



# Travel Planner for Self-Guided/ Solo Air Safari



## Arctic Quebec & Labrador CANADA



# Travel Planner Self-Guided/ Solo Air Safari



**T**hank you for your interest in the exciting region of Arctic Quebec & Labrador.

Whether your visit takes you to Land's End, Labrador coast, or to the Kaumajets mountains you'll find world famous exhilaration.

You'll enjoy an extraordinary mix of history, wide open spaces, magnificent fjords and challenging mountain flying.

Rapid Lake Lodge promotes and protects the remarkable Torngat Mountains Scenic Air Routes for air travelers.

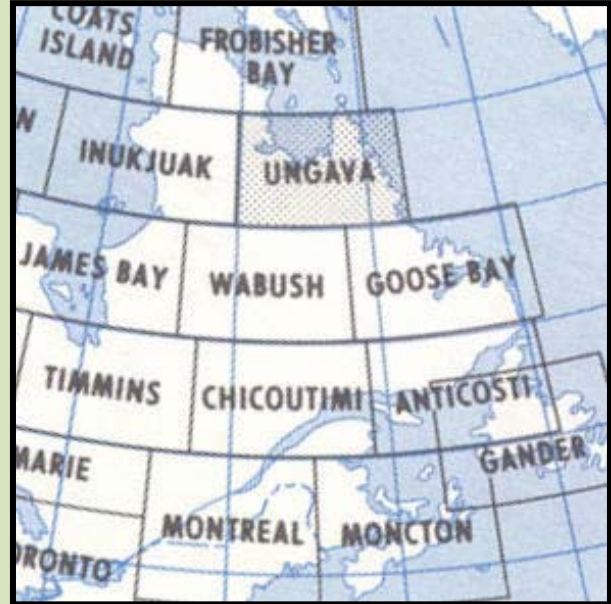
We look forward to helping you to discover the Arctic Natural Wonders.

## What to Expect

Our program features activities such as walking and wildlife viewing, all at a relatively easy to moderate level of exertion. A reasonable level of mobility is required to fully enjoy this travel program. Meals are a great opportunity to meet new friends and recount the day's adventures, and special diets can be accommodated with advance notice. Safety is also a top priority with Rapid Lake Lodge – our team has extensive experience in the field, and all of our Voyages are run with the highest safety standards.

## Maps

The Canadian VFR Navigation charts and Flight Supplements are available at the VIP store in Montreal 1-800-361-1696  
vippilot.com



VNC Navigation charts

## Radio Communication

A HF (high frequency) radio or a satellite phone should be considered as part of your aircraft equipment. Sometimes you'll be more than 200 miles from the nearest flight service station and only this long-range communication system will allow you to call for weather or to close your flight plan.

## HF Radio Base

If you have an HF radio you can reach us on the camp's frequency (3255). We can schedule some calling hours that suit your needs.

## Satellite Phone

Let us know if you are planning to use a sat phone. We can schedule some calling hours that suit your needs.

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## Weather Conditions

The best weather conditions and mildest temperatures are found in July and August. (15°C / 55°F)

## Last Fuel Stops

Schefferville is your last fuel stop before the next 152 –mile leg to Rapid Lake/ 228- mile to Barnoin. **Take note:** In Schefferville airport the delivery hours are Monday to Friday 8:00AM to 5:00 PM. The Squaw Lake float plane bases are open 7 days a week from 8:00 Am to 7:00 PM. Calling ahead of time is always recommended.



Rapid Lake Lodge N-57° 19' W-065° 56'  
Comm.: MF 126.7 5 NM 3900 ASL



Barnoin River camp N-58° 33' W-065° 27'  
Comm.: MF 126.7 5 NM 3900 ASL

## Your Reserved Fuel at Camp

At Rapid Lake /Barnoin River camp, you can purchase your reserved fuel in 45 gal. Barrels (205 liters) or per litre. ONLY CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED.

## Recommended Equipment

- -Anchor
- -Bug jacket and fly repellent
- -Fishing rod and a cooler
- -Flash light
- -Fuel filter with funnel
- -Rain Suit
- -Sleeping Bag
- -Survival kit and small tent
- -Three mooring cables of 40 feet
- -Tie down & ropes
- -Towel and face cloth
- -Two 5 gal. fuel cans
- -Waders
- -Warm clothing



## Beaching

The recommended beaching spots along the Scenic Air Routes are generally made of gravel and sand, but there is some lakes that you may need to anker.

## Bush Runway at camp

The Barnoin River Camp bush runway's is in fairly good condition. When using the runway you are fully responsible of the incidents and consequences that may occur.



Barnoin River is a 1275 feet runway.  
N-58° 33' W-065° 27'



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Prior to land and take at off at Rapid Lake and Barnoin Camp always give your intentions on 126.7

### Camping inside the TMNP, Torngat Mountains National Park

Private/Self-Guided Safaris will not be issued landing permits in TMNP, nor will aircraft supported camping or fishing trips where the aircraft is used to move around the park to different camping and fishing spots, be approved.

### Camping outside the TMNP

Campers in the Torngat Mountains must be thoroughly self-sufficient. There are no specially designated camping spots and you're generally on your own. READ MORE... [http://www.pc.gc.ca/pnnp/nl/torngats/Index\\_E.asp](http://www.pc.gc.ca/pnnp/nl/torngats/Index_E.asp)

### Tents

Lightweight tents designed for backpacking trips must be able to withstand high winds. Low profile shapes are recommended.

### Sleeping bags

Unless you're an experience cold-weather camper and know your tolerance for cold precisely, bring a warm sleeping bag. Even in midsummer, the nights can be very chilly. A foam ground pad is also recommended.

### Litter

Pick up and pack out all of your litter. Smokers, that includes you cigarette butts.

### Nature and Photo Tours

Before you leave for the North, be sure you have film for your entire trip. The Torngat Mountains are a stunning photographic showcase of the world.

You'll be awestruck when you photograph your first Titanic-sized iceberg. Or when you

zoom on a polar bear, or when you focus on a caribou herd standing on a snow-bank. Also make sure your camera has good batteries.



*Quarter mile size iceberg.*

### Fishing

Arctic char fishing is one of the main tourist attractions in the Ungava region. If you are planning to fish we recommend you to bring a good quality fishing rod.

The average arctic char weigh 10 lbs. You can also fish for brook trout, lake trout, sea run trout, landlocked salmon and landlocked char. All necessary fishing licenses are available at camp.



*Fly fishing Arctic Char fishing is one of Rapid Lake Lodge's main activities. The char fishing season start on July 20<sup>th</sup> and end on September 30<sup>th</sup>. The fishing season for the other species start on July 1<sup>st</sup> and end September 07<sup>th</sup>.*



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Eskimo Occupations of the Northern Labrador coastal region:  
<http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic33-3-646.pdf>

### The Kaumajet Mountains Scenic Air Route

The Prehistory of Labrador is long and fascinating. Archaeologists have found evidence of human habitation in northern Labrador as long as 6,000 years ago. In the Kaumajet Mountains you'll discover the Labrador's dramatic shore line and unique geological formation. Fly along this exclusive natural coastal amphitheatres feature extraordinary stone formation of unparalleled grandeur. The Kaumajet's famous Table Lands, Rock Fingers and Arches, provide inspirations for an unforgettable flying experience.

### Flying Distance

The total round trip from Rapid Lake is 348 nautical miles.



**The maximum flying distance between the fuel stops is 348 nautical miles.**

### En-route Stops

All check points refer to the proposed Self-Guided Scenic Air Route map.  
Floatplane stops: 6

#### ① Labrador Plateau ★★

N 57° 27' 00", W 064° 17' 00"

The Labrador Plateau. This area also called the barren lands is a famous gathering point for the Quebec & Labrador caribou. The entire Labrador peninsula is a table land of ancient rocks, having an average altitude of about 2,500 feet. Labrador lies in the same latitude as the British Isles, but, owing to the influence of Arctic currents, the climate is more like that of Iceland.

#### ✈ Umiakovik Lake

N-57° 23' 0", W-062° 54' 30"

Proposed activity: Hiking

#### ✈ Okak Island Lake

N-57° 32' 00", W-062° 01' 30"

Proposed activity: Hiking

#### ② Okak ★★★

N 57° 33' 30", W 61° 58' 0"

The Spanish influenza reached Okak on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918 after the SS *Harmony* arrived there with at least one infected crewmember onboard. Before the pandemic, Okak was the largest Inuit settlement on Labrador's coast and one of its most prosperous. By January 1919, the influenza had killed 204 of Okak's 263 residents and forced the community out of existence. The Okak Archaeological Sites in northern Labrador represent a microcosm of more than 5000 years of prehistory of that region. READ MORE...

[http://www.heritage.nf.ca/law/coll\\_137\\_22\\_03\\_001.html](http://www.heritage.nf.ca/law/coll_137_22_03_001.html)

<http://www.wright-photo.com/okak1.htm>

<http://www3.nfb.ca/collection/films/fiche/medias.php?id=16164>



*Okak, Labrador 1919*

#### ③ The Table Lands ★★★★★

N-57° 44', W-061° 40'

A coast of spectacular extremes. Your flight path along Cod Island links four 2700-foot-high head-like towers that

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have stood watch over the dramatic Labrador Sea for thousands of years.

↗ **Lost Channel**  
N- 57° 52' 00", W-062° 06' 00"  
Proposed activity: Hiking

### ④ **Finger Hill Island** ★★★★★

N-57° 59', W-062° 11'  
The Kaumajet Mountains are sure to impress you. Rising thousands of feet above the sea floor you'll be able to observe these spectacular Rock fingers.

### ⑤ **Hebron's Ghost Town**

★★★★★  
N-58° 12', W-062° 38'  
The Spanish influenza appeared at the Inuit village of Hebron in October 1918 after a supply ship arrived there from St. John's with an infected crewmember on board. By November 19th, 86 of Hebron's 100 residents had died from the influenza. A further 74 people died in surrounding communities, cutting the area's population to 70 from 220. Flying over Hebron's mysterious "Ghost Town", you can observe a cemetery and the church's massive hardwood frame, brought all the way from Germany. The ghost town is a real magnet for aerial tourists, although architectural details of the 175-year-old settlement are lost from the sky.



*Hebron Ghost Town Labrador.*

### ⑥ **Tundra-dwelling black bears**

★★★★★  
N-58° 04', W-063° 18'  
A unique population of tundra-dwelling black bears also calls this region home. The Northern Labrador coast is the only region in the world where black bears occupy treeless tundra. The growing season in the north is short, making food scarce. As a result these northern black bears, unlike their southern cousins, require enormous amounts of land to search for food. These bears are also known to have the longest recorded annual denning periods, over 200 days for some adult female bears. Due to the short season and the challenges of carrying cubs, the sows (females) along this coast are the world's smallest black bears.

↗ **Hebron Lake**  
N-58° 03' 30", W-063° 40' 00"  
Proposed activity: Hiking to Hebron Ghost-Town.

### ⑦ **Hebron Fjord Lake 5**

★★★★★  
N-58° 04', W-063° 40'  
Land on this fjord lake to photograph some towering waterfalls (2000 feet drop) and to feel the size of the impressive peaks.

### ⑧ **Deep River Gorge** ★★★★★

N-58° 06', W-063° 48'  
Absolutely stunning views of one of the Torngat Mountains most beautiful River gorge. Fly over deep gorges, rush over vegetation and hold onto your seat as the ground drops off and the Hebron River gorge comes into view, or take a long, distant look at the dramatic effects that erosion has played.

### ⑨ **Tundra wolf dens sites** ★★★★★

N-58° 05', W-064° 38'  
Featured on this unique river valley are several tundra wolf dens sites that have been varyingly active over the past several years due to the stability of the caribou population. Those who are diligent will often

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see adult wolves and their pups. Wolves are very elusive, and we never know how close we can get from season to season - *but this area is definitely one of the very best chances to see wolves in the true wild!*

## ⑩ ✈️ Ford Lake ★★★

N-57° 56' 30", W-065° 00' 30"

Land on Ford Lake's remote mountain lake to cast a few lines or observe Caribou in their natural habitat. Walk to a nearby beautiful waterfall and savor the natural beauty of Northern Quebec from the comfort of your bush plane.

## Back to Rapid Lake

N-57° 19', W-065° 56'

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## The Torngat Mountains Scenic Air Route

**T**he stunning Torngat Mountains offers some of the world's most dramatic scenery. Soar over the majestic peaks of the Torngat Mountains and enjoy spectacular views from your floatplane. The Landscape is striking with hemmed oceanic fjords, gigantic icebergs, precipitous waterfalls, gorgeous canyons and plentiful wildlife.

## Flying Distance

The total round trip from Rapid Lake is 382 nautical miles.



**The maximum flying distance between the fuel stops is 230 nautical miles.**

## En-route Stops

All check points refer to the proposed Self-Guided Scenic Air Route map.

Floatplane stops: 4

## ① Barnoin Waterfall ★★★

N-58° 31', W-065° 27'

The Barnoin waterfall (278 feet) is the largest vertical drop fall found in the Ungava region. The fall is only a tree miles walk from camp.

## ✈️ Barnoin River

N- 58° 33', W-065° 27'

Fuel stop

## ② Nachvak Lake ★★★★★

N-58° 59', W-064° 14'

On your way to Nachvak Fjord, you'll observe many spectacular thousand feet waterfalls. Some towering falls actually shoot out of the mountain side to fall in very deep chasms.



*In the Torngat Mountains, we count more than a dozen falls exceeding 300 meters. Of the planet's 50 highest waterfalls, there is no mention of the Torngat Mountains waterfalls, yet several of them exceed the height of the Eiffel Tower.*

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### ③ Nachvack Fjord ★★★★★

N-59° 03', W-063° 46'

You are now flying inside the grandest of all Labrador inlets. Nachvack Fjord is the core attraction of the Torngat Mountains. Keep your eyes wide open, this a place that we often spot seals, polar bear, humpback whale and caribou.

### ④ Mont D'Iberville ★★★★★

N-58° 54', W-063° 41'

The highest summit East of the Rockies is Mont D'Iberville towering at 5420 feet over the Quebec & Labrador border. On the main peak you can see a cairn that was built by a mountaineer. On the East side of the peak you can observe the Minaret glacier dating to the last ice age. READ MORE...

<http://www.summitsofcanada.ca/canatrek/summits/quebec.html>

### ⑤ Ramah Bay ★★★★★

N-58° 53', W-063° 14'

Ramah Bay historical site is one of the seven Moravian missions that were built on the Labrador coast between 1771 and 1904. Ramah region is famous for his quartzite that was used by the Inuit to make tools several thousand years ago. Archaeologists investigating Labrador prehistory have identified Ramah chert amongst all of the indigenous cultures of the province. It has been used for at least 7,500 years. Sites located as far south as the Maritimes and Maine, and west to Trois Rivières, Québec have all yielded artifacts made from Ramah chert. READ MORE...

[http://www.heritage.nf.ca/environment/landscape\\_ramah.html](http://www.heritage.nf.ca/environment/landscape_ramah.html)



### ⑥ Magma Lines ★★★★★

N-58° 46', W-062° 55'

3.6-billion-year-ago the Labrador coast collided with Greenland. The magma from the depth of the earth had filled the crack to the earth surface. This unique geological creation is represented by dark rock lines that wander the coastal mountains and islands.

### ⑦ Saglek ★★★★★

N-58° 27', W-062° 39'

Saglek Fjord; the second grandest Labrador inlet. A true story of determination to survive. In December of 1942, a Martin B-26 Bomber with a crew of 7 left Narsarsuaq Greenland heading back to the United States. The weather turned sour and the pilot was forced to crash land at the head of the Saglek Fjord in Labrador. The aircraft sustained minimal damage and the crew survived the impact unscathed. On December 23rd three members started south in a boat that was part of the aircrafts emergency gear. They were never seen again. The remaining crewmen stayed with the downed plane, existing for months in sub-zero temperatures in the belief that help would arrive... READ MORE...

<http://www.lswilson.ca/page8.htm>

### ⑧ Saglek Fjord ★★★★★

N-58° 28', W-063° 20'

Saglek fjord provide some of the most breathtaking views in the park. Deep within Nachvak and Saglek fiords, cliffs rise abruptly out of the sea. Be awed and amazed as you fly high above the second grandest of the Labrador inlet. See beautiful sheer walls, pristine valleys and remote lakes. READ MORE...

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saglek\\_Fjord\\_Labrador\\_2008.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saglek_Fjord_Labrador_2008.JPG)

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*Saglek West Arm is a 3,000 feet sheer wall.*

### 9 Ugjuktok Lake ★★★★★

N-58° 22', W-063° 35'

Land your floatplane on the pristine Ugjuktok mountain lake for lunch. Take a walk to the Ugjuktok Fjord ridge and observe the amazing long and narrow, steep-walled Ugjuktok and Saglek fjord.

### ✈ Tasiguluk Lake

N-58° 28' 30", W-064° 04' 30"  
Proposed activity: Hiking

### 10 Koroc River ★★★★★

N-58° 37', W-064° 34'

From Mont Haywood wide-open valley enters the Koroc River canyon. Fly above the thundering turbulence of Korluktok Waterfall. Next follow the Koroc canyon to Barnoin camp looking for black bear and caribou.

### ✈ Barnoin River

N-58° 33', W-065° 27'  
Fuel stop

### Back to Rapid Lake

N-57° 19', W-065° 56'

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## The Land's End Scenic Air Route

**N**orth of the 60th parallel, at the tip of Quebec and Labrador, there is a place called Killiniq. It means "The Land's End". This is a place where

you'll see a high concentration of birds, seals and polar bears. There is also region with unique geological wonders that really worth the trip that far north.

### Flying Distance

The total round trip from Rapid Lake is 457 nautical miles.



**The maximum flying distance between the fuel stops is 305 nautical miles.**

### En-route Stops

All check points refer to the proposed Self-Guided Scenic Air Route map.

Floatplane stops: 4

### 1 Reversing Falls ★★★

N-59° 01', W-065° 33'

The Ungava Bay has the second highest tides in the world. The tide has a peak range of 52 feet. Twice a day, you can observe the Boudan waterfalls flowing in two opposite directions.



*Boudan reversing fall is nature pure raw power generated by the Ungava tide.*

### 2 Viking evidence at Siuralik Island ★★

N-59° 29', W-065° 24'

On Siuralik Island some artefacts similar to the ones found on Ellesmere Island (1500 miles north) have been discovered in 1986. Nearby you can observe some sod houses and a mysterious cave on the south crest end of the Island.

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### ③ Polar Bears ★★★★★

N-59° 57', W-065° 10'

This part of Ungava coast is well known for his polar bear population. Spotting the bears is not always easy. Flying the minimum altitude is suggested. The Polar bears are the largest land carnivore on earth.

### ✈ Bell Lake

-N 59° 55' 00", W 065° 00' 00"

Proposed activity: Hiking

### ④ The Land's End ★★ ★

N-60° 21', W-064° 39'

Inuit has occupied the Land's End region for many centuries. A very old historical site is found on the South shore of McLelan Strait near Killiniq. This site was occupied for 3500 years, until the 1930's.



*During a voyage in 998 A.D. the North Eastern tip of North America was first seen by the Viking Erik the Red. Sir John Franklin, Henry Hudson and many other Northern explorers have also sailed these waters.*

### ⑤ Seals, Birds and whales ★★★★★

★★★★★

N-60° 33', W-064° 47'

Between Killiniq and Knight Islands you'll be able to observe many birds, seals and some occasional beluga and humpback whales. Flying between the mysterious Knight Islands North of the 60<sup>th</sup> parallel, you can observe some deep chasms, coastal caves and a magnificent arch carved by the erosive force of the North Atlantic Sea.



*Knight Island N-60° 34', W-064° 32'. On the South side of the Island there is an important Kitty Hawk colony.*

### ⑥ Killiniq ★★★★★

N-60° 25' 30", W-064° 50' 00"

Located at what seems like the ends of the earth, the tip of the Quebec and Labrador peninsula have beckoned some of the greatest explorers of all time. Flying along the shore line at Killiniq Island you will be overwhelmed by the beauty of the landscape. Killiniq is the site of an abandoned Moravian mission and traced back to an 1884 meteorological station and Hudson Bay Company trading post. The ocean here is rich in nutrients, attracting marine mammals including polar bears, seals, orcas, belugas and other species of whales. READ MORE...

<http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0004303>

### ⑦ Martin Bay ★★ ★

N-60° 05' 30", W-064° 23' 00"

On October 22, 1943 a German U-Boat submarine crew arrived at Martin Bay and set up an automatic weather station. In order to avoid suspicion if discovered, the Germans had marked the installations with the rubric "Canadian Weather Service". As it happened, the fact that no such organization existed by that name did not compromise the plan, for WFL-26 was not discovered and identified as German until July, 1981.

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READ MORE...

[http://www.uboaat.net/ops/weather\\_station.s.htm](http://www.uboaat.net/ops/weather_station.s.htm)

### ⑧ Eclipse Harbour and Eclipse Channel ★★★★★

N-59° 47', W-064° 10'

Eclipse Harbour and Eclipse Channel are well known for attracting polar bears, seals and caribou.

#### ✈ Miriam Lake

-N 59° 33' 30", W 063° 54' 00"

This coordinate is located in the Nunatsiavut Labrador Inuit land which is not part of the TMNP.

Proposed activity: Hiking

### ⑨ Seven Island Bay ★★★★★

N-59° 27', W-063° 41'

At Seven Island Bay on Whale and Amiktok Islands observe the largest concentration of Harlequin Ducks ever recorded in Labrador. Harlequin Ducks are designated as nationally endangered species. The ducks are small, colorful sea ducks with rounded heads, stubby bills, and short stocky bodies. The drakes (males) have a striking plumage of dark blue, rust, and bold white streaks. The Harlequin Ducks concentration at Sevens Island Bay region represents as much as 22% of the estimated eastern North American population.

### ⑩ Komaktorvik Fjord and Lake

★★★★★

N-59° 20', W-063° 43'

Komaktorvik Fjord is a deep, long waterway that leads to Komaktorvik Lake and to Lac des Essais well into the heart of the Torngat Mountains. Komaktorvik Fjord and lake are surrounded by sheer rock walls rising 3,000 to 4,500 feet above the ocean floor. Enjoy the outstanding scenic beauty of the magnificent towering waterfalls and rugged terrain of Komaktorvik region.

#### ✈ Lac des Essais

-N 59° 07' 00", W 064° 31' 00"

Proposed activity: Hiking

#### ✈ Back to Barnoin River

N- 58° 33', W-065° 27'

Fuel stop

#### Back to Rapid Lake

N-57° 19', W-065° 56'

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# How to get there...

