jig Rock**, at a depth of 2.1 m, lies near the outer end of this bank. A 7.6 m rocky **shoal** patch lies 0.3 mile south of Jig Rock. Port hand light **buoy** S51 (354) is moored about 0.25 mile ESE of Jig Rock.

100 **Grey Island**, 20 m in elevation and partly wooded, lies 1.2 miles off the SW side of McNutts Island. A drying bank extends 0.6 mile west to the mainland from the north point of Grey Island. A bank with a depth of 2.4 m extends about 0.4 mile south of the island.

101 **Gull Rock** is a white islet 9.5 m in elevation and lying 0.6 mile off the mainland, 1.7 miles SSW of Grey Island. A rock drying 1.5 m lies over 0.2 mile SSW of Gull Rock.

Chart 4209

102 **Eastern Way** is the main channel into Shelburne Harbour between McNutts Island and **Government Point**, 1.2 miles to the NE of the island. A former military station stands on Government Point.

 103 Along the east side of McNutts Island **caution** is warranted, as there is a large **aquaculture** operation. **The Horseshoe** is a drying sandy spit that extends nearly 0.5 mile west from the north point of the island. **Western Way**

SHELburne HARBOUR ENTRANCE —
EASTERN WAY (2008)

is the shallow channel on the west side of McNutts Island. **Seal Ledges**, which dry, lie on the east side of this channel. There is a boat landing on the west side of McNutts Island.



104 Good small craft **anchorage** is reported midway between The Horseshoe and the mainland off **Carleton Village**. A **submarine power cable** is laid from the shore to McNutts Island.

105 **Fort Point**, the west entrance point to Shelburne Harbour, rises to an elevation of 40 m, 1.2 miles NNW of The Horseshoe.



106 At **Lower Sandy Point**, on the east shore opposite Fort Point, there is a fisherman's harbour, with an enclosed boat basin. There is a T-shaped **breakwater-wharf** at the NE end, which extends 130 m from shore. The NW part of the T-end is a concrete **seawall**, and a **light** (359) is shown from a mast on its outer end. The berth on the inside face of the L-end is 90 m long with depths of 1.3 to 2.7 m. Close SE, another L-shaped rock **breakwater** extends 150 m from shore, and the L-end extends 120 m to the NW, leaving an entrance to the basin 25 m wide. Floating docks line the inside of the boat basin, with depths to 2.4 m alongside.

107 From Lower Sandy Point, a bank with less than 6 m extends about 0.5 mile WSW. **Middle Rock**, with a depth of 4 m, lies on the outer end of this bank and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy S52** (360.1).



108 **Surf Point** lies 0.4 mile NW of Fort Point. The fisherman's harbour at **Gunning Cove** lies close to the west of Surf Point. A privately maintained **light** (361) is shown from a mast on a large rock at the north end of a **shoal** extending from Surf Point. A **breakwater** extends from the west shore of **Gunning Cove**, and a floating wavebreak is moored close east of the breakwater. Along the south side of the breakwater is a floating **wharf** with a berth 46 m long and a least depth of 2.5 m alongside. The **seawall** close to the west has a depth of 1.5 m alongside. To the south of the breakwater is an L-shaped **wharf** 129 m long, with an outer end 25 m long and a depth of 2.4 m alongside. A floating wavebreak is moored close south of this wharf. Another **wharf**, 30 m long, extends to a depth of 1.8 m from the east side of the cove; it is protected by a **breakwater**.



109 **Sandy Point** is situated on the opposite shore north of Fort Point. A privately maintained **light** (363) is shown at an elevation of 14.3 m from a white square tower situated on the sand spit extending west from the point.



110 *Shelburne Harbour Yacht Club* operates from the east side of Shelburne Harbour, 4 miles north of the tower at Sandy Point. There is a full service **marina** with floating docks, and there are several small craft moorings. Fresh water, showers, electricity and wireless Internet are available.

SANDY POINT LIGHT (2008)



111 **Birchtown Bay**, the NW arm of Shelburne Harbour, is separated from the inner harbour by **Harts Point**, which lies about 3 miles north of Surf Point. The bay is shallow and obstructed by rocks, some of which dry. **Harts Point Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m, is situated about 0.2 mile south of the point and is marked by a **buoy**. **Man of War Rock**, at a depth of 1.2 m, and **Adamant Rock**, at a depth of 2.4 m, lie about 1 mile south of Harts Point; both are marked by **buoys**.



112 Shelburne Harbour affords safe **anchorage** for a large number of vessels; it is easy to access and navigation is seldom interrupted by ice. **Caution** is warranted, due to the presence of large **aquaculture** operations in the eastern portion of Shelburne Harbour. The town of **Shelburne**, on the east shore, had a population of 1686 in 2011. Fishing, lumbering, and ship and boat repair are important industries. It is a Public Harbour. Provisions and some ship's stores are available, and a **hospital** is located in the town. Fuel can be obtained in small quantities, and water is available at the Public wharf.



113 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report via any coastal radio station their ETA to *Pilots Halifax*, 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The station is located 0.6 mile SW of Government Point. The master of a vessel that is to depart or a make a move and requires a pilot must report to *Pilots Halifax* 4 hours before the EDT.



114 A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends 168 m from the south end of the town to

an outer end 163 m long with least depths of 8.2 to 9.1 m alongside. The wharf is lighted and has an elevation of 1.5 m. A fish plant is located at the inner end, and an **intake pipe** extends 244 m off the west side of the wharf. **Hero Shoal**, at a depth of 3.5 m, lies about 0.3 mile WSW of the wharf; it is marked by **buoys**.



115 A small craft **wharf** is situated about 0.35 mile north of the Public **wharf**, close north of the **marina**. The wharf is 30 m long, 6 m wide with depths of 2.1 to 3.1 m on the south side. On the north side is a floating **wharf** with a berth 16 m long and depths of 2.2 to 3.5 m alongside. A **launching ramp** is situated between this floating wharf and the **seawall** of a waterfront park close to the north. The south portion of the seawall is 36 m long with a depth of 0.7 m alongside, except near the south corner where an old crib dries. There is no berth alongside the north seawall, which also dries. A fisherman's memorial stands in the centre of this park and there are several small craft mooring buoys in the harbour in the vicinity of this area.



116 *Shelburne Ship Repair* operates from the *Shelburne Industrial Park*, which is situated 0.5 mile SSE of the Public wharf. An F-shaped **wharf**, with depths of 4.8 to 9 m, is used for alongside repairs and outfitting.

117 Two mooring dolphins are shown on the chart 0.2 mile SW of the Industrial Park. These mark the site of a fueling operation which has been discontinued, and the adjacent wharf is in ruins.



118 A fish plant and **wharf** are situated on the east side of the harbour, about 1 mile south of the fueling dolphins. The wharf extends 43 m to an outer end 21 m long.

119 **Conspicuous objects**. — A tower, elevation 113 m, with red and white bands and red **lights**, is situated about 1.5 miles NNE of the Public wharf. A water tower, elevation 83 m, is situated about 1 mile SE of the Public wharf. Three cellular towers, marked by fixed red **lights**, are situated 1.8 miles NNE of the Public wharf.



120 **Anchorage** is to the north and south of Adamant Rock in 9 to 13 m, mud. There is also safe anchorage between Adamant Rock and Sandy Point in 8 to 9 m, mud.

Cape Negro to Cape Sable

Chart 4241



121 **Negro Harbour** affords good shelter from all winds to small vessels. **Cape Negro Island** ($43^{\circ}31'N$, $65^{\circ}22'W$) divides the entrance to Negro Harbour into two channels, **East Entrance** and **West Entrance**. Cape Negro Island has two parts joined by a narrow neck which is reported to be awash at high tides. A

SHELBURNE HARBOUR YACHT CLUB (2008)



SHELBURNE PUBLIC WHARF (2008)



SHELBURNE INDUSTRIAL PARK (2008)



light (349) is shown at an elevation of 28.3 m from a white tower on **Cape Negro**, at the SE end of the island. The light is visible from 187° through west, north and east to 106½°. A **fog signal** of one blast every minute is sounded from Cape Negro. Fairway light and whistle **buoy SN (353)** is moored 1.2 miles east of Cape Negro Island. *East Entrance has often been mistaken for the entrance to Shelburne Harbour.*



122 **East Cove** gives sheltered **anchorage** on the north side of Cape Negro Island, but due to a **submarine power cable** laid between the cove and the mainland to the north, extreme **caution** is necessary.



123 **East Point**, 9 m in elevation, the east entrance point to Negro Harbour, lies 1 mile north of Cape Negro Island. **Grey Rocks**, the highest being 3 m, lie near the outer end of a bank extending 0.6 mile SE of East Point. From East Point, **foul ground** with drying rocks extends 0.25 mile south. **Budget Rock**, at a depth of 0.9 m, lies 0.5 mile south of East Point; it is joined to Cape Negro Island by a bank with depths of 6.7 m and less. The rock is marked by **buoys**,

with port hand light and bell SN51 (350) moored about 0.1 mile ENE of the rock.

124 **Green Point**, the west entrance point, is the south extreme of a long narrow peninsula, 4.5 miles SW of East Point. **Blanche Island**, 4 m in elevation, lies 0.8 mile SE of Green Point; a drying spit connects the north end of the island with a peninsula to the NE of Green Point.




125 **The Salvages** are a group of rocks, the largest 3 m in elevation, near the east edge of a rocky bank that extends about 2 miles east of Green Point. A **light (348)** is shown at an elevation of 15.5 m, from a white rectangular building, on the highest rock of the group (43°28'N, 65°23'W). A **fog signal** of three blasts every minute is sounded from the building; the horn points 116°. A **submarine cable** is laid from this rock to the **West Cove**, on the south side of Cape Negro Island; an abandoned **submarine cable** crosses West Cove and extends south of it.




126 **Shag Rock**, 2 m in elevation, lies on the west side of West Entrance, about 1.8 miles NNW of The Salvages

CAPE NEGRO (2008)




light. **Triangle Rocks**, some of which dry, are a group lying 1.3 miles west of Cape Negro.


 127 **North East Harbour** is entered between East Point and **John Point**, about 2 miles WNW. Rocks which dry extend 0.3 mile SE from John Point. The harbour is shallow and its west side is obstructed by rocks and **shoals**. **Apple Island**, grass covered, lies about 0.9 mile NW of East Point and is joined to the mainland by a gravel bar. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in the bight to the NE of Apple Island.

   128 The fisherman's harbour at **Ingomar** is an enclosed basin formed by two **breakwaters** on the NE shore of North East Harbour. A **light** (352) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south breakwater. The entrance into the basin is 18 m wide. A floating wavebreak is moored close west of the entrance. Inside the south breakwater is an L-shaped **wharf** 80 m long with an outer end 61 m long. The berth on either side of the outer end is 49 m long with a least depth of 2.8 m alongside. Inside the north breakwater are three floating **wharves**. The west wharf, 76 m long, has depths of 2.4 to 3.3 m. The north wharf, 30 m long, has a depth of 2.4 m. The east wharf, 46 m long, has a depth of 1.9 m. A fish plant is situated near the approach road to the harbour. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported to the west of the breakwaters.

129 **The Nubble**, composed of shingle and several rocks which dry, extends nearly 0.5 mile WNW from the north point of Cape Negro Island; the outer end is marked by north cardinal light **buoy** SNC (350.5).

130 **Purgatory Point** is the west entrance point to Negro Harbour, 0.9 mile SW of John Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** N60 (352.5) is moored off **Shingle Point**, on the opposite shore 0.8 mile north of Purgatory Point.

 131 A channel leads to the community of **Port Clyde** at the head of the harbour. The best **anchorage** is in 6 m, mud, about 1 mile NW of Shingle Point. Good small craft **anchorage** is reported in 3 m, off the NW side of **Big Island**, situated 2 miles NW of Shingle Point.

 132 **Baccaro Point** (43°27'N, 65°28'W) lies 3 miles SW of Green Point. A **conspicuous** radar dome is situated on the point. A **light** (336) is shown at an elevation of 15 m from a white tower on Baccaro Point; it is visible from 207° through west, north and east to 127°. A **fog signal** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from the light tower; the horn points 200°.

133 **Brazil Rock**, at a depth of 2.1 m, breaks in bad weather and is situated 6.5 miles, 170½° from Baccaro Point. In fine weather, the rock is only marked by a tide rip. A rocky **shoal** at a depth of 12.8 m lies nearly 0.7 mile north of Brazil

Rock. South cardinal light **buoy J (338)** is moored about 0.5 mile south of Brazil Rock.

134 A **shoal** bank, with depths of less than 10 m, extends 1.4 miles SSW of Baccaro Point. **Bantam Rocks**, awash and over which the sea nearly always breaks, lie on the outer part of this bank. Starboard hand light **buoy JS56 (337)** is moored 0.3 mile SW of these rocks.

135 **Outer Rock**, with a depth of 4.3 m, lies 1.4 miles ESE of Baccaro Point. A 4.9 m **shoal** patch lies 0.25 mile NNE, and a 5.5 m **shoal** patch lies 0.2 mile SW of Outer Rock.

136 A group of rocks extends 1.5 miles east from Baccaro Point. **Stone Horse**, at a depth of 1.5 m, lies near the outer edge of this group, about 0.25 mile east of **Inner Rock**, which is above water. **Cuckold Rock**, awash, lies 0.7 mile west of Inner Rock, and is marked by port hand light **buoy JJ51 (339)**. **Sow and Pigs** are a group of rocks close SE of **Crow Neck Island**.

137 **Taylor's Rock**, 3 m in elevation, lies 0.8 mile north of Inner Rock; a 3.7 m **shoal** is situated 0.35 mile SE of the rock.

138 **Port La Tour**, entered between Green Point and Baccaro Point, is much obstructed towards its head by rocks and **shoals**. The harbour is reported to provide good shelter and easy access for small craft. Fairway light **buoy JA (347)** is moored 2.2 miles SSE of Green Point. Crow Neck Island, rock with a clump of trees, lies 2.2 miles NNE of Baccaro Point at the outer end of a grassy beach joining it to the east side of Port La Tour.



139 The main channel to Port La Tour passes east and north of **Page Island**, and is marked by **buoys**. A **light (345)** is shown from a mast on **Whale Back**, which is a rock above water close east of Page Island.

140 At **Smithsville**, 0.2 mile west of Crow Neck Island, is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 44 m long having an outer end 30 m long with a depth of 0.8 m alongside. The wharf was in disrepair in 2012.



141 There is a fisherman's harbour at the community of **Port La Tour**, 0.8 mile WNW of Page Island. It is protected by a rock **breakwater** and **seawall** 192 m long. A **light (344)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater, and a floating wavebreak is located close west. Inside the breakwater, a **wharf** extends 26 m to a depth of 2.1 m. Close south of this wharf is a floating **wharf** 80 m long, and 3 m wide, having depths of 2.1 m along both sides. A berthing face and a **launching ramp** are located toward the southern end of the harbour. A historical monument 3.4 m high is situated on **Fort Point**, 0.3 mile south of the fisherman's harbour at Port La Tour.



142 The community of **Upper Port La Tour** is situated 1.1 miles NW of Page Island. There are two L-shaped Public **wharves**, 99 and 122 m long; the easternmost is protected by a rock **breakwater**.

The east wharf has an outer end 46 m long, with a depth of 2.1 m along the inside face; a **light (343)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of this wharf. The west wharf has an outer end 23 m long, with a depth of 1.8 m alongside. Between the wharves is an entrance to a small basin, the outer 46 m of which has depths of 1.2 to 2.1 m.

143 A remarkable white sand beach is situated to the NE of **Seal Point** near the harbour at Upper Port La Tour.

144 **Barrington Bay (43°30'N, 65°33'W)** is protected from the west by **Cape Sable Island**, which is reasonably flat and wooded, and joined to the mainland north of it by a causeway. The bay is fringed with a few shallow coves and fishing harbours. Barrington Bay affords only temporary anchorage to small vessels as gales from the SE and south send in a heavy sea. Strong NW winds lower and SE winds raise the level of water, without much affecting the times of high and low water.

145 **Daniel Head**, 4.6 m in elevation, lies 3.5 miles NNE of **Cape Sable**. **White Knoll Ledge**, at a depth of 1.8 m, lies 1.2 miles SSE of Daniel Head, and a rocky **shoal**, at a depth of 1.2 m, lies about 0.4 mile NW of the ledge. Port hand light **buoy JS55 (329)** is moored 0.3 mile SE of White Knoll Ledge. **Daniel Shoal**, at a depth of 3 m, lies 0.8 mile ESE of Daniel Head; a 3.7 m **shoal** patch is situated close south of Daniel Shoal. **Stoney Island Shoal**, at a depth 5.2 m, lies 0.9 mile east of Daniel Head.



146 On the north side of Daniel Head, a rock **breakwater** protects a Public **wharf** 122 m long with a depth of 2.7 m at its outer end. Close to the west, there is a fish plant with a small **wharf**. A **light (329.5)** is shown from a skeleton tower on the outer end of the breakwater.

147 **Bulls Head** lies 1.5 miles NE of Daniel Head. **Little Stoney Island**, 2 m in elevation, lies close SE of Bulls Head, to which it is joined by a stony bank which dries. A **shoal**, at a depth of 3.4 m, lies 0.6 mile east of Bulls Head. Fairway light **buoy JQ (330)** is moored 1.1 miles ESE of Bulls Head, with port hand light **buoy JS59 (331)**, and starboard hand light **buoy JQ52 (331.44)** moored 0.9 and 0.25 mile east of Bulls Head, respectively.



148 The fisherman's harbour at **Stoney Island** is situated to the north of Bulls Head. A **light (331.2)** is shown from a skeleton tower on the outer end of the east breakwater, which is 140 m in length. Close to the west is a Public **wharf** 75 m long with a depth of 2 m at its outer end. The west breakwater-wharf has a berth 50 m long with depths of less than 1 m alongside.



149 At **Cripple Creek**, 1.5 miles NNE of Stoney Island, an L-shaped **breakwater**, 210 m long, protects a **wharf**, 98 m long with a depth of 2.1 m at its outer end, and a pier 91 m long. A small boat basin is located close SW of the pier; the entrance channel dries 0.3 m.

The boat basin was in some disrepair in 2012. A **light** (331.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

150 The community of **Barrington Passage** lies on the west side, near the head of Barrington Bay. A **buoyed** channel leads to the community from north of Cripple Creek.



151 **Tidal streams.** — The west going stream sets strongly around Baccaro Point and the Bantam Rocks, and then towards Little Stoney Island, where it divides. The north branch sets towards the head of Barrington Bay, and the south branch sets along the SE coast of Cape Sable Island towards Cape Sable.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

In eastern Canada, **Search and Rescue (SAR)** operations are conducted from the **Joint Rescue Coordination Centre** at Halifax (*JRCC Halifax*). The *Canadian Forces* and the *Canadian Coast Guard* maintain a continuous watch at *JRCC Halifax* with all agencies involved in Search and Rescue operations. *JRCC Halifax* has direct communication with the United States Rescue Centres in Boston and Norfolk, and functions with these centres to provide Search and Rescue coverage to the entire eastern seaboard of North America.

A *Marine Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC)* is located in Québec City. The centre initiates the necessary response measure during SAR incidents in their surrounding waters.

All distress situations and requests for assistance should be directed to *JRCC Halifax* via the nearest *Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre (MCTS)* or by any other available means.

All *Canadian Government* ships and aircraft are available for Search and Rescue duties when required, as are all Canadian registered ships in accordance with the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the *Canadian Coast Guard* operates **lifeboat stations** at Souris and Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and Shippagan, New Brunswick. Six additional stations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are shown in the SAR diagram: Westport, Clark's Harbour, Sambro, Port Bickerton, Louisbourg and Saint John.

The *Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary* is a volunteer organization of fishermen and recreational boaters that assists in SAR operations, and also in the promotion of boating safety. Members display a *Coast Guard Auxiliary* pennant from their vessels.

When necessary, **SAR Helicopters** and **Fixed Wing Aircraft** are deployed to assist in SAR operations. These are capable of dropping inflatable liferafts, survival equipment and pumps, and helicopters are equipped with a rescue hoist and can deploy rescue specialist personnel and metal stretchers for evacuation operations.

When a helicopter is deployed, all instructions from *JRCC Halifax* and/or the pilot should be carefully obeyed. SAR helicopters have effectively carried out airlift rescues in winds of up to 60 knots. A surface visibility of at least ½ mile is required to conduct an effective search by helicopter, and 1 mile by fixed wing aircraft.

When evacuation of personnel by helicopter is planned, prepare a suitable hoisting area, preferably aft, with a minimum radius of 15 m if possible. Booms, flagstuffs, stays, running rigging, antenna wires, etc., must be removed and stowed. At night, light the pick-up area, but shade the lights so as not to blind the pilot. When the helicopter arrives, turn the vessel 30 – 40 degrees to the right of the wind (wind on the port bow) and maintain a slow speed forward. Allow the basket or stretcher from the helicopter to touch the deck before handling to avoid static shock. Do not secure any line from the helicopter to your vessel. Attempt to contact the aircraft on channel 16 VHF (156.8 MHz), 2182 kHz, or on channel 9 GRS (citizen's band).

AMVER (the Automated Mutual Vessel Rescue System) is operated by the United States Coast Guard. It is an international program which provides important aid to SAR efforts in offshore areas of the world. On the east coast of Canada, merchant vessels that wish to report to AMVER may address their message to **AMVER HALIFAX** through any MCTS Centre free of charge.

It is wise for small craft operators to prepare a **sailing plan** before starting on a trip and to leave it with a responsible adult, or to advise any MCTS Centre. A checking-in procedure by telephone or radiotelephone for each point specifically identified in the plan is highly recommended. This could prevent a needless alert that could initiate a comprehensive air and marine search.

Sail Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a sail plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the sail plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Sail Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or
 Registration Number: _____
 Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____
 Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____
 Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: HF: VHF: MF:
 MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____
 Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets and PFD's (include number): _____
 Liferafts (include type and colour): _____ Dinghy or Small Boat
 (include colour): _____
 Flares (include number and type): _____
 Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____
 Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____
 Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and
 Stopover Points (include date and time): _____ Time of Arrival: _____
 _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111

+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

727 (Cellular)

+1-250-413-8932 (fax)

jrccvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (Great Lakes and Arctic) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) 1-800-563-2444

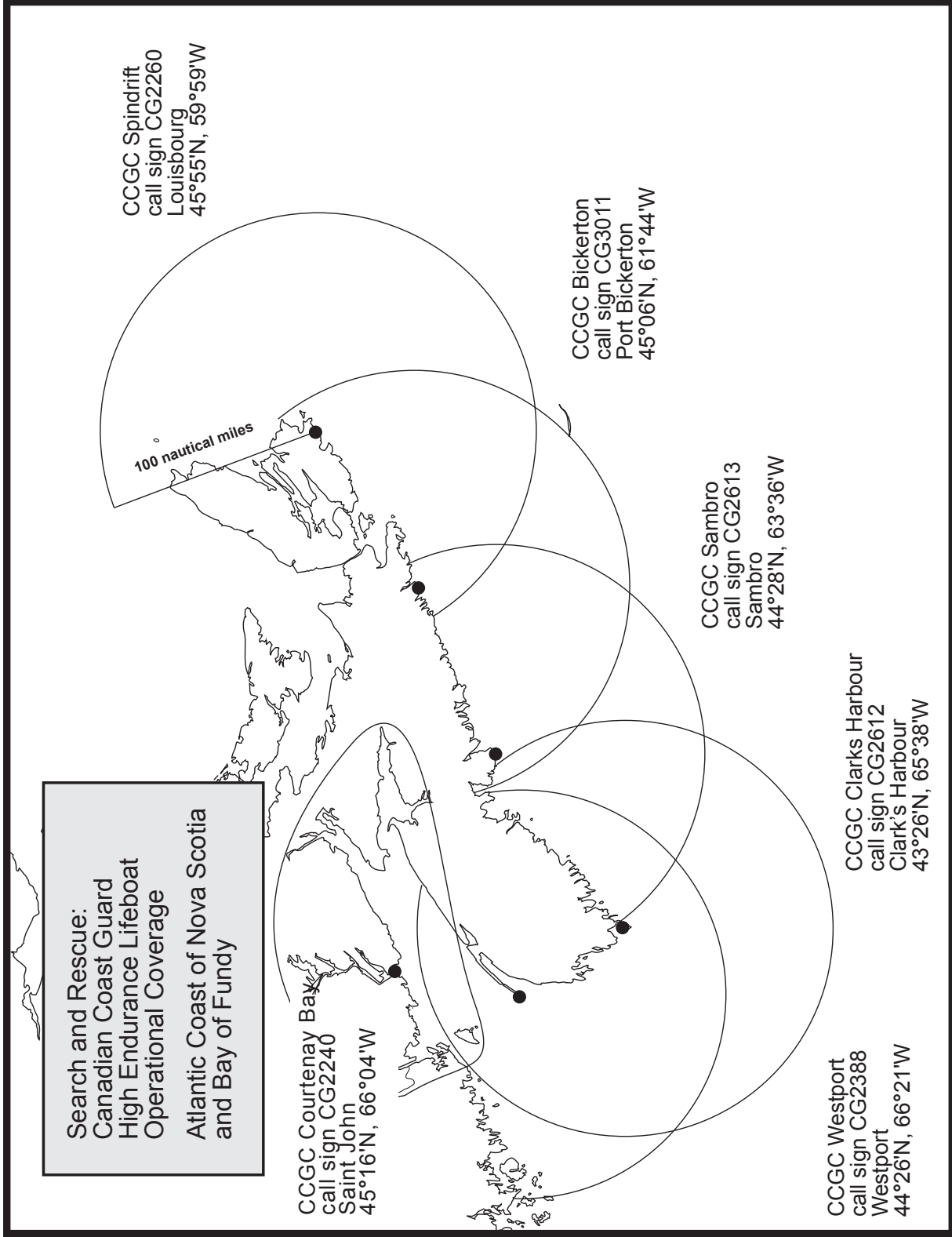
+1-709-772-5151 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-709-772-2224 (fax)

mrscsj@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MCTS Sail Plan Service

Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres provide a sail plan processing and alerting service. Mariners are encouraged to file Sail Plans with a responsible person. In circumstances where this is not possible, Sail Plans may be filed with any MCTS Centre by telephone or marine radio only. Should a vessel on a Sail Plan fail to arrive at its destination as expected, procedures will be initiated which may escalate to a full search and rescue effort. Participation in this program is voluntary. *See Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.*



Meteorological Data for
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA — 44°52'N, 63°30'W
 (1971 – 2000)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Temperature														
Daily Average	°C	-6	-5.6	-1.4	4	9.8	15	18.6	18.4	14.1	8.3	3.1	-2.8	6.3
Daily Maximum	°C	-1.2	-1.1	3	8.4	15	20.3	23.6	23.3	18.8	12.7	6.9	1.4	11
Daily Minimum	°C	-10.7	-10.2	-5.8	-0.5	4.5	9.6	13.5	13.5	9.3	3.8	-0.7	-7.1	1.6
Extreme Maximum	°C	14.8	17.5	25.6	26.3	32.8	33.4	33.9	35	32.8	25.8	19.4	15	
Extreme Minimum	°C	-28.5	-27.3	-22.4	-12.8	-4.4	0.6	6.1	4.4	-0.8	-6.7	-13.1	23.3	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	100.6	69	96.4	96.1	106.2	98.3	102.2	92.7	103.6	126.4	133	114.5	1238.9
Snowfall	cm	54.6	50.1	41.1	20.9	3.3	0	0	0	0	2.3	14.4	43.9	230.5
Total Precipitation	mm	149.2	114.4	134.5	118.3	109.7	98.3	102.2	92.7	103.6	128.7	146	154.8	1452.2
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	94.1	84.9	89.2	76.7	79.5	64	71.1	218.2	84.3	66.8	87.8	98.8	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	43.7	66	28.6	28.4	26.9	0	0	0	0	38.6	28.2	47.5	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	100.1	84.9	90.2	76.7	79.5	64	71.1	218.2	84.3	66.8	87.8	98.8	
Days with Maximum Temperature														
	<=0°C	17.4	16	8.7	0.50	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.03	2.5	11.9	57.1
	>0°C	13.6	12.3	22.3	29.5	31	30	31	31	30	31	27.5	19.1	308.2
	>10°C	1.2	0.63	2.2	10.5	25.7	29.6	31	31	29.8	22.3	8.6	2.9	195.5
	>20°C	0	0	0	0.40	5	16.4	25.9	25.5	10.8	1.3	0	0	85.3
	>30°C	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.50	0.76	0.70	0.07	0	0	0	2.2
	>35°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days with Minimum Temperature														
	>0°C	1.5	1.3	2.9	11.9	28.2	30	31	31	29.9	25.5	11.5	3.4	208
	<=2°C	30.5	27.8	30	24.5	7.8	0.20	0	0	0.37	11.7	22.7	29.3	185
	<=0°C	29.5	27	28.1	18.1	2.8	0	0	0	0.07	5.5	18.5	27.6	157.3
	<-2°C	27.4	25.3	23	8.5	0.50	0	0	0	0	1.4	12.3	23.9	122.2
	<-10°C	16.5	14.5	6.5	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.68	9.9	48.1
	<-20°C	1.8	1.4	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.43	3.7
Days with Rainfall														
	≥0.2 mm	8.8	6.4	9.3	11.7	13.7	12.9	12.1	10.4	10.9	12.3	12.8	10.5	131.9
Days with Snowfall														
	≥0.2 cm	14.3	12	10	6.2	0.73	0	0	0	0	0.40	4.2	12.4	60.2
Days with Precipitation														
	≥0.2 mm	19	15.2	15.7	14.9	14	12.9	12.1	10.4	10.9	12.4	15.4	18.3	171.2
Wind														
Average Speed (km/h)		18.6	18.4	19	18.6	16.7	15.6	14.5	13.5	14.6	16.1	17.6	18.4	16.8
Most Frequent Direction		W	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	W	S
Maximum Hourly Speed (km/h)		80	89	77	71	64	64	79	56	85	68	74	85	
Maximum Gust Speed (km/h)		117	127	126	115	92	97	130	89	93	109	111	132	
Direction of Maximum Gust		SE	SW	SW	SE	SE	N	SE	NW	S	SE	S	SE	SE

Source: Environment Canada

Meteorological Data for
SABLE ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA — 43°55'56"N, 60°00'34"W
(1971 – 2000)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Temperature														
Daily Average	°C	-0.3	-1.4	0.7	3.8	7.2	11.2	15.7	17.8	15.7	11.4	7	2.2	7.6
Daily Maximum	°C	2.8	1.6	3.4	6.2	9.8	14	18.4	20.6	18.4	14.1	9.6	5.3	10.3
Daily Minimum	°C	-3.5	-4.3	-2.1	1.2	4.6	8.4	12.9	14.9	12.9	8.8	4.3	-0.9	4.8
Extreme Maximum	°C	14.5	12.8	13.7	13.9	17.8	21.7	29.6	27.8	27	22.8	18.9	15.6	
Extreme Minimum	°C	-19.4	-18.3	-13.6	-8.9	-8.3	0.6	3	4.4	0.6	-1.2	-7.8	-16.7	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	113.3	82.8	102.9	99.9	99.5	117.3	95.2	106.8	119	140.3	142.8	124	1343.9
Snowfall	cm	32.9	27.9	20.2	7.1	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	18.9	111.3
Total Precipitation	mm	146.4	110.9	124	107.1	99.9	117.3	95.2	106.8	119	140.3	147	145.3	1459.2
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	99.3	52.2	87.6	66	99.6	140.7	85.3	155.7	99.2	166.1	84.8	77.5	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	61	45.7	45.7	27.4	15.2	0	0	0	0	0.2	25.4	66	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	99.3	53.3	87.6	66	99.6	140.7	85.3	155.7	99.2	166.1	84.8	78.2	
Days with Maximum Temperature														
	<=0°C	8.4	9.7	5	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	3.6	26.8
	>0°C	22.6	18.6	26	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29.9	27.4	338.4
	>10°C	1.2	0.27	0.42	2.2	14.6	28.3	31	31	30	27.6	14.3	4.5	185.5
	>20°C	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	6.3	18.6	6.9	0.20	0	0	32.2
	>30°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>35°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days with Minimum Temperature														
	>0°C	6.5	3.4	8.3	20.7	30.4	30	31	31	30	30.6	27	12.8	261.7
	<=2°C	28.3	27.3	28.5	19.5	3.6	0.04	0	0	0.08	0.88	8.1	24	140.3
	<=0°C	24.5	24.9	22.7	9.3	0.56	0	0	0	0	0.40	3	18.2	103.6
	<-2°C	19.1	19.6	14	2	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.80	11.8	67.4
	<-10°C	1.7	2.6	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	5.1
	<-20°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<-30°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days with Rainfall														
	>=0.2 mm	11.9	9.2	12.6	14.4	14.2	13.4	12.8	11.5	12.6	15.5	17.7	15.3	161.2
Days with Snowfall														
	>=0.2 cm	11.7	10.4	7.1	2.4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0.04	2.3	8.7	42.9
Days with Precipitation														
	>=0.2 mm	20.6	17	17	15.4	14.2	13.4	12.8	11.6	12.6	15.5	18.6	19.8	188.5
Wind														
Average Speed (km/h)		31.5	29.8	29.1	26.2	21.8	19.8	17.9	17.5	21.2	25.8	28.9	31.2	25.1
Most Frequent Direction		W	W	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	W	W	W	SW
Maximum Hourly Speed (km/h)		103	117	100	89	77	77	74	98	100	100	130	116	
Maximum Gust Speed (km/h)		141	170	140	122	113	119	100	143	132	158	174	137	
Direction of Maximum Gust		S	N	SW	N	NE	W	E	SE	NW	S	W	W	W

Source: Environment Canada

Distances from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to:

Amsterdam, Netherlands	2791
Argentia, Newfoundland and Labrador	448
Baltimore, Maryland	911
Belfast, Ireland	2335
Belledune, New Brunswick (via Strait of Canso)	398
Boston, Massachusetts	380
Bridgetown, Barbados	1906
Cape Town, South Africa	6492
Charleston, South Carolina	1077
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (via Strait of Canso)	268
Cherbourg, France	2507
Churchill, Manitoba (via Strait of Belle Isle)	2210
Colon, Panama	2294
Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador	435
Digby, Nova Scotia	278
Dover, England	2633
Gaspé, Quebec (via Strait of Canso)	668
Gibraltar (United Kingdom)	2671
Glasgow, Scotland	2384
Havana, Cuba	1614
Hamburg, Germany	3027
Hamilton, Bermuda (United Kingdom)	756
Jacksonville, Florida	1255
Key West, Florida	1556
Kingston, Jamaica	1795
Lewisporte, Newfoundland and Labrador (via east of Cape Race)	772
Lisbon, Portugal	2436
Liverpool, England	2448
London, England	2723
Miami, Florida	1413
Montréal, Quebec (via Cabot Strait)	955
Nassau, Bahamas	1360
Newport, Rhode Island (south of Nantucket Shoals)	476
New York, New York (south of Nantucket Shoals)	593
Norfolk, Virginia	790
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	746
Pictou, Nova Scotia (via Strait of Canso)	236
Plymouth, England	2416
Ponta Delgada, Azores (Portugal)	1755
Portland, Maine	338
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	2059
Reykjavik, Iceland (via Strait of Belle Isle)	1941
Saint John, New Brunswick	278
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	531
Saint-Pierre (Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, France)	360
San Juan, Puerto Rico	1580
Savannah, Georgia	1150
Southampton, England	2542
Sydney, Nova Scotia	249
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	203

All distances are in nautical miles and by the most direct route unless otherwise noted.

Distances from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Small Craft Destinations

Destination	Distance Nautical Miles (M)	Travel Time (Hrs at 5 knots)	Comments
Bedford Basin YC to Halifax (MMA)	6.4	1.3	MMA = Maritime Museum of the Atlantic
Dartmouth YC to Halifax (MMA)	4.4	0.9	
From Halifax (MMA) or Armdale YC - going West to:			From Armdale YC add 0.3 M
Ketch Harbour Wharf	12.3	2.5	
Prospect/ Rogues Roost	25.1	5.0	Distances based on Sambro Channel
Northwest Cove (St. Margarets Bay)	35.5	7.1	For route outside Sambro Island add 1.7 M
Hubbards	41.3	8.3	
Schooner Cove	43.8	8.8	St. Margarets Bay
Deep Cove	42.6	8.5	Mahone Bay - Marina
Big Tancook Island	41.1	8.2	
Chester	44.6	8.9	
Mahone Bay	48.8	9.8	Town Wharf and Marina
Princes Inlet	46.4	9.3	Lunenburg Yacht Club
Lunenburg	47.2	9.4	
Riverport	53.0	10.6	
Pernette Cove	55.9	11.2	LaHave River Yacht Club
Bridgewater	62.1	12.4	
Port Medway	65.9	13.2	
Liverpool	71.5	14.3	
Port Mouton	79.6	15.9	
Lockeport	99.4	19.9	
Shelburne	112.6	22.5	
Cape Negro Island	111.1	22.2	Anchorage

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE AREAS

3. The areas described in the schedule are hereby established as compulsory pilotage areas within the region of the Authority.

SHIPS SUBJECT TO COMPULSORY PILOTAGE

4. (1) The following ships and classes of ships are subject to compulsory pilotage within the areas referred to in section 3:

- (a) Canadian-registered ships over 1,500 gross tons;
- (b) ships not registered in Canada, including floating cranes;
- (c) oil rigs;
- (d) any combination of tug and tow in which
 - (i) the combined gross tonnage exceeds 1,500 gross tons, or
 - (ii) more than one unit is being towed and the combined gross tonnage exceeds 500 gross tons;
- (e) pleasure craft over 500 gross tons; and
- (f) ferries that are entering or leaving a port that is not one of their regularly scheduled terminals.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following ships and classes of ships are not subject to compulsory pilotage within the areas referred to in section 3:

- (a) Canadian-government ships;
- (b) Canadian-registered ships that are employed in catching or processing fish or other living resources of the sea;
- (c) Canadian-registered offshore supply vessels of 5,000 gross tons or less that have an operations base in a port located within one of the areas;
- (d) ferries that are operating on a regular schedule between two terminals and that are crewed by masters and persons in charge of the deck watch who
 - (i) are regular members of their ferry's complement, and
 - (ii) hold certificates of competency under the Marine Personnel Regulations;
- (e) pleasure craft of 500 gross tons or less not registered in Canada; and
- (f) tugs of 500 gross tons or less that are not registered in Canada and that are crewed by masters and persons in charge of the deck watch who
 - (i) are regular members of their tug's complement, and
 - (ii) hold certificates of competency under the Marine Personnel Regulations.

Source: Atlantic Pilotage Authority Regulations

CUSTOMS INFORMATION FOR PLEASURE CRAFT

CANPASS – Pleasure craft entering Canada must report to **Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)** by telephone at designated reporting stations.

The telephone service is toll free **1-888-CANPASS** (1-888-226-7277) and is operated 24 hours a day. In addition to the toll free service, contact can also be made by telephone at 905-679-2073. Long distance charges apply. *Canada Border Services Agency* will issue instructions following a telephone interview, and on-site inspections may be carried out to ensure compliance with the law.

Further information is available from the Border Information Service, toll free at 1-800-461-9999. www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

From outside Canada you can access the *Border Information Service* by calling 204-983-3500 or 506-636-5064. Long distance charges apply.

Designated Reporting Stations for Pleasure Craft:

Nova Scotia:

Canso	Canso Public Wharves
Halifax	Armdale Yacht Club, Bedford Basin Yacht Club, Dartmouth Yacht Club, Halifax Marine and Enforcement (Office), Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Shearwater Yacht Club
Jeddore Harbour	Sea Rover Resort and Marina
Liverpool	Liverpool Public Wharf, Brooklyn Marina
Lockeport	White Gull Restaurant and Marina
Lunenburg	Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic, Lunenburg Public Wharf, Lunenburg Yacht Club
Port Bickerton	Port Bickerton Public Wharf
St. Margarets Bay	Shining Waters Marine Limited
Shelburne	Shelburne Harbour Yacht Club

East Coast of Canada Oil Exploration

Hydrocarbon Exploration:

Extensive Hydrocarbon Exploration is underway on the waters off the east coast of Canada. Mariners are cautioned that drilling platforms, supply vessels or seismic survey vessels may be encountered, underway or at anchor. Information regarding the latest positions of these vessels may be obtained upon request from ECAREG CANADA.

Production Platforms:

Production Platforms and associated structures exhibit white lights Mo(U)15M, red air obstruction lights and sound fog signals Mo(U)30s. SAFETY ZONES have been established for the protection of the production facilities, other vessels and the marine environment. Unauthorized navigation within the Safety Zone is prohibited. Mariners are advised that any vessel proposing to transit the Safety Zone must contact the operator on VHF Channel 16 and, if approved, comply with the instructions given while transiting the area. Vessel movement in the area is monitored on a 24-hour basis. For additional information, consult *Notices to Mariners* No. 20, Annual Edition.

SHIP REPAIR

The following are major ship repair facilities that are located along the coast of Nova Scotia between Cape Canso and Cape Sable, and the Bay of Fundy.

Irving Shipbuilding Inc. operates the following shipyards: Halifax Shipyard (Halifax Harbour) and Shelburne Ship Repair (Shelburne Harbour).

www.Irvingshipbuilding.com

Halifax Shipyard, located on the west side of Halifax Harbour (*44°39'N, 63°34'W*), provides ship repair, refit and conversion, and shipbuilding. There is one graving dock:

Graving Dock: 173 m in length, 23.5 m width, 8 m draft over the sill. Can accommodate vessels up to 25,000 tonnes.

Shelburne Ship Repair is located on the east side of Shelburne Harbour (*43°45'N, 65°19'W*), a deep, ice-free harbour, 115 miles SW of Halifax. Ship repair, refits and conversion services are available. There is a split marine railway, 122 m long, 18.2 m wide, that is capable of hauling vessels up to 3000 tonnes.

Metric Conversion Table

metres	feet	fathoms
0.1		
0.2		
0.3	1	
0.4		
0.5		
0.6	2	
0.7		
0.8		
0.9	3	
1.0	3.28	
1.1		
1.2	4	
1.3		
1.4		
1.5	5	
1.6		
1.7		
1.8	6	1
1.9		
2.0		
2.1	7	
2.2		
2.3		
2.4	8	
2.5		
2.6		
2.7	9	
2.8		
2.9		
3.0	10	
3.1		
3.2		
3.3		
3.4	11	
3.5		
3.6		
3.7	12	2
3.8		
3.9		
4.0	13	
4.1		
4.2		
4.3	14	
4.4		
4.5		
4.6	15	
4.7		
4.8		
4.9	16	
5.0		

metres	feet	fathoms
5.1		
5.2	17	
5.3		
5.4		
5.5	18	3
5.6		
5.7		
5.8	19	
5.9		
6.0		
6.1	20	
6.4	21	
6.7	22	
7.0	23	
7.3	24	4
7.6	25	
7.9	26	
8.2	27	
8.5	28	
8.8	29	
9.1	30	5
9.8	32	
10.4	34	
11.0	36	6
11.6	38	
12.2	40	
13.4	44	
14.6	48	8
15.8	52	
17.1	56	
18.3	60	10
21.3	70	
24.4	80	
27.4	90	15
36.6	120	20
45.7	150	25
50	164	
55	180	30
64	210	35
73	240	40
91	300	50
100	328	
110	360	75
150	492	82
183	600	100
200	656	
250	820	
274	900	150
366	1200	200
549	1800	300

Pictograph legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

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

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

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PREFACE

This Second Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 105 — Cape Canso to Cape Sable (including Sable Island)*, 2014, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. In general, all hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the *International Hydrographic Bureau*.

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

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

The photographs are by *Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Bedford Institute of Oceanography)*, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.



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 Geonames database kept by *Natural Resources Canada*. Where an obsolete name still appears on the chart or is of local usage, it is given in brackets following the official name.

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

Units and terminology used in this booklet

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

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

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

Distances, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in nautical miles. For practical purposes, a

nautical mile is considered to be the length of one minute of arc, measured along the meridian, in the latitude of the position. The international nautical mile, which has now been adopted by most maritime nations, is equal to 1852 m (6076 ft).

Speeds are expressed in knots, 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 Atlantic Standard Time (AST Z+4).

Deadweight tonnage and **masses** are expressed in metric tonnes of 1000 kilograms (2204.6 pounds). The kilogram is used to describe relatively small masses.

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

Pictographs are symbols shown at the beginning of the paragraphs to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. The Pictograph

Legend is shown on the inside front and back covers of this booklet.



References to other publications:

Canadian Hydrographic Service (www.charts.gc.ca)

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

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

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

Units

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimetre
fm	fathom
ft	foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
HP	horsepower
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
kn	knot
kPa	kilopascal
m	metre
M	million, mega
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

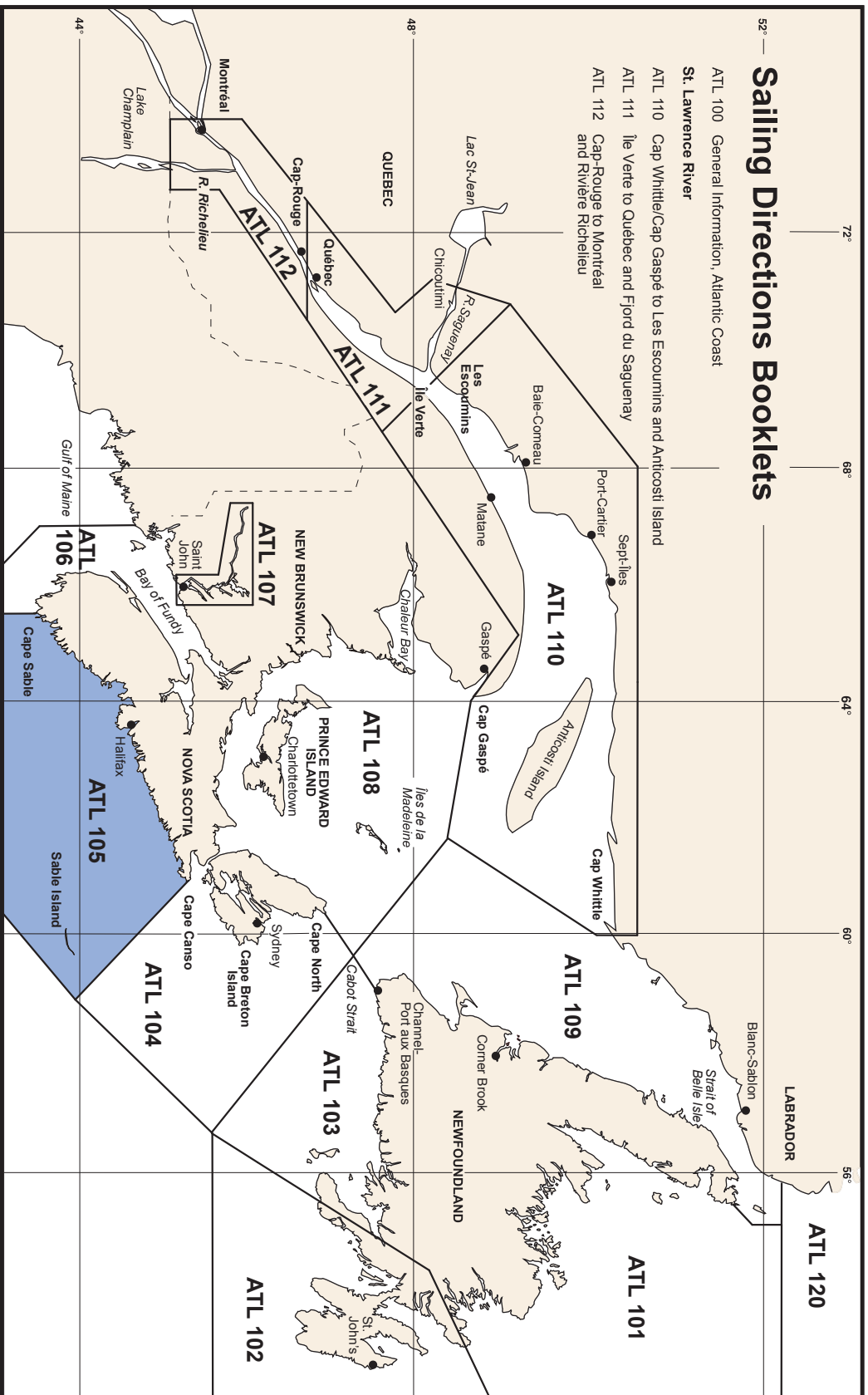
Various

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
MCTS	Marine Communications and Traffic Services
NAD	North American Datum
No.	number
SAR	Search and Rescue
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (shipping container)
U.S.A.	United States of America
VHF	very high frequency
VTs	Vessel Traffic Services

Sailing Directions Booklets

ATL 100 General Information, Atlantic Coast
St. Lawrence River

ATL 110 Cap Whittle/Cap Gaspé to Les Escoumins and Anticosti Island
 ATL 111 Île Verte to Québec and Fjord du Saguenay
 ATL 112 Cap-Rouge to Montréal and Rivière Richelieu



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)

