

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 2 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 2

MULL OF KINTYRE TO ROSS OF MULL

Plan.—This sector describes the lochs, sounds, and estuaries, with contiguous coasts, between the Mull of Kintyre, Ross of Mull, and the Caledonian Canal. The descriptive sequence is from S to N.

General Remarks

2.1 The coasts are generally bleak and rugged throughout the area covered in this sector. Seaward sides of the mainland and adjacent islands are subjected to seas and swell from the Atlantic Ocean. The terrain is usually mountainous, with the mainland from the N part of Kintyre, indented by numerous, constricted lochs often fronted by rocky islets and shoals.

Islay, Jura, and Colonsay, three islands W of Kintyre, lie in the approaches to the Firth of Lorn. Fairways between the islands lead inland to small harbors and a few sheltered anchorages. Local vessels serve the harbors and settlements on the off-lying islands. Lights mark salient points. Dangers in the approaches and channels are described with related features.

The W coast of Scotland presents an almost uninterrupted succession of deep indentations and bold, rocky cliffs and headlands. Beinn Nevis, exceeding 1,341m in elevation and located 4 miles E of Fort William (56°49'N., 5°07'W.), is the highest mountain in Scotland.

Caution.—Submarines may conduct exercises in these waters. The areas are generally indicated on the chart.

Numerous marine farms may lie along the shores of the lochs and estuaries described in this sector.

Sound of Jura

2.2 Mull of Kintyre (55°19'N., 5°48'W.), the SW extremity of Kintyre, is a bold, steep-to promontory. Strong tide rips occur S and SW of the headland. A light is shown from a tower on a building standing 0.7 mile N of the promontory. The light is often obscured by haze over the high land. Radio masts stand close E of the tower.

Regulations.—An IMO-adopted traffic separation scheme, which is indicated on the chart, lies in the channel between Mull of Oa and Mull of Kintyre to the N, and the coast of Northern Ireland to the S. Laden tankers of over 10,000 tons should avoid the area between the traffic separation scheme and the Mull of Kintyre and between the traffic separation scheme and Rathlin Island. Laden tankers should not transit the narrow passage through the Rathlin Sound.

The coast for 7 miles N of Mull of Kintyre is bleak and rugged, then to Glenacardoch Point (55°35'N., 5°42'W.), the cliffs are interspersed with sandy bays. This coast is open to sea and swell which breaks heavily upon it even during calm weather, but especially when the tidal current is setting SE. Above and below-water rocks lie on the fringing coastal shoals.

The tidal currents cause breakers and overfalls in the vicinity of the rocks. There are dangerous tide rips over the 37m bank

lying 1.5 miles WNW of the Mull of Kintyre. Depths are very irregular in the approaches to the Sound of Jura, but are at least 18m when more than 3 miles offshore. An aeronautical lighted beacon is occasionally shown from a point near the coast about 8.5 miles NNE of Mull of Kintyre Light.

Gigha Island (55°39'N., 5°46'W.) is a hilly, populated island lying 3 miles off the coast of Kintyre. Cara and **Gigalum** (55°38'N., 5°45'W.) are small islands lying off the S end of Gigha. All these islands are encircled by foul ground and above and below-water rocks and reefs.

Cath Sgeir (55°40'N., 5°37'W.), the outermost of the dangers lying W of Gigha, is marked by a lighted buoy.

Sound of Gigha (55°40'N., 5°42'W.), between Kintyre and Gigha, is encumbered with foul ground and requires local knowledge for transit by small vessels. **Rhunahaorine Point** (55°41'N., 5°40'W.), on the E side of the sound, is marked by a tower. Two conspicuous houses stand 2.5 and 3 miles NE of the point. At **Ardminish Bay** (55°40'N., 5°44'W.), on the E side of Gigha, there is a pier and anchorage for coastal vessels with local knowledge. Beacons mark submarine cable landings on Ardminish Bay and the opposite shore.

2.3 West Loch Tarbert (55°45'N., 5°35'W.), approached from N and E of Gigha Island, is a finger loch extending 9 miles NE. The head of the loch is separated from East Loch Tarbert by a low isthmus 0.7 mile wide. Ardpatrik Point and **Ronachan Point** (55°44'N., 5°36'W.) mark the N and S entrance points of the loch which has a least depth of 7.3m in the fairway E of **Dunmore** (55°48'N., 5°31'W.).

Ferries cross the loch within Dunmore. Foul ground encircles an islet in the loch entrance. Rocks within the entrance are marked by lighted buoys and lighted beacons. A draft of 4.6m can be carried for 7 miles within the loch and 2.4m to the head of the loch. Mariners without local knowledge should enter the loch at a stage of the tide when the rocks and reefs are visible. A light is shown from a mast 1 mile NE of Ronachan Point. Fishing vessels extensively use the loch.

Anchorage can be taken 0.5 mile NE of the islet of Eilean Traighe and 0.2 mile off the ferry pier in a depth of 9m.

Islay, the outermost island forming the W side of the S approach to the Sound of Jura, has undulating, mountainous terrain with coastal ridges of moderate height. The island is sparsely populated.

Rubha nan Leacan (55°35'N., 6°16'W.) is the S extremity of Islay. From this point, the coast NE to Ardmore Point is fronted by islets and rocks lying as far as 1.5 miles offshore.

Ardmore Point (55°41'N., 6°01'W.) is the steep-to, SE extremity of Islay. Ardmore Islands (55°40'N., 6°02'W.), a group of islets and above and below-water rocks, extend about 2.2 miles SSW of the point. Eilean a' Chuirn (55°40'N., 6°01'W.) is the E islet of the group. A light is shown from a beacon on the E end of the islet.

Aird Imersay (55°39'N., 6°05'W.), a promontory SW of Ardmore Point, is fronted by foul ground.

Texa (55°37'N., 6°09'W.), an island marked by a beacon on its E summit, is encircled by above and below-water rocks and foul ground extending S and W to Carraig Fhada (55°37'N., 6°12'W.).

Otter Rock (55°34'N., 6°07'W.), lying 2.5 miles S of Texa, has a least depth of 3.7m. A lighted buoy is moored 0.4 mile SSW of the rock. Seas break heavily on Otter Rock when strong winds are in opposition to the tidal currents, which set E in this area.

Caution.—Dangers lying off the S coast can be avoided by keeping Ardmore Point, bearing 354°, open E of Eilean a' Chuirn.

2.4 Port Ellen (55°38'N., 6°12'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33280](#)), the chief port of Islay, is a ferry port which is entered between Carraig Fhada and Rubha a' Chuinnlein (55°38'N., 6°11'W.), the W and E entrance points. The entrance channel, with a least depth of 3.9m in the fairway, is constricted by numerous rocks and shoals which reduce the swell setting into the harbor with S winds. North and S gales lower and raise the water level about 0.6m, respectively.

Carraig Fhada Light, 17m high, is conspicuous and stands on the SE extremity of Carraig Fhada Point. Ten high, radio masts are conspicuous about 0.8 mile NW of Carraig Fhada. A distillery on the N shore is prominent as is a church spire on the E shore.

The approach to Port Ellen is encumbered with rocks, reefs, and shoals. The E part of the harbor is foul, and the W part has depths of 5.5 to 11m and is relatively clear of dangers. A pier in the harbor has a length of 65m and an alongside depth of 3.3m with ro-ro facilities for ferries. Local knowledge is required to enter the harbor or a pilot can be arranged for through the harbormaster on prior notice.

Anchorage can be taken in the harbor in depths of up to 11m, sand. With S winds, vessels can anchor in depths of 11m about 0.2 mile W of the E entrance point. Larger vessels can anchor in a depth of 16.5m, good holding ground, about 1.2 miles SE of Carraig Fhada.

2.5 Sound of Islay (55°46'N., 6°01'W.) separates the islands of Islay and Jura. Local vessels of shallow draft transit the sound, avoiding the open sea W of Islay. It is not recommended that vessels of deep draft proceed through the sound as a rocky shoal, having a depth of 9.1m, lies in the N entrance fairway. Anchorage, except in fine weather, is not advised because of strong tidal currents and the uneven, foul condition of the bottom.

McArthur's Head (55°46'N., 6°03'W.), 1 mile N of Proaig Bay, is a promontory formed by steep cliffs. A light is shown from a tower on the head. A small pier is situated 0.2 mile SE of the light. The Sound of Islay is entered between McArthur's Head and **Rubha na Traille** (55°48'N., 5°58'W.).

Tidal current data is carried on charts of the area. Tide rips occur off McArthur's Head during the ebb. In the entrance, the tidal current sets W and NW during the flood and E and SE during the ebb.

The currents in the sound set in the direction of the channel fairway. There are countercurrents close to the shores of the sound.

2.6 Proaig Bay (55°45'N., 6°02'W.), an open bight, affords sheltered anchorage during W winds, but the bottom is unreliable. **Beinn Bheigeir** (55°44'N., 6°05'W.), the highest mountain on Islay, rises W of the bay.

Am Fraoch Eilean (55°48'N., 6°02'W.), an islet lying in the entrance of the sound, and Black Rock, marked by a buoy, lie on an above and below-water reef. The fairway into the sound leads close W of the buoy and N through the sound between the shoals and rocky, foul ground fringing the shores.

Port Askaig (55°51'N., 6°06'W.) is a very small bight on the W side of the sound, just N of its narrowest part. There is a quay used by ferry vessels and S of the quay a small bay with depths of 4m close to the shore. A light is shown from a tower on the cliffs at Carraig Mor (55°50'N., 6°06'W.).

Carragh an t-Sruith (55°52'N., 6°06'W.) is a cliffy point on the E side of the sound on which stands a lighted tower. The sound opens up N of the point, with its E shore extending to Loch Tarbert.

Rubha a' Mhail (55°56'N., 6°07'W.), the N extremity of Islay, is also a point at the NW end of the sound. The lighted tower on the point shows up very clearly against the background of heather-covered slopes. Rocky shoals and reef flats, with depths of 9.1 to 9.6m, extend from the point into the fairway of the sound.

Sheltered anchorage from N winds can be taken in depths of up to 14.6m about 0.5 mile E of Am Fraoch Eilean and 1.2 miles NW of the N end of this same islet.

McDougall's Bay (55°50'N., 6°05'W.) affords anchorage in a depth of 7.3m, good holding ground, clear of the tidal current.

Whitefarland Bay (55°51'N., 6°05'W.) provides sheltered anchorage in a depth of 9.1m, but the holding ground is poor.

Bunnahabhain Bay (55°53'N., 6°07'W.), an anchorage sheltered from W winds, has good holding ground, in a depth of 10.1m about 0.3 mile offshore, with the distillery chimney bearing 197°.

2.7 The Sound of Jura (55°50'N., 5°48'W.), separating the E side of Jura from the W side of Kintyre, is entered between Rubha na Traille (55°48'N., 5°58'W.) and Ardpatrik Point (55°46'N., 5°37'W.). Depths in the fairway of the sound exceed 37m, but there are several detached patches with a least depth of 15.8m. Tidal currents, irregular in the S entrance of the sound, set NE and SW on the flood and ebb, respectively, within the entrance.

Loch na Mile (55°51'N., 5°56'W.), a small, shallow and open bay, is fronted by The Small Isles (55°50'N., 5°56'W.), a group of islets. The S islet, Eilean nan Gabhar, is marked by a light. Loch na Mile provides good anchorage in its N part sheltered from all winds, in depths of 7 to 12m, mud and weed, W or NW of Eilean Bhrìde (55°52'N., 5°55'W.). A concrete

pier, close within the S entrance of the bay, has a depth of 2.7m alongside.

The Small Isles are encircled by above and below-water rocks and reef flats, of which **Na Cuiltean** (55°49'N., 5°55'W.), the S islet, is marked by a light.

Anchorage, with local knowledge, can be taken in a depth of 22m, sand and mud, about 0.5 mile SE of Eilean nan Gabhar. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 5m, sand and gravel, 0.2 mile NNW of Eilean nan Gabhar and should pass W of the islet.

Lowlandman's Bay (55°53'N., 5°53'W.), a small bight with a drying head, affords anchorage in the middle of the bay in depths of 8.7m, good holding ground. The bay is open to N and S squalls, but is sheltered from W gales.

Nine-Foot Rock (55°52'N., 5°53'W.), marked by a lighted buoy at its SE side, lies off the entrance of the bay.

Skervuile (55°53'N., 5°50'W.), above and below-water rocks marked by a lighted tower, lie in the fairway of the Sound of Jura.

Caution.—Due to the many unmarked shoals, it is recommended that vessels of deep draft should pass E of Skervuile.

Loch Stornoway (55°47'N., 5°37'W.) is a small bight with many shoals and a drying head. Submerged rocks lie in the entrance of the loch which should not be entered without local knowledge.

2.8 Loch Caolisport (55°52'N., 5°40'W.), entered SE of Point of Knap (55°53'N., 5°41'W.), has a least depth of 10.7m in the fairway. There are several patches to be avoided. Liath Eilein (55°54'N., 6°40'W.) lies at the edge of a foul area. The loch, exposed to S winds, can be used for temporary anchorage. Lothead House, a large white building at the head of the loch, aligned 046° with the SE end of Liath Eilein, leads SE of shoal patches.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 4.1 to 6.4m near the drying head of the loch and in 4.6 to 9.1m in a bight on the W shore, about 1 mile NE of Point of Knap.

MacCormaig Isles (55°55'N., 5°43'W.), a group of grassy islets and rocks, lie in the approach to Loch Sween. Eilean Mor (55°55'N., 5°44'W.), the largest and W islet, is separated from the two E islets by a navigable passage about 0.2 mile wide. The passage is not recommended for vessels without local knowledge. Foul ground encircles the isles and a spit, with

depths of 2.1 to 3.4m, extends N to NNW from the inner isles to the NW channel leading to Loch Sween. A rock, with a least depth of 1.9m, was reported (1985) to lie 0.2 mile SE of the S end of **Corr Eilean** (55°55'N., 5°44'W.).

Eilean nan Leac (55°55'N., 5°42'W.), a steep, rocky islet, lies on the E side of the S channel leading into Loch Sween. Tide rips and eddies occur in the vicinity of the isles.

Loch Sween (55°56'N., 5°42'W.), 2 miles N of Point of Knap, is entered between Eilean nan Leac and Danna, an island 2.7 miles N of Point of Knap. Rocky, foul ground extends at least 0.3 mile off the S side of Danna.

Sgeir Bun an Locha (55°56'N., 5°41'W.), the largest of a group of above-water rocks, lies on the outer edge of this foul ground and close within the entrance of the loch. The ruins of Castle Sween standing on the SE shore of the loch, 2 miles NNE of Eilean nan Leac, are conspicuous. A bar of stones and shells, with a least depth of 6.1m, obstructs the fairway midway between Sgeir Bun an Locha and Castle Sween. Sgeirean a' Mhain is a small rock lying on a shoal bank, in mid-channel, about 3 miles inside the entrance.

2.9 Linne Mhuirich (55°59'N., 5°39'W.), a shallow inlet leading off Loch Sween, is fronted by Tainish Island, covered with heather. Tidal currents within Loch Sween are greatly affected by the strength and direction of the wind. Strong SW winds cause the water level inside the loch to rise despite a falling tide.

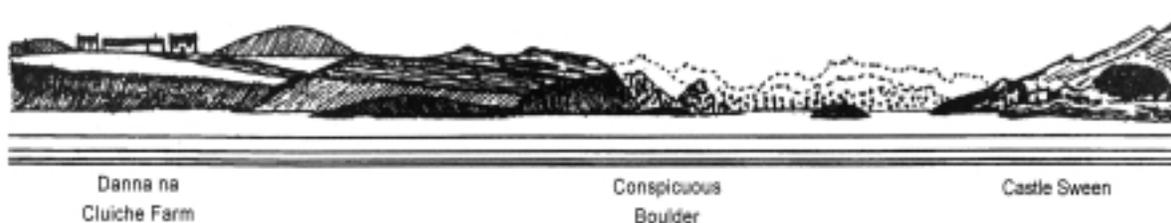
Anchorage can be taken within a landlocked inlet indenting the E side of the loch about 6 miles inside the entrance. The holding ground is good in depths of 11 to 22m, mud.

Small vessels can anchor with good holding ground in a bight about 1 mile NW of the above anchorage. However, Oib Rocks, marked by a beacon, must be cleared to reach the anchorage which has depths of up to 12.8m, mud.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 14.6m in mid-channel between Sgeir Bun an Locha and the bar.

Carraig an Daimh (55°57'N., 5°45'W.) is the larger of two above-water rocky islets lying on foul ground on the E side of the fairway leading through the Sound of Jura.

Rubha na Cille (55°57'N., 5°43'W.), a point at the S extremity of a long finger peninsula, lies 1 mile E of Carraig an Daimh, and at the W entrance of Loch na Cille. The N end of the peninsula terminates at Port Keills, a small shallow bight encumbered by rocks.



LOCH SWEEN

Loch na Cille (55°57'N., 5°43'W.), also known as Loch Keills, extends NE along the W side of Danna Island to its drying head. Strong tidal currents setting across the entrance of the loch keep the loch free from swell during SW winds.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 7.3m, sand and shells, 0.6 mile NE of the S end of Rubha na Cille. This anchorage is protected from the swell during SW winds.

Lagg Bay (55°56'N., 5°51'W.), a shallow bight, indents the E coast of Jura about 4 miles NNE of Lowlandman's Bay.

Tarbert Bay (55°58'N., 5°50'W.), a small inlet, affords shelter and there is a landing at its head for boats during N and W winds.

The N part of the Sound of Jura leads into several lochs along the coast and to sounds leading N to the Firth of Lorn. Depths are irregular in the fairway. Currents are variable and often strong between the islands, depending on the stage of tide and time of year. Tide rips and eddies often occur off salient features and in channels between the islands during tidal changes.

2.10 Lussa Bay (56°01'N., 5°47'W.), a small bight, affords shelter to small vessels from N winds. Care must be taken to avoid the reefs lying off the W side of the bay. A shoal, with a least depth of 11.6m, lies 0.3 mile offshore, 0.7 mile S of Lussa Bay.

Ardlussa Bay (56°02'N., 5°46'W.) affords anchorage for small craft with local knowledge.

Dubh Chamas (56°06'N., 5°42'W.) is an open bight, free of dangers, but too deep for suitable anchorage.

Kinuachdrach Harbor (56°07'N., 5°41'W.) affords anchorage in depths of 3.7 to 7.3m, close to the N shore of the bay.

Port an Tiobairt (56°08'N., 5°41'W.), a ferry terminal, is a small, open bight wherein anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 11m.

The coast forming the E side of the Sound of Jura is irregularly indented by several shoal inlets and fronted by islands lying close offshore. In the middle of the sound, extending 5 miles from its N limit, lie a chain of islets terminating S at **Ruadh Sgeir** (56°04'N., 5°40'W.), from which a light is shown. Detached banks, with depths of 23.8m, lie up to 1.5 miles off the E shore of the sound.

Leth Sgeir (56°00'N., 5°40'W.) is the S islet of a rocky chain of islets and rocks extending parallel to the coast for about 2 miles. The W side of the chain is steep-to.

Carsaig Bay (56°02'N., 5°39'W.), encumbered with rocks and shoals, affords anchorage in depths of up to 14.6m, sheltered from N winds, E of the S end of Carsaig Island. A submarine cable is landed in the bay.

Loch Crinan (56°06'N., 5°34'W.) is entered between **Ardnoe Point** (56°06'N., 5°35'W.), a promontory, and Scodaig, a point 1.2 miles NNE. The loch extends ESE for 1.5 miles to its drying head, where the River Add empties. Tidal currents, strong across the loch entrance, are weak within.

Eilean nan Coinean (56°07'N., 5°35'W.), a steep-to islet about 0.3 mile W of Scodaig, is separated from the mainland by a deep channel.

2.11 Crinan (56°05'N., 5°34'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33290](#)), a village situated at the entrance of the Crinan Canal, has a conspicuous hotel. Duntrune Castle, about 1.5 miles NE of the village, is prominent. Lights are shown at the canal entrance. Anchorage can be taken by small craft in the harbor. Good temporary anchorage can be taken in the center of the loch, 0.4 mile N of **Eilean da Mheinn** (56°05'N., 5°34'W.), in a depth of 8.8m, sand over mud.

Loch Craignish (56°08'N., 5°35'W.) is entered between Scodaig and Rubh' an Lionaidh (56°08'N., 5°37'W.). Garbh Reisa (Garraear) (56°07'N., 5°37'W.), at the N end of the chain of islets terminating S at Ruadh Sgeir, lies 0.5 mile S of Rubh' an Lionaidh.

Dorus Mor (56°08'N., 5°37'W.), the deep channel N of Garbh Reisa, is clear of dangers in the fairway. Strong tidal currents are encountered in the channel. Tide rips and eddies occur around the islets.

Reisa an t-Sruith (56°08'N., 5°39'W.), a steep-to islet, lies in the W approach to Craignish. The channel N of the islet is deep and clear of dangers except for tide rips and eddies. A light is shown from the S end of the islet.

Two channels lead NE from the entrance of Loch Craignish. One channel, with a least depth of 11m, leads between a chain of islets and the E shore of the loch. The principal channel, with a least depth of 7.3m, lies W of the islets and becomes constricted about 3 miles within the loch entrance. Tidal currents are negligible.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 8.3m, about 0.5 mile SSE of Sgeir Dubh Mhic Lartai (Black) Rock (56°11'N., 5°32'W.), and also in a depth of 14.6m, mud, 0.5 mile from the head of the loch. Anchorage can also be obtained 1 mile ENE of Craignish Point, in a depth of 9m, mud, shale and weed.

Islands in the North Approaches to the Sound of Jura

2.12 Scarba (56°11'N., 5°43'W.), a bleak and rugged island, has no harbors. Cruach Scarba is a pyramidal, peaked eminence in the interior of the island. The S coast of Scarba is bold and steep-to. Temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 18m about 300m off the E coast, and in the bay near the SE extremity of Scarba; both places are little affected by the tidal current.

Gulf of Corryvreckan (56°09'N., 5°43'W.) is the navigable passage separating Scarba and Jura. Coastal vessels transit this turbulent passage which is deep and free of dangers, but subject to strong tidal currents, eddies, and tide rips. The gulf is considered dangerous when the tidal currents are approaching maximum strength, and no vessel should then attempt this passage without local knowledge, nor should a passage be attempted with the wind against the tide.

The ideal time to transit the gulf is in calm weather at slack water, especially at neaps. Vessels are advised to navigate on the S side of the gulf to avoid a local disturbance known as the Hag. This disturbance is a whirlpool that attains a height of several meters with a conspicuous roar heard at a great distance. Vessels transiting from E to W through the gulf are

cautioned that the strong tidal current setting N up the E side of Jura increases in strength as it approaches the gulf and sets vessels strongly toward the N side of the gulf, causing difficulty in making the passage on the S side.

Lunga (56°13'N., 5°42'W.), an island, is separated from Scarba by a channel constricted by foul ground and an islet lying at its E end. The E sides of Scarba and Lunga are fringed by rocky shoals and above and below-water rocks.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 18m, sand, in Camas a' Mhor-Fhir, a deep bay on the SW coast of Lunga, and also in a depth of 9m, 250m offshore, about 1 mile N of the SE end of the island.

Guirasdeal (56°12'N., 5°43'W.), an island 0.2 mile SW of Lunga and An Tudan, an above water rock lying 0.3 mile NNW of Lunga, are separated from Lunga by a constricted channel 6.5m deep. Black Islands (Eilean Dubh Mor and Eilean Dubh Beag) (56°14'N., 5°43'W.) lie 1 mile NW of Lunga.

Ormsa (56°15'N., 5°42'W.) is a steep-to islet. Eddies and tide rips occur in the vicinity of Lunga, Black Islands, and Ormsa, where a strong race prevails close S and W of Ormsa with a N tidal current.

Belnahua (56°15'N., 5°41'W.), an islet lying 0.5 mile N of Ormsa, is encircled by foul ground.

Garvellachs (56°14'N., 5°47'W.) are a group of islands and islets lying 3 miles WNW of Lunga. A light is shown from a beacon standing at the SW extremity of Eileach an Naoimh (56°13'N., 5°48'W.), the S island of the group.

North Approaches to the Sound of Jura

2.13 Sound of Luing (56°12'N., 5°40'W.), a N extension of the Sound of Jura, lies between Scarba, Lunga, and Luing. Dubh Sgeir (56°15'N., 5°40'W.) and Fladda (56°15'N., 5°41'W.), a reef and an islet, lie at the E and W sides of the N entrance.

Numerous shoals lie in the constricted N part of the sound and there are strong tidal currents. The Sound of Luing is the principal waterway for shipping proceeding N from, or S to the Sound of Jura. The S part of the Sound of Luing is clear of dangers and has a least depth of 25.6m in the fairway. Eddies along the sides of the sound are weak and run contrary to the main tidal currents.

Luing (56°14'N., 5°39'W.), a sparsely settled island, forms the E side of Sound of Luing. Cnoc Dhomhnuill, the summit of the island, rises near the N end.

Rubh'ard Luing (56°11'N., 5°38'W.), a low islet lying off the S end of Luing, is connected by a drying reef to the island. Foul ground, marked by a buoy moored SW of the islet, extends along the W side of Luing and extends up to about 250m offshore as far as Rubha na Lic (56°13'N., 5°40'W.).

Black Mill Bay (56°13'N., 5°40'W.), a shoal bight close S of Rubha na Lic, has a fishing settlement and a ruined wooden pier near its S entrance point. Shoals, with a least depth of 3m,

lie in the fairway of the Sound of Luing about 1.2 miles NNW of Rubha na Lic. The preferred fairway lies E of the shoals.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 11m about 300m from the head of Black Mill Bay, with Rubha na Lic bearing 321° and aligned with the NE end of Rubha Fiola (56°14'N., 5°42'W.).

Dubh Sgeir (56°15'N., 5°40'W.), 4m high, is encircled by rocky shoals. A light is shown from its summit. A racon is situated at the light.

Fladda (56°15'N., 5°41'W.), a low islet lying on rocky, foul ground, shows a light from a tower standing on the E side of the islet.

The channel between Dubh Sgeir and Fladda has a least depth of 9.8m and between Fladda and Belnahua (56°15'N., 5°42'W.), there is a least depth of 14.9m in the fairway. There are several detached above and below-water rocks and shoals lying up to 3 miles W of Luing at the N end.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9.1 to 11m about 0.1 mile N of Fladda with the light tower bearing 184°.



FLADDA LIGHT FROM E

2.14 Loch Shuna (56°13'N., 5°35'W.) is approached between the S end of Luing and Craignish Point. The outer entrance is deep and clear of dangers. The coast forming the E side of the approach is fronted by numerous rocky shoals and Islets.

Reisa Mhic Phaidean (56°09'N., 5°37'W.), an islet lying in the approach to Loch Shuna, is separated from the mainland by a deep channel. The islet is fringed by rocks, awash, on foul ground.

Bagh Ban (56°10'N., 5°35'W.) affords anchorage in depths of 2 to 7m, sand and mud, in the S part of the bay.

Druim an Achanarnich (56°10'N., 5°36'W.) is an elevated ridge with a fort on its summit, located adjacent to a conspicuous cliff on the coast.

Culbhaie Rock (56°11'N., 5°35'W.), one of a group of above and below-water rocks which dry 1.5m, and Liath Sgeir (56°12'N., 5°34'W.), the S islet of a group of islets, lie in the entrance to Loch Shuna.

Bagh an Tigh Stoir (56°12'N., 5°33'W.), a bay 0.3 mile ENE of Liath Sgeir, is sheltered by the islets in the vicinity and can be approached from S, W, and NW. In the latter passage there is a rock awash 0.1 mile off the S side of Fraoch Eilean.

Anchorage can be obtained for small vessels in the middle of the bay, except during strong SW winds, in depths of 4 to 5m, mud and sand. Larger vessels may anchor outside the bay, 0.3 mile NNE of Liath Sgeir, in a depth of 25m, mud. A jetty is situated at the S entrance point of the bay.

Eilean Arsa (56°12'N., 5°34'W.), the largest of these islands, which rises to an elevation of 45m, lies 0.1 mile NW of Liath Sgeir.

Craobh Haven (56°13'N., 5°33'W.) is a small harbor enclosed by Eilean Buidhe to the NE and Eilean an Duin and Fraoch Eilean to the W and SW. The harbor is protected by breakwaters and a marina lies on its SE side. Anchorage can be taken in the harbor, in depths of 9 to 14m, good holding ground.

Asknish Bay (56°14'N., 5°34'W.) affords sheltered anchorage from N and E winds in suitable depths throughout the bay. The drying rocks and shoals extending S from Rubh' a' Chnaip (Asknish Point), forming the N part of the bay, must be avoided.

Shuna (56°13'N., 5°36'W.), an island, is separated from Luing by Shuna Sound and from the mainland by Loch Shuna, which is deep and navigable. Shuna Cottage, standing near the NE point of the island, is a conspicuous landmark. A detached 3.7m rocky patch lies 0.3 mile SW of Shuna Point (56°12'N., 5°37'W.). Close E of Rubh' an Aoil (56°14'N., 5°37'W.), the N extremity of Shuna, there is a sheltered inlet wherein anchorage can be taken in depths of 3.7 to 9.1m.

2.15 Shuna Sound (56°13'N., 5°38'W.), deep and free of dangers, has a least navigable width of 0.3 mile. Tidal currents are usually weak in the sound and loch except at springs. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 11m, sheltered except for winds from the SSW, in the entrance of Kilchattan Bay (56°13'N., 5°38'W.), midway within Shuna Sound.

Loch Melfort (56°15'N., 5°34'W.) is entered between Arduaine Point and Degnish Point (56°15'N., 5°35'W.). The entrance points are steep-to. Tidal currents are negligible. Scoul Eilean (56°15'N., 5°36'W.) and Eilean Gamhna (56°15'N., 5°35'W.) are islets lying on foul ground in the entrance to Loch Melfort. Vessels entering the loch can pass between or on either side of the islets. Campbell Rock (56°15'N., 5°34'W.), with a depth of 1.8m, lies in the fairway. Detached above-water rocks and islets lie scattered throughout the loch, but there is ample room to navigate.

Kilchoan Bay (56°16'N., 5°34'W.), indenting the N shore of Loch Melfort, is open to SW winds. Farm buildings near the head of the bay are conspicuous. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 22m, mud, in the middle of the bay.

Anchorage can be taken in Fearnach Bay (56°16'N., 5°30'W.), the N head of Loch Melfort, in depths of 11 to 12.8m, about 0.3 mile offshore. A light is shown from a pier at the N extremity of the bay. Vessels can anchor in greater depths about 300m off the NW side of the bay, keeping clear of the mooring buoy 275m SW of the light. Small vessels can anchor in small bays indenting the S side of Loch Melfort. A small pier is situated at Loch na Cille, an inlet SSE of Fearnach Bay.

2.16 Seil Sound (56°16'N., 5°36'W.), a N extension of Shuna Sound, is approached from S between Degnish Point (56°15'N., 5°35'W.) and the SE end of Torsa (Torsay) Island (56°15'N., 5°37'W.). The approach channel is deep, except for drying rocks lying close NW of the point. Torsa is connected to the NE side of Luing by a drying reef. The passage and bay between the W side of Torsa and the NE side of Luing is foul. Rocky, 3.7m patches lie as far as 0.3 mile from the NE end of Torsa.

Seil Sound extends from the N end of Torsa to Clachan Sound (56°19'N., 5°35'W.). The mainland coast, forming the E side of the sound, is formed of steep cliffs. There is a least depth of 14.9m in the fairway to Ard Sheilleach, where depths decrease to 2.7m. The E side of **Seil** (56°18'N., 5°37'W.), a sparsely populated island, forms the W side of Seil Sound.

Armaddy Bay (56°17'N., 5°35'W.), a shallow bight encumbered with rocky shoals, indents the E side of the sound, close inside the entrance. Navigation is restricted in this bay due to the many drying shoals.

Balvicar Bay (56°18'N., 5°36'W.), a small, open bay on the E side of Seil, is formed N by Ard Sheilleach, a promontory. Eilean Tornal, an islet, lies in the bay entrance. A village and jetty are situated at the S shore of the bay.

Restricted anchorage can be taken in a depth of 5m, mud, 0.1 mile WNW of the SW end of the islet and also off the jetty by small craft.

Clachan Sound (56°19'N., 5°35'W.), entered about 1 mile NNE of Ard Sheilleach, is spanned at the entrance by a bridge connecting Seil with the mainland. The sound, drying in places, can be entered with local knowledge. Tidal currents are strong under the bridge.

Cuan Sound (56°16'N., 5°38'W.), separating Luing and Seil, is a narrow passage connecting Seil Sound and Loch Melfort with the Firth of Lorn. Vessels with local knowledge transit the sound which has a least depth of 7m in the channel. Passage through the sound is best accomplished during the stage of slack water as at other stages strong currents prevail. An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 35m, spans the sound. Anchorage can be taken, clear of tidal currents, about 0.5 mile SSW of Rubha Breac (56°16'N., 5°37'W.), the S extremity of Seil.

Approaches to the Firth of Lorn

2.17 The Firth of Lorn (56°18'N., 5°47'W.) is approached between the W sides of Islay, Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Luing, and the S side of Mull. Colonsay and Oronsay Islands lie in the approach to the firth. Although Islay (55°45'N., 6°10'W.) and Jura (55°55'N., 6°00'W.) are both mountainous, the sharply peaked mountains of Jura are in marked contrast with the undulating ranges of Islay. The rocky NW coast of Islay affords no shelter and should only be approached during fine weather. Mull is also mountainous, deeply indented, and backed by precipitous cliffs in places. Depths are ample for deep-draft ships in the principal approach to the Firth of Lorn,

NW of Colonsay. Several detached 18 to 33m banks lie in the fairway. The channel between Oronsay and Islay has depths of 11 to 12.8m with detached shoals of 7.6 to 9.1m.

Dubh Artach (St. John's Rock) (56°08'N., 6°38'W.), a rocky islet fringed by reefs, lies 16 miles W of the N extremity of Colonsay. A light is shown from a tower on the islet. Above and below-water rocks lie as far as 0.3 mile from the islet and there are several detached banks in the area around Dubh Artach.



Photo courtesy of Scottish Radiance
DUBH ARTACH LIGHT

Shackleton Rock (56°10'N., 6°23'W.), with a depth of 11.9m, lies 8 miles ENE of the islet and close N of the approach channel. Tide and current information is included on applicable charts covering the approaches to the Firth of Lorn.

Tidal currents set NE and SW in the direction of the coasts. Eddies prevail along the shores of the islands lying in the approach.

Prevailing coastal currents are altered in velocity and direction by the tidal currents coursing through the sounds. In the approach fairway to the firth, the current is weak and has a rotary, clockwise direction.

The Oa (55°37'N., 6°17'W.) is the peninsula forming the S end of Islay. Mull of Oa (55°35'N., 6°20'W.), a promontory on Oa, is marked on its summit by a prominent monument.

Rubha Dubh na h'Otha
bearing about 098°
distant 4 miles



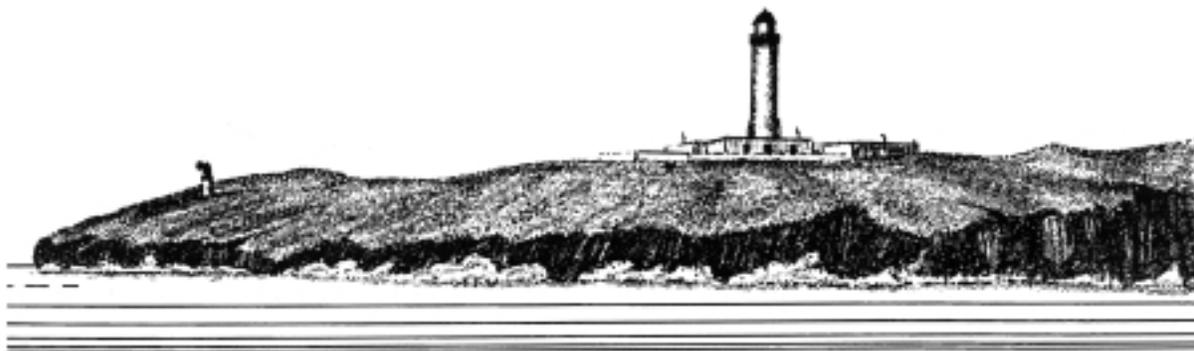
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2.18 Rhinns of Islay (55°44'N., 6°26'W.), the SW peninsula of Islay, is marked by a lighted tower standing on Orsay (55°40'N., 6°31'W.), an islet lying close off the Rhinns. There are numerous, detached patches, best seen on the chart, lying S and SW of Islay.

Loch Indaal (55°43'N., 6°23'W.) indents the coast of Islay 7.5 miles N of the Mull of Oa. Coasters and small vessels can anchor in the entrance to the loch, unsheltered from the prevailing winds.

Laggan Bay (55°40'N., 6°18'W.) is an open bight between The Oa and Laggan Point (55°43'N., 6°20'W.), the E entrance point of Loch Indaal. The loch has depths of 7.3 to 14.6m in the entrance, with lesser depths to its drying head. Shelter is afforded to vessels with drafts of up to 3m well within the loch. Lights are shown at Port Charlotte and Bruichladdich, two villages on the W shore of the loch. There is an L-shaped pier, with a depth of 3m alongside, at the latter village. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 10.1m, good holding ground, about 0.6 mile ESE of Port Charlotte, with Rubh an Duin Light bearing 305°. Anchorage may also be taken in a depth of 5.5m about 1 mile E of the pier at Bruichladdich.

From Rubha na Faing (55°41'N., 6°32'W.) and Frenchman's Rocks, this rocky coast, affording no shelter, extends NNE to Eilean nam Meann (55°51'N., 6°27'W.), a conspicuous promontory.



RHINNS OF ISLAY LIGHT FROM SE

Caution.—A historic wreck lies in a restricted area, 100m in radius, centered on the N end of Frenchman's Rock.

Coul Point (55°48'N., 6°29'W.), a prominent headland, separates Machir Bay and Saligo Bay. Neither bay affords anchorage.

West Bank (55°43'N., 6°35'W.), with a depth of 11.9m, lies 5.5 miles SW of Coul Point.

The entire coast is reef-fringed and foul. At Ardnave Point (55°53'N., 6°20'W.), the coast is broken by Traigh Baile Aonghais, a lengthy and very shallow inlet. Balach Rocks, drying, lie just off the entrance to the inlet which is fronted by foul ground extending as far as and encircling Nave Island, lying 0.4 mile N of the point. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 5.5m, good holding ground, about 250m SE of Nave Island.

Rubha Mhail (55°56'N., 6°07'W.), the N extremity of Islay, is described with the Sound of Islay. Post Rocks, dark, drying rocks lying 1.2 miles WNW of Rubha Mhail, are steep-to on their N side and should be given a wide berth.

2.19 Oronsay (56°01'N., 6°15'W.), a small island, is separated from Colonsay (56°04'N., 6°13'W.) by a narrow, drying channel.

The islands are sparsely populated. Foul ground fringes most of the islands and there are detached, rocky patches lying offshore. Beinn Oronsay, a high hill, is conspicuous because of its wedge shape. Carnan Eoin, the highest eminence on Colonsay, is topped by a cairn.

The low, rocky coast of Oronsay is fronted by a chain of shoals and rocky islets terminating N at Eilean Ghaoideamal (56°01'N., 6°13'W.), and S at Caolas Mor (55°59'N., 6°15'W.), a channel with a least width of 0.2 mile and charted depths of 5.8 to 11.6m. Rubha Mhail, aligned, 117° with Beinn an Oir, 4.5 miles ESE, clears NNE of Post Rocks. The W coasts of the islands should not be approached within a depth of the 36m. A detached 16.2m patch lies 4.2 miles ENE of the N end of Colonsay. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 7.3 to 9.1m, gravel, in the bay about 0.3 mile NW of Eilean Ghaoideamal.

Loch Staosnaig (56°04'N., 6°12'W.), a small bight, affords anchorage with offshore winds in depths of 11 to 12.8m, sand, about 0.3 mile offshore. Scalasaig Harbor, lying in a cove close N of the loch, has a pier 183m long. Range lights, bearing 262° when in line, lead to the pier. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 7.3m, sand, about 300m E of the pier. With W winds, anchorage can be taken in a depth of 18.3m, mud, about 0.7 mile SE of Scalasaig Light.

The W coast of Jura extends 17 miles NE from the N entrance of the Sound of Islay to the Gulf of Corryvreckan. The Paps, three conical peaks, rise to conspicuous heights at the SW part of Jura.

2.20 Loch Tarbert (55°58'N., 6°00'W.) extends 5.5 miles E and is separated from Tarbert Bay by an isthmus 0.7 mile wide. The loch has outer and inner narrows. An islet in the middle of the outer narrows constricts the fairway to a width of about 35m with depths of 4.9 to 6.7m; the inner narrows has a depth of 3.6m. Tidal currents are strong in both narrows. Rubh' an t-Sailean (55°58'N., 6°00'W.), a rocky headland at the N entrance of the loch, is formed W by bare, dark cliffs and has a

cairn on the summit. Landing can be accomplished at a sandy bight close E of the headland. The shores of the loch are fronted by shoals, above and below-water rocks, and islets. Local knowledge is necessary.

Anchorage, with offshore winds, can be taken by large vessels in the outer part of the loch in a depth of 16.5m, sand. Small vessels, sheltered from N winds, can anchor in a depth of 11m, good holding ground, off the N shore about 1 mile from Rubh' an t-Sailean. Glenbattrick Bay, on the S side of the loch, affords anchorage in a depth of 11m, sand, sheltered from SW and W winds and seas.

Tarbert Bank (56°00'N., 6°05'W.), with a depth of 9.5m, has a hard bottom covered with sand and shells.

The coast of Jura extending N and NE from Loch Tarbert is indented by several open and shallow bays which afford temporary anchorage to vessels with local knowledge. South gales along this coast generally veer N.

2.21 Mull (56°31'N., 6°00'W.), an island of the Inner Hebrides group, is separated from the mainland by the Firth of Lorn and the Sound of Mull. The island is very mountainous and has shores that are deeply indented.

Beinn Mor (56°26'N., 6°01'W.), rising to a conical summit, is the highest mountain. Tobermory, the only town, is situated 3 miles from the N end of the island. Whereas the tidal currents around Oronsay and Colonsay are rotary and weak, those along the S coast of Mull and in the lochs are irregular, increasing in velocity within the narrows of the Firth of Lorn.

Ross of Mull (56°19'N., 6°22'W.) is the SW peninsula of Mull. Rubha nam Maol Mora (56°16'N., 6°19'W.) is a point 1 mile E of the SW extremity of Ross of Mull.

Torran Rocks (56°15'N., 6°25'W.), a detached group of islets with above and below-water rocks, extends at least 5 miles SW of the point. Eilean a' Chalmain is an islet lying close W of the point.

Ardalanish Bay (56°17'N., 6°14'W.) indents the rugged, rocky coast close E of Rubha Ardalanish. Several steep-to, above-water rocks lie off this point. Anchorage can be taken in the bay in a depth of 22m, stones and sand, sheltered from N and W winds about 1.7 miles ENE of the point.

Leac nan Leum (56°17'N., 6°03'W.) is the E end of very high and steep basaltic cliffs forming a bay that can be approached as close as 0.1 mile offshore. The cliffs at their bases assume the form of remarkable, natural arches.

2.22 Carsaig Bay (56°19'N., 5°59'W.), a small bight, is partly sheltered by Gamhnach Mhor (56°19'N., 5°58'W.), a group of above and below-water rocks. The bay is backed by high, steep hills. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 9.1m, about 250m NE of the largest rock in the group.

Caution.—If approaching the S coast of Mull from the SW during low visibility, it is necessary to exercise caution as soundings may not indicate the proximity of rocks and reefs.

Loch Buie (56°20'N., 5°53'W.), entered between two points, has rocky, steep-to shores backed by hilly terrain. Buildings and the ruins of a castle are visible on some low, wooded land

at the head of the loch. Anchorage is considered unsafe in the bay.

Lord Lovat's Bay, a small cove, lies 0.5 mile SE of Rubha na Faoilinn (56°19'N., 5°53'W.), a broad rocky and steep-to headland. Frank Lockwood's Island (56°19'N., 5°50'W.) lies 100m S of the headland and at the entrance to Firth of Lorn.

Loch Spelve (56°23'N., 5°43'W.) has an entrance channel which contracts to a width of 45m and has a least charted depth of 5.6m. Within the channel, the loch opens to two arms, the SW arm extending nearly to Loch Uisg, a freshwater lake. Tidal currents are strong in the entrance channel. Anchorage can be taken in the bight indenting the W head of the N arm of the loch, in a depth of 11.9m.

Firth of Lorn

2.23 The Firth of Lorn entrance (56°18'N., 5°47'W.) lies between Frank Lockwood's Island and the N extremity of Luing Island. The firth extends 11 miles NE to the Lynn of Morvern, Lynn of Lorn, and Loch Linnhe. There is a least depth of 18.3m in the entrance. Tidal currents set NE and SW with the flood and ebb. Insh Island (56°19'N., 5°40'W.) lies E of the entrance fairway and at the S end of a group of above and below-water rocks and rocky shoals.

Ardencaple Bay (56°19'N., 5°36'W.), indenting the N side of Seil Island, provides temporary anchorage in a depth of 16.5m, mud, about 0.7 mile SSW of Eilean Duin (56°20'N., 5°35'W.), an islet lying off the bay entrance.

Bogha Nuadh (56°22'N., 5°38'W.), with a least depth of 0.3m, lies in the fairway of the firth about 3 miles NNE of Insh. The shoal is marked by a buoy and should not be confused with a rock of the same name lying 5.7 miles SSW.

Dubh Sgeir (56°22'N., 5°37'W.), a bifurcated islet, lies 0.5 mile NE of the lighted buoy marking Bogha Nuadh. A narrow ridge, with a least depth of 11m, connects these two dangers.

Kerrera (56°24'N., 5°32'W.), a rugged, high island, is separated from the mainland by the Kerrera Sound. Rubha Seanach (56°22'N., 5°33'W.) is the low, rocky and steep-to S extremity of the island.

Ardmore Bay (56°23'N., 5°34'W.), at the head of an open bight indenting the S coast of the island, affords anchorage,

sheltered from N winds, in a depth of 20m, sand and clay, about 300m off the head of the bay.

Rubh' a Bhearnaig (56°26'N., 5°30'W.), marked by a conspicuous monument, is the N extremity of Kerrera.

Oitir Mhor Bay (56°25'N., 5°31'W.), 0.5 mile SE of Eilean nan Gamhna (56°25'N., 5°31'W.), affords anchorage in a depth of 11m, mud, in the middle of the bay. Larger vessels can anchor in depths of up to 18m, mud, 0.5 mile W of Rubh' a Bhearnaig.

Loch Don (56°26'N., 5°40'W.) is a shallow inlet indenting the E coast of Mull. It is mainly used by small vessels awaiting a favorable tidal current before proceeding into the Sound of Mull. Overfalls occur 0.5 mile off the loch entrance during flood tide. Anchorage, sheltered from W winds and clear of tidal currents, can be taken in a depth of 11m about 0.3 mile NE of the S entrance point.

Lady's Rock (56°27'N., 5°37'W.), marked by a lighted beacon, lies in the approach fairway to the Sound of Mull, 1 mile E of Black's Memorial Lighthouse.

2.24 Eilean Musdile (56°27'N., 5°36'W.) lies with its S extremity 0.5 mile NE of Lady's Rock. Lismore Light stands on the SW end of the islet. There is a least depth of 11m in the fairway between Lady's Rock and Eilean Musdile. Tidal currents are troublesome in the area. Small vessels are cautioned to avoid the area.

Kerrera Sound (56°23'N., 5°31'W.), leading between the island and mainland E, is navigable at all times, but especially during daylight when shoals near the fairway can be more easily avoided. Least depths of 7m exist in the channel between Ferry Rocks and Kerrera, and 11.8m between Ferry Rocks and the mainland. There is a least depth of 14.6m in the N approach to Oban. Tidal currents set in the direction of the channel attaining a velocity of about 2 knots.

Sgeirean Dubha (56°23'N., 5°32'W.), a group of small islets, lies on shoals extending 0.2 mile off the SE side of Kerrera. A light is shown at the N end of the islets. A promontory located 0.3 mile E of Sgeirean Dubha is fronted by shoals and a drying rock. The fairway in this area is about 300m wide. A lighted beacon at Port Lathaich (56°23'N., 5°31'W.) marks the landing of submarine cables.



INSH (FOREGROUND) AND MULL FROM SE



LISMORE LIGHT

Little Horseshoe Bay (56°23'N., 5°32'W.), and Horseshoe Bay, about 0.4 mile NE of the former, indent the shore of Kerrera NNW of the promontory. Ferry Pier (56°24'N., 5°31'W.), on Kerrera and near the N entrance of Horseshoe Bay, is the terminus of a ferry plying the sound SE to the mainland. Ferry Rocks, marked by a lighted buoy, lie close N of the ferry lane and 0.3 mile E of Ferry Pier.

Heather Island (56°24'N., 5°30'W.) lies in the center of partly drying rocks and shoals. Mooring buoys lie close N.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 12.8m, about 100m WNW of Sgeirean Dubha Light in a depth of 5.5m, good holding ground, in Little Horseshoe Bay. There is sheltered anchorage in a depth of 12.8m in Horseshoe Bay and in depths of up to 18m in Ardantive Bay (56°25'N., 5°30'W.), good holding ground.

Maiden Island (56°26'N., 5°29'W.), steep-to, lies in the N approach to Kerrera Sound and 0.3 mile NE of the N extremity of Kerrera. Foul ground extending from the mainland terminates E of the island, leaving a clear channel often used by local vessels. Hutchesons Monument stands near the N end of Kerrera and is conspicuous. Dunollie Castle, in ruins and covered with ivy, stands on the summit of a precipitous cliff about 0.3 mile SE of Maiden Island. Dunollie Light is shown from a tower standing on a low cliff at the E side of the N entrance to the sound. Corran Ledge, extending about 0.2 mile SE of the light, is marked by a lighted buoy at its outer edge.

Oban Bay (56°25'N., 5°29'W.), 1 mile within the N entrance of Kerrera Sound, indents the E shore for 0.2 mile. Sgeir Rathaid, a drying shoal marked N and S by lighted buoys, lies in the entrance of the bay. A tower atop a high hill and a smokestack are conspicuous at the E side of the bay; a radio mast is prominent on a ridge at the SW side. Depths of 7 and 11.8m are found in the W and E passages of the fairway

divided by Ferry Rocks. The holding ground is untenable, especially during SW winds.

2.25 Oban (56°25'N., 5°28'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33250](#)), a tourist resort, is situated with the town standing along the shores forming the head of the bay. The town is the center of a thriving fishing industry. Railway Quay, the principal berth, is 320m long and has a least depth of 5m alongside. South Quay, 0.1 mile SW of Railway Quay, has a least depth of 4.3m alongside, and is fronted by a ro-ro ramp, 60m long. The harbor is mostly used by ferries, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft.

Loch Etive (56°27'N., 5°25'W.) is entered 2.5 miles NE of Kerrera Sound. The loch entrance is constricted and shallow, limiting transit to small vessels. Rubha Garbh (56°27'N., 5°26'W.), the S entrance point, is a low, wooded promontory on which stands the ruins of a castle. Ledaig Point (56°27'N., 5°24'W.), on the opposite shore, is low and grassy. An airfield is situated close N of the point. Two islets in the loch entrance divide the channel. The larger islet fronts **Dunstaffnage Bay** (56°27'N., 5°26'W.), which affords good shelter, but anchorage within the 10m curve is constricted by numerous small craft moorings. Temporary anchorage is also available in a depth of 11.9m, in the bay adjacent to Rubha Ard nan Leum (56°27'N., 5°25'W.). The main entrance to the bay, which is from the NW, has a least depth of 11.6m in the fairway.

A bridge, with a vertical clearance of 15m, spans Connel Sound, the narrows within Ledaig Point. Conspicuous, white inns stand near each end of the bridge. A sewer outfall, marked at its end by a beacon, lies 100m W of the S end of the bridge.

Ardmucknish Bay (56°29'N., 5°26'W.) is entered between Rubha Garbh-aird (56°28'N., 5°27'W.), the SW end of Garbh Ard, a rough, wooded peninsula forming the W side of the bay,



CONNEL BRIDGE

and the mainland E. Ard Bhatan (56°30'N., 5°25'W.) is a rocky, wooded headland at the head of the bay. Sandy beaches extend along the shore E to the prominent buildings at Ledaig village. Lady Margaret's Tower, standing atop an eminence on Garbh Ard, is conspicuous and often used as a bearing while anchoring.

Anchorage, open to SW winds, can be taken in a depth of 29m, mud, good holding ground, 0.7 mile S of Ard Bhatan with the headland bearing 018° and the tower bearing 332°.

2.26 Loch Linnhe (56°36'N., 5°26'W.) is a NE continuation of the Firth of Lorn. The outer part of the loch is divided into two channels by Lismore Island (56°30'N., 5°32'W.). The channels are known as Lynn of Lorn and Lynn of Morvern. Lismore Island is a comparatively low, narrow island that is sparsely inhabited. A flagstaff marks Rubha Fiart (56°28'N., 5°36'W.), the SW extremity of the island where a drying reef almost joins the point with Eilean Musdile. Tide rips prevail in the area. There are several castles in ruins on Lismore.

Lynn of Lorn (56°29'N., 5°30'W.) is the channel lying SE of Lismore. The entrance is wide and deep, but within, the channel becomes constricted and has a depth of 6.4m in the inner fairway. There are several islets and rocks lying in a group about 3 miles NE of Rubha Fiart. The main fairway lies SE of the group.

Rubha Fion-aird (56°29'N., 5°28'W.), the low, rocky point at the SW entrance to the Lynn, should not be approached within 0.3 mile.

Achnacroish (56°31'N., 5°29'W.), the principal landing place on Lismore, has a stone causeway and pier with a depth of 3m alongside. The ferry from Oban berths alongside.

Eriska Shoal (56°32'N., 5°26'W.) fronts the mainland in the approach to Loch Creran. Branra Rock (56°32'N., 5°27'W.), a steep-to and drying rock, is marked by a beacon. Glas Eilean (56°32'N., 5°26'W.), an above-water rock, lies in the middle of a shoal area.

Appin Rocks, drying 2.4m, and marked by a lighted buoy 0.2 mile W, lies on foul ground extending 0.3 mile WSW of Ru nan Clach Tholl (56°33'N., 5°25'W.), a wooded promontory. Tidal currents are strong in the vicinity of the rocks.

2.27 Inn Island (56°34'N., 5°25'W.), lying in the middle of the NE entrance to Lynn of Lorn, is the S islet of a group of islets lying on shoals. The channels E and W of the island are constricted and have depths of 6.4m and 4m, respectively. The W channel is only suitable for small vessels with local knowledge. Sgeir Buidhe, a rock lying 0.3 mile E of Inn Island, is marked by a lighted beacon.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 11m, good holding ground, in the center of **Airds Bay** (56°33'N., 5°25'W.).

Loch Creran (56°32'N., 5°20'W.) is a winding inlet entered S of Airds Point (56°32'N., 5°25'W.). The channel through the loch is constricted, but is navigable by small vessels. A rocky bar extends into the loch entrance. The channel across the bar has a controlling depth of 4.3m. Within the bar between Airds Point and the rocks off the NW coast of Eriska, there is a least depth of 5.5m.

Caolas Creagan (56°33'N., 5°18'W.), the narrows of the loch, has depths of 0.4 to 3.6m. A railroad bridge spans the narrows wherein tidal currents are strong.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 9.1m about 0.3 mile N of South Shian and 0.2 mile NW of Sgeir Caillich (56°32'N., 5°24'W.), a group of rocks. There is anchorage in depths of 10 to 13m, mud, about 250m from the head of the loch.

Caution.—Mariners are cautioned that the underwater contours in Loch Creran are based upon old and widely spaced leadline soundings, that are unreliable, especially those close inshore.

2.28 Port Appin (56°33'N., 5°24'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33230](#)), a village connected with the railroad, is situated at the root of Ru nan Clach Tholl. The village is 0.5 mile from a remarkable, natural arch in the tableland. A ferry slip serves the ferry plying between the village and a jetty at the NE end of Lismore.

Lynn of Morvern (56°32'N., 5°33'W.), the channel between the NW side of Lismore and the coast of Morvern, is deep and clear of dangers. The mainland coast of Morvern is bold, rocky and steep-to, backed by high hills. Small bights afford temporary anchorage in fine weather.

Rubha an Ridire (56°30'N., 5°41'W.) is a point at the S extremity of Morvern. Tidal currents set NE and SW on the flood and ebb and are generally weak. Eddies form in the SW part of the Lynn. Tide rips occur on the ebb of Bernera Island (56°30'N., 5°35'W.).

Bernera Bay (56°29'N., 5°35'W.) lies SE of Bernera Island which is connected to Lismore by a drying reef at its NE end. The bay, open to SW weather, affords temporary anchorage in depths of up to 31m near the E shore, taking care in avoiding the rocks.

Dubh Sgeir (56°33'N., 5°29'W.), a group of above water rocks, and Glas Druim (56°34'N., 5°28'W.), the N promontory of Lismore, enclose Port na Moralachd, a small bay where anchorage can be taken in a depth of 12.8m, clay, in its SE part. A beacon marks Glas Druim. The bay is open to W and SW winds which raise a heavy swell. The bay between the N and NE extremities of Lismore is filled with islets and foul ground. The largest islet is Eilean Ramsay (56°34'N., 5°27'W.).

Port Ramsay, lying 0.1 mile WSW of the islet, affords sheltered anchorage in depths of up to 9m, sand and shells.

Glensanda Harbor (56°34'N., 5°32'W.), comprising a deep-water loading berth and associated facilities for bulk shipment of stone, is situated at Rubha a' Chamais Bhain, about 0.5 mile NE of the mouth of the Glensanda River.

Loch Linnhe, from the NE end of Lismore, extends 11 miles NNE to Corran Narrows. The shores on either side of the loch are closely backed by almost continuous, precipitous ranges penetrated in places by deep valleys.

Pilotage is recommended for vessels exceeding 6,000 dwt when berthing. The pilot boards 3.5 miles SSW of Glensdale Jetty.

Sgor Dhearg (56°39'N., 5°10'W.) is a conspicuous landmark. Tidal currents set NE and SW on the flood and ebb tides, but are generally weak.

2.29 Shuna Island (56°35'N., 5°23'W.), rising NE, is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Shuna. Farm buildings and a castle in ruins are landmarks on the island. The Sound is constricted to a width of about 300m in the vicinity of Knap Point (56°35'N., 5°23'W.), where a rocky bar extends across the SW entrance of the sound. There is a least depth of 1.2m over the bar.

Anchorage, sheltered from S winds, can be taken in depths of up to 11m NW of Knap Point and E of Shuna. Anchorage can also be taken in a bight between the point and the mainland in depths of up to 12.8m, good holding ground.

Loch a' Choire (56°37'N., 5°29'W.), an inlet, is entered between headlands and affords shelter, subject to wind squalls off the mountains. A church and buildings stand near the head of the inlet.

Rubha na h-Earba (56°39'N., 5°25'W.) forms the E side of a bight which affords shelter from N winds. Shelter from W winds can be taken in an inlet on the E side of Eilean Balnagowan (56°38'N., 5°20'W.).

Cuil Bay (56°39'N., 5°18'W.), 0.7 mile E of Rubha Mor, a rocky point, affords anchorage in a depth of 11m, sheltered from N and E winds.

Rubha Ruadh (56°42'N., 5°19'W.) is fronted by a reef flat and a drying shoal.

Camas Shallachain (56°42'N., 5°18'W.) is a bay lying between Rubha Ruadh and Sallachan Point (56°42'N., 5°17'W.), a low, boggy promontory, fronted by shoals and partly drying foul ground. A beacon stands on the point, although it is not prominent.

Temporary anchorage can be taken in a depth of 14.6m about 0.5 mile NW of Sallachan Point.

Kentallen Bay (56°40'N., 5°15'W.), a narrow inlet extending 0.3 mile S, is open to N winds. During W gales, the mountains near the entrance deflect the wind and cause violent squalls. Kentallen Pier, which is in ruins, lies 0.5 mile NE of W entrance point of the bay. Shoal patches and reef flats lie in the vicinity of the pier.

Anchorage during fine weather can be taken in depths of 15 to 18m about 0.1 mile SSE of the W entrance point.

Rubha Cuil-cheanna (56°42'N., 5°15'W.) is the SE entrance point in the approach to Corran Narrows. A partly drying spit of sand and stones extending 1.2 miles SSW from the point is marked at its outer end by a lighted buoy.

Ballachulish Bay (56°41'N., 5°14'W.) is entered S of the partly drying spit off of Rubha Cuil-cheanna and N of a drying rock lying on foul ground extending off the S entrance point. A lighted buoy marks the rock. The village of Onich, with a drying stone pier in disrepair, is situated at the N entrance of the bay. South and SW winds raise a swell and cause wind squalls off the mountains. Tidal currents are weak in the bay.

Anchorage for large vessels can be taken in depths of up to 46m, mud, throughout the bay. Small vessels can anchor in fine weather in a depth of 20m at the NE corner of the bay about 0.3 mile SW of the church.

2.30 Loch Leven (56°41'N., 5°09'W.), entered at the head of Ballachulish Bay, is navigable by small vessels. The narrows at the entrance has depths of 1.8 to 7.3m over a least width of 61m. The center of the narrows has a least depth of 5.5m. A deep basin within the narrows contracts to form a second narrows with a least depth of 4.6m. A village, hotel, and monument are conspicuous at the S side of the entrance narrows, which is spanned by a bridge with a vertical clearance of 17m. About 4 miles above the second narrows is an inner narrows, 25m in width, with a depth of 3.3m. Tidal currents are strong at the inner narrows and at the loch entrance.

Kinlochleven (56°43'N., 4°59'W.), a village at the head of Loch Leven, has a wharf with 79m of berthage and depths of 3.6 to 5.5m alongside its N side. Anchorage can be taken by small vessels in a depth of 3.7m in the bight close E of the village within the N entrance point. Other areas in the loch afford anchorage, but in all cases local knowledge is necessary.

Corran Narrows (56°43'N., 5°14'W.) has a fairway with a width of 0.1 mile and depths of 11 to 23.8m. A light is shown from a tower on Corran Point (56°43'N., 5°15'W.) and from a frame structure 0.5 mile NE of the tower.



CORRAN POINT LIGHT FROM E

Clovullin Bay (56°43'N., 5°16'W.) indents the coast between Sallachan Point and the low tongue of shingle forming Corran Point. Clovullin Flat, fronting the bay, extends almost 0.7 mile offshore and is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys at its SE and E edges, respectively. The channel E of both buoys has a width of about 0.2 mile. Depths of less than 10m lie up to 0.1 mile S of Corran Point. Corran Shoal, with a least depth of

0.6m, extends 0.3 mile N of the point and is covered by the red sector of Corran Point Light.

Tidal currents increase in velocity as the narrows are approached. Strong winds opposing the current in Corran Narrows cause overfalls. Eddies form along the sides of the loch and could prove troublesome to small vessels which should avoid the strength of the ebb current in the narrows. Larger vessels should pass through the narrows during daylight hours and about the time of HW.

A berthing dolphin, used by the Corran ferry pilot boat, is situated 0.2 mile NNW of Corran Point Light. A ferry slip close SE of the pilot berth is the terminus for the ferry crossing the narrows.

Anchorage can be taken in fine weather, clear of the ebb current, close NE of the lighted buoy marking Clovullin Flat and with Corran Point Light bearing 030°. There is anchorage in a depth of 16.5m, S of the W end of Corran Shoal.

2.31 The inner or N part of Loch Linnhe extending about 7 miles NNE from Corran Narrows to Fort William, is deep and danger-free in the channel.

The Caledonian Canal, entered about 1.5 miles NW of Fort William (56°49'N., 5°07'W.), is described in Sector 10.

Mountain ranges back the shores on both sides of the loch. Tidal currents decrease N of the narrows and are negligible at Fort William.

Anchorage can be taken in **An Camas Aiseig** (56°44'N., 5°16'W.), a broad bay open to NW wind squalls, but protected from S and SW winds. Vessels anchor in depths of 18 to 22m, mud and shells, about 0.2 mile offshore.

During NW gales the preferred anchorage is in **Inverscaddle Bay** (56°45'N., 5°16'W.), 0.4 mile NNE of Rubha Dearg, or farther offshore, in depths of more than 20m, mud.

Victorious Rock (56°45'N., 5°15'W.), with a depth of 5m, lies about 0.3 mile E of a promontory on which stands a prominent boathouse. Anchorage, sheltered from all winds except SE, can be taken between the rock and W shore.

2.32 Fort William (56°49'N., 5°07'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33200](#)), the town and harbor of which extends along the shore at the E head of the loch. The mouth of the River Nevis empties into the loch close NE of the harbor. A church spire and chimneys in town are conspicuous. An old fort stands on a gravel spit 0.4 mile NE of Fort William Pier. Ben Nevis rises to a height of 1,341m 3.7 miles ESE and the ruins of Inverloch Castle lie 1 mile NE of the fort.

Underwater Centre Limited Pier, extending from the NE end of the town, has a depth of 11.9m alongside its head. Fort

William Pier, extending from the coast near the center of the town, is the main commercial pier with an alongside depth of 1.5m. There are shipping services to Glasgow and Oban. A ferry plies between the town and a landing at Camas nan Gall.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 7.3 to 14.6m, mud and clay, about 0.2 mile W of Fort William Pier and near the edge of the steep shore bank. During SW gales, a heavy sea sets into the anchorage and it is advisable to take shelter in Camas nan Gall.

Caution.—The testing of underwater equipment is periodically carried out in the N part of Loch Linnhe between Corran Narrows and Annat Narrows (56°51'N., 5°07'W.). This may include the use of moored barges from which diving takes place. The test sites are generally marked by lighted buoys. Care should be taken when navigating in this vicinity.

2.33 Lochy Flats (56°50'N., 5°07'W.), composed of sand and gravel, fills the NE side of the bight forming the head of the loch. The flats enclose the mouth of River Lochy. A lighted buoy marks the W edge of the flat close to the S entrance point of River Lochy. Shoaling was reported (1990) off the entrance to the river.

Camas nan Gall (56°50'N., 5°07'W.), a bay opposite Fort William and 0.5 mile NNE of Rubha Mor, affords shelter from SW winds and seas. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9 to 13m in the bay.

The head of the loch is encumbered with foul ground and above and below-water rocks. Three islets encircled by drying reefs lie in the middle of the loch S of Corpach. An overhead transporter extends from the mainland, across Eilean nan Craobh (56°51'N., 5°08'W.), the W islet, to an island wharf off the E side of the island. There is a depth of 12.2m alongside the wharf.

2.34 Corpach (56°51'N., 5°07'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33190](#)), a village with docking facilities and railroad connections, is situated on the W shore within the entrance of the Caledonian Canal. Vessels with a length of 62m, a beam of 10.7m, and draft of 4.1m, can berth alongside. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 18m, SW of the canal entrance.

Loch Eil (56°51'N., 5°08'W.) is entered through Annat Narrows (56°51'N., 5°07'W.), a constriction W of Eilean nan Craobh. The width of the channel in the narrows is less than 100m with a least depth of 4.6m in the fairway close to the S shore.

Submerged cables and pipelines, marked by landing beacons, are laid across the narrows. The loch is deep as far as 0.5 mile from its head, but navigation is limited to small vessels with local knowledge because of the continual silting and shoaling.