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**SECTOR 6 — CHART INFORMATION**

# SECTOR 6

## SOUTHEAST COAST OF GREENLAND—PRINS CHRISTIAN SUND TO SCORESBY SUND

**Plan.**—This sector describes the SE coast of Greenland from the N entrance point of Prins Christian Sund to the S entrance point of Scoresby Sund. The coastline between the two sounds trends in a NE direction.

### General Remarks

**6.1** Between Prins Christian Sund and Ammassalik (Angmagssalik), the principal settlement of E Greenland, the coast trends NNE for about 375 miles and is known as Kong Frederik den VI Kyst. This stretch of coast is characterized by numerous short fjords and small islands. A narrow belt of ice-free land extends along it, to the W of which rises the Inland Icecap. It is often difficult to approach the coast because of the movement of pack ice in the area. The ice limit varies from season to season and from year to year.

From Ammassalik, a stretch of coast, known as Kong Christian den IX Land, trends NE for about 450 miles to Scoresby Sund and fronts the Denmark Strait. In its first section, between Ammassalik and the great ice fjord Kangerdlugssuak, numerous and widely ramified fjords cut deeply into the land, producing a maze of peninsulas and islands, separated by narrow channels. In the section NE of Kangerdlugssuak, the coast is formed by an alternation of steep promontories and fjords, the interiors of many of which are reached by productive glaciers that flow down from the Inland Icecap. Here rises Gunnbjorns Fjeld, the highest peak in all of Greenland. Finally, there is a section called the Blossville Coast; this is an area lying S of Scoresby Sund, where the Inland Icecap generally comes down to the shore. The coast in this area is only slightly indented and there are only a few off-lying islands.

To the NE of Ammassalik, the pack ice generally lies farther offshore than it does to the S. Additional dangers to navigation are present here due to the large numbers of icebergs that are discharged from the fjords. The Blossville Coast portion of the coast is one of the most difficult regions of Greenland to approach from seaward, for the pack ice tends to set against the shore, and further hindrance is caused by strong currents.

**Winds—Weather.**—The wind force is highest in winter and lowest in summer. Winds are also stronger over sea areas than along the coasts where there are topographic interferences. This is especially true in Greenland. The wind is also closely related to the distribution of atmospheric pressure and the movement of cyclones. In this region of marked cyclonic activity, the winds are strong and changeable, especially during the colder months. The winds at points located to the N of the paths of cyclones will mainly increase from an E direction and then back through N to W as the storm progresses. Similarly, points to the S of the storm track will experience SE winds that will shift to SW or W as the storm moves E in accordance with Ballots Law. For this reason, winds over the ocean between latitudes 50° and 60°N prevail from a WSW direction, while between latitudes 60° and 65°N prevailing directions are more

variable. To the N of latitude 65°N, all months show prevailing wind directions to be E or N.

During the winter, widespread gale force winds occur on about two days out of every three over the open ocean areas SW of Iceland. The most violent winds known in this region are the well-developed "foehn" winds that sweep down from the Greenland Icecap and may, at times, attain velocities of over 100 knots in favorably situated exposures along the E coast.

During the summer months (June through August), gales are at a minimum, observations throughout the ocean area record less than 7 percent. They increase in September with the greater cyclonic activity and average between 8 and 11 percent of the observations. Gales occur in the strait between Greenland and Iceland with the most frequent occurrences in January. These gales sometimes exceed 3 day's duration with local winds reaching hurricane force.

### Prins Christian Sund to Danells Fjord

**6.2 Toqulineq** (60°05'N., 43°06'W.), a large islet, lies 2 miles NE of the N entrance point of Prins Christian Sund. This islet is reddish brown in color and one of the largest in a chain that extends from the coast.

Kekertatsiak, a much indented island 524m high, fills the greater part of a large bay which is entered between a point, located 3 miles NNW of Toqulineq, and Kap Ivar Huitfeldt, 8 miles NNE. Aluk, a dark brown islet 459m high, lies close SE of Kekertatsiak.

Kap Ivar Huitfeldt, 398m high, is located 6 miles N of Aluk. It is a precipitous, pyramidal headland of blackish appearance with slanting yellowish strata. The mountains rising to the S of this cape are reported to be the color of copper.

Kanajormiut, lying 6 miles N of Kap Ivar Huitfeldt, is an island 311m high with a double summit. Several islets lie close off its N end and submerged rocks lie within 1.25 miles N and NW of them.

**Dronning Louise O** (60°21'N., 43°15'W.), separated from Kanajormiut by a narrow channel, is actually a peninsula, on which three peaks stand; the W and highest peak rises to a height of 781m. An expedition reported that several harbors, suitable for sea-going vessels, were located NW of the peninsula. These harbors were observed to be ice-free from the 10th to the 15th of July 1932, a time when there was much ice in Lindenow Fjord and off the coast.

**Lindenow Fjord** (60°27'N., 43°17'W.) is entered between an islet, lying 1.25 miles NNW of Dronning Louise O, and the SE extremity of Nanuseq, a peninsula. It extends in a WNW direction for about 30 miles and, from a width of 2 miles at the entrance, narrows to about 1.5 miles near the head. About midway within the fjord, arms branch N and S. Nanuseq, an islet 670m high, lies close off the N entrance point. A small islet and an area of foul ground lie on the N side of the approach, about 2 miles SE of Nanuseq.

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Narssaq, on the N shore of the fjord, 7 miles within its entrance, is the site of a former Eskimo settlement.

**Ice.**—The time of arrival off the fjord of pack ice from the N, following the ice-free period in the autumn, varies from year to year, but observations over a period of 16 years give a mean date of 25 January with the ice normally remaining until mid-July.

**Nanuseq Fjord** (60°29'N., 43°13'W.), formerly known as Oyfjord, is entered between Nanusaq, the peninsula, and the S side of Angnikitsoq (Anikitok), a projection located 1.5 miles NE. It extends NW for 7.5 miles with irregular depths but no known dangers. Two small rocky islets lie close within the entrance to the fjord and an island lies in mid-channel, about 2 miles NW of them. A small bay located near the S entrance point of the fjord affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge.

**Torgilsbu** (60°33'N., 43°13'W.), a former meteorological station, is situated on the N part of the head of the fjord. Vessels can anchor, in a depth of 35m, stiff mud, about 90m off the station site.

Nagtoralik Fjord, an inlet with islets and rocks encumbering the entrance, lies 3.5 miles N of Nanuseq and extends 4 miles W.

Kap Walloe, 310m high, is located 4.5 miles ENE of the N entrance point of Nagtoralik Fjord. A trapper's hut is reported to stand on the S side of this cape.

Kangerdluaraq Fjord, entered on the N side of Kap Walloe, is narrow and extends W for 11 miles. It is surrounded by high mountains.

Kutseq Fjord, entered 8 miles NNE of Kap Walloe, extends SW for 6 miles and then WNW for 10 miles. **Kutseq** (60°41'N., 42°47'W.), an islet, is the largest of a group which extends 1 mile NE from Ingerdlarsiutit, the extremity of a long and narrow peninsula forming the S side of the fjord.

Patussoq (Patusok), a fjord, is entered 5 miles N of Kutseq and extends 12 miles WNW. Two rocks, awash, lie in the entrance. Qasingortoq, 355m high, is the extremity of a promontory that forms the N side of the fjord. The surrounding land in this area is covered by glaciers that reach down to the sea; however, in some parts, solitary black mountains (nunataks) show above the ice.

Kap Discord, located 12 miles NNE of Kutseq, rises to a height of 430m and forms the E extremity of Iluileq, an island, which extends 10 miles W and lies in the entrance to Danells Fjord. This island has rugged cliffs and attains a height of 829m. Ivingmiut, a group of islets and rocks, lies close off the S extremity of Iluileq, 4 miles SW of Kap Discord.

**Danells Fjord** (60°51'N., 43°09'W.) extends in a WNW direction for 27 miles to its head. The fjord is about 2 miles wide throughout most of its length, but the inner part is nearly always blocked by ice, making it difficult to reach the head by boat.

### Danells Fjord to Tingmiarmiut Fjord

**6.3 Umanarssuaq** (Umanarsuk) (60°56'N., 42°38'W.), an islet 153m high, lies 4.5 miles N of Kap Discord. An unnamed islet lies W of it and is located on an area of foul ground which extends up to 2 miles seaward.

Kangerdluk, a short fjord 2 miles wide, is entered 3 miles W of Umanarssuaq and extends 4 miles NNW. Several glaciers

project into the interior of this fjord and are backed by a chain of high mountains.

Nuk, a small cove, is located on the mainland, 1 mile N of the NE entrance point of Kangerdluk. Serkertnua, 1.5 miles farther N, is reported to be the only place in this vicinity where boats can be hauled up on the beach. The rocks in the vicinity are reported to contain intensified geomagnetic field.

**Kangerdluluk** (61°05'N., 43°08'W.), a fjord, is entered between Qeqertatsiaq (Qajartalik), an islet lying 3 miles N of Nuk, and Kap Olfert Fischer, 3 miles N. It extends 24 miles WNW, but at times is blocked by ice. High mountains, rising to heights of 1,615m, stand along its S shore and head.

Igutsait Fjord, entered between Kap Olfert Fischer and Kap Herluf Trolle, 7 miles NNE, is similar to Kangerdluluk but shorter. Umanarssuk, a lofty islet, lies in the S part of the entrance to this fjord, 2 miles N of the S entrance point. Numerous islets and rocks fringe the outer part of the N shore of the fjord. It is reported that several ruins of Eskimo houses can be seen on fairly fertile land on the shores within the fjord. Kap Herluf Trolle, 580m high, is reported to be very steep and prominent.

**Taterat** (61°14'N., 42°38'W.), a point, is located 4.5 miles NW of Kap Herluf Trolle. A large grotto, into which the sea flows, lies near this point.

**Avarqat Kangerlua Fjord** (Puiagtoq Fjord) (61°17'N., 42°55'W.) is entered between Taterat and Karrat Pynt, a point 2.75 miles N. An arm of the fjord, entered 2 miles W of Taterat, extends 4 miles WSW. Two islets, fringed by rocks, lie in the approach to the fjord, 4 miles SE of Karrat Pynt.

**Kap Tordenskjold** (61°25'N., 42°22'W.), 658m high, is one of the best landmarks on this coast. The cape consists of two peaks separated by a deep cleft. The inner and highest peak has a round summit covered with ice; the outer peak is black with a flat top. It was reported that there is a sheltered boat harbor with a narrow entrance, on the NE side of the cape. Two small islands are reported to lie 0.5 mile SSE of Kap Tordenskjold.

**Nuk** (61°28'N., 42°19'W.), located 4.5 miles N of Kap Tordenskjold, is the NE extremity of a narrow peninsula. Anoritup Kangerlua (Anoritoq), a fjord entered N of Nuk, extends W for 16 miles. Several deep bays are located on the S side of this fjord, near the entrance and a number of glaciers are located at the head. Several high peaks stand in the vicinity of the head and rise to heights of 1,340m.

**Qutdleq** (Kutdleq) (61°31'N., 42°13'W.), an island 451m high, lies 5 miles NE of Nuk on the N side of the approach to Anoritup Kangerlua. The former site of a Loran station stands on its SE end. A large bay, which is usually ice-free, is located on the SW side of this island and forms a sheltered harbor. Vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor within this harbor and secure sternlines to the shore. The bay provides shelter from all winds except from S. Four beacons standing on the shores of the bay assist entry and indicate the anchorage berth. A 5.5m shoal patch is reported to lie in the middle of the entrance to the bay and an 8m shoal patch is reported to lie 2.5 miles ESE of the S end of the island.

**Napassorssuaq Fjord** (61°42'N., 42°30'W.) is entered between a point, 10 miles N of Qutdleq, and Kap Daniel Rantzau, 5.5 miles NE. It extends W and NW for 18 miles. Between the entrance of Anoritup Kangerlua and this fjord, the coast is very irregular and indented by four inlets.

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Qeqertarsuit, a group of three islands, lies N of Qutdleq and fronts these inlets.

Kap Daniel Rantzau, 461m high, is a precipitous headland, under which, at times, the ice becomes closely packed. The cape forms the SE extremity of an irregular island that extends 6.5 miles N; Tunua, a narrow strait, separates this island from the mainland. Kusanartoq, 1 mile within the S entrance of this strait, affords sheltered anchorage, in a depth of 13m, mud, to vessels with local knowledge. The approach has a least depth of 13m, but shoals are reported to lie in the entrance. The N entrance to the strait has not been examined and should not be used.

**Kap Cort Adelaer** (61°50'N., 42°05'W.), 707m high, lies 2.75 miles NNE of Kap Daniel Rantzau. Umanarssuk, an islet, lies close E of this cape. A harbor, located on the S side of a bay which indents the coast between Kap Daniel Rantzau and Kap Cort Adelaer, is reported to be well-sheltered and frequently ice-free; however, it is subject to occasional heavy swells.

**6.4** Sermip Nua, 6 miles NW of Kap Cort Adelaer, is the NW entrance point of Tunua, and the S entrance point of Puisortup Kangerlua, a fjord which extends W for 4 miles. Several small islets lie close N of Sermip Nua.

Puisortup, a glacier, extends along the coast between 3 and 6 miles NE of Sermip Nua. It is considered dangerous to approach closely, on account of its frequent calving, but, at times, the only passage along the coast is close to its foot. It rises vertically from the sea to a height of about 180m and then unites with the glaciers which cover the high land above.

**Kap Steen Bille** (62°01'N., 42°05'W.), a yellowish and rocky projection 640m high, lies 12 miles N of Kap Cort Adelaer.

Otto Rud Oer, an island, is located 4 miles NNW of Kap Steen Bille and mostly covered with ice. It was reported that the channel between this island and the mainland is still blocked by winter ice at the end of June.

Ingerkjarfik, located 3 miles NNW of the N end of Otto Rud Oer, is a cleft in the rocky coast where there is just enough room to haul up boats. The coast extending S of this cleft is low, with the snow and ice of the glaciers coming right down to sea level in most places.

**Mogens Heinesen Fjord** (62°23'N., 42°30'W.) is entered N of a point lying 17 miles N of Kap Steen Bille. It extends NW for 21 miles to some lofty mountains which stand at its head. Several glaciers discharge into this fjord. Ikermiut, an island 295m high, lies 2.5 miles SE of its S entrance point. Maligissat, a group of islets, lies midway between Ikermiut and the mainland.

Qasingortoq (Kasingortok), located 3 miles NE of the N entrance point of Mogens Heinesen Fjord, is a low, narrow, and precipitous point, bare of snow. Nagtoralik (Qasingortup Ingmikortukaja), lying close N of this point, is an island of a dark or blackish aspect that rises to a height of 529m. It is reported that the narrow channel lying between this island and the mainland affords good shelter.

**Uvtortitit** (Uttorsitit) (62°30'N., 42°09'W.), an island 670m high at its SE end, lies with its S extremity located 2.75 miles N of Nagtoralik. Qasingortup Kangerdlua, a fjord, is approached between these two islands and extends W and NW for 12 miles. Inlets indent the N and E coasts of Uvtortitit and

anchorage is obtainable, with local knowledge, at their heads. The approach through the N inlet has a least depth of 10m, and 12m depth through the E inlet; the latter inlet is normally used. Vessels have taken anchorage in a bay located close N of the SW extremity of Uvtortitit, off some islets near its S shore.

**Tingmiarmiut Fjord** (62°39'N., 42°43'W.) is entered between the N end of Uvtortitit and Auluik, an island 220m high, lying 4 miles N. The fjord extends WNW for 27 miles between high mountains and several islands lie within it. Its inner part narrows and is often blocked by icebergs which are discharged from the glaciers at the head. Tingmiarmiut, a large island on the N side of the outer part of the fjord, is 12 miles wide and rises to a height of 1,300m. A number of islets lie off its S side.

Tingmiarmiut Turnorqutaria (Ikerasak) is the channel separating Tingmiarmiut Island from the mainland N of it. Kamoen, a small and precipitous island 680m high, lies close N of the E end of Tingmiarmiut. It was reported that vessels can anchor in a well-sheltered cove located at the W end of the channel.

### Tingmiarmiut Fjord to Kap Moltke

**6.5** **Griffenfelds O** (62°58'N., 41°30'W.), located 11 miles NE of Kamoen, is a deeply indented island. Three prominent peaks, the highest rising to a height of 701m, stand on it. Several islets lie close off the S extremity of the island and several more lie between this point and Kamoen. It was reported that there was a good roadstead, free of ice and swell, located within a long and narrow fjord which indents the S end of the island.

The channel separating Griffenfelds O from the mainland is bounded on either side by lofty mountains. It is reported to be deep, and free of dangers, and a passage through is possible when the state of the ice permits.

Sehesteds Fjord is entered between Griffenfelds O and Uiiuaq, a large island 2 miles N. It extends 23 miles NW and has several branches. Mountains, rising to heights of 2,070m, stand at the head. Rans Sund, a narrow inlet, lies on the N side of this fjord 7 miles within the entrance. It is reported to afford good anchorage for small craft. Annat Fjord, an inlet, is located on the N side of the fjord 14 miles within the entrance. It is also reported to afford sheltered anchorage for small craft.

**Skjoldungen** (63°20'N., 41°30'W.), a large island 750m high in its NW part, stretches 27 miles in a NE/SW direction. It is separated from the mainland by Sonder Skjoldungesund (Inugsuarmit), to the SW, and Nordre Skjoldungesund, to the NE. Kap Niels Juel, the SE extremity of the island, is a narrow rocky point, reddish-brown in color.

**Kap Skjold** (63°07'N., 41°12'W.) is the extremity of a promontory located 4.5 miles NE of Uiiuaq.

Sonder Skjoldungesund is entered between Kap Skjold and Kap Niels Juel. A submerged rock, position doubtful, lies in the entrance to the sound, about 3.5 miles NNW of Kap Skjold. Caroline Amalies Havn lies on the SW shore of the sound, 6 miles within its entrance. It is a small but excellent harbor with depths of 5.5 to 9m, sand. The entrance is protected by a barrier of rocks and islets.

**Halvdans Fjord** (63°14'N., 41°20'W.) is located on the N side of Sonder Skjoldungesund, 7 miles W of Kap Niels Juel. It

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is a sheltered harbor that is accessible as a refuge for fairly large vessels. From its entrance, the fjord extends 2 miles N, then turns W and opens into a broad basin in which there are depths of 18 to 64m, soft bottom. A small and low island lies close within the entrance and may be passed on either side, but the channel to the W of the island is preferable.

Norre Skjoldungesund, the channel on the NE side of Skjoldungen Island, separates the island from Langenaes Peninsula. Morkensund, connecting the heads of Sonder and Norre Skjoldungesund, is a narrow but deep channel, 4 miles long.

**Graahs Fjord** (63°24'N., 41°17'W.) is entered between Kap Langenaes and Imaarsivik, an island 300m high, 2.25 miles NE. Graahs Havn, a good but small harbor, lies on the W side of this island and is formed by a deep and narrow inlet leading into an inner basin.

Finnsbu, the site of a former temporary meteorological radio station, is situated on the SW shore of the fjord, 7 miles NW of Kap Langenaes.

Jaettefjorden, located 8 miles within the entrance, is a branch of Graahs Fjord that extends 11 miles NNW. The main fjord extends 12 miles NW and branches into two arms at its head. Lommen, a group of islets, lies in mid-channel within the N arm.

Good anchorage for sea-going vessels was reported to be obtained N of Lommen in a basin at the head of that branch.

**Kangerdlikajik** (Ilertakajik) (63°27'N., 41°09'W.) is located 3.5 miles E of Jaettefjorden and extends W and NW for 14 miles to the foot of a glacier. The shores of this fjord are backed by steep mountains which attain heights up to 1,590m near the head. Several islands and islets lie off the entrance to the fjord and can best be seen on the chart.

**Kap Moltke** (63°29'N., 40°47'W.) is located 20 miles NNE of Kap Niels Juel. This cape is reddish-brown in color and consists of high cliffs up to 460m high. It is the SE extremity of a mainland promontory.

### Kap Moltke to Dannebrog O

**6.6 Sagdliaruseq** (Sagiarusek) (63°38'N., 40°37'W.), an island located on the S side of the entrance to Bernstorffs Isfjord, lies 9 miles NNE of Kap Moltke. A small inlet, with a meadow and a stream at its head, lies on the S side of this island.

Bernstorffs Isfjord is entered between Sagdliaruseq and Kap Mosting, 3 miles NE. It extends WNW for about 30 miles and is usually, if not always, blocked by heavy ice. It is reported that a bank of icebergs usually lies off the entrance and navigation is especially hazardous in the approaches to the fjord, as a rapid current sets out of it, causing numerous eddies and whirlpools inside the bank of icebergs.

**Kap Mosting** (63°41'N., 40°30'W.) is a precipitous and prominent headland which rises to a height of 475m. From this point, the bold and steep coast, covered with glaciers that protrude into the sea at every cleft or ravine, trends in a N direction for 14 miles, to a position at the S entrance point of Krumpen Fjord. Taterakajik, an island fringed by islets and rocks, lies close inshore, 8 miles N of Kap Mosting.

**Otte Krumpen Fjord** (63°57'N., 40°40'W.) extends 5 miles W. Its S entrance point is fronted by a group of islets and rocks.

Pingasukasit, its N entrance point, is a bold projection that extends SE and rises to a height of 584m. Tingmiartalik is the largest of a group of islets that lies close inshore N of Pingasukasit.

**Gyldenloves Fjord** (64°10'N., 41°00'W.) lies between the N side of Colberger Heide and the S side of Upernarsuak (Upernativik), 2 miles N. Upernarsuak was formerly believed to be a large island and is shown as such on present charts. However, it was reported (1931) to be a peninsula which extended NE from the mainland W of Colberger Heide; consequently Gyldenloves Fjord is probably much shorter than charted.

Umiivik, a large indentation in which lie several islands and intricate channels, is located between Upernarsuak and a mainland promontory, 6 miles NE.

The region around Umiivik and Gyldenloves Fjord is called, the Umiivik area and it is different from many of the fjord systems of E Greenland. In this unique region, the inland icecap comes down to the shore in smooth, even waves, with only occasional glimpses of bare rock.

**Umiiviitaa** (64°20'N., 40°12'W.) is the NE islet of a group of islets, islands, and rocks. Gerners O, the largest island of the group, lies 1.5 miles W of Umiiviitaa and attains a height of 369m; a cairn stands on its summit. Iksartik, the narrow channel between Gerners O and the mainland, is foul at its SW entrance, but was reported to afford sheltered anchorage at its NE entrance.

**Kiataq** (64°22'N., 40°32'W.), 766m high, stands on a small promontory and is reported to be the most distinctive peak in this vicinity. It has a large red streak stretching from its summit to the water's edge. Ruins of a settlement are reported to lie at its foot.

Nansens Bugt, an inlet located at the head of Umiivik, extends 9 miles W from Kiataq between the mainland and Nunarssuak, an island on which stands the sites of former Eskimo settlements. Torssukatak, a narrow channel, leads W between Nunarssuak and Upernarsuak to Sverdrups Sund, a wide basin that extends 15 miles W and contains one or more large islands.

**6.7 Kap Poul Lovenorn** (64°28'N., 40°09'W.), a bare point which projects from a precipitous headland 280m high, is light colored and intersected by black strata. It forms the SE extremity of Jens Munks O, a long and narrow island, which is separated from the mainland by Kagssortoq, a channel 25 miles long and from 0.5 to 4 miles wide. Anikitsek, a mountain 1,235m high, stands 17 miles NW of the cape.

Pamiagdlussaq, located 9 miles NNW of Kap Poul Lovenorn, is the N entrance point of Peder Oxes Bugt, a wide bay that indents the E coast of Jens Munks O. Pros Munds O is the largest of a group of islands which lie in the middle of the entrance to this bay. Ilipigtivaq, a group of islands fronted by above and below-water rocks, lies 2.5 miles NE of Pamiagdlussaq.

**Kap Torfaeus** (64°42'N., 40°24'W.), located 7 miles N of Pamiagdlussaq, is the N entrance point of Lemons Bugt, a wide bay somewhat similar to Peder Oxes Bugt. Two islets lie close E of the point.

**Ikermit** (64°49'N., 40°17'W.) is the largest of a group of islands which lie 5 miles NE of Kap Torfaeus and 4 miles ESE of Upernagsivik, an indentation in the coast.

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Koge Bugt, a large bay, is entered between Putugua, an island lying 6 miles NW of Ikermit, and Ole Romers O, 5 miles NNE. The head of this bay is surrounded by lofty mountains, which are usually bare of snow, and indented by a number of inlets and coves.

**Comanche Bugt** (65°02'N., 40°18'W.), entered between Ole Romers O and Aqitseq, 5 miles E, is a narrow inlet. It extends 8 miles NNW and the shores are surrounded by a strip of ice-free land.

A hunting station is reported to be situated on the shore of a small cove on the E side of the inlet, 6 miles N of the E extremity of Ole Romers O. Vessels can anchor in this cove, in a depth of 46m, with a beacon, standing on the S side, bearing 106° and another beacon, standing on the N side, bearing 060°. Vessels can also anchor in a depth of 66m with the beacon, standing on the S side, bearing 075° and the beacon, standing on the N side, bearing 021°.

The W shore of Comanche Bugt is fringed by a number of low islets. Vessels should not attempt to navigate this inlet without local knowledge.

**Graahs Oer** (65°09'N., 39°39'W.) is a maze of islands and islets which fringes the coast of the mainland between Ole Romers O and Dannebrog O, 30 miles NE. They can best be seen on the chart.

**Takisseq** (65°00'N., 39°50'W.), surrounded by numerous smaller islands and islets, is the largest island in the S part of Graahs Oer.

Hornemanns O, an island 350m high, lies 10 miles NNE of Takisseq. Vessels with local knowledge may anchor, in a depth of 10m, near the head of a sheltered inlet located on the W side of this island. Vahls O, 152m high, and Vend Om, 103m high, are islands lying 2 miles E and 2.5 miles NE, respectively, of Hornemanns O.

**Kap Gudbrand Torlaksen** (65°15'N., 39°41'W.) is the E extremity of a mainland promontory. The cape is prominent and Tornartik, a mountain, rises to a height of 400m close within it.

**Dannebrog O** (65°18'N., 39°34'W.), 409m high, lies 4 miles NNE of Kap Gudbrand Torlaksen and is the largest island of the Graahs Oer group. It is of irregular shape with two projecting peninsulas on its E side; a cairn stands, at a height of 217m, on the N peninsula and an islet lies 1.25 miles SE of the S peninsula. An excellent boat harbor is reported to be located halfway along the SW side of the island.

### Dannebrog O to Sermilik

**6.8 Ikertivaq** (Ikerisuaq) (65°30'N., 39°38'W.) is approached between Dannebrog O and Sunnikajik, 9.5 miles NE. This fjord extends 10 miles NW and its head is divided into several inlets by irregular promontories. Ikertivaq has been described as the most dangerous fjord in the S part of East Greenland because many large icebergs, which ground at its entrance, form a barrier and keep the calf ice, discharged from the glaciers, inside the fjord.

Sunnikajik (Sujunikajik), an island 222m high, is fringed on the E side by numerous rocky islets.

**Isertup Kangertiva** (Ugssugtussoq) (65°38'N., 39°07'W.) is entered between Akiliaitseq, a promontory, and an unnamed peninsula, 3 miles ESE. This fjord extends 12 miles NNW. Igssalik, an islet 51m high, is separated from the E entrance

point by Isertoq, a narrow channel encumbered by small islets and rocks.

**Kitak** (65°32'N., 38°45'W.), an island 200m high, is the largest and E island of an archipelago which extends 8 miles E from the E side of Igssalik and is separated from the mainland by narrow channels. Ikasartik, a channel, lies between the NW side of Kitak and the mainland. An indentation located in the NW side of Kitak is reported to provide a sheltered anchorage suitable for sea-going vessels.

Orssuiagssuak (Orssuiagssuak), the S island of the archipelago, lies close off the SW extremity of Kitak. It is the former site of a Loran station.

**Nukajik** (65°33'N., 38°33'W.), the S extremity of a promontory, is located 4 miles E of Kitak and rises to a height of 300m. Ise, a small peninsula, is located 4 miles N of it.

Nagtivit Kangertivat (Suportoq) is entered between Ise and Ingmikerteq, an islet lying close off a mainland promontory, 1.5 miles E. This fjord curves 6 miles W and NW to Bussemandgletscher, a glacier, which slopes gradually from the head upward to the Gronland Icecap. Tasitalik, an inlet, indents the NE shore of the fjord, 2 miles within the entrance, and extends 2.25 miles N to the foot of Sulugssut, a 500m high mountain.

**Isip Ilua** (65°38'N., 38°18'W.), a broad bay, indents the coast between the extremity of Tungortug, a peninsula 400m high, and Kap Tycho Brahe, 6 miles ENE. Torssukatak, an inlet located in the NE corner of the bay, was reported to be ice-free and apparently suitable as a harbor for sea-going vessels. Kap Tycho Brahe is prominent and rises to a height of 990m.

### Sermilik (Egede Og Rothesfjord)

**6.9 Sermilik** is entered between Kap Tycho Brahe and Ikateq, 6 miles E. The fjord extends 45 miles NNE and has a width of 3 to 7 miles. It divides into two branches at the head.

On the W side of the fjord between Kap Tycho Brahe and the S entrance point of Johan Petersens Fjord, 10.5 miles NNE, the coastline is very irregular, steep, and mountainous.

**Johan Petersens Fjord** (65°52'N., 38°15'W.) extends 15 miles NW from its entrance which is 2.25 miles wide. The S side of Qeertartivatsiaq, a large island, forms the N entrance point of the fjord. Several glaciers are reported to discharge icebergs into the inner part.

Stoklunds Fjord, entered between the NW side of Qeertartivatsiaq and the mainland, extends 4 miles N between mountains. The N side of Qeertartivatsiaq is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which connects Sermilik Fjord and Stoklunds Fjord.

**Umigtuativit** (65°54'N., 38°00'W.), located 5 miles N of Johan Petersens Fjord, is the site of an abandoned Eskimo settlement which was situated on a small peninsula. Sukersit, 4.75 miles N of the settlement site, is an islet that lies in the mouth of a small bay.

**Qipa** (66°10'N., 37°50'W.), a point located lies 10 miles N of Sukersit, is the site of a former Eskimo settlement.

Tasilaq, a broad bay, is entered between Qipa and Akiliaitseq, 1.5 miles NE. It contains several islets and a number of inlets indent the shore. Tasilajik, one of these inlets, extends 1 mile WNW and has been reported to afford shelter for small craft. Akiliaitseq is the S extremity of a peninsula

## Sector 6. Prins Christian Sund to Scoresby Sund

which separates the N part of Tasilaq from the outer part of Helheimfjord

**Amanga** (66°14'N., 37°36'W.), an islet 400m high, lies in mid-channel, 5 miles NE of Akiliaitseq.

**Helheimfjord** (66°18'N., 37°42'W.), the W branch of Sermilik, extends 15 miles WNW from the N end of Amanga. It is about 4 miles wide and a glacier discharges into the head.

**Ikateq** (65°38'N., 37°57'W.), the E entrance point of Sermilik, is the largest of a number of islets which lie close off the SW end of Ammassalik. Numerous small islands and islets lie off the N end of the W side of the point.

Pupik, a point, is located 8.5 miles N of Ikateq. The coast between is scattered with numerous remains of Eskimo dwellings. Ukiverajik, an islet, lies close inshore, 1 mile S of Pupik. Sarpaq, an islet, is located 7 miles NNE of Pupik in the entrance to Ikasagtivaq.

**Tiniteqilaq** (65°54'N., 37°48'W.), a mainland peninsula, is located close N of Sarpaq and forms the N entrance point of Ikasagtivaq. An Eskimo settlement is reported to lie at its S extremity and there is no local state of information on the conditions is available and on harbor approaches, depth, tidal data, etc.. Pikitse, an islet, lies 4 miles NNE of Sarpaq (65°52'N., 37°47'W.) and contains the ruins of a former Eskimo settlement. It is uncertain whether the local traffic is made through Ikaasartivaq (Ikerasagssuaq) (65°45'N., 37°35'W.) for a passage between Tiniteqilaq and Ammassalik.

Invarssip Kangerdlua, an inlet, is entered 4 miles N of Pikitse. It indents the coast for 1.5 miles and is reported to be ice-free, easily accessible, and suitable as a harbor for sea-going vessels.

**Itterajik** (66°04'N., 37°44'W.), a former Eskimo settlement, is situated on the N side of a bold promontory which rises steeply from the waters edge to a height of 600m. Another former settlement, also in ruins, lies 2 miles E, at the head of a small inlet.

Paornakajit (Paornakajik), a former settlement, is situated on a small point, 2 miles NE of Itterajik, which forms the N entrance point of an unnamed bay. This bay, which is 2 miles wide at its entrance, extends SE for 2 miles and then becomes a narrow inlet at its head. Nuk, a small projection, is located 5.5 miles NNE of Paornakajit.

### Ammassalik O (65°45'N., 37°40'W.)

**6.10** Ammassalik O, a large island, is about 20 miles long, from N to S, and 16 miles wide, from E to W. The island forms the E side of the S end of Sermilik. Its N end is separated from the mainland by Tiniteqilaq and Ikasagtivaq, two channels, and its deeply indented E side is bounded by Ammassalik Fjord.

**South Coast.**—From **Ikateq** (65°38'N., 37°57'W.), the coast extends 4 miles SE to Naujatalik, the extremity of a peninsula which rises to a height of 700m. Manginersierpik, close SE of Naujatalik, is an islet which, with an unnamed islet, forms the W entrance point of an unnamed bay extending 2 miles NW between high mountains. Ikateq is fronted by a group of islets and rocks which can best be seen on the chart.

**Qasigissat** (65°34'N., 37°41'W.), the S extremity of Ammassalik O, forms the W entrance point of a small inlet. Ortunuviaq, 1 mile E, is the steep granite extremity of a peninsula that forms the E side of this inlet.

**Ammassalik** (Angmagssalik) (65°36'N., 37°37'W.) is the township for Tasillaq District with the largest population on the E coast of Greenland.

**Pilot.**—Port and pilot can be contacted by VHF on channel 16 and 13.

**Approaches.**—A narrow inlet leads from SW side of Kong Oscar Havn to a sheltered harbor at Ammassalik, entered during day time only. There is a strong, clockwise circulating current at the entrance, 4 to 5 knots, influenced by a branch of East Greenland Current (for more information refer Pub. 180 - Planning Guide for the Arctic Ocean).

**Winds.**—The strongest of all the Piteraen (fohn) blows from NNW at hurricane strength.

**Fog.**—fog is mostly predominant over the storis along the outer coast. Inside the fjord and over the harbor areas, fog covers during the morning and evening.

**Kong Oscar Havn** (65°37'N., 37°37'W.), an almost landlocked inlet, indents the S shore of Ammassalik O. It is entered through a channel, about 0.5 mile wide, and forms a harbor which can accommodate vessels of practically any size and draft. Ammassalik Settlement stands on the SW shore of the inlet.

**Ice.**—Ammassalik and Kong Oscar Havn are usually ice-free from early August to early November. During a good season, this part of the coast may be accessible as early as the beginning of June and as late as early December, but in a bad year, the area may only be accessible from early September to early November. Offshore winds often open up leads, sometimes several miles in width, but these leads quickly close up when the normal NE winds become reestablished.

**Tasilap Nua** (65°35'N., 37°34'W.), from which a light is shown, is the E entrance point of the harbor. Shoal patches with depths of 5m and 6m lie 0.75 mile SE and 0.25 mile S, respectively, of the point. Solos Pynt, a small projection, lies on the W side of the entrance 1 mile NNW of Tasilap Nua. It is fronted by a bank with depths of less than 20m, which extends up to 30m E. Elsewhere the depths in the channel are deep.

From Solos Pynt, the harbor widens and extends for 2 miles in a general NW direction to **Kap Horring** (65°38'N., 37°38'W.), the S extremity of a narrow peninsula which divides the head of the harbor into two branches. Fugleorne, a group of islets and rocks, lies close SE of Kap Horring and partially restricts the entrances of both of these branches.

Ammassalik Settlement stands on the shores of a small cove located 0.75 mile NW of Solos Pynt. A flagstaff and several radio masts standing near the settlement are conspicuous.

Olieoen, an islet connected to the mainland by a causeway, lies in the entrance to the cove; the small harbor is sheltered and working cargo is easy except at low water when the inner part of the cove dries. A wharf is situated on the SE side of Olieoen; it is 30m long with a depth of 12.7m alongside. Vessels generally berth alongside, bows NE, with two anchors down. Local knowledge is required; however, a harbor foreman is reported to act as a berthing pilot.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels may anchor in a depth of 20m, rock, 15m E of Olieoen. However, this anchorage is exposed to NE gales which occur suddenly. It has been reported that during these conditions, sheltered anchorage may be obtained at the head of the E branch of Kong Oscar Havn.

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**Caution.**—A local down-wind may occasionally be experienced during the winter months; this wind, which often reaches hurricane force, is known as Piteraḡ and is characterized by a sudden clearing of the sky. Piteraḡ warning lights are shown from the settlement.

### Ammassalik Fjord

**6.11** Ammassalik Fjord is entered between Tasilap Nua and Kap Dan, 9 miles SE. It extends NE and N for 26 miles to the S extremity of a peninsula that divides its head into two branches. The depths in mid channel are generally great, but a considerable number of dangerous islets and rocks have recently been reported (1985) and, therefore, local knowledge is required.

The outer part of the fjord lies between the SE coast of Ammassalik O and the S part of an extensive archipelago of islets and rocks that extends 32 miles NNE. From Ammassalik Fjord, Ikasagtivaḡ leads NW to Sermilik, and Ikasak and Ikateḡ lead NE to Sermiligaḡ.

The SE coast of Ammassalik O is heavily indented by numerous fjords. **Sarpakajik** (65°37'N., 37°31'W.), the outermost fjord, is entered between Tasilap Nua and Qamavik, a point located 2 miles E. It extends 3.5 miles N and the outer part is encumbered by islets.

**Tasilartik** (65°38'N., 37°25'W.), 2.5 miles E of Sarpakajika, is a narrow fjord that extends 2 miles N. A beacon stands near its E entrance point, close S of a former Eskimo settlement.

**Nugarssik** (65°38'N., 37°20'W.) is the NE entrance point of Qasiḡarmiut, a bay 0.75 mile wide. Qitalivajik, the largest of a group of three islets, lies in the entrance to this bay and contains the remains of a former settlement. A prominent beacon stands on the coast 0.5 mile NE of Nugarssik.

**Nerernaḡ** (65°41'N., 37°18'W.), 2.5 miles N of Nugarssik, is the S entrance point of an unnamed bay and the site of a former Eskimo settlement. At the head of this bay, Sangmileḡ Fjord extends 3 miles W and Tasilag Fjord extends 8 miles NW. Qernertivartivit, an island, lies in the mouth of the bay. An Eskimo settlement stands at its S extremity and several islets lie close off the NE and SW coasts. Ikasagtivaḡ, an islet, lies 3.5 miles NE of Nerernaḡ at the extremity of a long and narrow peninsula. It is the N entrance point of the bay.

Ikasagtivaḡ Channel, entered between the islet and Qernertoḡ, the extremity of the peninsula, extends 15 miles NW and then 4.5 miles SW to its junction with Sermilik. The NE coast of Ammassalik O, which forms the SW side of the channel, is comparatively smooth and even, with high mountain peaks.

A dangerous submerged rock is reported to lie nearly in mid-channel, 0.5 mile off the NE shore, 2.5 miles within the SE entrance of the channel. Two above-water rocks, one in mid-channel, are reported to lie about 1.5 miles NW of this submerged rock. It was reported (1988) that another rock, with a depth of 2m, lies about 3.5 miles within the SE entrance of the channel.

Tasilartik, a fjord on the N side of Qernertoḡ, extends 5 miles parallel with and 1.5 miles NE of Ikasagtivaḡ. Rodhorn, a prominent mountain 1,050m high, stands near the head of this fjord.

**Kigtajik** (65°51'N., 37°05'W.), the site of a former Eskimo settlement, is the S entrance point of Ikasaulaḡ, a fjord which curves 14 miles NW and NNW. Maries Havn, a small bay, is located on the S shore of Ikasaulaḡ, 1.5 miles W of Kigtajik. A beacon stands on Griseoen, an islet that lies in the NW entrance to this bay. Sea-going vessels can obtain sheltered anchorage between this islet and the shore, at the head of the bay. The roadstead is usually ice-free due to the outflow from a stream which flows into the head of the bay.

Sioraḡ, a short fjord, indents the shore 4 miles N of the entrance to Ikasaulaḡ.

**Qingertivaḡ** (66°03'N., 37°12'W.), the W branch at the head of Ammassalik Fjord, extends 10 miles NNW from **Misugtoḡ** (65°58'N., 37°05'W.). Cassiopefjeld, a prominent mountain 1,100m high, stands close W of a glacier that discharges into the head of this branch.

**6.12 Kap Dan** (65°31'N., 37°11'W.), the E entrance point of Ammassalik Fjord, forms the S extremity of Kulusuk, an island easily identified by the dome-like shape of its E end. A foul area, with many islets and rocks, extends SW and S from the cape. The outermost known dangers are two above-water rocks and a rocky 35m high islet, which lie 2.5 miles WSW and 3 miles SE, respectively, of Kap Dan. The W and N coasts of Kulusuk are fringed with islets and above and below-water rocks. Vessels can obtain anchorage within a large bay located on the S side of Kulusuk.

An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated 1 mile N of Kap Dan.

Kap Dan Settlement stands 3.5 miles N of the cape, near the NW extremity of Kulusuk. It is reported to be one of the largest permanently inhabited native settlements in the area. Local knowledge is required for approaching and anchoring off the settlement.

A disused airstrip, 1,520m long, is situated on the N coast of Kulusuk. It is reported to be in a poor state of repair; however, it is still capable of light aircraft operations.

Ikasartik (Ikerasarssik), a foul channel, separates the NE coast of Kulusuk from an unnamed island lying to the N. A beacon stands near the W extremity of this unnamed island. The channel has not been thoroughly sounded and is not recommended. Tunoḡ, a narrow channel, separates Kulusuk from, Auluit, a group of islands and islets lying to the NW.

**Amangaḡ** (65°46'N., 36°58'W.), a small island 300m high, lies in a 2 mile wide channel between two unnamed islands on the E side of Ammassalik Fjord.

**Kangartik** (65°49'N., 37°01'W.), the site of a former settlement, is the SW extremity of a narrow mainland peninsula and the N entrance point of Ikasak

**Kuummiit** (Kungmiut) (65°51'N., 37°00'W.), 2.5 miles N of Kangartik, is the site of a large Eskimo settlement. A mountain, 1,250m high, stands 3 miles N of the settlement. This peak is a grayish color that contrasts with the darker surrounding land and makes it prominent when viewed from the middle of Ammassalik Fjord. Fog often lies in Ammassalik Fjord when there is extensive drift ice.

The harbor lies in the N part of the fjord, and Fiskeribro pier, 10m long with a depth of 4m is situated there. The largest vessel that has berthed at the pier had a length of 74m and a

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draft of 4.3m (lies best when starboard side-to). Spring tide rises to 3m and neap to about 2.2m.

Vessels may anchor in 50m depth S of the jetty, holding grounds are good.

Tasilaq, the E branch at the head of Ammassalik Fjord, is entered through a narrow channel running 1 mile NE from Misugtoq. The branch extends 6 miles farther N.

**Ikasak** (65°51'N., 36°53'W.), a channel, is entered between Kangartik and Igdlukasak, 1 mile S. It extends NE for 6 miles to a junction with an unnamed sound, which leads to the S. A group, consisting of three islets, lies close within the SW entrance to the channel. The largest islet of the group lies 686m NNE of a low point that projects from the S shore, marked by a beacon. Tuno, a fjord, extends 4 miles N from the unnamed sound.

**Ikkatteq** (Ikateq) (65°38'N., 37°57'W.) lies between the mainland and the NW side of Qianarteq, a large island, which forms the E side of the unnamed sound. A beacon stands on the W extremity of this island. The channel is entered between Igdlarajik, the N extremity of Qianarteq, and a point on the mainland, 1.5 miles N. It extends 7 miles NE to the junction with Sermiligaq. A prominent peak, 600m high, stands on the SE side of the channel, 2.5 miles NE of Igdlarajik.

At each end of Ikateq, the mid-channel depths are great, but decrease to about 55m for 0.5 mile midway along the NW shore. A bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends 320m offshore abreast the mouth of this valley. Vessels may anchor, in a depth of about 37m, 0.25 mile S of the mouth of the valley.

### Ammassalik Fjord to Kap Wandel

**6.13** Between Kap Dan and Erik den Rodes O, 27 miles NE, the coast is fronted by numerous islands, islets, and rocks.

Kitsigsit, the outermost group of islets, lies 15 miles ENE of Kap Dan. A below-water rock is reported to lie about 6 miles E of this group.

**Erik den Rodes O** (65°47'N., 36°18'W.), 480m high, is one of the larger of a group of islands and islets which lie on the E side of the approach to Sermiligaq. The middle of this island is almost bisected by Qissivit, a fjord, which indents the E coast and runs NW for almost 2 miles. Several islets front the E and S sides of the island. Uigterivit, 200m high, is the SE of these islets.

Leifs O, the largest island of the group on the E approach to Sermiligaq, lies with its S extremity 1 mile W of Erik den Rodes O and Sarfaq Pynt. The N extremity lies 1 mile E of a mainland peninsula. Ikasak and Nordre Ikerasaq (Kiateq) are channels separating, respectively, the NW and NE sides of Leifs O from the mainland. Sermiligaq Settlement, on the mainland, stands on the NW entrance point of Ikasak.

**Sermiligaq** (Sermiligaq) (66°00'N., 36°28'W.), a fjord, is entered between Sermiligaq Settlement and the E side of Qianarteq. It extends 10 miles N and branches into two arms at the head. The fjord is generally full of icebergs which discharge into the E arm from Knud Rasmussens Gletscher, a large glacier. It is reported that the fjord is only navigable by small vessels, July through September. Sermiligaq is usually filled with icebergs from Apuseeq (Knud Rasmussen Gletscher). The area S of the fjord has many dangers to navigation: widely scattered skerries, small islands, strong S

and SW current causing severe ice screwing, unknown depths, and undeterminable safe anchorage.

Winter ice closes navigation from October to June.

Kangertivartikajik, a fjord, is entered close NW of the N extremity of Leifs O. It is about 1 mile wide and trends in a generally N direction for 4.5 miles. Nutugat (Amagat), a peninsula 880m high and 1 mile wide, extends S between this fjord and Sangmilik, a smaller fjord to the E.

A short peninsula, 1.5 miles wide, projects S between Sangmilik and Iliartakil, another fjord which extends N for 2 miles. Between Iliartakil and Kap Nordenskiold, 19 miles NE, the mainland is fronted by several islands and islets. Tikivipik, the SW of these islands, is separated from the mainland by Jerno Sund.

**Bjornbugt** (66°04'N., 35°55'W.) is entered between a short promontory and Kangikajik, the E extremity of a peninsula, which rises to a height of 830m, 2 miles NE. This bay extends 2 miles NW. Below-water rocks encumber its entrance and three islets lie off the S entrance point.

Depotfjord is entered between Kangikajik and Akilerut, a point 2.5 miles N. It extends WNW for 5 miles and maintains a width of about 2 miles throughout this distance. A glacier flows into a narrow and short arm at the SW corner of the head.

Ananap Kangertiva Kiateq is entered between Akilerut and the extremity of a narrow peninsula, 2 miles E. This fjord extends 6 miles NW. Depoto, an islet 300m high, lies off the E entrance point. Several smaller islets lie in the vicinity of Depoto.

**Kap Nordenskiold** (66°08'N., 35°36'W.) is the E extremity of a peninsula which forms the E side of Ananap Kangertiva Kiateq. Storo, an island 880m high, is located 2 miles NNE of the cape. Odesund, a narrow passage, separates Storo from the mainland and leads to Vestfjord, which extends 2 miles SW.

**Kangertittivatsiaq** (Kangerlugssuatsiak) (66°22'N., 35°46'W.), a long fjord, is approached between Eskimo O, a small island close N of Storo, and Kap Japetus Steenstrup, 4 miles ENE. It is entered between Nuuluk, a point on the mainland 4 miles WNW of Eskimo O, and Sarqarmiut, the W extremity of a rounded promontory 2 miles NNW. The fjord extends 17 miles NW to Glacier de France at its head. Sangmilik (Sammilik), a short fjord, indents the SW shore 3 miles within the entrance.

**Kap Japetus Steenstrup** (66°16'N., 35°05'W.), 880m high, is the extremity of a mountainous promontory that extends 9 miles ESE and rises to a height of 1,156m.

Mont Forel, the second highest mountain in Greenland, rises to an elevation of 3,360m about 37 miles NNW of the head of Kangertittivatsiaq. It is surrounded by numerous peaks between 2,750 and 3,050m high.

**Nigertuluk** (66°16'N., 35°02'W.), a fjord, is entered between Kap Japetus Steenstrup and a point, 1.5 miles NE. It extends NW for 5 miles and then N for 5 miles to a glacier at the head. Several islets lie off the N entrance point. The fjord, about 1.5 miles wide, is enclosed by mountains on either side.

### Kap Wandel to Kangerlussuaq

**6.14 Kap Wandel** (66°19'N., 34°52'W.), 880m high, is located 6.5 miles NE of Kap Japetus Steenstrup. Ailsa O, a small island 281m high, lies 1 mile SSW of the cape.

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Tuttilik, a fjord, is entered W of Kap Wandel and extends 4 miles N to a square basin with steep mountains on either side. A wall of ice, 30m high, stands at the head and forms the front of an active glacier. A monument stands on the S entrance point of a short branch that extends 2 miles W from the head of the fjord. A hut stands near the head of this short branch on the site of a former expedition base. Generally, the fjord is clear of ice from July to the end of October.

Vahl Fjord, with a rocky headland on its NE side, is entered 3 miles NE of Kap Wandel. Nasigfik is the SE extremity of a small, mallet-shaped peninsula that rises to a height of 700m and lies on the E side of this fjord.

K.I.V. Steenstrups Sondre Brae and K.I.V. Steenstrups Nordre Brae, located 4 and 9 miles, respectively, N of Nassipik, are two great glaciers which discharge into the sea. Their faces are formed by walls of ice 60 to 90m high. Two ice-free peaks, 610 and 670m high, stand on the NE side of the face of the N glacier.

**Ikertivaq** (Ikersuaq) (66°36'N., 34°30'W.), a fjord, is entered between the ice-free peaks, described above, and Kap Gustav Holm, 3.5 miles NE. Similaq, an islet, lies in mid-channel 1.5 miles within the entrance. Ostre Tasiisaq, a branch of Ikertivaq, extends 8 miles N on the W side of Kap Gustav Holm. Vester Tasiisaq, a second branch, indents the W shore 6 miles within the entrance and extends 3 miles SW. It has been reported that Ostre Tasiisaq contained a harbor suitable for sea-going vessels.

**Kap Gustav Holm** (66°34'N., 34°21'W.) is the S extremity of a mountainous peninsula which rises to a height of 960m and extends 7 miles NNE to Kap Buchholz. Nanertalik, an islet, is located 0.75 mile off a small projection on the coast, 4 miles NE of Kap Gustav Holm. A dangerous submerged rock lies close off its E side.

Between Kap Buchholz and Kap S.M. Jorgensen, 8 miles NNE, the coast is irregular and indented by several short fjords.

**Kap Hildebrandt** (66°48'N., 33°54'W.), 3 miles NNE of Kap S.M. Jorgensen, is the SE extremity of a heavily indented island that lies close N of the NE part of Ilivtiartik. Several islands and islets lie close off the large bight which indents the N side of this island. Laubes Gletscher, a large glacier, discharges into the sea 9 miles NNW of Kap S.M. Jorgensen. Imilik, an islet 209m high, is separated from Kap Hildebrandt by a narrow and foul channel, 0.5 mile wide.

Kialaneq (Skraekkensbugt) is an area partly enclosed by islands. **Aaluiartik** (66°55'N., 33°52'W.), the largest island, and Lilleo, 1 mile N, partly enclose the W side of Kialaneq. Nulak, a promontory 1,100m high, projects from the mainland, 1 mile NW of Lilleo, and forms the SW side of Ilivtalip Kangertiva, a small fjord. The remaining islands and islets, which surround Kialaneq, may best be seen on the chart.

**Kap Warming** (67°01'N., 33°43'W.) is the SE extremity of an island which lies 1 mile from the mainland and rises to a height of 500m. This island is the SW of a chain which lies close off the coast and extends 15 miles NE. The Icecap comes down to the coast in this vicinity and numerous glacial tongues discharge into the sea between isolated promontories. Peaks, which rise above the Icecap close within the coast, attain heights of over 1,220m.

**Kap Hegeman** (67°04'N., 33°27'W.) is the E extremity of Lango, a narrow island. Jakos Sund, entered between this cape

and Nyo, 1.5 miles N, curves in a general NNW direction and separates Nyo from the mainland.

**Kap C Christiansen** (67°13'N., 33°22'W.) is the NW extremity of Milait, an island 675m high, which is separated from the mainland by Qornitsiaq, a narrow channel.

Kruuse Fjord is entered between Kap C Christiansen and Nugalik, 2 miles N. It extends 9 miles W and is almost completely surrounded by ice. Sondre Aputiteq, a small island, lies 3 miles E.

**Kap Louis Ussing** (67°18'N., 33°18'W.), 300m high, is the S extremity of a peninsula that forms the NE side of Agtertia, a fjord. This fjord extends 9 miles NW and its shores are largely covered by glaciers. An islet, 107m high, lies on the N side of the approach to the fjord, 0.75 mile SSE of the cape. It was reported (1932) that a reef, with a heavy ground swell over it, apparently stretches completely across the entrance to Agtertia.

**Aggas O** (67°23'N., 33°13'W.), an island 275m high, lies 5 miles NNE of Kap Louis Ussing and 1 mile offshore. Uunartit, a chain of islets, extends nearly 7 miles NNE from the coast close W of Aggas O.

Between Uunartit and Kap Deichmann, 45 miles NNE, the coast contains numerous glaciers and is reported to always be blocked by ice.

**Deception O** (67°37'N., 32°54'W.), an island 111m high, is located 9 miles NNE of the N island of the Uunartit chain and about 3 miles offshore. Islets lie close off the N extremity and W side of this island.

Ittutarajik and Paatuulaajivit, 151m high, are islands, lying 6 and 9 miles, respectively, E of the S end of Deception O. A chain of islets extends 2.5 miles E from a point located 1 mile N of Paatuulaajivit. Flado, an island 183m high, lies close offshore, 9.5 miles NE of Deception O.

**Nordre Aputiteeq** (67°48'N., 32°16'W.), a small island 90m high, lies 4.5 miles E of Flado. An automatic, unmanned weather station and a disused radio station stand on this island. A small quay, with a depth of 6m alongside, is reported to be situated in a bay on the SW side of the island.

**Kap Edvard Holm** (67°51'N., 32°11'W.) is the S extremity of a bold promontory which rises to a height of 800m and projects SE from the mainland. Kegen, an islet 139m high, lies 3 miles NE of the cape. Between this cape and Kap Deichmann, 13 miles N, the coast is indented by several short inlets.

**Kap Deichmann** (68°03'N., 32°02'W.) is the S extremity of a small promontory, 830m high, which forms the NE side of an unnamed bay. A small island and several islets lie close SW of the cape. A submerged rock is also reported to lie 1 mile WSW of the cape, 0.25 mile offshore.

### **Kangerlussuaq (Kangerlussuak)** (68°22'N., 32°14'W.)

**6.15** Kangerlussuaq, the second largest fjord in the SE part of Greenland, is entered between Kap Deichmann and Kap Hammer, 10 miles ENE, and extends 40 miles NNW. The outer section of Amdrup Fjord lies 10 miles NW of Kap Hammer, and 5 miles farther N, Watkins Fjord is entered.

Anchorage within the fjord itself is difficult due to its great depths and strong currents; however, vessels can obtain anchorage in Uttental Sund.

## Sector 6. Prins Christian Sund to Scoresby Sund

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**Sortskaer** (Black Reef) (68°06'N., 31°58'W.) lies about 4.75 miles NNE of Kap Deichmann and about 2 miles SE of Amdrup Pynt. This reef consists of two rocks, 9m high and blackish in appearance. Amdrup Pynt, 6 miles N of Kap Deichmann, is the extremity of a sharp promontory that projects 2 miles E.

Amdrup Fjord lies on the W side of Kangerlussuaq and is entered between Amdrup Pynt and Bagnaesset, a point 4 miles NW. From its entrance, the fjord trends WNW for 10 miles. A mountain peak stands at the head.

Skaegardshalvo, 5 miles NW of Kap Hammer, is a rocky peninsula that projects 1.5 miles SW. A submerged rock lies 0.25 mile SSW of its W extremity. An unnamed bay lies on the E side of this peninsula.

**Kraemer O** (68°12'N., 31°51'W.), a large island, is located with its SE extremity lying 6 miles NNW of Kap Hammer. It is separated from the E shore of Kangerlussuaq by Uttental Sund. A bay deeply indents the W side of this island.

Uttental Sund, a narrow passage, is entered between the W extremity of Skaegardshalvo and the SE side of Kraemer O, 1.5 miles NNW. The SE shore close within the entrance is encumbered by several islets and rocks. The N side of the entrance is reported to be clear of dangers. Depths in the fairway are reported to be 18 to 26m. Sheltered anchorage is obtainable, by vessels with local knowledge, in depths of about 30m close off the E shore of the sound, 2.5 miles within the S entrance.

A reef, which nearly dries, is reported to lie in the N entrance to the sound, at its junction with Watkins Fjord.

**Watkins Fjord** (68°15'N., 31°55'W.) is entered between the NW end of Kraemer O and Spaekpynten, a point on the NE shore of Kangerlussuaq 3 miles NNW. There are few glacier-tongues running along the N shore of this fjord that is generally filled with ice.

Courtauld Fjord indents the E shore of Kangerlussuaq 9 miles NNW of Spaekpynten; it extends 5 miles N.

Near its head, the fjord widens and forms a basin which is surrounded by high and rugged mountains. Batbjerg, a mountain 1,660m high, stands at the root of a short promontory which projects from the head of the fjord and forms two branches. Nordfjord Gletscher flows into the head of the E branch and Kangerlussuaq Gletscher flows into the head of the W branch.

### Kangerlussuaq to Kap Vedel

**6.16 Miki Fjord** (68°08'N., 31°30'W.), entered 5 miles E of Kap Hammer, extends NW for 4 miles and then, turning sharply, runs E for 4 miles. It maintains a width of about 1 mile throughout. The entrance is flanked on either side by mountains which rise almost perpendicularly from the sea.

Anchorage may be obtained in a depth of 18 to 20m within a small cove located abreast of a conspicuous hut on the W side of the fjord, local knowledge is required. Good anchorage is also available in depths of 24 to 40m, clay bottom, at the head of the fjord. There are no known dangers in this fjord, but icebergs may cause considerable inconvenience at either of these anchorages.

**Kap Irminger** (68°05'N., 30°56'W.), located 15 miles E of Kap Hammer, is 610m high and the SE extremity of a broad and mountainous promontory. J.C. Jacobsen Fjord is separated by this promontory from Miki Fjord and extends 10 miles NW from its entrance. It has been reported that submerged rocks probably lie off the entrance to this fjord as ground swells have been experienced in the vicinity.

**Kap J.C. Jacobsen** (68°06'N., 30°30'W.), located 10 miles E of Kap Irminger, is the SE extremity of a broad promontory. Stomo, an islet 250m high, lies close offshore 3.5 miles W of the cape. Ryberg Fjord is entered E of the cape and has a glacier at its head.

J.A.D. Jensen Fjord is entered between an unnamed point, located 10 miles ENE of Kap J.C. Jacobsen, and the SW extremity of Sokongen O, an island 2 miles NE. This fjord has a glacier at its head and appears free of dangers.

**Kap J.A.D. Jensen** (68°10'N., 29°49'W.), an imposing vertical basaltic mass about 1,000m high, is the SE extremity of Sokongen O. A short and narrow channel separates the island from the mainland and connects J.A.D. Jensen Fjord with Nansen Fjord. A vessel anchored about 365m from the S end of this channel, 1 mile W of its E entrance, in a depth of 83m; however, the berth was reported to be poor. Subsequent examination disclosed a more suitable anchorage, in depths of 27 to 46m, off the NW extremity of Sokongen O, at the W entrance to the channel, 365m offshore.

Nansen Fjord, entered between Kap J.A.D. Jensen and Kap Nansen, 9 miles ENE, extends 15 miles NNW and appears to be free of dangers. Christian IV's Gletscher, a large glacier, is located at its head.

Between **Kap Nansen** (68°13'N., 29°26'W.) and Kap Ravn, 29 miles ENE, the coast consists of a succession of headlands, between which are short indentations with active glaciers at their heads.

Watkins Bjerger is a range of mountains extending far NW, with elevations ranging from about 2,100m close within the coast, to **Gunnbjorns Fjeld** (68°55'N., 29°52'W.), 3,700m high and, as far as known, the highest point in Greenland.

Kap Hartz, located 2 miles NNE of Kap Nansen, has a short, unnamed fjord on either side of it. Kap Garde, located 6 miles NE of Kap Nansen, is the extremity of a peninsula that forms the W side of Kivioq Fjord. This fjord, which extends 7.5 miles NW, is entered between Kap Garde and Kap Normann, 8.5 miles NE. Between Kap Normann and **Kap Rink** (68°22'N., 28°38'W.), 5 miles ENE, the coast is indented by an unnamed bay.

**Kap Stephensen** (68°25'N., 28°31'W.), 1,000m high, is located 4 miles NE of Kap Rink. It is the NE entrance point of Stephensen Fjord and the W entrance point of Ravn Fjord.

**Kap Ravn** (68°25'N., 28°15'W.), located 5 miles E of Kap Stephensen, is the S extremity of a promontory which separates Ravn Fjord from Wiedemann Fjord.

Wiedemann Fjord lies on the E side of the promontory that terminates in Kap Ravn. It is 3 miles wide at the entrance and extends NW for 5 miles to a glacier at the head. It is reported that a vessel obtained good anchorage, in a depth of 15m, about 0.25 mile from the E shore of the fjord, 2 miles from the glacier at the head. The berth was near the mouth of a stream, the current from which kept the ice at a distance.

## Sector 6. Prins Christian Sund to Scoresby Sund

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**Kap Johnstrup** (68°28'N., 28°02'W.), 450m high, is one of the steepest and most jagged headlands on this coast. It is located 6 miles ENE of Kap Ravn and is the SE extremity of a peninsula that separates Wiedemann Fjord from Vedel Fjord. A small bay indents the coast on the W side of the cape.

Vedel Fjord extends 8 miles N from its entrance which lies between Kap Johnstrup and the S extremity of a peninsula which forms the E side of the fjord.

**Kap Vedel** (68°30'N., 27°38'W.), 800m high, is located 10 miles ENE of Kap Johnstrup. It is the E extremity of the peninsula that forms the E side of Vedel Fjord.

### Kap Vedel To Kap Brewster

**6.17 Blossville Kyst** (68°44'N., 26°20'W.) is the stretch of coast lying between Kap Vedel and Barclay Bugt, 70 miles NE. It is characterized by steep, rather narrow and very rough basaltic promontories which separate many fjords. The Inland Icecap reaches down to the heads of these fjords, producing a large number of icebergs. Farther inland, high mountains can be seen projecting above the icecap. The current off the steep promontories is very strong and a number of comparatively shoal areas exist in several places, causing the large icebergs to ground, with the result that the pack, driven by the current, accumulates around them, and at times, obstructs all navigation.

**Grivel Bugt** (68°32'N., 27°40'W.) is entered N of Kap Vedel. This bay has an entrance 4 miles wide and extends 5 miles WNW. Grivel Fjord extends 2 miles N from the N shore of this bay. Savary Fjord is entered between Kap Grivel, located 9.5 miles ENE of Kap Vedel, and Kap Savary, 5 miles farther ENE. It extends 4.5 miles NW.

**Kap Savary** (68°36'N., 27°03'W.), 730m high, is very steep. It was reported that the current off this cape is particularly strong.

Sortebrae, a moderately large glacier with a black surface, fills the coast between the cape and Kap Daussy, 5 miles ENE.

**Sokongens Bugt** (68°40'N., 26°40'W.), lying on the E side of Kap Daussy, is an open bay with two arms at its head. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 16m within the E, 0.25 mile offshore.

**Kap Tupinier** (68°45'N., 26°19'W.) is located 13 miles ENE of Kap Daussy. A small bay lying on the NE side of this cape has a hot spring at its head. Storbrae, a large glacier, descends to the sea 10 miles NE of Kap Tupinier. Kap Beaupre is located 16 miles NE of Kap Tupinier. De Reste Bugt, an inlet, lies on its N side.

**Kap Coster** (68°58'N., 25°27'W.) is the extremity of a promontory which rises to a height of 945m and separates de Reste Bugt from d'Aunay Bugt. The head of d'Aunay Bugt is divided into three branches. The W branch is generally full of icebergs and the NE branch is open to the prevailing swell. The center branch, which has an islet lying in its entrance, offers excellent anchorage near its head. Vessels can anchor, in a depth of about 27m, soft mud; sheltered from all quarters. In this branch, as soon as the soundings shoal from 73 to 55m, the depths decrease very rapidly and caution is necessary when anchoring.

**Kap Ryder** (69°04'N., 25°07'W.), located 10 miles NE of Kap Coster, is the extremity of a promontory which lies midway between d'Aunay Bugt and Barclay Bugt. A bank, with a

least depth of 40m, was reported (1932) to extend 8 miles ESE from a position 2 miles SE of this cape.

Barclay Bugt is entered between a point, located 8 miles N of Kap Ryder, and Kap Barclay, 8 miles farther ENE. This bay extends WNW for about 9 miles. Host Havn, an inlet located on the W side of the promontory terminating in Kap Barclay, is reported to afford sheltered anchorage in depths of 13 to 20m, clay.

Kap Barclay is the NE extremity of a promontory which separates Barclay Bugt from Knighton Fjord, to the NNE. This fjord is entered between the cape and Kap Ewart, 9 miles NE, and extends 7 miles NW. Mountains surround the fjord and behind them, the Icecap is visible. An inlet extends 2 miles NNE from close NW of Kap Ewart. Its entrance is narrowed by a spit that extends from the SE shore. Vessels can obtain sheltered anchorage, in a depth of about 20m, mud, within this inlet.

**Kap Dalton** (69°24'N., 24°10'W.), located 7 miles NE of Kap Ewart, is a bold headland 400m high. It is connected by a low isthmus to a mountainous peninsula which consists entirely of basalt and reaches a height of 1,433m, 7 miles NW of the cape. This low isthmus forms part of the NE shore of an unnamed bay. A sulfur spring is located on the shore close NW of the cape. Anchorage is obtainable, in depths of 22 to 29m, sand and gravel, in a small bay on the N side of Kap Dalton. This anchorage is open to the NE and caution is necessary as the depths in the bay decrease rapidly. Two lagoons lie on the S side of the bay, separated from the sea by narrow strips of land. The outermost lagoon, although mostly shallow with drying rocks, affords sheltered anchorage inside the mouth for small craft.

Unatartaqartikajip Orqungmut Kangertiva indents the coast between Kap Dalton and the S extremity of Henry Land, 9 miles NE. This fjord extends 11 miles NW. Bartholin Brae, a large glacier, lies at the head of an inlet located 4 miles within the NE entrance point of the fjord. Henry Land is a broad peninsula that rises to a height of about 1,000m.

**Romer Fjord** (69°39'N., 23°36'W.) is entered between Akileqita, the E extremity of Henry Land, and the S end of Turner O, an island 6 miles NE. It extends 8 miles NE. Turner Sund, a narrow passage 8 miles long, separates the island from the mainland and leads to Deichmann Fjord.

Deichmann Fjord is entered between the E extremity of Turner O, and the S extremity of Manby Halvo, 5 miles NE. It extends 10 miles NW to Stenos Brae, a glacier at the head. Manby Halvo, a peninsula, extends nearly 10 miles SE from a narrow isthmus which connects it to the mainland; two islets lie close off the NE side of this peninsula.

**Stewart O** (69°54'N., 22°50'W.), an island 950m high, lies 5 miles N of the NE extremity of Manby Halvo. It is reported to be a good landmark and it is seen from a distance of almost 30 miles. Dunholme, an islet, lies 3 miles ENE of the island.

An uncharted island, 2m high, was reported (1990) to lie about 2 miles ESE of Dunholme.

**Kap Brewster** (70°09'N., 22°03'W.) is located 20 miles NE of Stewart O. It is the NE extremity of Savoia Halvo, a narrow and bold peninsula with high cliffs, and the S entrance point of Scoresby Sund. Mountains, which gradually increase in height to over 1,200m, stand within the cape.