PUB 126 6 Ed 1996 LAST NM 37/00

Page 34—Lines 2 to 19/R; read:

Rurutu (22˚29'S., 151˚20'W.), about 119 miles WNW of Ile Tubuai, is volcanic in appearance; however, the low-lying parts of the island is wooded. There is no barrier surrounding this island, which is about 5.5 miles long N-S, and the width of the island averages 2 miles. Baie de Moerai is on the NE and Baie D'Vaera on the SW coast and the reef fringing the coast around the island is 0.1 to 0.2 mile thick. On the NW part of the island, Mount Taatioe (22˚27.8'S., 151˚22.2'W.) rises to a height of 389m.

The village of Moerai is situated on the NE coast facing Port de Moerai (22˚27.0'S., 151˚20.5'W.) and the village of Avera on the SW, and the bay of Avera is backed by high vertical cliffs.

In the approaches from N, the aeronautical radiobeacon, in position 22˚26.1'S, 151˚22.2'W at the airstrip, appears first over the horizon.

There is an anchorage in Baie Moerai, off the village in a depth of 35m with the belfry of the temple bearing 237˚ and the flagstaff bearing 158˚.

The port is entered through a 25m wide channel only suitable for boats up to 50 tons with a draft of 3.5m in good weather and with the absence of a SE swell. The entrance to the port is in alignment with two lighted beacons, painted red and white stripes, 0.1 mile apart on bearing 255.8˚ situated 0.1 mile N of the temple. The port has a quay, 40m long, in a SW direction. Boats with 3m draft usually berth port side-to.

The access to the port becomes impossible when there is a swell, causing a strong backwash.

(BA NP 62, Supp 8/99; Fr CH 6165) 39/00

Page 34—Lines 23 to 35/R; read:

1.56 **Rimatara** (22˚39'S., 152˚48'W.) is a densely wooded small island, about 2 miles in diameter and 83m high at the summit of Uahu, that lies about 80 miles WSW of Rurutu. On the N side, a 460m wide coral reef fringes close to the island, and widens to 650m on the S side.

There are three small passes on the N, NE, and the NW side of the island. Passage through them by small boats and landing is possible, but only in good weather. Passe Oatahuna (22˚38.2'S., 152˚47.5'W.), the W most of the three passages is mainly used as it gives access to a jetty at high water. A house, 50m away from the jetty, is conspicuous.

Amaru (22˚38.8'S., 152˚49.0'W.) is the largest of the three villages on the island, where a cemetery is distinctly noticable. Anapoto (22˚38.7'S., 152˚49.0'W.), a village on the NW side, is usually identified by canoes drawn upon the beach. A temple, partly covered by trees, is situated in the village. In good weather, vessels anchor on the lee side of the island, sand and coral bottom, at a distance of 0.3 to 0.4 mile WNW of the temple, in depths of 30 to 40m.

Vessels usually anchor off Amaru in a depth of 30m with Point Teruahu (22˚38.4'S., 152˚47.4'W.), a round-shaped cape on the NE side of the island, bearing 330˚. Boats approach the island in fine weather, and landing may only be possible on the lee sides.