

# KUEI KUEI BIENVENUE WELCOME

50° 11' 50" N, 66° 22' 59" W











## SEPT-ÎLES GRAND GATHERING DESTINATION

The city of Sept-Îles is located just above the 50th parallel, on the northern coast of the Gulf of Saint-Lawrence. The city extends along a 45-square kilometer bay whose entrance is protected by the Sept-Îles archipelago, a natural rampart made up of the seven islands to which it owes its name.

The first reference to Sept-Îles can be found in Jacques Cartier's logbook. In 1535, the explorer described the bay that notched the coastline of the Gulf and the seven islands forming a dome; he named the place "Yles rondes" (round islands). At that time, the nomadic Innu had been living in the region for more than 7,000 years.

In the XVI century, before settlers first arrived, Basque travelers sailed all the way to the archipelago in order to hunt whales and fish cod. Towards the end of the XVII century, the French explorer, Louis Jolliet, settled in Sept-Îles and cofounded the region's first trading-post.

Sept-Îles remained a fishing village and a fur trading centre until the 1940s. The discovery of iron ore deposits in Schefferville and the subsequent establishment of the IOC mining company provided a new focus for the city: the mining industry.

Despite this decisive turning point in the economic history of Sept-Îles, fishing and berries now play an increasing role in the local economy and contribute to a boom in culinary tourism.







Only a few metres away from the Cruise Terminal is the Vieux Quai (Old Dock) District.

Acting as the town's historic center, this neighborhood is at the heart of Sept-Îles' rich history. First inhabited by the Innu people, the district's strategic location within Sept-Îles' bay soon attracted explorers and fishermen who hunted, fished and trapped in the area. It therefore comes to no surprise that a trading outpost was permanently established by the French as early as 1679.

Catch a glimpse of the fishermen in action at the fishermen's park while strolling along the paved boardwalk from the Cruise Terminal, all the way down to the Old Dock. Built in 1911, this dock has been Sept-Îles' only connection with the outside world for many years - no roads linking the town to the rest of Québec prior 1960.





Mylène Paquette is the first North American woman to ever successfully row solo across the North Atlantic; the Hermel was her boat.

Having travelled from Halifax, Canada to Lorient, France, in just 129 days, the boat will forever stay as a reminder of its captain's strength and tenacity.

This unique boat, made and designed by the late Hermel Lavoie, is put on display and made accessible to tourists, cruise ship passengers, visitors and the population, as well as being used for educational purposes during school visits.







## OLD FUR TRADING POST

The establishment of a fur trading post about Sept-Îles' bay dates back as far as 1661, at a time when North America's French colony was only at its beginnings.

During its operation by the French, the post saw now notorious historical figures such as François Byssot, famous French businessmen at the time, and Louis Jolliet, who is thought to be the very first European to have discovered the Mississippi, set foot on its ground.

Located on a site that was traditionally a gathering place for the Innu people during the summer, the existing trading post is a partial reconstruction of a post that was managed by both the French and the English.







## NORTH SHORE REGIONAL MUSEUM

The rich and fabulous history of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River is told at Musée régional de la Côte-Nord.

The museum's permanent exhibition, *Land of Discovery: The Great Journey*, invites guests to explore 8,000 years of history. Whether your interests tend toward nature, industry or culture, the exhibition will help you discover the true character of the region, providing a glimpse into the courage, tenacity and pride of the local inhabitants.





Stop by the Shaputuan Museum, a museum that recounts the millennia-old history of the Innu people and its ancestral land.



Its permanent exhibition, *Innu utassi* (meaning Innu land), follows the Innu through the seasons and their annual life cycle.

The Innu way of life has always been a seasonal cycle of activities based on the harvesting of resources as they become available: wild berries in the fall, caribou in the winter, salmon and geese in the spring. Caribous were used for many different purposes. Their meat, skin, bones, antlers and teeth were all used for food, clothes, shelter, tools, weapons, ornaments and toys. Summer was a time of gathering with other tribes and trading with the Europeans on the banks of the St. Lawrence.







## AGARA NATIVE ART GALLERY AND BOUTIQUE

Initially founded by renowned Native American artist Ernest Dominique, a.k.a. Aness, the gallery exposes the harsh realities faced by Natives.

Ernest Dominique perceives its work as a legacy for the future generations and a mean of recollecting the communities' past. Celebrated internationally, Ernest Dominique has been invited to showcase its art throughout the world. The gallery is also home to an artists' residence program through which other artists are invited to join Dominique in creating art in an indigenous environment.

Finally, a boutique boasting the Innu craftsmanship completes what the complex has to offer. The boutique may offer visitors to send their purchases to their home depending on the location.





### GROSSE BOULE ISLAND'S PURMER OCEAN FARM

Purmer Ocean Farm, located on Grosse Boule Island, is another must-see attraction of the archipelago.

Onsite biologists interpret and explain the process of mussel and seaweed farming on an inflatable boat excursion around the farm's installations. Visitors are then taken ashore and invited to a mouth-watering tasting of the farm's scallops. Following this not-soon-to-be-forgotten culinary encounter, the island's visitors are given time to discover the site on their own and take pictures. The farm also offers yurt accommodations for 4 to 8 people.





## SEPT-ILES ARCHIPELAGO

Sept-Îles' archipelago comprises of seven islands, each displaying a distinctive feature of the region's biodiversity.

Standing tall at the entrance of a bay that bears its name, the islands exhibit a wide variety of ecosystems which form altogether an almost microcosm of North Shore's nature as a whole. Bare mountain peaks, vast bogs, rich salty marshes, dense boreal forests, colourful seaside flora, diverse marine wildlife and a small animal fauna are hence some of the many features that make up the archipelago's natural beauty.

Named by the famous French explorer Jacques Cartier during his voyage of 1535, the archipelago's history is also loaded with significance. Early on, the Innu people were no strangers to its shores. The Basque were also seasonal comers, mostly sailing to the islands for whale hunting.



## PORT OF SEPT-ÎLES: AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

QUEBEC-CANADA

#### North America's leading iron-ore port.

The Port of Sept-Îles is the most important ore handling port in Canada. Open year-round, the port is characterized by its deep waters and 10 km (6 miles) wide semi-circular bay. These natural advantages allowed it to become the preferred site for coal transhipment from ship to ship.

The Port of Sept-Îles is comprised of 13 docks, 8 of which belong to it. Each year, nearly 23 million tons of merchandise is handled, comprised mainly of iron ore, alumina, aluminum, petroleum coke, limestone and other merchandise also transit through the port, as well as more than 400,000 tons of petroleum products.

The Port of Sept-Îles is well-positioned on the national arena, either by the nature and importance of its business activities, or its role of transition zone for different export and import products.

Its privileged location, at the heart of the main maritime routes between North America, Europe and Asia, as well as year round access to the St. Lawrence, are at the origin of its rating amongst the most important Canadian ports and of its traffic of nearly 80% of its merchandise destined for international markets.

#### PORT SERVICES

**ISPS** Security

Fresh water

Lighting

Garbage handling

Tugboat services available

Bunkering On-site

Canadian Port Authority staff

On-site Customs Clearance

Local food supply

#### DIRECT ACCESS TO PORT

Marine Reference Chart #1220 Canadian Hydrographic Services

Latitude: 50 11' 50" N 66 22' 59"W

Air draft: NO

Pilots are compulsory

Tugs are available upon request

## CRUISE SHIP DOCK (BERTH #12)

Built at the cost of 20.6 million dollars, the Cruise Terminal at Berth 12 offers a modern world-class infrastructure. Inaugurated in 2010, the first ship to berth there on June 4, 2010 was the Norwegian Spirit, with more than 2,300 passengers onboard.

Besides being able to welcome cruise ships of practically any size, the dock can also accomodate other types of ships year-round.

#### **TECHNICAL DATA**

Concrete berth on 120 tubular steel pilons

6 Teflon fenders on 35 tubular steel pilons

3 mooring dolphins

Length : 315 m

Draft: -11 m (-36 ft) (Chart Datum)

Waterline to berth: ±5 m (16.4 ft) (Chart Datum)

Tide: 2.7m average (-0.1 m to +3.4 m) | 8.9ft average (-0.3 ft to +11.1 ft)

#### DISTANCES TO COVER BY PASSENGERS FROM SHIP

#### Pavilion and Bus boarding zone: ± 0.04 mi

Trains boarding: ± 0.80 mi

Tourist zone: ± 0.62 mi

± 0.3 mi away from downtown Sept-Îles

Linked to downtown by road, multi-use paths & walking paths

Shuttle service between dock & downtown Sept-Îles available for a fee (free for crew members)

#### GANGWAY

Made of aluminum

8 feet wide | 96 inches (2.4 meters)

40 feet long | 480 inches (12.1 meters)

Another configuration of the gangway is possible to accommodate larger vessels.

#### Adapters at both ends

Ship side: 4 ½ feet long (1.5 meter), 3 feet wide (1.1 meter)

Dock side: 4 1/2 feet long (1.5 meter), 6.9 feet wide (2.1 meters)





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