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SECTOR 2 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 2

DAVIS STRAIT—NUNARSSUIT TO NUUK

Plan.—This sector describes the SW coast of Greenland NNW from Kap Desolation, at the NW side of the entrance, to Godthabs Fjord (Nuuk).

General Remarks

2.1 This section of Greenland, consisting of 280 miles of coast with Frederikshaabs Isblink midway, has an irregular, rugged, and mountainous profile. The outer part of the coast is formed by a zone of islands, islets, and rocks which separates the mainland from the open sea. The coastal waters have irregular but ample depths and several large banks lie close offshore between Frederikshaabs Isblink and Godthabs Fjord. Numerous dangers fringing the coast render the inshore approaches complex and difficult, and several of the fjords have not been surveyed.

Kap Desolation to Frederikshab

Kap Desolation (60°44'N., 48°10'W.), 600m high and the SW extremity of Nunarsuit, is located 9 miles WNW of Kap Thorvaldsen. The reddish peaks and jagged cliffs of the stretch of coast between these capes presents a superb landscape. Kitdlavat, a conspicuous mountain range, rises to an elevation of 782m close NNE of Kap Desolation.

Off-Lying Dangers.—Between Kap Desolation and Arsuik Fjord, 30 miles NNW, the coast is deeply indented with numerous off-lying islands, islets, rocks, and shoal patches.

A shoal bank (60°50'N., 48°47'W.), with a least depth of 14.6m, is reported to lie about 19 miles WNW of Kap Desolation. A depth of 18.5m has been reported to lie about 3.5 miles farther to the N. Vessels should use caution when in the vicinity.

Naujartalik (60°46'N., 48°15'W.), the westernmost and largest of a group of reddish, round-topped islands, lies 3 miles NW of Kap Desolation. Rocks, above and below-water, extend W and SW for about 1 mile from the island. Anchorage can be obtained by small vessels, in a depth of 15m, within a small harbor on the E side of the island; vessels may secure their sterns to the shore. The harbor is open to the S and, if much ice is present, should be examined before entry.

Torsukatak, the channel lying between Nunarsuit and Alangorssuaq, is entered 4 miles NNW of Kap Desolation. (See Sector 1). Numerous islets and below-water rocks lie up to 2.5 miles W of the entrance and may best be seen on the chart.

Quairtorfik (Kuairtorfik), an island 126m high, is located off the W side of Alangorssuaq, 2 miles N of the entrance to Torsukatak. A navigable channel, which forms a link in the inner route between Julianehaab and Ivigtut, lies between this island and Qatit (Kautit), a group of small islets, located close W. The channel has a least depth of 11m.

Ydre Kitsigsut and Indre Kitsigsut, two groups of small islands, front the W sides of Nunarsuit and Alangorssuaq up to 7 miles W. They can best be seen on the chart.

Ydre Kitsigsut consists of some thirty islands, islets, and rocks lying from about 5 to 10 miles WNW of Kap Desolation. **Thorstein Islaender** (60°46'N., 48°26'W.), 116m high, is the highest and largest island of the group; it can be easily identified.

Indre Kitsigsut consists of a heavy concentration of low, reddish islets and rocks which lie scattered from 2.75 to 8 miles NNE of Ydre Kitsigsut. This extensive group is dominated by Tulugartulik, 58m high, located 5 miles NNE of Thorstein Islaender.

2.2 Kobberminebugt (60°51'N., 48°14'W.) extends ENE for 23 miles to the edge of the Inland Icecap which is visible from the entrance. It is entered between the NW extremity of Alangorssuaq and the SW extremity of Sanerut Island, 10 miles NNW. The outer part of the bay and the S part of the entrance are encumbered with numerous islets, rocks, and shoals. These extend NE in small, scattered groups from Indre Kitsigsut and continue, as a long chain to the head. Ikerasargap Nuna is the largest islet within the chain. A navigable channel, named Sanerutip Ima, lies between the N side of the chain and the S side of Sanerut Island. From the inner end of this channel, a branch leads NE and connects by a narrow passage with the head of the fjord, which lies on the N side of Sanerut. Sanerutip Ima is reported to have a least depth of 14.6m in the fairway. The branch leading NE has a depth of 5.5m. The narrow passage dries and can only be used by boats at high water. A channel, which separates the chain of islets from the mainland S, dries at its inner end.

Ice.—Large icebergs frequently drift in and ground around the numerous islets in the S part of the bay.

Caution.—Numerous above and below-water rocks lie within Kobberminebugt and breakers have been reported in several places. Local knowledge is advised.

Satut (60°55'N., 48°18'W.), a low and rocky islet, lies in the middle of the entrance to Kobberminebugt.

Baake, an islet with three prominent knolls, is located in the entrance 2.5 miles S of Satut. The inner route to Arsuik Fjord passes between Baake Island and the above-water rock, in depths of 12.7m.

Ikermit and **Qernertut** (60°54'N., 48°07'W.) are small islets located on the N side of the approach to Ellens Havn, an indentation located on the N side of Alangorssuaq Island where there are some disused copper mines. Breakers have been reported 1 mile NW of Ikermit. Islets and rocks extend on the S side of the approach, from the NW extremity of Alangorssuaq to the NE islet of Indre Kitsigsut.

Amorsinguaq (60°57'N., 48°06'W.), a group of scattered islets and rocks, is located in the middle part of the bay, close W of Avssangiut, an irregular shaped island.

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Angniksorssuak, rising to a height of 651m, stands near the NW extremity of Alangorssuaq and is conspicuous. Alangorssuak Fjeldt, 2 miles NE of Angniksorssuak, rises precipitously from a narrow foreshore to two bare peaks. The SW peak, 675m high, is somewhat higher than the NE peak and each is marked by a cairn. Amitsuarsup Qaqa stands 3 miles NE of the NE peak and rises to a height of 371m.

Kitdliarsuk Kaka, 115m high, is a small headland situated at the NE end of Alangorssuaq. Rinks Havn, a small harbor, is located close E of this headland. It is preferred to Ellens Havn because of its better shelter. Local knowledge is necessary for entering Ellens Havn or Rinks Havn.

Sanerut (61°00'N., 48°20'W.), a large island, is steep, rugged and brownish in appearance. A prominent peak rises to an elevation of 942m at its W end.

Borgs Havn lies in a cove, fronted by islets, 7.5 miles E of the SW extremity of Sanerut. The harbor is entered from the E through a narrow channel and affords anchorage in depths of 13 to 27m. Local knowledge is required.

2.3 Kobberminebugt to Arsuk Fjord.—A large unnamed island is located to the N in the channel between Sanerut and Tavdlorutit. Kangerssup Avangnamut Nua, the NW extremity of Sanerut, is the S entrance point of the channel. Depths in its wide, outer part appear to be uneven. A chain of soundings, leading ENE from the S entrance point to the middle of the inner part of the channel, indicates a least depth of 25m with a depth of 300m nearby. The charted soundings continue, with sufficient depths, E along the S side of Tavdlorutit and pass N of an islet, located at the W entrance of the narrows lying between the E ends of Tavdlorutit and Sanerut. A single chain of soundings, with depths of more than 35m, extends along the NE side of Sanerut Island to **Qipisargo** (61°01'N., 47°52'W.) at the head of the channel.

2.4 Arsuk Fjord (61°06'N., 48°21'W.) is deep and almost free of dangers as far as its head, which is occupied by a glacier. The principal approach to Arsuk Fjord lies between Stor O (Kekertarsuak), an island located 5 miles NW of the NW extremity of Sanerut, and Arsuk Umanak, an island 6 miles NNW.

From the approach, two channels lead to the fjord. The S channel, Sondre Lob, is entered between Stor O and Manitsoq, 4.5 miles NE, and leads S and E of **Arsuk O** (61°09'N., 48°22'W.), a large island. This channel is used by large vessels and indicated by ranges which can best be seen on the chart.

The N channel, Torssukatak, is entered between Middluvik, an islet 0.5 mile N of Manitsoq, and Qajartalik, an islet 1.5 miles NW. A light, indicating the approach, is shown from the SW side of Qajartalik. This channel leads N of Arsuk O and passes through a narrows at the E end where it enters the main fjord. Although Torssukatak provides the shortest route to the inner fjord, the narrows restrict vessels to a maximum length of 66m and a maximum draft of 5m. This channel is also, at times, wholly or partially blocked by icebergs or growlers.

The fjord can also be entered from S through Simpson Passage which is located between Tavdlorutit and the islets lying off the E side of Stor O. The entrance lies between the SW side of Tavdlorutit and Camilla, a small islet, 3 miles

WSW. The channel leads N into the fjord between the NW side of Tavdlorutit and Evqqitsut, an islet 1.25 miles WNW.

Aspect.—The land, at first sighting, is usually covered by low-hanging clouds and a snow haze; vessels may be well within the approach before sighting it. The mountain elevations in the vicinity are considerable and, to those unfamiliar with Greenland, it is wise to concentrate on the clouds at first approach as some of the sky cover may turn out to be mountain ranges seen at a distance. In clear weather, the fjord may be identified without difficulty by an almost level range of mountains located to the N and a remarkable round-topped peak which rises abruptly to the S. Many of the islands and islets in the approach are radar conspicuous. A steep terrain, rising abruptly to a height of 610m, surrounds the fjord.

Arsuk Umanak, on the N side of the approach, has two distinctive hills and can easily be identified from a distance of several miles. This island rises to a height of 540m.

Stor O, on the S side of the approach, rises to a height of 745m and is very easy to identify. The island has three peaks, of which the lowest is a distinctive conical hill standing at its NW end.

Umanarsuk, located 0.5 mile off the SW side of Stor O, has a dark and conical peak 245m high.

Arsuk O, lying between the N and S entrance channels, appears as a high, dark mass marked by three main peaks.

Kungnat (61°13'N., 48°26'W.), rising to an elevation of 1,418m about 30 miles N of Kap Desolation, is the highest mountain along this stretch of coast. It has no well-defined features, but its height in clear weather makes it an excellent landmark.

Ice.—The ice, which arrives off Kap Farvel about January each year, generally reaches Arsuk Fjord about March. During April, May, or June, this ice may form an impenetrable barrier across the entrance and fill the fjord with packed ice and bergs. However, more usually a belt of free water, a few miles wide, will be found between the coast and the pack. In addition, the ice is frequently sufficiently scattered to permit penetration. After July, the coast is generally free of ice until the end of the year, but it may be found a few miles off during December or even November. From December, until as late as May, locally formed ice, up to 1m thick, will be found in the fjord as far S as Ivigtut.

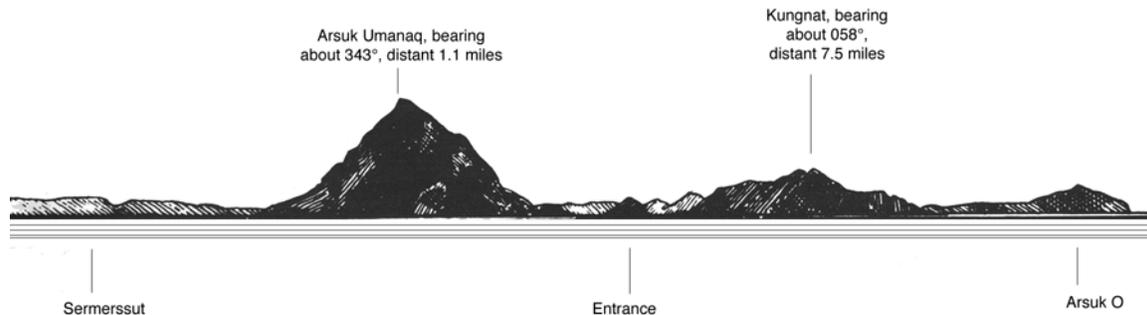
The Naval Radio Station at Gronnedal will report the latest ice conditions in the fjord and the approaches.

Caution.—Permission to enter Arsuk Fjord must be secured, immediately before entry, from the Greenland Command Naval Station at Gronnedal. On the approach to the fjord and during the passage through it, vessels must display their national flag and, on passing the W entrance point of Ivigtut roadstead, report by VHF to the Naval Signal Station at Gronnedal.

2.5 Arsuk (61°10'N., 48°27'W.), on the N side of Torssukatak, is a small harbor located in an inlet which is open to the SW. There is a quay for small coastal craft with drafts up to 3.5m. Larger vessels, up to 80m in length, may anchor with stern moorings, in depths of 17 to 30m, close SW of the quay.

Pilotage.—Port and Pilots can be contacted on VHF on channel 16, 9, and 13. There are no pilots, but people with local knowledge are available.

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APPROACH TO NORTHERN ENTRANCE OF ARSUK FJORD

Berthing for up to 33 cutters is provided by a group of 66 mooring buoys within the protection of an ice boom.

Akussak, the E extremity of Arsuk O, is located on the W side of Sondre Lob and marked by a beacon. Anchorage can be obtained in a bay located 0.5 mile WSW of Akussak. Anchorage can also be obtained, in depths of 9 to 15m, gravel, off the entrance to a small bay at Isua, close SW of Akussak.

Taylor's Havn, on the E side of Sondre Lob, is situated 2 miles NNE of Akussak. This bay is open to the S and the harbor is encumbered, in its E part, with rocks. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 11m, soft bottom, in its W part; vessels must be secured to the shore by hawsers because of the lack of swinging room.

Webers Havn, located 1 mile NW of Taylor's Havn, is a sheltered bay kept free of ice, for most of the year, by a rapid ebb tidal stream. Range beacons, standing on the E shore, lead into the harbor between its W entrance point and some islets and rocks which front the bay. Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 13 to 15m, stiff clay, in the N part of the harbor.

2.6 Ivigtut (61°12'N., 48°11'W.) (World Port Index No. 00600) is situated on the S side of the inner part of Arsuk Fjord. A light is shown from Kamigtalik Point, 0.5 mile WNW of the port. In 1989, the port was closed and all maintenance discontinued.

2.7 Gronnedal (Kangilinguit) (61°14'N., 48°06'W.), situated 3 miles E of Ivigtut, is a Danish Naval Station. The harbor is located in a bay at the E side of the fjord. A river enters the bay through a valley enclosed by high ground.

Range lights, indicating the approach, are shown from the N part of the bay and may best be seen on the chart.

There is a T-shaped quay and two pontoon jetties. The berth on the W side of the quay is 90m long with a depth of 11m alongside. The berth on the E side of the quay is 50m long with a depth of 6.5m alongside. Vessels up to 110m in length and 7.5m draft have been accommodated alongside.

It is reported that two mooring buoys, located in the S part of the harbor, can accommodate vessels up to 10,000 dwt.

Caution.—The berths alongside the quay are sometimes untenable when strong winds blow down the river valley. Vessels shall leave the quay during strong SE winds.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 3m at springs and 1.6m at neaps. There are no notable tidal streams.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advisable; an unlicensed pilot is available on request. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The port can be contacted by VHF.

Prohibited Area.—That part of the fjord, which lies within 2 miles of the port, is considered to be a prohibited area. The seaward limit of this area is marked by beacons. Vessels must receive permission from the Greenland Command Naval Station before entering.

Winds—Weather.—Winds from between S and SE are the most frequent. Occasionally, these winds will blow through the river valley, S of the harbor, at strengths up to 80 to 100 knots. During winter months, winds from SE (fohn winds) have occasionally reached strengths of up to 130 knots.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be obtained in Equaluit, a bay situated 0.75 mile N of Gronnedal, in a depth of 28m; however, SE winds blow more violently here than elsewhere in the fjord.

Anchorage can be obtained in Christian Havn, a bay situated 4 miles W of Gronnedal on the N side of the fjord. The best berth is in depths of 11 to 16m, mud, at the W side of the bay between some islets and the mainland shore.

Anchorage can be obtained in Eilerslie Havn, a bay situated 3 miles NE of Equaluit on the W side of the fjord. The best berth is at the W part of the bay in depths of 9 to 15m, clay and sand.

2.8 Arsuk Fjord to Frederikshaab.—Two very conspicuous mountains stand along this 60 mile long stretch of coast and can be seen from a considerable distance offshore.

Tindingen (Kingigtok) (61°30'N., 49°07'W.), 890m high, is a pinnacle mountain standing on the coast 16 miles NNW of the W extremity of Sermersut.

Norssaerserfik (Nautsarsorfik) (61°43'N., 48°38'W.), 1,643m high, stands 26 miles N of the E extremity of Sermersut.

Sermersut (61°16'N., 48°50'W.), an island on the NW side of the approaches to Arsuk Fjord, appears as a high plateau. Sermersut Umanarsua, 314m high, is a prominent conical peak standing at the SW end of the island. From a distance, it may appear detached from the island. A beacon stands on the NE extremity of Sermersut.

Nunanguit, 198m high, is the largest of a group of islets lying 3 miles SSE of Sermersut.

Isa (Issa), an island 282m high, is located 1.5 miles E of the E end of Sermersut. Anchorage is available in a bay,

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encumbered with small islets, formed between the SW end of Isa and two small off-lying islands, close SW. Vessels can anchor in depths of 9 to 14m, gravel, with fair protection from N winds.

Tornarsuk, a large island, is located 1 mile N of Isa. It is separated from the N side of Sermersut by Tornarsuk Lob, a channel with a least middle depth of 75m. Oqutalik, the westernmost of several small islets, lies off the W end of Tornarsuk.

A shoal patch, with a least depth of 15m, lies about 5 miles WSW of Oqutalik beacon.

Sondre Kangeq (Siorak) (61°21'N., 48°59'W.), 5 miles NW of Sermersut, and **Nordre Kangeq** (Kangek), 4 miles farther NW, are two projecting points of a mainland promontory, fronted by rocks. A beacon stands on Sondre Kangeq.

Sitdlisít Havn lies within a chain of islets on the SE side of the promontory, 1.75 miles NE of Sondre Kangeq. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 22m, good holding ground, within the harbor. Vessels should secure their sterns to the N shore. The harbor can be entered through several danger-free channels which lead between the islets fronting it.

Tigssaluk Havn, 2.5 miles NE of Sondre Kangeq, affords anchorage in a depth of 21m. The harbor, which is clear of dangers, is entered in mid-channel between two low-lying arms of the mainland. Tigssaluk Mountain, rising to an elevation of 640m, stands 2.5 miles ENE of the harbor.

Sermiligarssuk Fjord (Sermiliarsuk Fjord) is one of two true ice fjords located S of latitude 69°00'N. The other, Sermilik, lies 20 miles NW.

Sermiligarssuk Fjord is entered between Nordre Kangeq and a headland, fronted by rocks, 4 miles NNE. It continues ENE for 25 miles to the head. Kangarssup Umanak, with small islets around it, is located near the middle of the entrance; foul ground extends up to 1.5 miles WNW from the island.

Tindinngen, previously described, stands close N of the entrance to the fjord.

2.9 The large mainland projection located between Sermiligarssuk Fjord and Sermilik Fjord is indented by three smaller fjords, named from S to N, Qasigialik (Kasigialik), Neria (Neriak), and Tasissaq (Tasiusak). Several lakes drain into the heads of Neria and Tasiussaq.

Smallesund (61°33'N., 49°16'W.), located S of the entrance to Neria, is a much used safe harbor. It is formed in a sound lying between the mainland and Anarsivik (Anarsuak), an island 130m high, located close W. Qioqe (Kioke), an isolated and prominent islet 218m high, lies 3 miles WSW of the entrance to Smallesund.

Narsalik (61°39'N., 49°19'W.), a large island 219m high, fronts the mainland between Neria Fjord and Tasiussaq Fjord. It is fringed by rocks which extend up to 1.5 miles offshore. Narsalik Havn, a small inlet on the NW side of the island, affords anchorage for vessels up to 35m in length.

A chain of islets, extending NE from the island, connects it to Nuk, the W entrance point of Sermilik Fjord. Sermilik Fjord extends NNE for 20 miles from Nuk.

Caution.—Ice calved from the glaciers in the fjords frequently hinders navigation in the vicinity of Narsalik. From the end of June or the beginning of July until some time in

August, the waters off the entrance to these fjords are so closely packed with icebergs that vessels are advised to keep about 5 miles offshore in order to avoid them.

Vesterland (Anoritsok), a large island rising to a height of 260m, is located 3 miles NNW of Narsalik. Qeqertat (Kekertak), a group of islands and islets of which Akinaq (Akingnak) is the largest, extend SW for 4.5 miles from the S extremity of Vesterland. This group is bordered by foul ground and rocks and should be given a wide berth.

Frederikshaab Umanak (61°46'N., 49°36'W.), a round-topped island 300m high, is located 14 miles S of Frederikshaab and serves as an excellent landmark for the approach. It is the largest of several islands, islets, and rocks lying seaward of Vesterland.

Kangerdluarsuk, fronted by islets, is an inlet in the mainland entered 2.5 miles NE of the N extremity of Vesterland. It provides anchorage in a depth of 20m, good holding ground, but local knowledge of the area is required.

Igaussaq (61°53'N., 49°29'W.), a large island, is located close off the mainland 6 miles NNE of Frederikshaab Umanak. A mountain, given the same name, rises to a height of 599m at the SE end of this island.

Satuarsugssuag, an islet, is located 3.5 miles NW of the NW extremity of Igaussaq. Numerous small islets and rocks lie between the NW extremity of the island and this islet. A light is shown from a structure, 7m high, standing on the islet. It was reported (1992) that a racon was located at the light structure.

Vardeo, a small but prominent islet 22m high, is located 4.5 miles W of the NW extremity of Igaussaq. Numerous obstructions lie between this islet and the W side of Igaussaq.

Kvanefjord (61°59'N., 49°44'W.) is entered between the N side of Igaussaq and the S side of a peninsula which projects from the mainland. It extends ENE for 13 miles and then NNE for 6 miles to where it divides into three short branches, each with a glacier at its head.

The main approach fairway into the fjord lies between Satuarsugssuag, on the S side, and the outermost of numerous small islets which front the SW end of the peninsula, 1.25 miles to the N. Vessels are cautioned to avoid the shoal patches lying within 1.5 miles NW of Satuarsugssuag.

A narrow channel, leading into the fairway from S, lies close E of Satuarsugssuag.

Kvaneø, 70m high and almost joined together, are two islands which lie in the middle of the entrance to the fjord, 0.75 mile N of Igaussaq.

Eqaluit, an inlet, opens off the N side of the entrance to Kvanefjord N of Kvaneø. It extends NNE for 5 miles.

Qaqarssuatsiaq Kujatdleq (62°02'N., 49°33'W.), rising to a height of 510m, stands on the N side of the fjord about 4.5 miles N of Kvaneø. It is very prominent when there is snow on the ground with which its bare sides contrast sharply.

Knoffeld (Arferfik) (62°00'N., 49°23'W.), 925m high, stands 5 miles NE of Kvaneø. This mountain is the most prominent in the vicinity and is reported to resemble the four knuckles of a clenched fist.

2.10 Paamiut (Frederikshab) (62°00'N., 49°40'W.) (World Port Index No. 00610) is located at the SW extremity of the peninsula which projects from the mainland on the N side of

the entrance to Kvanefjord. It lies on the NE side of Kanderdlunguaq, an inlet bordered on both sides by numerous islets.

The extremity of the peninsula is fringed with numerous islets and rocks. The port can be approached by two narrow channels which lead through these islets and dangers lying S and W of the harbor. However, these channels are not recommended for safe navigation.

The main approach channel leads through the entrance to Kvanefjord N of Satuarsugssuaq Light. The main fairway through Kanderdlunguaq is indicated by a range. The outer islets at the mouth of the inlet are marked by beacons which may best be seen on the chart.

Depths—Limitations.—Atlantic Quay, a main cargo wharf, is 90m long with depths of 7.8 to 8.6m alongside. Vessels of up to 110m in length and 7m draft have been accommodated

There is a total of about 170m of berthing space with depths of up to 4m alongside, for fishing vessels. There is a small tanker jetty with a depth of 5m alongside, in the S part of the harbor.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 3.8m at springs and 2m at neaps. There is a W-going current with a rate of 1 to 2 knots, in the mouth of the inlet. Tidal currents set weakly at about 1 knot in the harbor.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but advisable. A representative, with local knowledge, is available on request. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The port can be contacted by VHF.

Ice.—Extreme conditions can occur during the winter with ice forming locally between December and May. Due to ice, access is sometimes difficult between April and August when pack ice and icebergs can hinder navigation. The best periods for finding the port ice-free are between March and April and from the end of August.

The port is situated in an outlying location and consequently the climate is humid and raw, with a great deal of fog, especially during the summer.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be obtained in the approach channel, in depths of 18 to 22m, about 0.5 mile SW of the harbor. The holding ground is not good and vessels should anchor at very slow speed. The anchorage area is exposed to swells and SW winds.

Frederikshab to Godthabs Fjord

2.11 From the peninsula on which Frederikshab is located, the coast trends NW for 30 miles to the S end of the Frederikshaab Isblink. This stretch of coast is extremely irregular, being indented by many fjords and fronted by innumerable small islets which form an almost continuous chain from one to several miles wide.

Sonde Storo (62°03'N., 49°42'W.), an island 240m high, lies in the mouth of a wide bay 4 miles NNE of the entrance to Kvanefjord. A beacon stands on its SE side. It is reported that drift net fishing with nets up to 500m long, is carried out between this island and the mainland. Kangerdluarssuk, a narrow inlet, opens off the E side of the bay.

Nerutussoq (Nerutusok), a fjord, is separated from Kangerdluarssuk by a peninsula, 550m high. It seldom freezes over as it is exposed to the open sea.

Nordre Storo (62°08'N., 49°45'W.) is an island lying close off the N entrance point of Nerutussoq. Islets and rocks extend nearly 2.5 miles SSE and 3.25 miles W from this island.

Qagssit (Kagsit), a fjord, is located 5 miles N of Nerutussoq and extends ENE for 15 miles. Iterdlak, a large island, fronts this fjord and rises to a height of 545m. **Kuanit Island** (62°14'N., 49°53'W.), a smaller island, lies off the N entrance point of the fjord.

Anchorage can be obtained, with limited swinging room, in depths of 25 to 50m, in a small bay on the N side of Iterdlak off a settlement. Anchorage can also be obtained, in a depth of 18m, in a small harbor on the S side of Kuanit near a settlement.

Oqaitsua (Umanak), a small island 65m high, is located 3 miles SW of Kuanit at the SW end of a group of islands and islets. It is a good landmark in the seaward approach to these anchorages.

Qagssissalik, a small group of islets, lies 4 miles WSW of Kuanit. A beacon stands on the S part of the highest islet.

Tinignertoq Fjord, entered 6 miles NNE Qagssissalikof, indents the coast close S of Frederikshaab Isblink and dries. There is a strong current in the entrance to the fjord which is much frequented by salmon fishermen. Nunasarmak, 370m high, along with several smaller islands form the W side of the fjord and lies about 3 miles within the entrance.

Frederikshaabs Isblink (Frederikshaabs Glacier) (62°29'N., 50°19'W.) is the most remarkable feature along the stretch of coast between Kvanefjord and Graedefjord, 90 miles NNW. It consists of a wide tongue of the Gronland icecap which reaches almost to the sea. It is fronted by extensive mudflats and narrow islands. Vessels should send request for pilot with ETA through Nuuk(OXI).

Pilotage.—Port and Pilots can be contacted by telephone to the Harbormaster +22917044; telex: Harbor Master 90503; telegraph: Handelchefen Paamiut; VHF contact on channel 16 or 13. Pilot boards off Satuarsugssuaq.

The seaward edge of the ice is a lofty and perpendicular cliff, 10 miles wide, from which the glacier slopes steeply up, rising in its N part to a height of 354m and, at distances of 30 to 35 miles inland, to heights of 1,220 to 1,830m. New deposits of clay and sand are constantly being carried along by the glacial rivers so that, for several miles seaward, the water has a milky appearance due to the clay particles. Frederikshaabs Isblink also creates a very strong glare which is visible from a considerable distance.

Caution.—Vessels proceeding along this coast are advised to keep at least 8 miles W of Frederikshaab Isblink.

2.12 Between Frederikshaab Isblink and the N side of the entrance to Godthabs Fjord, 106 miles NNW, the coast is rugged and mountainous. However, at the N side of the entrance to the fjord, it changes very quickly to a low and rolling land, the so-called "North Country." North of Frederikshaab Isblink, the coastal area of ice free land continues to widen, so that in the vicinity of Faeringehavn, 27 miles SSE of the entrance to Godthabs Fjord, the Inland Ice is more than 50 miles distant from the shore.

Off-Lying Banks.—The greater part of this section of the coast is fronted by several extensive, relatively shallow banks

which can best be seen on the chart. From S to N, they are: Frederikshaab Banke, Danas Banke, and Fiskenaes Banke.

Tuluvartalik (62°29'N., 50°19'W.), 25m high, is one of several islets that lie off the middle of Frederikshaab Isblink and close outside the drying flat which, at this point, is from 2 to about 3 miles wide. A beacon stands on this islet.

The coast extending 12 miles N of Frederikshaab Isblink is divided into narrow peninsulas by three fjords.

Majorarissat, the southernmost and shortest fjord, is blocked by sand and clay.

Kuvnilik, the middle fjord, is encumbered at its entrance by islands and islets.

Agdlumersat (Bfornesund), the northernmost fjord, extends NE for nearly 25 miles and contains Inland Ice.

Ikatoq, a channel, lies on the SE side of the chain of islands and islets situated in the entrance to Kuvnilik. Kakarssuak (Qaqarssuak), a prominent mountain, rises to a height of 940m on the peninsula between Kuvnilik and Agdlumersat.

Ravns Storo (62°43'N., 50°23'W.), 198m high, is the largest of several islands lying off the coast. Beacons stand at the N and S ends of the E side of the island.

A rock, existence doubtful, was reported (1953) to lie about 10 miles SW of Ravns Storo.

Sondre Kitdlit, marked by a beacon, is the larger of two islets located 3.25 miles WSW of the W end of Ravns Storo. Nordre Kitdlit is the larger of two islets, fringed by rocks, lying about 1 mile N of Sondre Kitdlit. Sorte Stribe is a prominent black basalt stripe located on the NW and larger of the two islets lying close off the SW side of Ravns Storo.

Sondre Fiskerihavn, formed in a bay on the SW side of Ravns Storo, affords anchorage for several vessels in depths of 26 to 44m. It was reported (1973) that a vessel of 85m length and 6m draft had used this anchorage. It was reported (1987) that there is weed on the bottom which may foul small anchors. Also, the buildings and jetty were in a dilapidated condition.

Nordre Fiskerihavn, a small cove on the N side of Ravns Storo, affords anchorage. It was reported (1973) that a vessel of 40m length and 3.5m draft had anchored here. It was reported (1987) that the buildings and jetty were in a dilapidated condition.

Tides—Currents.—At Ravns Storo, tides rise about 3.8m at springs and 1.5m at neaps.

Ice.—Ice, which drifts N from Kap Farvel, may reach Ravns Storo between April and mid-June and block its anchorages. When ice is present, fog is frequent.

2.13 Fiskenaes Fjord (Qeqertarssuatsiait) (63°05'N., 50°41'W.) is located 21 miles NNW of Ravns Storo. The coast between is deeply indented and fronted by numerous islets and rocks.

The main entrance to the fjord lies between Qeqertarssuatsiaq, a large island on the SE side, and Manisat, a large island and one of a chain of islands and islets forming the NW side. The fjord can also be entered by a narrow channel situated between Qeqertarssuatsiaq and the mainland E.

Qioqe is the outermost islet of a group of islets and rocks which extend up to 2 miles SSW from the S end of Qeqertarssuatsiaq.

Fiskenaes Fjord Light is shown from a tower, 5m high, standing on an islet 4.5 miles NW of Qioqe. A sector of the light indicates the entrance to the fjord.

Hellefiskeoer, marked by a beacon, is a group of islets and rocks which lies on the N side of the approach 8.5 miles NW of Qioqe.

A racon is situated on a small islet 2 miles SW of Hellefiskeoer.

Qagsse (Kagssi), the highest mountain E of the fjord, rises to a height of 956m about 14 miles ENE of Fiskenaes Light.

Ilivertalik (Qarartoq), a jagged-topped mountain, rises to a height of 1,079m 14 miles NNE of Fiskenaes Light.

Kangarsugssuaq (Kangarssuk), 376m high, stands near the coast 10.5 miles NW of Fiskenaes Light. This mountain is very prominent from N and S.

Irkens Havn is the NW and narrower of two inlets which open off the N side of the fjord. A beacon stands on the point situated between the two entrances.

Fiskenaeset, a settlement, is situated on the shores of a cove, fronted by several islets, near the NW extremity of Qeqertarssuatsiaq. Tides rise about 3.6m at springs and 2m at neaps.

There is a 10m long quay with a depth of 4m alongside and a 17m long quay with a depth of 2.2m alongside. Vessels up to 60m in length and 4.5m draft have been accommodated at high water.

Anchorage can be obtained in the cove, in a depth of 22m, with both the bow and stern secured to the shore.

There are no pilots, but persons with local knowledge are available. The harbor can be contacted through the agents at Nuuk.

2.14 The coast between Fiskenaes Fjord and Graedefjord, 17 miles NNW, is indented by several smaller fjords and fronted with numerous islands, islets, and rocks which extend, in places, up to 4 miles offshore.

Fiskenaes Banke lies from about 12 to 35 miles offshore along this part of the coast and can best be seen on the chart.

Graedefjord (63°18'N., 51°06'W.), the longest fjord in this area, extends E for 25 miles. It is approached from the S by a deep channel situated between two groups of islands, islets, and rocks. Ikerarsusuk is the largest island of the N group fronting the fjord. Avatdleq, low and black, is the southernmost islet of this group. Inugsugtut is the largest island of the S group. Shoals and rocks, some of which dry, extend up to 1.25 miles NW from this island, leaving a fairway between them and Avatdleq, 0.5 mile wide.

Sermitsiak (63°21'N., 50°19'W.), a prominent mountain 1,247m high, stands on the S side of the fjord. Umivit, 1,477m high, stands on the N side of the fjord, 3 miles ENE of Sermitsiak.

Marraq (63°26'N., 51°15'W.) is a promontory connected to the W end of a broad peninsula by a low isthmus.

Marraq Havn indents the N side of the promontory and affords anchorage off its entrance in depths of 18 to 22m, good holding ground.

Marraq Ikerat is a large bay located on the S side of the promontory.

Sector 2. Davis Strait—Nunarssuit to Nuuk

Caution.—The approaches to Marrat Ikerat and Marraq Havn are encumbered by numerous rocks, shoals, and islets, some of which are marked by beacons. Local knowledge is required to navigate these waters.

2.15 Sermilik Fjord (63°29'N., 51°12'W.) is entered 3 miles NNE of Marraq. It extends to a long glacier which fills what would otherwise be a continuation of the fjord. It is reported the depths within the fjord are unknown. The N side of the inner part of the fjord is formed by a large, unnamed island which is separated from the mainland by Alangordlia, a long winding branch of the fjord. The approaches and entrance to the fjord are encumbered by numerous islands, islets, rocks, and shoals.

Kasuk, a prominent hill 271m high, stands 1.25 miles NE of the N entrance point.

Kidlavat, a mountain 1,292m high, stands 7.5 miles ENE of Marraq on the S side of the fjord and is a good landmark.

Qingmut (63°36'N., 51°33'W.) is the outermost group of numerous islets and rocks which front the coast, up to 6 miles offshore, between Sermilik Fjord and the approaches to Kangerluarsoruseq Fjord, 13 miles NW. Many of these islets are marked by beacons indicating the inner route system for small vessels. Dangers extend up to 4 miles W of these groups and larger vessels should give them a wide berth.

Kangerluarsoruseq Fjord (63°42'N., 51°33'W.), entered 5.5 miles N of Qingmut, is short and narrow.

Sankta Maria Skaer, a group of drying rocks, lies 5 miles NNW of Qingmut and 1.5 miles WSW of the S entrance point.

Satut (63°42'N., 51°36'W.) is the outermost of several islets which lie close NW of the entrance to the fjord. A light is shown from a structure, 3m high, standing on this islet. A beacon is situated close NE of the light structure. The sectors of the light indicate the approach to the fjord. A racon is reported to be located at the light structure.

Sorte Skaer, a small rock with an orange patch painted on it, lies at the S end of a foul area which extends 0.75 mile S from Satut.

The main fairway leading into the fjord passes between Sorte Skaer, to the N, and Sankta Maria Skaer, to the S.

Den Smukke O, an islet 13m high, is located in the mouth of the fjord. A light is shown from this islet.

Faeringehavn (Kangerluarsoruseq) (63°42'N., 51°33'W.) (World Port Index No. 00630) consists of a fishing harbor and an oil terminal. The town stands on the NW side of an islet-encumbered bay at the N side of the fjord entrance.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 4m at springs and 2m at neaps. A strong and unpredictable current often sets across the quay at Polaroil. The tidal streams run very strongly in the fjord, particularly off Den Smukke O.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is recommended. Pilots are normally available from May to October. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The port can be contacted by VHF. Vessels should not attempt to berth at the oil terminal without local knowledge. The port can be contacted between 0600 and 2200 hours by telephoning the Harbormaster +299 20; VHF channel 9, 12, 13, 14, 16.

Nordafar, 1.5 miles E of Faeringehavn, is much used in summer, from May to October, by the fishing fleets of many

nations. There is a 250m long quay with depths of 4 to 6.9m alongside. Vessels of up to 135m in length and 7m draft have been accommodated here at high water.

Polaroil, an oil terminal, is situated 1.25 miles SE of Faeringehavn within Sydhavnen, a small bay on the S side of the fjord. There is an 18m long quay and a mooring dolphin with depths of 6 to 8.8m alongside for small vessels. Larger tankers are handled at a mooring/anchorage berth off the pier. Vessels anchor and then secure to the shore with permanent moorings which are hauled up from surface buoys. Tankers up to 30,000 dwt, 180m in length, and with a draft of 12m, can be accommodated. It has been reported (1994) that these moorings are no longer in service and lie on the sea floor.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor in a depth of 40m within a bay situated close NE of Polaroil. Anchorage is afforded almost anywhere within the fjord, in depths of 18 to 64m, E of Sondre Naes, a point on the mainland 0.4 mile ENE of Den Smukke O.

2.16 Between Kangerluarsoryeq Fjord and Lysefjord (Ameralik Fjord), the southernmost of the fjords within the Nuuk area 20 miles N, the coast recedes to form a bight. Several groups of islands, islets, and rocks front this bight and a navigable channel, which provides access to the Nuuk area from the S, lies between these dangers and the shore.

Skinderhvalen (63°44'N., 51°32'W.), 244m high and resembling the back of a whale, stands near the coast 3 miles N of the entrance to Kangerluarsoryeq Fjord.

Buksefjorden, fronted by islets and rocks, is entered 4 miles NE of Skinderhvalen and extends for 17 miles. Steep mountains border the inner part of this fjord and several lakes drain into its head.

Qeqertarssuaq (Kekertarssuak) (63°54'N., 51°29'W.), a large island isolated from the remainder, is located in the middle of the channel between the coast and the outer dangers, 6 miles NNW of the entrance to Buksefjorden.

Johan Mollers Skaer (63°46'N., 51°53'W.), a rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies at the SW side of the dangers fronting the bight, 8.5 miles WNW of Satut Light.

Simiutat, a group of islands surrounded by islets and rocks, lies on the SE side of the dangers, 5 miles NNW of Satut Light. Nungarussuit, a chain of rocks, extends between this group and Johan Mollers Skaer.

An extensive area of foul ground exists in the vicinity of the dangers lying off the bight between Kangerluarsoryeq Fjord and Lysefjord. Within this foul area there are many large islands with elevations up to 140m.

Augissunguaq (Angissungsuak) (63°57'N., 51°45'W.), a large island, lies near the N edge of the foul area, 7 miles WNW of Qeqertarssuaq. Range lights, indicating the inner route channel, are shown from the N end of the island.

Ravneoeer (Ravneoeerne) (63°58'N., 51°53'W.), a group of islets, lies near the NW edge of the foul area, 12 miles N of Johan Mollers Skaer.

Kigtorqat Light (63°56'N., 51°35'W.) is shown from an islet on the W side of the inner route channel, 1.75 miles WNW of Qeqertarssuaq.

Tukingassarsuaq Light (64°00'N., 51°42'W.), indicating the inner route channel, is shown from an islet in the

Sector 2. Davis Strait—Nunarssuit to Nuuk

Qagssissagdlit Group, situated 2 miles NE of the N end of Augissunguaq.

Simiuta Light (64°03'N., 51°38'W.) is shown from the SW extremity of Simiuta Island.

The fairway of the inner route channel, which leads between this island and Kingigtoq Island, 0.35 mile W, is reduced to a width of 0.15 mile by rocks and shoals on both sides.

The channel is marked by range lights

2.17 Nuuk (Godthab).—The Nuuk area is comprised of Lysefjord, Godthab Fjord, and, as best seen on the chart, a complex system of branch fjords, the innermost arms of which extend to the Inland Ice, some 60 to 70 miles from the coast. The ice-free terrain located between is composed of several large, mountainous islands and several irregular peninsulas.

The common entrance of Lysefjord and Godthabs Fjord lies between Kangeq, an island at the NW side, and the NW end of a peninsula, 12 miles SE. Several groups of islands, islets, and rocks are located in the entrance.

Lysefjord (Ameralik Fjord) is entered close NE of Simiuta Island between two high peninsulas of the mainland. **Iviangit** (64°01'N., 51°36'W.), a prominent mountain 345m high, stands on the S side of the entrance. The peninsula on the N side of the fjord attains a height of 1,478m midway along it. Lysefjord, which appears to be deep, divides into two branches at Nua, 28 miles within the entrance. In its outer part, the shores are bare, high, and often steep, making landing impossible. Beyond Nua, the mountains become lower and recede from the shore. Praestefjord (Ekaluit), entered 4 miles within the entrance, is a deep inlet indenting the S side of the fjord. An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 60m, spans Lysefjord about 6 miles above the entrance to Praestefjord.

Kobbefjord, a short and narrow fjord, lies midway between Lysefjord and Godthabs Fjord, at the W end of the peninsula which separates them. There is high land on both sides of this fjord. Hjortetakken, a truncated peak 1,183m high, stands on the SE side of the entrance to Kobbefjord and is prominent.

An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 60m, spans Kobbefjord 3 miles within its entrance.

A chain of islands, islets, and rocks extends across the entrance to Kobbefjord and into the approach to Godthab (Nuuk). A light is shown from the E side of **Serfartorssuaq** (64°06'N., 51°38'W.), the southeasternmost island of the chain.

The inner route to Godthab (Nuuk) leads between this chain and the entrance to Kobbefjord. It is reported that it can be used by vessels of up to 61m in length and 4.9m draft.

2.18 Godthabs Fjord extends NE from the NW part of the common entrance with Lysefjord. With its numerous branches and great depths, it is the largest and broadest fjord in West Greenland.

The entrance to this fjord is considered to lie between **Jakobsholm** (64°04'N., 51°55'W.), a small islet, and Kangeq, an island 111m high, 3.5 miles NW. It is reported that Jakobsholm is difficult to identify against the higher background.

Store Malene, a mountain standing on the NW side of the entrance to Kobbefjord, has a rounded summit with two peaks, the E and higher of which rises to a height of 759m. Lille Malene, 420m high, stands close N of the W peak of Store

Malene. Sadlen, 1,210m high, is the summit of a large island located 5 miles NE of Godthab (Nuuk).

These mountains, along with Hjortetakken, previously mentioned, are conspicuous from the approach to the fjord and are referred to as the Beacons of Godthab.

It is reported that the mountain skyline in this vicinity can be seen from up to 50 miles seaward.

Renso, a small islet, is located on the NW side of the fairway, 2.75 miles ENE of the S extremity of Kangeq. A light, indicating the entrance to the fjord, is shown from this islet.

The Kookoerne, an extensive collection of islets and rocks, lie in the SW approaches to Godthabs Fjord and can best be seen on the chart. Being low and close together, they appear from seaward as a single, dark mass. The dome-shaped appearance of the islets makes them an excellent mark for identifying the entrance to the fjord.

Agtorssuit (64°03'N., 52°07'W.), an islet, is located on the NW side of The Kookoerne. A light, indicating the approach channel, is shown from this islet. A racon is situated at the light structure.

Avatdleq, the westernmost islet of The Kookoerne, lies 1.5 miles WSW of Agtorssuit. Radio O, an islet in the middle of the group, lies 1.75 miles SE of Agtorssuit Light; a prominent radio mast stands on this islet. A radiobeacon is situated on an islet located 2.5 miles NE of Radio O.

Saelskaeret, a reef, lies 1 mile NNW of Agtorssuit Light and is the SW extremity of the foul ground which extends from Kangeq. This reef usually breaks and can be easily identified although, in calm weather, there may only be a slight ripple over it.

Nord Lob, the deep water approach channel from seaward, passes between the NW side of The Kookoerne and Saelskaeret.

Caution.—Entry to Godthabs Fjord E of The Kookoerne is not recommended due to incomplete surveys.

The Kookoerne should not be confused with Satigsuarqat, a more scattered and smaller group of islets, lying 6 miles NNW.

Magnetic anomalies have been reported in an area 20 to 25 miles seaward of the entrance to Godthab Fjord (Nuuk).

Note.—In fog, the sounding depths over the off-lying banks located W of the approach provide good navigational information.

Port of Nuuk (Godthab) (64°11'N., 51°45'W.)

World Port Index No. 00640

2.19 The port is the capital of West Greenland and the seat of the Greenland Administration. It is situated at the W end of a small peninsula which separates Godthab Fjord from Lysefjord.

Winds—Weather.—Nuuk (Godthab), being situated near the open sea, has the weather characteristics of a coastal area. There is a high incidence of fog, strong winds, and heavy precipitation. The worst storms come from the S and SW, often being followed, in the winter, by a heavy and protracted snowfall. The average annual precipitation at Nuuk (Godthab) is 59.8cm, which is heavy for so high a latitude. Much of this precipitation falls as rain during summer and early fall.

Sector 2. Davis Strait—Nunarssuit to Nuuk

Winter fogs are rare, but during the months of June, July, and August, fog occurs on an average of 36 days and, at times, moves into the fjord, covering Nuuk (Godthab) completely.

Ice.—The pack ice (storis) from the E coast of Greenland seldom reaches Godthabs Fjord (Nuuk) and when it does, generally in June or July, it is usually so well scattered that it does not seriously impede navigation. Generally, except for an occasional iceberg, ice is never seen in the vicinity of Nuuk (Godthab) during the winter.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 4.4m at springs and 3.3m at neaps. Tidal currents in the fjord are strong. During spring tides, the rate at the anchorage in Godthab Red has been estimated at 2 knots.

Depths—Limitations.—The main facilities include the following:

Eastern Atlantic Quay, 170m long, with depths of 4.6 to 7.0m alongside.

Western Atlantic Quay, 102m long, with a depth of 10.0m alongside.

Schooner Quay, 52m long, with depths of 3.9 to 4.5m alongside.

Coastal Passenger Quay, 40m long, with a depth of 6.5m alongside.

Small Jetty, 30m long, with a depth of 5m alongside.

Fishing Quay, 205m of berthing space, with depths of 2.6 to 6.6m alongside.

Vessels up to 135m in length and 7m draft have been accommodated.

Small tankers can anchor and stern moor out from the petroleum installations, using an oil pipe-line connection.

A tanker berth, consisting of two platforms connected to the shore by walkways, has a depth of 12.6m alongside and can handle vessels up to 30,000 dwt.

There are also several mooring buoys within the port.

Aspect.—Prominent in Nuuk (Godthab) are the church spire standing at the NW end of the town; the radio station situated on a hill 0.4 mile S of the spire; Ny Herrnhut, a former Moravian mission consisting of a long building with a spire, standing at the SW end of the town; and the hospital standing close ENE of Ny Herrnhut.

Range lights, situated on an islet at the SE side of the peninsula, indicate the fairway through the fjord to the harbor.

An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated on a small promontory at the NW side of the town and an aeronautical light beacon is shown, at an elevation of 99m, from a tower standing 1.5 miles ENE of it.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but advisable. The Port Manager is available and will act as an unlicensed pilot on request. Vessels should send an ETA 24 or 36 hours in advance when a pilot is required. The harbor can be contacted by telegraph: Handel Godthaab; VHF channels 9, 13, or 16. Pilot boards off Avatdleq (15 miles WSW of Agtorssuit U). Godhab also provides pilotage for Kangerluarsoruseq (Faeringehavn).

Anchorage.—Large vessels should anchor on a bank at the W side of Malene Bugt, a bay at the E side of the peninsula, in depths of 15 to 19m. Close S the depths increase rapidly and the holding ground is not good.

Small vessels can anchor in Godthabs Red, the roadstead fronting the town at the SW side of the peninsula, in depths of 22 to 46m. It is exposed and only recommended in good weather with no ice.

2.20 Godthabs Fjord extends inland above Nuuk (Godthab) for 50 miles as far as Kangersuneq (Kangersunek), the head. This is separated by a narrow isthmus from the head of Pisigsarfik, a branching arm which, in turn, is separated by a low and narrow isthmus from Itivdleq, the NE arm of Lysefjord, thereby forming an almost landlocked basin. There are several large and lofty islands, separated by clean and deep fairways, within this basin. The depths are generally considerable throughout this extensive area, no bottom having been found (1973) in several places at 600m. Soundings are not available for the inner part of Kangersuneq, the head of which is filled with ice from the interior. The "North Country," on the W side of this area, is relatively low-lying with many large lakes. The land to the E is high with elevations up to 1,630m.

Sadelo, the SW-most island of the area, is located 5.5 miles NW of Nuuk (Godthab). Sadlen, previously mentioned, stands on the W side of this island.

Bjorneo, an island close N of Sadelo, extends NNE for 15.5 miles. Its greatest elevation, 1,256m, is located at the N end.

Qornoq (Kornok) (64°32'N., 51°06'W.), the site of a meteorological station and a settlement, stands on a low-lying island off the NE end of Bjorneo. Small vessels can anchor in a bay S of the station.