



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 4 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 4

DISKO BUGT TO THE SVARTENHUK PENINSULA

Plan.—This sector describes the W coast of Greenland from Vester Ejland, on the S side of Disko Bugt, to Svartenhuk Point, on the Svartenhuk Peninsula. It includes descriptions of Disko Bugt, Disco Island, Vaigat, Umanak Fjord, and Karrats Fjord.

General Remarks

4.1 The coastal area described in this sector is characterized by broad bays, long peninsulas, off-lying islands, and branching fjords which extend to the Inland Icecap in many places. Anchorages are available at the ports and at several other localities throughout this area; however, most of them are suitable only for small vessels.

Winds—Weather.—During the summer in good weather, the prevailing winds blow in or out of the bight, but in stormy weather there are winds from other directions. The level of tides can be increased up to 0.3m by winds from the W and decreased up to 0.5m by winds from the E through S.

Fog frequently extends through the entrance to Disko Bugt past Egedesminde and Godhavn; it enters with the afternoon wind from seaward and remains until the offshore E wind arrives in the morning. Fog also enters from N through Vaigat and covers the E part of the bight. When close drift ice remains N of Jakobshavn Isfjord, fog will sometimes form in the area.

The climate of Christianshaab is reported to be the best in Disko Bugt. The prevailing winds are from E and NE, especially in the fall, with not much force. However, the katabatic wind is as violent here as anywhere in Greenland and has, at times, done considerable damage. Fog is rare, but will often form when many icebergs are in the vicinity. The average number of days with clear and calm weather is high. Summer temperatures rise to 20°C in the shade. The sun remains above the horizon from May 22 to July 23. The sunless period lasts from December 2 to January 23-25.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal currents run at a greater rate on the S side of the bight than in the N part, except along the N shore; in consequence, there are always less bergs and calf ice near the S shore of the bight than near the SE coast of Disko Island.

The West Greenland Current sets N along this section of the coast with a maximum rate of 0.5 knot. During the summer months, when the rate increases, a branch of this current sets E into the S side of the entrance to Disko Bugt.

Ice.—Normally, Disko Bugt is frozen solid in winter with ice extending seaward up to a line between Egedesminde and Godhavn. Christianshaab and Godhavn are rarely ice-free until June and the other settlements are not navigable until the end of June at the earliest. Fast ice and new ice, developing into winter ice, begin to form in Disko Bugt and Vaigat towards the end of November or early December. When the winter ice is established, sledging is sometimes possible between Egedesminde and Godhavn, but storms frequently break up the ice at the seaward side. The winter ice does not clear until

about the end of May. When the ice breaks up, numerous icebergs from Jakobshavn, 60 to 90m high, fill the bight and render it unnavigable for several days. Many of these bergs ground on the foul areas at the entrance and within the bight.

Usually the pack ice appears in early January and retracts by the middle of April. The heaviest winter ice observed had a thickness of 1m; it can reach a thickness of about 0.3m by January 1 and nearly 0.6m by February 1.

In the S advance of Baffin Bay pack ice almost fills the sea to the W of Disko Bugt and Disko Island from January through April. It decreases during May and is usually gone by the end of the month.

Disko Bugt—Vaigat

4.2 A large bight indents the coast and extends about 120 miles N from the N side of Sarqardlit. (See Sector 3). Disko Bugt is the S part of this bight. The N side of the bight is formed by the SW coast of the Nugssuaq Peninsula. Disko Island occupies the NW part of the bight and its S shore bounds the N side of Disko Bugt. Vaigat, a wide strait, separates Disko Island from the Nugssuaq Peninsula.

The settlement of Egedesminde is situated on one of the numerous islands lying off the N coast of Sarqardlit in the SW part of Disko Bugt. Godhavn is situated on the S side of Disko Island, 35 miles NNW of Egedesminde. The settlements of Christianshaab and Jacobshavn are situated on the E side of Disko Bugt about 50 miles within the bight.

Vester Ejland (68°37'N., 53°32'W.), the largest of a group of islands, islets, and rocks, lies in the SW approach to Disko Bugt about 9 miles W of the W end of Sarqardlit. A light, with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 7m in height, standing near the center of the island. A small islet, located 1.25 miles W of the light, lies at the outer edge of an area of foul ground which extends from Vester Ejland. An isolated rock, with a depth of 7m, lies 1 mile N of the light.

4.3 Approaches to Egedesminde.—Numerous islands and dangers lie off the N coast of Sarqardlit in the approaches to Egedesminde and may best be seen on the chart. The following dangers are those which lie adjacent to the approach channels.

Manitsoq, a prominent island 154m high, lies 16 miles NE of Vester Ejland and is the N of the numerous islands fronting the N side of Sarqardlit. Cairns stand on its summit and E extremity.

Kullen, a small island 92m high, lies 2.5 miles W of Manitsoq and is reported to be easy to identify.

Braendevinsskaer, a small islet, lies 2.5 miles WNW of Kullen. An isolated rock with a depth of 19m, lies 6 miles W of this islet.

Susanneor, a small group of islets and rocks, lies 8.5 miles ENE of Vester Ejland. A light is shown from the N islet of the group.

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Oqaitsut, an island located 1.5 miles NE of Susanneor, lies at the SW end of a chain of small islands which extends 6 miles NE. Lights are shown from the S side of this chain about 3 miles NE of Oqaitsut.

Skarveholmene, a group of islets marked by beacons, lies about 3 miles NE of Susanneor and close S of the chain of islands extending NE from Oqaitsut.

Iginiarfik, an island, lies 1.5 miles ENE of Skarveholmene and 0.25 mile S of the chain of islands extending NE from Oqaitsut.

Anartalik, a small island, lies 0.5 mile S of the S side of Manitsoq and 0.75 mile N of Hareo, the NE island in the chain extending NE from Oqaitsut.

Angissoq, a small island, lies 1 mile SE of the E extremity of Manitsoq and 2 miles ENE of Anartalik.

Zimmers Vardeo, a low islet, lies 0.25 mile E of Angissoq. A light is shown from this islet.

Torveo, located 1 mile SSE of the E extremity of Hareo, lies in the entrance to the harbor.

4.4 Approach Channels.—There are three channels in the approaches to Egedesminde.

Sydvestlobet, the SW and most frequently used approach channel, is entered between Vester Ejland and Akugdilit and passes close N of Susanneor. The fairway then narrows and leads between Oqaitsut, on the N side, and Skarveholmene and Iginiarfik, on the S side. It is indicated by a range which may best be seen on the chart.

It is reported that there is a least depth of 35m on the range, but a depth of 5m lies very close SE of the line, E of Oqaitsut. Due to it being narrow, ice frequently blocks this channel.

Nordvestlobet, the NW channel used by vessels proceeding between Godhavn and Egedesminde, is entered between Braendevinsskaer and Kullen. The fairway then leads ESE and passes S of Kullen and between Anartalik, on the N side, and Hareo, on the S side. It then leads S to the harbor.

It is reported that this channel has a least depth of 9m at its inner end N of Hareo.

Nordostlobet, the NE channel used by vessels proceeding between Christianshaab and Egedesminde, leads between Angissoq and Zimmers Vardeo and then SW into the harbor. The fairway, which is indicated by Zimmers Vardeo Light and a range, is reported to have a least depth of 17m.

Caution.—Several areas lying in the approaches and adjacent to the channels are not completely surveyed. Local knowledge is recommended for navigating in the entrance fairways which are intricate and pass between numerous dangers.

4.5 Aasiaat (Egedesminde) (68°43'N., 52°53'W.) (World Port Index No. 00760) is the administrative center of North Greenland. The harbor lies in a bay, fronted by Torveo, and is formed by the NW end of Ausiat Island and the NE end of Raeveo Island. Transtoen, an islet, lies 0.25 mile S of Torveo and divides the inner harbor from the roadstead.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 2.6m at springs and 1.5m at neaps.

Aspect.—A radiobeacon is situated 1 mile E of the harbor. Range light beacons, which can best be seen on the chart, indicate the harbor entrance fairway and the mooring berths. It

is reported that, among several buildings standing in the settlement, a two-storied church building with a cross on its gable is very prominent.

Depths—Limitations.—Atlantic Quay, the main wharf, is 70m long and has a depth of 6.2m alongside. Vessels up to 136m in length and 7.5m draft have been accommodated. There is an anchorage berth with stern moorings, in a depth of 13m, near the tank farm; it can be used by vessels up to 61m in length. There is another anchorage berth with stern moorings, in a depth of 30m, in the outer harbor.

An extensive fishing harbor is located 1.25 miles ENE of Egedesminde. It has a wharf with depths of up to 7.4m. Ranges indicate the approaches and entrance.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but advisable. There is no official pilot, but experienced local assistance is available if requested with ETA message; the pilot usually boards off the harbor entrance. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The harbor can be contacted by VHF. The harbor is reported to be open from May to December and closed for the winter.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be obtained in the roadstead, but is not recommended as there is limited swinging room, poor holding ground, and the winds rise frequently here.

Caution.—Submarine power cables lie in the harbor and may best be seen on the chart.

4.6 Disko Bugt—Entrance.—Several groups of islands, islets, and rocks span the entrance to Disko Bugt and lie between the S coast of Disko Island and the previously mentioned dangers fronting Egedesminde.

Five navigable channels lead E through these groups into the bay.

Rotten (68°52'N., 53°25'W.), a low islet, lies 11.5 miles NW of the N extremity of Manitsoq. Foul ground fronts its W side.

Hunde Ejland (Kitsigsuarssuit) (68°52'N., 53°07'W.), lying 6 miles E of Rotten, consists of two groups of small islands, islets, and rocks separated by a channel about 0.3 mile wide. A cairn stands on the S island which is 38m high. Hunde Ejland is fringed with shoals, and large vessels without local knowledge should not approach within 1 mile of it.

Kronprinsens Ejland (Whale Fish Islands), a large group of islands, islets, and rocks, lies in the middle of the entrance to Disko Bugt, 9 miles N of Rotten. A channel, about 0.4 mile wide, runs through the center of the group. From the SW, the narrow passages between the various islands and islets can be plainly seen. However, from the S, viewed with the high land of Disko Island behind them, they appear as one large island. Cairns stand on most of the islands and islets.

Ausigsut (Bruendevinsskaer), a detached group of three islets and several rocks, lies 3.5 miles NW of the main group. Rocks with depths of 5.9m and 8.6m, lie 1.75 miles NE and 1.5 miles N, respectively, of Ausigsut.

West Parry Skaer, a rock with a depth of 0.1m, lies 9 miles WNW of Ausigsut and 7.5 miles S of **Kangarssuk** (69°16'N., 53°51'W.), a point on the SW coast of Disko Island.

East Parry Skaer, a rock with a depth of 3.7m, lies 4 miles ENE of West Parry Skaer; the sea rarely breaks on this rock.

4.7 Disko Island—West Side.—Disko Island occupies the NW part of Disko Bugt and is the largest island on the W

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coast of Greenland. Landmarks on its W side are not recognizable from the offing; however, on closer approach, the entrance points of Disko Fjord, Mellemfjord, and Nordfjord are easily identified. The steep sides of the flat-topped mountains in the W part of the island appear, from seaward, to be rust-colored and the stratification of the rocks is quite apparent.

Laksebugt (69°18'N., 53°56'W.), a bight in the SW end of Disko Island, is entered between Kangarssuk, a point previously mentioned, and a point 4.5 miles NW. Below-water rocks encumber the NW part of this bight.

Blaafjeld, 714m high, stands 7.25 miles NW of Kangarssuk. From S, this mountain appears high and flat-topped with steep, prominent sides. At the N end it slopes away gradually to the entrance to Disko Fjord. A cairn stands on its summit.

Luciefjeld, a mountain 359m high, stands 4 miles N of Kangarssuk and is prominent.

Maligiaq (69°27'N., 54°14'W.), flat and barren, forms the S entrance point of Disko Fjord. Satoq, an islet fringed by rocks, lies 1 mile W of the point. A small cove, located close SE of the point, is the site of an abandoned Loran station.

Kangerdluk (Disko Fjord), long and branching, is entered N of Maligiaq and extends E for 8 miles to Sioraq, the SW end of a broad promontory, which divides it into two arms. Qeqertaq, an island 622m high, lies in the entrance to the fjord and divides it into two channels. A cairn stands on the summit of the island. Depths in the channel leading N of the island are unknown. It is reported that there are depths of over 90m in the center of the channel leading S of it. Kangerdluarssuk, an inlet indenting the promontory E of Qeqertaq, is reported to provide good anchorage.

Nordre Laksebugt, a small bay, is located 5 miles NW of the N entrance point of Disko Fjord. Its narrow head terminates in sand and clay. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in a cove located 0.75 mile within the S entrance point.

Mellemfjord (69°46'N., 54°52'W.), entered 9 miles N of Nordre Laksebugt, extends SE for 12 miles. A drying flat extends 0.75 mile offshore at its head. A warm spring and several valleys lie within the head. Several prominent mountains, rising up to 1,009m in height, stand in the vicinity of the fjord and may best be seen on the chart.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in the middle of Enoks Havn, a small bay located 2.5 miles within the S entrance point of the fjord, in a depth of 18m.

Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor close inshore, sheltered from all winds, under the lee of the promontory on which Narssarsuaq, a settlement, is situated 3 miles E of Enoks Havn. It is reported that there is an airfield at this settlement.

Qasiqissat, a small bay, is entered 6 miles N of Mellemfjord and affords shelter for small vessels during S winds.

Nordfjord (North Fjord), 7 miles NNE of Mellemfjord, is entered between Nugarssuit and a point 6 miles NNE on which Igdlluarssuit, an abandoned settlement, stands. A rock with a depth of 8m, lies about 0.5 mile WSW of Nugarssuit. Avatarpait, a small group of rocks, lies 1.5 miles offshore 3.5 miles NW of Igdlluarssuit.

The fjord extends ESE for 12 miles to its head from which a drying mudflat extends 1 mile offshore. Its inner part is very shallow. Kingigtussoq, a prominent mountain 660m high,

stands 3 miles ENE of Nugarssuit; a cairn stands on the summit.

Anchorage.—In a small bay, 8 miles within the entrance, on the S side of the fjord there is anchorage for small vessel. There is another anchorage 4 miles within the entrance off Perdlertut and near an abandoned settlement, situated on the N side of the fjord. In both cases, local knowledge is required.

Igdllorpait, an abandoned settlement, is situated on a point located 11 miles N of the N entrance point of Nordfjord. This stretch of coast is fringed with foul ground, extending up to 0.75 mile offshore, and numerous rivers flow into the sea through it.

Serfarssuit (70°20'N., 54°23'W.), the N extremity of Disko Island, is located 10.5 miles NE of Igdllorpait.

Hareo (Hare Island) is centered 11 miles NW of Serfarssuit. It is separated from the N coast of Disko Island by Maligiaq (Maligat), a 7 mile wide channel. The island rises to a height of 517m in its SW part. A cairn stands on its summit and a beacon stands on a hill in its N part. There are no harbors, but vessels can find shelter in deep water close up to the precipitous sides of the island.

4.8 Disko Bugt—South Side.—Between Egedesminde and Nuk, the SW extremity of a mainland peninsula 35 miles E, the S coast of Disko Bugt is rather low in profile and almost featureless. Sorpiussat Qaqat, a mountain 399m high, stands 34 miles ESE of Egedesminde and is the only landmark of any prominence along this part of the coast.

Numerous islands, islets, and rocks front the N and E sides of Sarqardlit and may best be seen on the chart. A few small boat harbors are located among some of the islands, but local knowledge is required to enter them. Ikardlukasit, a small islet, lies at the outer end of a chain of islets and rocks which extend 4.5 miles E from the E extremity of Sarqardlit.

Sydostbugten, the S extremity of Disko Bugt, is entered between Ikardlukasit and Niaqornaq, the NW extremity of a long and narrow mainland promontory, 18 miles E. Its S shore, which is formed by the mainland, is composed of low land with broad stretches of sand and clay. Cliffs and a few peaks rise above the low land and project into the bay as capes and peninsulas. Sarpiussat, 15 miles SE of Ikardlukasit, is reported to be the most prominent peninsula. Numerous small islands fringe the shores of Sydostbugten and several fairly large islands lie in its E part.

Caution.—No soundings are available for Sydostbugten, but it is believed to be fairly deep in the W part.

Kangersuneq, a short fjord, extends NE from the NE end of Sydostbugten and is entered between Niaqornaq and Niaqornarsuk, a point 2 miles NW. Orpigsoq, an arm of this fjord, extends off its S side. A below-water rock is reported to lie in the entrance to this arm. Angiarfik, a prominent mountain 539m high, stands 2 miles NE of the head of Kangersuneq.

4.9 Gronne Ejland (68°50'N., 51°55'W.), a chain of islands, islets, and rocks, lies in the S part of Disko Bugt along the S edge of an extensive area of foul ground. The islands are low-lying and greenish-brown in color.

Basiso, 28m high, is the largest island. It is located in the center of the chain, 8.5 miles NE of the E extremity of Sarqardlit. There is an anchorage for small vessels in a small

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bay on the S coast of this island. A racon is located on the S extremity of the island.

Angissat, the E island of the chain, rises to a height of 33m. An islet and some below-water rocks lie 0.75 mile ENE of the E end of this island.

Saturssuit, a small group of islets, lies at the W end of the chain. A detached area of foul ground lies 3 miles NNE of Saturssuit. Vessels are advised to give the N side of the chain a wide berth.

4.10 Disko Island—South Side.—Kangarsuk (69°16'N., 53°51'W.), previously mentioned, is a point on the SW coast of Disko Island. Fortune Bay lies between Kangarsuk and a point 2.25 miles ESE. It is protected from the SW by several islands, islets, and rocks which extend about 1 mile from the coast. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 23m, in the middle of an arm which opens off the NE corner of the bay. The anchorage should be approached from E of Qaaq, the largest and outermost island, which is marked by a cairn. Local knowledge is required because of the numerous above and below-water rocks lying in the vicinity.

4.11 Godhavn (Qeqartarsuaq) (69°14'N., 53°32'W.) (World Port Index No. 00840) is located 6.5 miles E of Kangarsuk. The settlement stands on the shore of a small bay located on the W side of an irregular peninsula which extends S from the coast.

Various scientific and research institutions, including the Danish Arctic Station, are established at Godhavn. The harbor provides excellent shelter for small vessels, but the importance of the port has declined since the time of the Baffin Bay whaling industry and it has lost much of its shipping to Egedesminde.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 2.4m at springs and 1.4m at neaps. Tidal streams are weak in both the harbor and the approaches.

Aspect.—For outlying dangers in the approaches to Godhavn, see paragraph 4.3.

The mountainous coast to the W of Godhavn is very irregular by comparison with that to the E.

Apostelfjeld, a prominent mountain 709m high, stands 3 miles NNE of Udkiggen and has two cairns on its summit.

Lyngmarksbraeen, an icecap, is located N of Godhavn and can be seen from the W approaches.

Skarvefjeld, a mountain, rises steeply from the shore 3.5 miles NE of Godhavn. It has twin W and E peaks which rise to heights of 830m and 899m, respectively, and are marked by cairns.

Blaesdalen, a deep valley, lies between Skarvefjeld and Lyngmarksbraeen and can be seen from the S approaches.

A radiobeacon is situated on the E side of the peninsula 1 mile NNE of Udkiggen.

Udkiggen is a point at the S extremity of the peninsula on which Godhavn stands and the S extremity of Disko Island. A light, which indicates the approaches, is shown from a tower, 5m in height, standing on the point. A beacon, formed of four whale jawbones covered with boards, stands close NW of the light tower. A racon is located at the light.

Range lights indicate the entrance fairway leading to the harbor and can best be seen on the chart.

Kodo, a bare islet 9m high, lies 0.5 mile NW of Udkiggen. A beacon stands on this islet. A small islet lies on foul ground close ENE of Kodo.

Caution.—It is reported that swarms of mosquitoes may be encountered in the vicinity of the port.

Kirkegaardsbugten (False Bay), an inlet entered 0.5 mile N of Udkiggen and fronted by Kodo, should not be mistaken for the entrance to the harbor.

Depths—Limitations.—The outer harbor has depths of 26 to 44m; the inner harbor has depths of 12 to 16m in its central part. Schooner Quay, the main wharf, is 12m long with a depth of 5m alongside. Vessels of up to 60m in length and 3.5m draft have been accommodated alongside. There are anchor berths with stern moorings in the outer harbor for vessels up to 100m in length and 7m draft.

A 15m long quay for fishing vessels, with a depth of 6.6m alongside, has been constructed.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advised. Unlicensed pilots are available on request. The harbor can be contacted by VHF.

The port is open from early May to the end of November. Ice-strengthened vessels can use the port from about mid-April. The port is closed during the winter. The polar darkness lasts from November 25 to January 15. The midnight sun lasts from May 19 to July 26.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is afforded in the middle of the outer harbor in a depth of 37m, sand and clay mixed with rock, but it is exposed to the W and SW.

4.12 The SE coast of Disko Island, which extends from Udkiggen to Norujuk (Nuk) 45 miles NE, forms the N side of Disko Bugt. It is unusually even and unindented; however, deep valleys extend from near the shore to the ice-covered interior of the island. A few isolated small islets and rocks lie close offshore, at irregular intervals, along this stretch of coast. Behind the coast, mountains rise to heights of 609 to 914m, but towards Norujuk, the high land recedes farther from the shore and leaves a wide coastal belt.

Per Dams Skib, a conical islet, lies on a shoal patch close offshore, 6.5 miles ENE of Udkiggen.

Brededal, a large prominent valley, extends N from a point about 2 miles E of Per Dams Skib to the head of Disko Fjord.

Skansen (69°26'N., 52°26'W.), a trading station, is centered around some local coal deposits 26 miles ENE of Udkiggen. A basalt cliff, which resembles a palisade, rises from the sea in perpendicular pillars on the SW side of the station. The buildings of the station stand on a fairly high sandstone cliff and are reached by way of a narrow gorge. There is no harbor or suitable anchorage at Skansen and the beach is fronted by shoals.

Nunguaq, an islet lying on shoal ground, is located 1.75 miles SSW of Skansen. A below-water rock lies about 0.5 mile W of it. The channel, 0.75 mile wide, lying between the islet and the coast, is navigable by small vessels with local knowledge.

Skorstensfjeld, a prominent mountain 978m high, stands 7 miles N of Skansen. It is one of several which are surmounted by chimney-like formations. However, this mountain is unique because of its isolated position and prominent snow drifts which extend downward and inward on either side.

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Iviangernat, a prominent mountain 683m high, stands 3 miles NW of Skansen.

Porsild Grund (69°19'N., 51°53'W.), a rock with a least depth of 17m, lies on a shoal patch about 14 miles SE of Skansen.

Norujuk (Nuk) (69°39'N., 51°50'W.), 18 miles NE of Skansen, is the E extremity of Disko Island and the SW entrance point of Vaigat. It is low-lying and fronts a lagoon formed by a long sandspit which extends 3 miles NW into Mudderbugten. The stretch of coast extending 16 miles SW from Norujuk is known as Flakkerhuk. It is flat and radar responses from it are poor. The good responses received from the mountains standing inland should not be confused with the low shore.

4.13 Vaigat—West Side.—Vaigat, the channel lying between Disko Island and the mainland, connects Disko Bugt with Baffin Bay in the N. Its S entrance lies between Norujuk (Nuk) and Itivdlerssuaq, 17 miles SE. The W side of this channel is formed by the E side of Disko Island. For the most part, the coast is backed by a mountain range and deep valleys extend inland to the interior glaciers.

Mudderbugten (69°41'N., 52°00'W.), a small bay, is entered close N of Norujuk (Nuk). It extends W for about 3 miles and narrows to about 1.5 miles at the head from which a drying mudflat extends 1.75 miles offshore. A sounding of 88m, clay and sand, was reported in the middle of the entrance to the bay, but from this position, the depths apparently decrease very rapidly. Shoal water extends off both entrance points and a below-water rock lies close offshore about 1.5 miles SSW of the N entrance point.

Isunguak (Isunguak), a conical peak 849m high, stands 3.5 miles NW of the N entrance point of Mudderbugten. A cairn stands on its summit and forms a prominent landmark.

Ingigsoq, a prominent mountain 856m high, stands 3 miles NW of Isunguak.

Ujarasugssuk (69°52'N., 52°27'W.), a small settlement, is situated near the coast 13 miles NW of the N entrance point of Mudderbugten. It affords anchorage with good holding ground, but there is no shelter and in SW winds there are heavy squalls from the surrounding mountains. There is no harbor at the settlement and foul ground is reported to extend some distance offshore.

Qutdligssat (70°05'N., 53°00'W.), an abandoned coal mining settlement, is situated 30 miles NW of the N entrance point of Mudderbugten. There is an open roadstead lying at the foot of the mountains which rise to heights of 900 to 1,200m. Anchorage can be obtained about 110m off the settlement in a depth of 20m. The berth is indicated by the alignments of two pairs of beacons, but these are no longer maintained. Anchorage, marked by similar beacons, is also available off the former coal mine, in a depth of 6m, 0.5 mile S of the settlement. Both berths are exposed to ice and untenable in strong winds.

Ordlingassaq, a prominent mountain 848m high, stands 1.5 miles within the coast, 13 miles NW of Qutdligssat.

Serfarsusuit (70°20'N., 54°23'W.), 19 miles WNW of Ordlingassaq, is the N extremity of Disko Island and the NW entrance point of Vaigat. The coast between Qutdligssat and this point is steep and intersected by several rivers some of

which have deltas formed at their mouths. These rivers drain the interior glacier.

4.14 Disko Bugt—East Side.—The E side of Disko Bugt lies between **Nuk** (68°45'N., 51°19'W.) and Itivdlerssuaq, the SE entrance point of Vaigat, 46 miles N.

Nuk, a point 112m high, forms the SW extremity of the peninsula on which Christianshaab is situated.

4.15 Christianshaab (Qasigiannguit) (68°49'N., 51°11'W.) (World Port Index No. 00790) is situated at the head of an inlet which indents the W side of a broad peninsula, 5 miles NNE of Nuk.

Aspect.—Jakobsholm, a large island, lies 7.5 miles N of Nuk. A beacon surmounts its summit, which is 152m high, and serves as an excellent landmark in the N approaches. Savik, a large island, lies 2 miles W of the port. A beacon stands on its summit, which is 83m high, and is a prominent mark from all directions. A light is shown from a tower standing at the NW end of the island. Several islets lie close off the W and S sides of the island and a 7m shoal patch lies 0.5 mile S of its S end.

Kingigtuarssuk, an islet 78m high, is located 1 mile SSE of Savik on the SE side of the approaches. From it, chains of islets extend 1 mile ENE and 2 miles NE, respectively, to the S and N entrance points of the inlet in which the port lies. Spaekholmen, an islet at the N end of the NE chain, lies close off the N entrance point and is connected to it by a causeway. Napissaq, an islet, is located 0.5 mile SW of Spaekholmen. A light, indicating the approaches, is shown from its N extremity.

The land in the vicinity of Christianshaab consists of numerous rounded mountains rising to heights of 400 to 500m. Of these, Qaqarssuaq, standing 1 mile E of the settlement, has an imposing appearance.

A radiobeacon is situated on the N side of the inlet 0.5 mile NNE of Spaekholmen.

A prominent red factory chimney is reported to stand in the settlement.

Ranges, which can best be seen on the chart, indicate the entrance fairways into the outer and inner harbors.

Ice.—Icebergs and glacier ice rarely obstruct navigation as the outer harbor is large and at least one of the entrance channels is likely to be clear.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 2.8m at springs and 1.6m at neaps. The tidal streams within the harbor are weak.

Depths—Limitations.—Atlantic Quay is 40m long with a depth of 8m alongside. Vessels up to 135m in length and 7.5m draft can be accommodated alongside.

There is a 75m long jetty with depths up to 4m alongside for small craft and fishing vessels. There is a 10m long tanker jetty with a depth of 3.5m alongside where vessels berth stern-to. There is an anchor berth with stern moorings, in a depth of 13m, in the inner harbor.

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, requesti for pilot at the same time. Port and Pilot can be contacted on: VHF channel 16; 09, and 13.

The port is open from May to December. It is closed during the winter. The polar darkness lasts December 2 to January 11 and the midnight sun lasts May 22 to July 23.

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Anchorage.—Large vessels can anchor in the outer harbor in depths of 20 to 100m, clay and rock. However, strong E winds with gusts from the mountains sometimes render the anchorages unsafe.

Directions.—The port can be approached N or S of Savik and its adjacent dangers. Two entrance channels, which pass on each side of a small islet, lead between Spaekholmen and Napissaq and into the harbor. A mast surmounted by a radar reflector stands on the small islet. The N channel has a least depth of 18m in the fairway which is 60m wide; when navigating this channel, a vessel should make good a course of 122°. The S channel has a least depth of 20m in the fairway which is 120m wide.

Another deeper entrance channel, 450m wide, leads S of Napissaq and has a least depth of 24m.

4.16 The stretch of coast between Christianshaab and Jakobshavn, 24 miles NNE, is generally low-lying and backed by a high mountain range which rises gradually to heights of 400 to 600m. A few small islands, islets, and rocks lie close off the shore.

Sagdliup Tunulia, a mountain 540m high, stands 4.5 miles ENE of Christianshaab and is conspicuous.

Rypeholm, an island 69m high, is located close off the coast 1.5 miles NNW of Spaekholmen. A cairn marks its summit.

Laksebugt, an inlet, is entered between Rypeholm and the S side of Jakobsholm, previously described, 2 miles N. It extends NE for 7 miles between steep shores.

Between the N entrance point of Laksebugt and another point 10 miles N, the coast recedes to form a large bight. The depths within this bight are unsurveyed and several islets and rocks front the shore.

Qilangalik, an islet 12m high, lies 2.25 miles offshore 6 miles N of Jakobsholm. It is the outermost danger off this stretch of coast and is surrounded by foul ground.

Maagefjeld, a mountain 432m high, stands near the coast, 6 miles NE of Jakobsholm and is prominent.

Agpat, a small peaked island, lies close off the N entrance point of the bight, 3.5 miles NNE of Qilangalik. A cairn stands on its summit. Itivdliup Ilua, a small deep bay, is entered close N of this island.

Ilimanaq (Claushavn), a trading station, is situated 2.5 miles NNE of Agpat. It stands on both banks of a river which drains from a large inland lake. Islets and rocks, lying on foul ground, front the station and extend 1.25 miles SSW. Small vessels, up to 30m in length, can anchor off the station, but the roadstead is frequently obstructed by glacier ice and the holding ground is poor. Local knowledge is required.

Jakobshavns Isfjord is entered between Eqe, a point 3.25 miles N of Claushavn, and Nua, another point, 3.75 miles NNW. It extends E for about 20 miles to Jakobshavns Isbrae, a glacier which is a tongue of the Gronland Icecap. The fjord is never navigable because of the tremendous quantity of ice produced by the glaciers within it and its branches.

4.17 Jakobshavn (Ilulissat) (69°13'N., 51°06'W.) (World Port Index No. 00810) stands on the SW side of a narrow inlet which opens from the head of a bay entered 1.5 miles NNE of Nua.

Pilot.—Port and Pilots can be contacted by: telephone: Harbormaster +299 43244; telex: Harbormaster 91204; telegraph: Handelchefen Ilulissat; VHF channel 16; 13.

Vessels should send request for pilot with their ETA message and arrange pilot boarding position.

Winds—Weather.—Winds from the SW and W may block the approach to the harbor with ice. Winds from the NE and E occur almost daily in the fall and can be rather strong, especially in the morning. Fog is rare.

Ice.—During the navigation season, the harbor occasionally becomes filled with ice floes, but as a rule, this condition lasts only until the tidal current changes. When icebergs have just been discharged from Jakobshavns Isfjord, the entrance may appear to be blocked by bergs; however, on closer inspection, lanes of open water will frequently be found.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 2.8m at springs and 1.6m at neaps. The tidal streams in the harbor are weak. During calm weather, a stream sets NNW at a rate of 1 to 3 knots from the vicinity of Jakobshavns Isfjord.

Depths—Limitations.—Atlantic Quay, in the outer harbor, is 110m long with a depth of 7m alongside. Vessels up to 110m in length and 6.8m draft can be accommodated. There is a wharf for fishing vessels with depths up to 6.5m alongside. There is an anchorage berth with stern moorings in the inner harbor in depths of 5.5 to 6m.

Aspect.—Akinak, a prominent mountain 380m high, stands 2.75 miles NE of the harbor.

Several islets and rocks lie on patches of foul ground in the S part of the bay on the SW side of the approach to the harbor inlet.

A range, situated on the N side of the inlet, indicates the approach fairway which leads N of the dangers in the bay. Another range, situated at the head of the inlet, indicates the entrance fairway to the harbor.

Ice Boom.—Across the entrances to the inner and outer harbor, a heavy wire is suspended at a depth of 2.5m to prevent ice from entering. The wires are marked by red barrel buoys and slackened down when vessels are entering the harbors.

An outfall pipeline extends 135m NW into the harbor from the vicinity of the shrimp factory.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is recommended. An unlicensed pilot is available on request. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The harbor can be contacted by VHF. Vessels should confirm that the ice boom wires have been slackened down. The port is ice free from June to December. The polar darkness lasts December 1 to January 12 and the midnight sun lasts May 21 to July 24.

Anchorage.—Large vessels can anchor off the harbor in depths of 20 to 40m, good holding ground, but the roadstead is only partly protected from E winds.

Caution.—A peculiarity of Jakobshavn is an effect called "Kanele" which is produced, particularly at the time of spring tides, by the calving of large icebergs, or by a discharge of ice from Jakobshavns Isfjord. This causes a regular and heavy swell and, without any warning, a long flat wave, up to 2m in height, enters the inner harbor; the water in the innermost part of the harbor is violently disturbed and covered with white foam. The effect is also strong where the inlet narrows, between the inner and outer harbors. Special precautions are necessary during this period.

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4.18 Bredebugt (69°17'N., 50°59'W.), a small and irregular bight, indents the coast 3.5 miles NNE of Jacobshavn. The depths within it are unknown. Saverneq, the largest of a group of islands and islets fronting the bight, lies close off the S end of a narrow promontory of the mainland which encloses the N part of Bredebugt.

Rodebaynaeset (69°21'N., 51°01'W.), a headland and the S entrance point of a bay, is located 3.5 miles N of Saverneq. Oqatsut (Rodebay), a settlement, stands on the E side of this headland. Qeqertaq (Pamiua), an island 134m high, lies close off the headland and forms the NW side of the bay. The head of the bay forms a safe harbor, even for fairly large vessels. Small craft can enter this harbor through a narrow channel, 30m wide, lying between the headland and the SW side of Qeqertaq. The fairway has a least depth of 3m, but rocks, awash, lie in the vicinity. The main approach channel lies between the E side of Qeqertaq and the mainland 0.5 mile E. The fairway, which has a least depth of 21m in the center, is about 60m wide with shoal water on both sides. Vessels can anchor at the head of the bay in depths of 28 to 68m. Local knowledge is required. The winter ice remains late in the bay, sometimes until the middle of July.

Niaqornaq, an outpost settlement, is situated 6.75 miles NNE of Qeqertaq. It stands on the S side of the S entrance point of Pakitsaq, a fjord. Three small islets lie within 1 mile of this point. Small vessels can anchor off the settlement in a depth of 35m, poor holding ground.

Sigssarigsut, the N entrance point of the fjord, lies 1.75 miles NNE of Niaqornaq. An islet lies 0.75 mile W of this point.

Pakitsaq extends NE for 5 miles to its head where another small settlement is reported to stand. A narrow channel leads from the SE side of fjord into a large and almost landlocked basin.

Ata Sund (69°40'N., 50°55'W.) is formed between the mainland and the E side of Arveprinsens Ejland, a large island located at the SE end of Vaigat. It is entered between Sigssarigsut and Itivdlerssuaq, the S extremity of Arveprinsens Ejland, 5 miles WNW. The sound trends N for 14 miles and then NE for 6 miles to where it broadens into a spacious, nameless basin. Depths of 80 to 90m lie in the entrance except for a depth of 22m which was reported (1991) to lie near the center. Throughout most of its course, the sound has a width of about 3 miles and is reported to be very deep with depths of over 500m. Kangerdluarssuk, a short fjord, leads ESE from the E side of the sound, about 10 miles N of the entrance. Several islands and islets lie between the NE end of Arveprinsens Ejland and the mainland. They are located on the N side of the basin, mentioned above, and on the S side of Torssukatak, a fjord to which the sound connects.

4.19 Vaigat—East Side.—Niaqornarssuaq, a cape 141m high, is located 2.5 miles NW of Itivdlerssuaq, the S extremity of Arveprinsens Ejland and the SE entrance point of Vaigat. The cape is fronted by foul ground and a few small islets.

Kangeq (69°43'N., 51°24'W.), a broad promontory, is located 13 miles NNW of Itivdlerssuaq. Its seaward face has a distinct profile and forms a good landmark. Qaqarssuaq, a prominent mountain 663m high, stands on this promontory.

Kugssuk, a conical peak 816m high, stands about 5 miles E of Kangeq and is the highest mountain on the island.

Langebugt (69°51'N., 51°09'W.), a short fjord, is entered 7 miles NE of the N extremity of Kangeq. The coast between is indented by several small and narrow inlets and fronted by a group of islands. The fjord extends NE for 5 miles and almost severs the NW part of Arveprinsens Ejland from the rest of the island. Anchorage with good shelter from all winds, can be obtained on the S side of this fjord.

Kangarssuk, a cape 131m high, is located 9 miles N of Kangeq and is the NW extremity of Arveprinsens Ejland.

Oqaitsoq, an island 520m high, lies 2 miles N of Kangarssuk. It is surmounted by a cairn at the S end. Smalle Sund, the shores of which are bordered by below-water rocks, separates this island from the NW end of Arveprinsens Ejland. The NE end of the sound, which leads into Torssukatak, is very narrow and deep, but free of dangers; however, the tidal currents in the narrows are strong. Small vessels can obtain anchorage close S of the narrows in an inlet, fronted by an islet, at the E end of Oqaitsoq.

Northwest of Arveprinsens Ejland, the E side of Vaigat is formed by the SW coast of the Nugssuaq Peninsula.

Torssukatak (69°56'N., 51°00'W.), a deep fjord, is entered between the W extremity of Oqaitsoq and Igdlutsiait Point, 3 miles NNW. It trends ENE for 26 miles and is reported to have depths of 400 to 700m. Numerous icebergs are discharged from two large glaciers at its head. Qeqertap Ilua, a branching arm of the fjord, opens off the N side close inside the entrance. Ikorfat and Nugaq, both small settlements, stand, respectively, near the W and E entrance points of Qeqertap Ilua. Naujat, a prominent mountain 710m high, stands 3 miles ENE of Nugaq. Qeqertarssuk, two small islets, lie on foul ground 1.75 miles ENE of Ikorfat. Qeqertaq, an island, lies on the W side of Qeqertap Ilua, about 2 miles within its entrance. A small trading station is reported to be situated at its S end.

Sarraq (Sarkak) (70°01'N., 51°57'W.), a trading station, is situated at the head of a cove 10 miles WNW of the W entrance point of Torssukatak. It can be easily identified by a prominent church. Qeqertaq, a small flat island, fronts the station about 60m offshore. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor W of Qeqertaq in depths of 10 to 50m.

Tartunaq, a trading station, is situated 6 miles WNW of Sarraq, on the W side of a rocky promontory which is easily identified by a prominent hummock. A chain of small islets extends up to 0.75 mile seaward from the end of the promontory. Small vessels can anchor off the station and, in depths of 20 to 50m, in a cove located at the NW end of a wide bay which extends 2.5 miles WNW from Tartunaq.

Ata, an abandoned settlement, lies 27 miles NW of Sarraq. A river discharges through a delta located close S of the former settlement. It is backed by some of the highest peaks in the area.

Narssaq (Nussaq) (70°26'N., 54°05'W.), the NE entrance point of Vaigat, is located 23 miles WNW of Ata. A small cove lies on the N side of the point and affords good anchorage. An abandoned settlement stands at the head of the cove. A shoal patch, with a depth of 1m, is reported to lie about 2.5 miles SW of the point.

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Vaigat To Umanak Fjord

4.20 Kugssuaq, a long river, flows through the Nugssuaq Peninsula and enters Baffin Bay 4 miles NW of Narssaq. It discharges through a wide and constantly changing delta, from which discolored water extends up to 0.75 mile seaward. It is reported that a stranded wreck lies close off the N part of the delta.

Niaqornarssuk (68°14'N., 52°52'W.) a small hook-shaped peninsula, extends a short distance NW from the coast, 5 miles NNW of Narssaq. Rocks with depths of 1.8m or less, on which the sea breaks, are reported to lie up to 0.25 mile N and 1.25 miles NW of this peninsula. A cairn is reported to stand near the S end of the peninsula and a white house with a flagstaff, stands near the shore of a small bay, 0.75 mile NE of it.

Poor anchorage is found in the bay in depths of 75 to 85m having rock bottom. The bay is open to drifting icebergs and eddys with a predominant NW current at a rate of 0.75 knot. Vessels at anchor are advised to have their engine available at all times.

Itivdle, a wide and prominent valley, extends NE from the coast, about 6 miles NW of Niaqornarssuk.

Nugssuta (Natdluarsuk) (70°39'N., 54°36'W.), a small promontory 12.5 miles NW of Niaqornarssuk, is the W extremity of the Nugssuaq Peninsula. A beacon stands at its seaward end. Rocks fringe the promontory and extend up to 1.25 miles offshore.

Kangeq, a point marked by a beacon, is located 4 miles N of Nugssuta. The coast between is indented by several coves and fronted by numerous islets and rocks.

Nugsuaq (Nugssuaq), a harbor suitable for small vessels, lies off the site of an abandoned trading station situated within one of these coves, 2 miles N of Nugssuta. Range beacons indicate the entrance into the harbor. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in the harbor in depths of 12 to 22m and secure lines to the shore.

Kanisut, the N extremity of the Nugssuaq Peninsula, is located 11.5 miles NE of Kangeq. A beacon stands on the point. Cairns stand on the summits of several mountains located near the N end of the peninsula. Small vessels can anchor within a small cove located 1.5 miles SW of the point.; The cove is open to the N and two rocks lie on the W side of the entrance.

Umanak Fjord

4.21 Umanak Fjord (70°53'N., 53°00'W.) is entered between Kanisut and the S extremity of Ubekendt Ejland (Igdllorssuit), a large island 14 miles NE. Qarajaqs Isfjord (Karaiak) opens off the inner, SE end of the fjord. The depths in Umanak Fjord appear generally to be very great with only a few dangers. The winter ice in the fjord seldom breaks up before the latter part of June. However, shortly after this breakup, a great mass of bergs and calf ice drifts out of the fjord.

Umanak Fjord—South Side.—Niaqornat (70°48'N., 53°40'W.), a small settlement, is situated 9.5 miles ESE of Kanisut on a low, sandy cape fringed by rocks. The settlement is surrounded by dark basalt mountains and, from a distance, the area appears barren, but there is, however, considerable vegetation. Medium sized vessels can anchor, in a depth of

35m, off a small cove located on the W side of the cape. With NW winds, however, the cove fills with ice and large bergs may find there way into it. Small vessels can obtain anchorage on the E side of the cape.

A river flows through the NE part of the Itivdle Valley, previously mentioned, and discharges into the fjord via a delta located at the head of a wide bay, 2 miles W of Niaqornat.

Ikorfat, a small and rounded projection, is located 11.5 miles E of Niaqornat. A cairn stands, at an elevation of 173m, about 0.5 mile S of the projection.

Qaersut (70°44'N., 52°38'W.), a trading station, is situated 9.5 miles ESE of Ikorfat. Vessels can obtain anchorage, with good holding ground, in a cove off the station. The roadstead is exposed to E winds and only partially sheltered from W winds.

Slibestenfjeldet, a prominent mountain 741m high, stands near the coast 5 miles W of Qaersut. Qilertinguit, a conspicuous mountain with a remarkable small peak, rises to a height of 1,968m 5.5 miles S of Qaersut.

Sangmissunguaq, a point 12 miles SE of Qaersut, can be considered as the NW entrance point of Qarajaqs Isfjord. Several streams flow into the fjord through the coast NW of this point and several hunters huts stand along the shore.

4.22 Umanak Island (70°42'N., 52°09'W.) lies in the approach to Qarajaqs Isfjord with its S extremity located 3.75 miles N of Sangmissunguaq. The central part of the island is made up of a mountain, 1,175m high, with a series of jagged peaks. A cairn stands near the N end of the island.

Rocks, with depths of 15m and 2.7m, lie 1.5 and 6 miles, respectively, N of the N end of the island. Isfjeldsbanken, a bank with a least depth of 50m, extends 2.5 miles S from the SE extremity of the island.

Spraglebugt, a bay indenting the W side of Umanak, is entered about 1 mile N of the S extremity of the island. An islet, marked by a cairn, lies in the middle of the entrance. The bay is nearly always ice-free during the navigation season and provides an alternative harbor for small vessels calling at Umanak.

Range beacons indicate the entrance fairway during the months of May through December. The front beacon (70°40.6'N., 52°07.6'W.) aligns in range with the rear beacon 22m NW, on bearing 312.5°. Vessels anchor in a depth of 10m, mud and clay bottom, and secure stern lines to ring bolts on the shore. An anchor painted on a rock and a beacon are used as marks for anchoring.

Umanak Harbor (Uummanaq) (70°41'N., 52°09'W.) (World Port Index No. 00890) is situated at the head of a cove close NE of the S extremity of Umanak Island.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 2m at springs and 1.3m at neaps. There is reported to be a constant S or SSE set, of 0.5 to 2 knots, out of the harbor.

The water level in the harbor may increase by 0.5m during strong NW winds and decrease by the same amount during SE winds.

Depths—Limitations.—A main quay, 16m long, has a depth of 4.2m alongside. There is a quay for lighters with depths up to 1.5m alongside and a quay for fishing vessels with depths up to 2m alongside. There is an anchorage/mooring berth within the harbor in a depth of 12m. Vessels up to 80m in length and 6m draft have been accommodated.

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Aspects.—The fairway, which leads between the dangers in the approach, is indicated by a range situated close W of the W entrance point.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advisable. An unlicensed pilot is available upon request. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The port is open from the end of June to December, but icebergs may be encountered during the open season. Pilot and port can be contacted by VHF on channel 16 and 13. Vessels should send request for pilot with their ETA message. Pilot boards off the harbor entrance.

Anchorage.—Large vessels can anchor outside the harbor entrance on Isfjeldsbanen; a good berth is found 0.25 mile E of the entrance, in a depth of 46m.

Caution.—From August to December, an ice barrier is laid across the harbor entrance. It consists of a below-water wire with a blue nylon surface rope and is marked by orange buoys. The barrier is usually moved to allow vessels of over 100 tons to enter the harbor. The time period may vary according to weather conditions.

4.23 Storoen (70°43'N., 51°48'W.), a large island, is located with its W side 3 miles E of Umanak Island. It rises to a height of 1,419m in its N part. Akugdleq, a small island 204m high, lies close E of the E extremity of Storoen.

Qarajaqs Isfjord, the SE arm of Umanak Fjord, extends SE for about 35 miles.

Store Gletcher and Lille Gletcher, which flow into the E end of the fjord, have movements of up to 18m and 50m, respectively, per day. Both these glaciers discharge vast quantities of ice into Qarajaqs Isfjord.

Ikerasak (70°32'N., 51°30'W.), a long and narrow island, lies 5 miles SE of Storoen and forms the outer NE side of Qarajaqs Isfjord. Ikerasak settlement stands on the N side of the SE end of the island, at the head of a small bay which is divided into two coves by a projecting point. The S cove affords anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge. It is reported that there is a small wharf for fishing vessels.

Qequeertarssuaq, a small island 108m high, lies off the SE extremity of Ikerasak Island and protects the anchorage from E. Talerua, a narrow island 356m high, lies close off the SW side of Ikerasak Island.

Drygalskis Halvo, a projection of the mainland, lies with its NW end about 5 miles SE of Storoen. It is much indented on all sides by small inlets, bays, and coves.

4.24 Umanak Fjord—North Side.—Ubekendt Ejland (Igdlorssuit) (71°09'N., 53°42'W.), located on the N side of the entrance to Umanak Fjord, is large and rugged. A valley, which runs in an E-W direction across the middle of the island, separates the high land into two parts. The N and S parts attain heights of 1,029m and 1,149m, respectively.

Igdlorssuit, a trading station, stands on the NE side of the island, 5 miles SSE of the N extremity. The station is situated on the S side of an open bight which is clear of rocks and has a steep beach of dark sand. Anchorage can be obtained in the bight and stern lines can be secured to ring bolts on the shore. Large vessels anchor in a depth of 40m; however, the roadstead is open to N winds and the holding ground is insecure.

Upernivik O, a large island lying between two peninsulas of the mainland, is located 6 miles ENE of Ubekendt Ejland. It is separated from the latter by Igdlorssuit Sund, a deep sound, which connects Umanak Fjord to Karrats Fjord. There are two coal mines in the SW part of the island.

Inukavsait (71°15'N., 52°19'W.), a channel 2 miles wide, separates Upernivik O from Qioqe, a broad promontory extending 26 miles SW from the mainland. The channel extends NNE from Umanak Fjord and, by a curving course, leads into the S side of Kangerdlugssuaq, a branch of Karrats Fjord.

Kangerdluarssuk, a fjord, is entered between the S extremity of the Qioqe Promontory and the SW extremity of Alfred Wegeners Halvo, about 5 miles ESE. The fjord extends NE for about 10 miles and gradually narrows to a width of about 2 miles. It then opens out into a basin which is 7 miles wide and extends E to the glaciers at the head.

Perdlerdiup Kangerdlua (71°02'N., 51°30'W.) is one of the largest of the branch fjords which lead from the head of Umanak Fjord. It is entered between the SE extremity of Alfred Wegeners Halvo and the SW extremity of a broad promontory, 4 miles SSE. The fjord extends NE and E for about 10 miles and a glacier lies at the head.

Uvkusigssat, a trading station, lies close S of the S entrance point of Perdlerdiup Kangerdlua. It stands at the N end of a bight which provides anchorage for medium-size vessels.

Qaumarujuk, the NE arm of Perdlerdiup Kangerdlua, is entered on the N side of the fjord 8.5 miles within the entrance. Two inlets indent the SE shore of this arm. Tasiussaq, the outer and larger inlet, is located 2 miles within the entrance and is encumbered by small islets and rocks. Agfardikavsa, the inner inlet, is entered 5 miles within the entrance of the arm. It is narrow and generally deep with a mid-channel depth of 21m over the bar which lies across the mouth. A dangerous rock lies 120m NW of the W entrance point. It was reported (1991) that a large quantity of rock had been deposited in the inlet and depths may be less than charted.

Marmorilik (71°08'N., 51°17'W.), lying close within the W entrance point of Agfardikavsa, is the site of a closed ore-loading facility.

4.25 Agpat (70°54'N., 51°55'W.), the largest of the islands lying at the head of the N part of Umanak Fjord, rises to a height of 1,688m.

A small settlement of the same name is situated on the W side of the island, 4.5 miles SSW of the N extremity. Umiasugssup Ilua, an inlet, is located on the SE side of the island. It is reported (1991) that a small vessel anchored, in a depth of 15m, near the head of this inlet.

Torssukatak, a channel, is entered from the W between Akulairuseq and Pania, the N extremity of Agpat. The channel leads SE for 18 miles to the entrance of Itivdlirssup Kangerdlua. Qaqortuatsiaq, 3 miles SE of Pania, is the site of a former marble quarry. Iliarsuit Qeqerta, a group of islets, lie on the NE side of Torssukatak. A cairn stands on the largest islet.

Sagdleq, an island 1,070m high, lies off the W end of Agpat Island from which it is separated by Agpat Ikerat, a channel 2

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miles wide. A small islet, surrounded by shoal water, lies close off the S side of the island.

Qeqertat (71°00'N., 52°15'W.), a group of islands, islets, and rocks, lies about 1.25 miles N of Sagdleq. Qasigissat, a detached group of low-lying islets and below-water rocks, lies close WNW of Qeqertat. A rock, awash, lies on a patch of foul ground about 5 miles WNW of Qeqertat.

Small vessels may obtain anchorage in the N part of the inlet in depths of 3 to 10m where the narrow channel to the E of the inlet widens before reaching the inner pool. The narrow channel has a least depth of 3m.

4.26 Itivdliarsup Kangerdlua (70°49'N., 51°00'W.), a fjord with a mouth 3.5 miles wide, is entered 7 miles ESE of Agpat. It extends SE for 13 miles to Kangidleq, a glacier at its head. Sermeg Silardleg, another glacier, empties into the NE side of this fjord.

Several islands, islets, and rocks lie in the channel between the SE end of Agpat and the NW end of the mainland peninsula which forms the SW side of Itivdliarsup Kangerdlua.

Ukalilik, a small island 339m high, lies 1 mile NW of the S entrance point of the fjord. Its summit is marked by a cairn. Tugdligalik, a larger island 255m high, lies 1 mile S of Ukalilik.

Satut (70°49'N., 51°39'W.), 72m high, is located 2 miles SSE of the S extremity of Agpat. It is the S island of a group that fronts the SE side of Agpat and extends 4 miles NE. A settlement, with a jetty for small craft, stands near the W extremity of the island.

Agssordlit and Orqordlit, two small islets, lie 2 miles WSW of the W extremity of Satut.

Karrats Fjord (71°30'N., 53°40'W.)

4.27 Karrats Fjord is entered between Erqua, the W extremity of Ubekendt Ejland, and Kap Cranstown, 631m high, the SW extremity of Svartenhuk Halvo, 27 miles NW. From its entrance, the fjord extends NE for more than 29 miles to Qeqertarsuaq, a large island, where it branches E, NE, and N. Immense glaciers flow into these branches and discharge their icebergs into the main fjord, making navigation dangerous.

The known depths in the W part of Karrats Fjord are considerably less than those in Umanak Fjord. However, no information regarding depth conditions in the inner part of the fjord is available.

A 3.6m shoal patch, position doubtful, is reported to lie in the entrance to the fjord, about 7.25 miles NW of Erqua. Two dangerous rocks are reported to lie about 15 miles NW of Erqua. Shoal patches with depths of 3.6m, positions doubtful, are reported to lie about 3.5 and 6 miles WNW of Ingia, the N extremity of Ubekendt Ejland.

Winter ice in Karrats Fjord forms in October and November and lasts until July. The frozen surface of the sea is frequently broken up by the calving of glaciers and in summer, when the last masses of the winter ice finally melt away, the fjord becomes so choked with fresh bergs that no vessel can make its way through.

Schades Oer (71°23'N., 53°51'W.), a group of small, low islands, lies in the narrowest part of the entrance about 6 miles

NW of Ingia. A hunter's hut stands on the largest island of the group that lies in the N. Anchorage can be obtained in a bay, which makes a good harbor for small vessels, on the E side of Baakeo, the S island of the group. Agssordlinguit, a small detached group of islets, lies 1.5 miles NE of Schades Oer.

Arfertuarssuk, a small fjord, lies close NE of Kap Cranstown. It affords several good anchorages sheltered from N and W winds. A conspicuous traveler's hut stands on the S side of the Svartenhuk Peninsula, 7.5 miles ESE of Kap Cranstown and a hunter's hut stands 5.5 miles farther E.

Itsako (71°41'N., 53°52'W.), an almost circular promontory 948m high, extends S from the E side of the Svartenhuk Peninsula. It lies on the NW side of Karrats Fjord and separates two short branch fjords, Umiviup Kangerdlua on its SW side and Kangiussap Ima on its NE side.

Karrat O (71°30'N., 53°00'W.), a narrow island 782m high, lies in the middle of the entrance to Karrats Isfjord, which is a continuation of Karrats Fjord.

4.28 Kangidleq (Kangerdluk) (71°37'N., 52°00'W.), a branch fjord, extends E from Karrats Isfjord to Rinks Isbrae, one of the most active glaciers in the vicinity. This glacier calves every 10 to 20 days, completely filling the fjord with ice. However, when a strong E wind has been blowing for several days the bergs shift out, leaving the fjord clear of ice. Umiamak Isbrae, another active glacier, discharges close N of the entrance to Kangidleq, into the N side of Karrats Isfjord. The combined output of the two glaciers constitutes the Karrats ice stream, which drifts out through Karrats Fjord.

Qeqertarsuaq (Kekertarsuaq) (71°32'N., 53°13'W.), a large island 1,765m high, lies at the inner end of Karrats Fjord, close off the mainland. Nugatsiaup Tunua, a channel about 2 miles wide, separates this island from a mainland projection located to the N.

Nugatsiaq (71°32'N., 53°13'W.), a trading station, is situated on the S extremity of Qeqertarsuaq. The station stands at the foot of high land, on a flat beach at the head of a small cove. Rocks extend 1 mile SW from the W entrance point of the cove and below-water rocks encumber its head. Anchorage can be obtained in the cove, in a depth of 33m, hard gravel, but it is open to the S and exposed to the constant menace of icebergs. A better anchorage berth has been reported to lie in a bight close W of the station. Local knowledge is required for both these anchorages. The station is normally approached through Igdlorssuit Sund, Karrats Fjord being inadequately surveyed (1973).

Uvkusigssat Fjord is entered about 6 miles NNW of the NW extremity of Qeqertarsuaq. It extends NNW from the N side of the head of Karrats Fjord for a distance of 38 miles, passing between the NE side of the Svartenhuk Peninsula and the mainland to the E. A narrow point separates the entrance of this fjord from Ingia Fjord. Ingia Fjord extends NE for about 20 miles to a glacier at its head. A small glacier, which melts without producing icebergs, discharges into Uvkusigssat Fjord and fills the inner part of the fjord with clay deposits. The fjord is exposed to all winds and is little frequented.

Svartenhuk Point, the W extremity of the Svartenhuk Peninsula, is located 22 miles NNW of Kap Cranstown and described in Sector 5.