

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 191 **8 Ed 1996** **LAST NM 25/00**

Page 49—Lines 8 to 18/L; read:

9m high, is the largest rock lying at the SW end of a group of dangers, which extend up to about 2.5 miles E. A lighted beacon (W cardinal) tower, 15m high, stands on this rock. Les Comtesses (48°39'N., 2°34'W.), consisting of several rocks, lies at the E end of this group.

Grand-Lejon (48°45'N., 2°40'W.), the outermost danger in this area, is a rocky ledge surrounded by rocks. It lies about 10.5 miles E of Pointe de Minard and in the middle of the entrance to Baie de Saint-Brieuc. A main light (Grande Lejon) is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing on the ledge.

Basses du Sud-Est, with a least depth of 4.8m, is a rocky shoal lying about 0.8 mile SSE of the light. Petit-Lejon, a drying shoal surrounded by dangers, lies about 3.7 miles SSE of the light and is marked close W by a buoy.

On the high land backing of the coast, the belfry (spire) of the church at Plouha and the helmet-shaped belfry of the church at Etables-sur-Mer are conspicuous standing 5 miles S and 8.5 miles SSE, respectively, of Pointe de Minard. Prominent church spires are also situated at Pordic, 12 miles SSE of Pointe de Minard, and Pleneuf-Val-Andre, 5.3 miles SSE of Le Rohein lighted beacon.

Bois de Bien-Assis (48°35'N., 2°30'W.), a conspicuous wooded hill, stands about 1 mile inland, 9 miles SW of Cap Frehel. It is sheer on the SW side.

Regulations.—A mandatory access channel, indicated on the chart, for tankers transporting
(Fr SD C2.2) 26/00

Page 49—Lines 25 to 47/L; read:
small drying harbors.

Binic has an Avant-port, protected by moles, and a wet dock. It is used by fishing vessels and pleasure craft. The Avan-port dries 4 to 6m and has a quay, 105m long, used by fishing vessels. The wet dock is entered through a gate, 10m wide, and has facilities for pleasure craft in depths of 1.5 to 3m. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 12m high, standing on the head of the N mole.

Saint-Quay-Portieux consists of a new harbor and marina, which are accessible at all stages of the tide, and an old drying harbor. It is used by small coasters, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft. The new harbor and marina, lying close NE of the old harbor, are protected by moles. A directional light shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the elbow of the N mole indicates the entrance fairway. A quay, 120m long, and three pontoons with depths of 3m alongside are situated in the N part of the new harbor for the use of fishing vessels. There are extensive facilities for pleasure craft up to 18m in length in the S part.

There are depths of less than 2m lying in the S approaches to the harbor. Tides rise about 10m at HWS and 4.5m at HWN.

The old harbor is used by small craft and is accessible to vessels up to 700 grt and 47m in length with drafts up to 3.5m at springs and 2.5m at neaps.
(Fr SD C2.2) 26/00

Page 49—Lines 45 to 58/L; read:

Anchorage.—Vessels waiting to enter Dahouet and Erquy should anchor about 2 miles S of Le Rohein. Vessels waiting to enter Saint Quay-Portrieux and Binic should anchor in the roads off these ports. Vessels waiting to enter Le Legue (Saint Brieuc) should anchor about 1.5 miles ENE of Pointe du Roselier, in a depth of 4m, sand with good holding ground.

With strong NE winds, vessels should anchor S of Le Rohein. With strong NW winds, vessels should anchor in Mouillage de Binic, 4 miles NW of Pointe du Roselier.

Caution.—A temporary explosive dumping ground area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies 1.5 miles SSE of Grand Lejon Light.

Magnetic anomalies were reported to exist in the area between Le Rohein and Grand Lejon Light.

Numerous fishing structures and shell
(Fr SD C2.2) 26/00

Page 49—Lines 4 to 6/R; read:

Pointe de Roselier (48°33'N., 2°43'W.), a bluff headland, is located 15 miles SE of Pointe de Minard. The coast between is cliffy and fronted by sandy beaches which dry up to about 0.8 mile offshore in places.

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Page 49—Lines 14 to 21/R; read:

plateau, is the largest rock. A light is shown from a prominent tower with a dwelling, 13m high, standing on this rock.

Plateau des Hors (48°39'N., 2°45'W.), a large rocky flat, extends E from Roches de Saint-Quay and is marked on its NE side by a buoy. Caffa, a rocky shoal, lies about 4 miles SE of Ile Harbour Light and is marked by a lighted buoy.

Anse d'Yffiniac (48°32'N., 2°42'W.), which completely dries, lies at the head of Baie de Saint-Brieuc and is entered SE of Pointe du Roselier.

Riviere du Guet flows into the W side of this inlet, 1 mile S of Pointe du Roselier, between Pointe de l'Aigle, marked by a light, and Pointe de Cesson, 0.3 mile S.

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Page 50—Lines 8 to 16/L; read:

Ilot le Verdelet, a conical islet, fronts the point. The resort of Val-Andre extends along a beach to the S of the point and is dominated by two water towers.

Dahouet (48°35'N., 2°34'W.), a small drying harbor, is located 1 mile SW of the point. It is used by fishing vessels and pleasure craft. The harbor is accessible to vessels up to 70m in length with drafts up to 4.5m at springs. Local knowledge is required. Petite Muette lighted beacon marks a cut in the cliff which is the entrance to the harbor.

Planeuf-Val-Andre, an extensive yachting marina, is located close S of Pointe de Pleneuf.

Cap d'Erquy is located 4 miles NE of Pointe de Pleneuf. The coast between is fronted by a prominent stretch of sand and bordered by rocky ledges which extend up to 1 mile offshore in places.

Erquy (48°38'N., 2°28'W.), a small harbor, is located 0.7 mile SE of Cap d'Erquy. It is accessible to small craft with drafts up to 2.5m.

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26/00