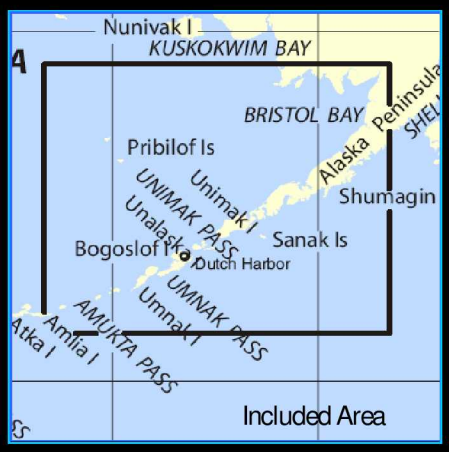
BookletChart™

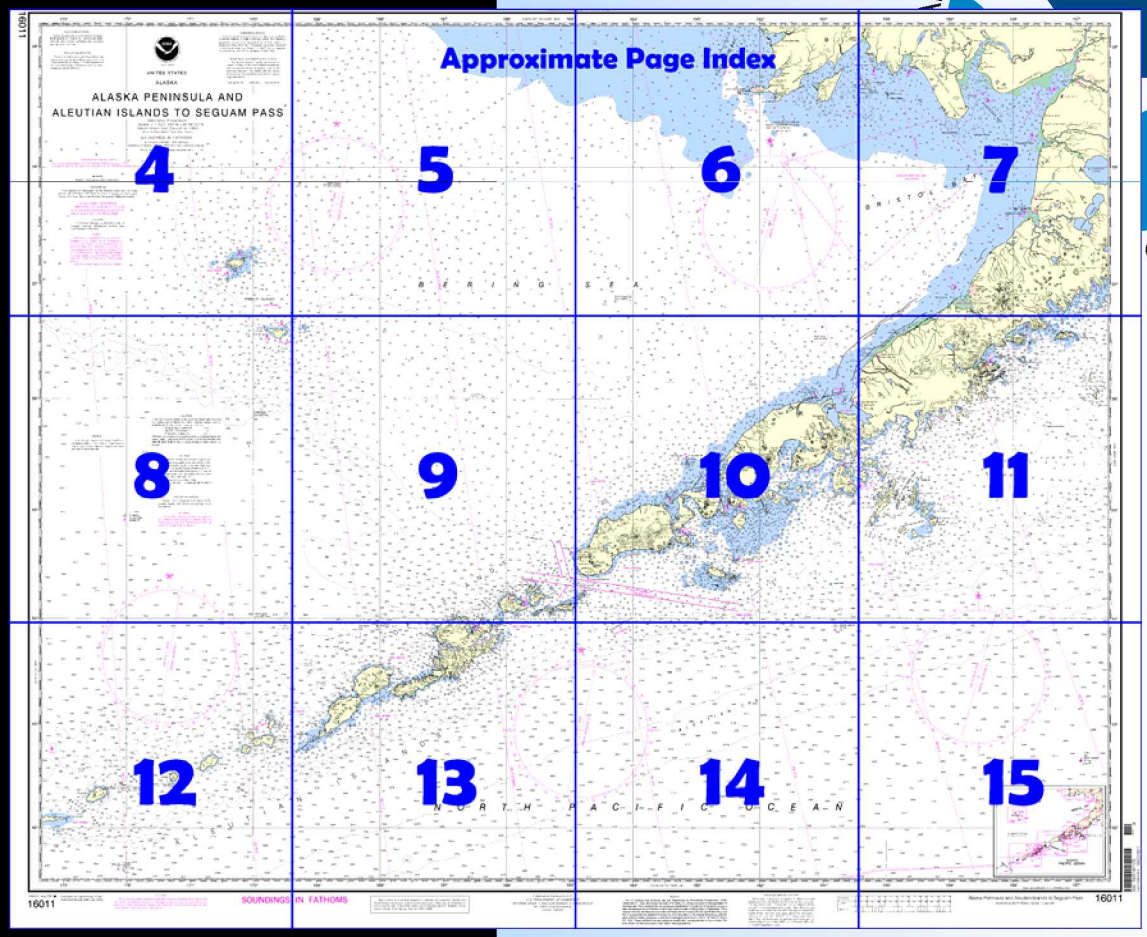
Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands to Seguam Pass

(NOAA Chart 16011)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

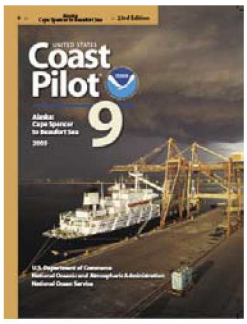
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coat Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(55) **Moffet Point**, 95 miles NE of Cape Sarichef, is a curving sandy hook with dunes 40 to 60 feet high. A channel leads into the NE part of Izembek Lagoon between Moffet Point and the NE end of the Kudiakof Islands. The depth over the bar is about 2 fathoms. The channel is between breakers, and during the summer is marked by drum buoys placed by local fishermen. Passage should not be attempted without local knowledge or by boats drawing more than 3 or 4 feet.

(58) Foul ground extends about 1.1 miles off the N side of Amak Island. A reef that uncovers is off the SE side of the island and extends E about 0.3 mile. A good anchorage, affording protection from N to SW winds, is about 0.5 mile E of the island, 1 mile NE of the rocky ledge off the SE point, in 8½ fathoms, gravel bottom.

(61) Sealion Rocks is a Steller sea lion rookery site. There is a 3-mile vessel exclusionary buffer zone surrounding these rocks.

(64) **Lagoon Point**, about 37 miles NE of Black Hill, , is on the W side of the entrance to **Nelson Lagoon. Nelson Lagoon Light** (56°00'42"N., 161°05'28"W.), 15 feet (4.6 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark just E of Lagoon Point; this light marks the entrance to the lagoon. In May 1986, extensive shoaling was reported to exist in the approaches and in Nelson Lagoon; caution is advised. A large L-shaped dock and a launching ramp are on the N side of Nelson Lagoon about 2 miles W of the E end of Lagoon Point.

(90) Cape Seniavin and Cape Pierce are an important resting area (haulout) for Pacific walrus and nesting area for seabirds. Operating a watercraft in a manner which results in disturbing, harassing, herding, hazing or driving of walrus is prohibited under provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. To ensure that walrus are not disturbed, marine vessel operators are requested to avoid transiting or anchoring within 0.5 mile of the Cape Seniavin and Cape Pierce walrus haulouts.

(104) **Ugashik River** empties into **Ugashik Bay**, the wide indentation between Cape Menshikof and Cape Greig. The capes can be approached from W to within about 2 miles. The coast between the capes, including the river valley, appears low. **Smoky Point**, a bluff on the N side of the entrance, is 7 miles S of Cape Greig. Here the river is about 4 miles wide at high water. The indentations between the capes, including the mouth of the river, are filled with shoals. A channel in the river has a depth of about 10 feet, but a stranger could not follow it with safety. Only launches can approach the cannery at low water because of boulders in the channel. The river is fresh at low water about 5 miles above Ugashik. Each year the cannery company anchors two floats on the N side of the channel at the entrance.

(105) A cannery is near the entrance at **Pilot Point**. The wharf is 144 feet long, but dries at low water. Water is available on the wharf. Gasoline, fuel, and diesel oils are stored for cannery use. A machine shop and scowway are maintained by the cannery; a 4-ton crane is on the wharf. Radiotelegraph communication is maintained.

(106) A cannery at the village of **Ugashik**, 13 miles from the entrance, has a wharf 200 feet long with a depth of 14 feet at high water, but is reported dry at half tide. Water is available on the wharf and by barge at the anchorage. Gasoline and diesel oil are stored for cannery use. The wharf has a 2-ton crane. The cannery has a machine shop and a scowway. Small tenders are beached for light hull repairs.

(231) **Kulukak Bay**, entered between **Kulukak Point**, 38 miles NW of Cape Constantine, and Right Hand Point, about 9 miles WSW, is shoal; there is a depth of 3 fathoms just inside the entrance and the N half dries at low water. The buildings of an abandoned native village are above the bluff at the NW corner of the bay.

(236) **Walrus Islands**, consisting of three islands and three above-water rocks, are in the approach to Togiak Bay. Several shoals of 3 fathoms or less are between the islands as well as S of the group. Shoaling is rapid after reaching a depth of 3 fathoms, requiring continuous sounding while navigating these waters. Thick weather is frequent in this area, and often the higher islands are fog-capped when the weather is otherwise clear. The diurnal range of tide is 9.5 feet. The land areas and adjacent waters of Round Island, Crooked Island, High Island, Summit Island, The Twins, and Black Rock are established as the **Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary**.

(243) **Summit Island**, 801 feet and 505 feet high near the S and N ends, respectively, is 8.5 miles WNW of Right Hand Point, and 2 miles from the E shore of Togiak Bay. Good anchorage, in 5 to 6 fathoms and sheltered from SW weather, may be had in a bight about 0.5 mile off the middle of the NE side of the island in 5 to 6 fathoms, sand bottom.

(249) **Hagemeister Island**, 10 miles W of High Island, is mountainous except for about 5 miles at the N end. Shoals surround the island and extend E 20 to 25 miles, including the area between Hagemeister Island and the Walrus group.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 10/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 30/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences from the normal variation of as much as 14° have been observed along the Alaska Peninsula and as much as 8° in the Aleutian Islands.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE B

Mariners are requested to avoid transiting or anchoring within a 1/2 mile of Cape Seniavin due to large concentrations of marine mammals and sea birds at this site.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Tuklung Mt, AK	WNG-525	162.425 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

MAGNETIC VARIATION

Magnetic variation curves are for 2007 derived from 2005 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

56 55

CAUTION

Tidal observations made by the National Ocean Service since the earthquake of March 27, 1964, indicate bottom uplift or subsidence, in feet, at the following locations:

Chignik Bay, Alaska Pen.	−0.2
Sand Pt. , Popof Island	0
King Cove, Alaska Pen.	+0.3

Mariners are cautioned to expect shoaling or deepening for the areas listed. Tidal observations at this time are at selected sites and the magnitude of the changes except at these sites is not known.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,023,188 at Lat 56°00'N
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

59 COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A) 55 54
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16011

173° 172° 171° 170°

59° 58° 57°

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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA

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Tukung Mt, AK	WNG-525	162.425 MHz

ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS TO SEGUAM PASS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,023,188 at Lat 56°00'N
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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HEIGHTS

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AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

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Differences from the normal variation of as much as 14° have been observed along the Alaska Peninsula and as much as 8° in the Aleutian Islands.

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Var 9° E (2007)

Var 10° E

St Paul (chart 16382)

Otter I

Reef Pt

Northeast Pt

Walrus I

LORAN TD

Pilots

PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(chart 16380)

St George

Dalnoi Pt

Bristol Pt

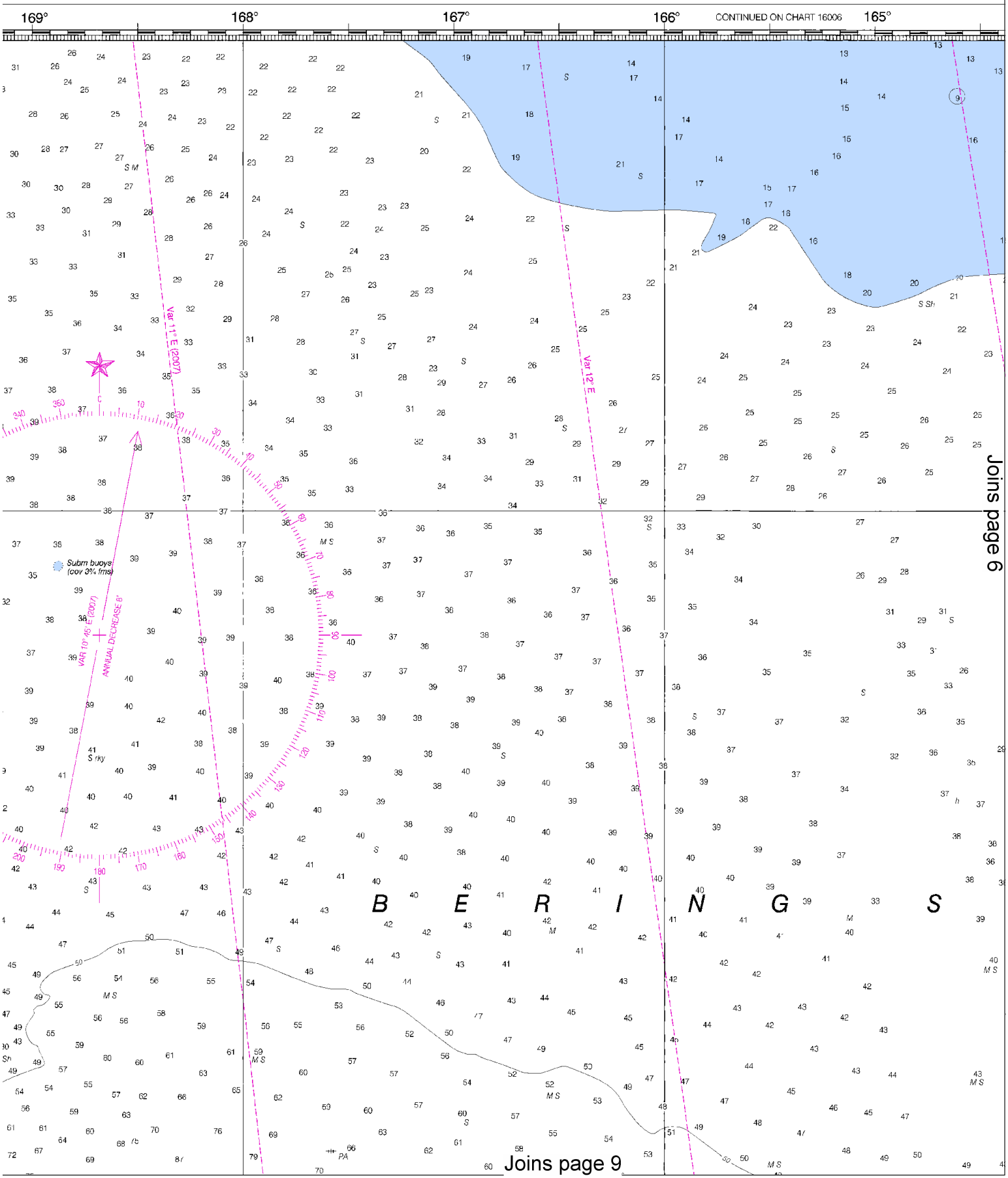
North Anchorage

(chart 15381)

Joins page 8

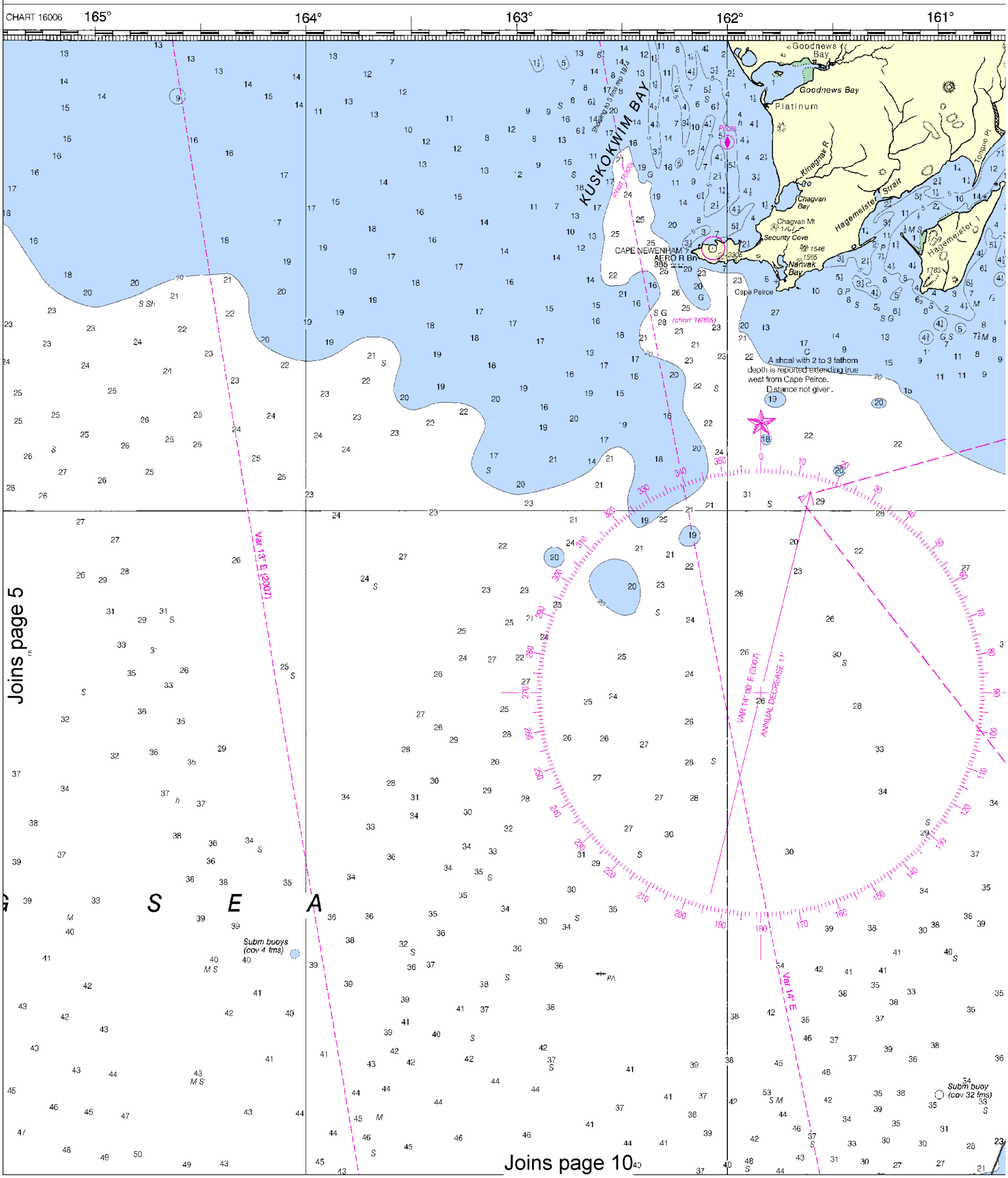
North

Formerly C&GS 8802, 1st Ed., May 1909 KAPP 2415 C-1918-181



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:1461697. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 8802, 1st Ed., May 1909 KAPP 2415 C-1919-189



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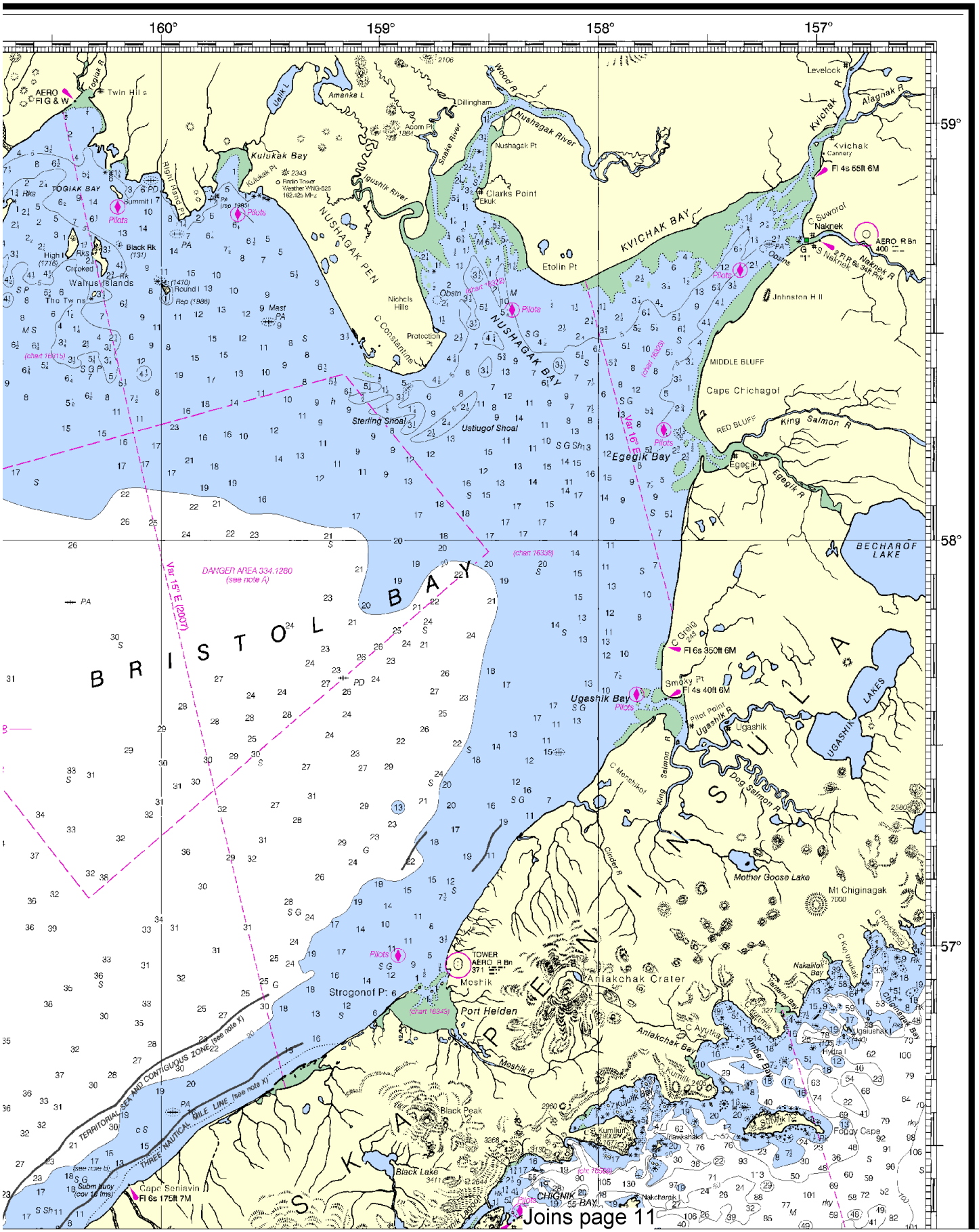
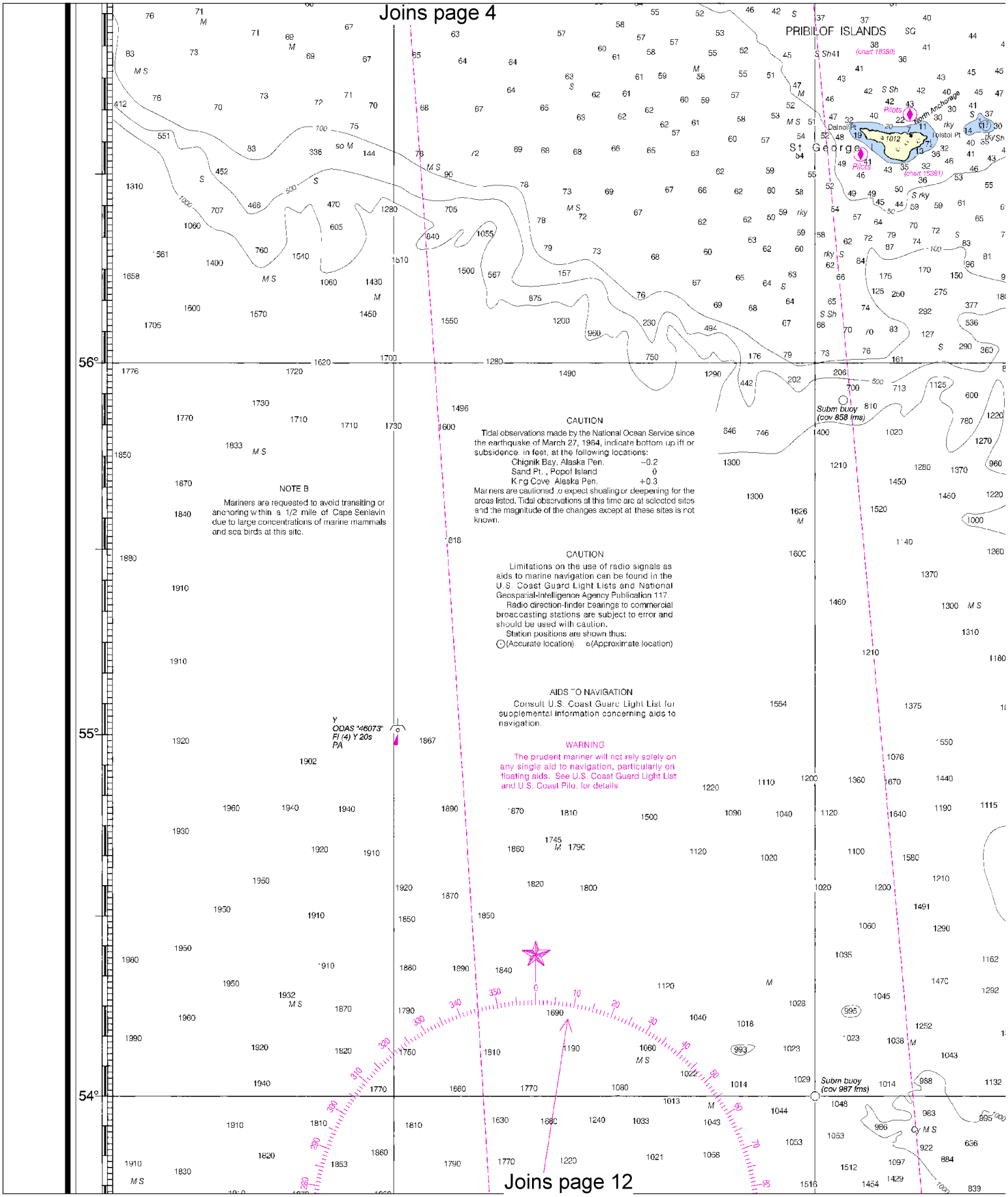
North



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.


Joins page 4
PRIBILOF ISLANDS
St George
North Anchorage
Pilots
Dalnoi Pt
Tolstoi Pt
(chart 16380)
(chart 15381)
Subm buoy (cov 858 fms)
Subm buoy (cov 987 fms)
56°
55°
54°
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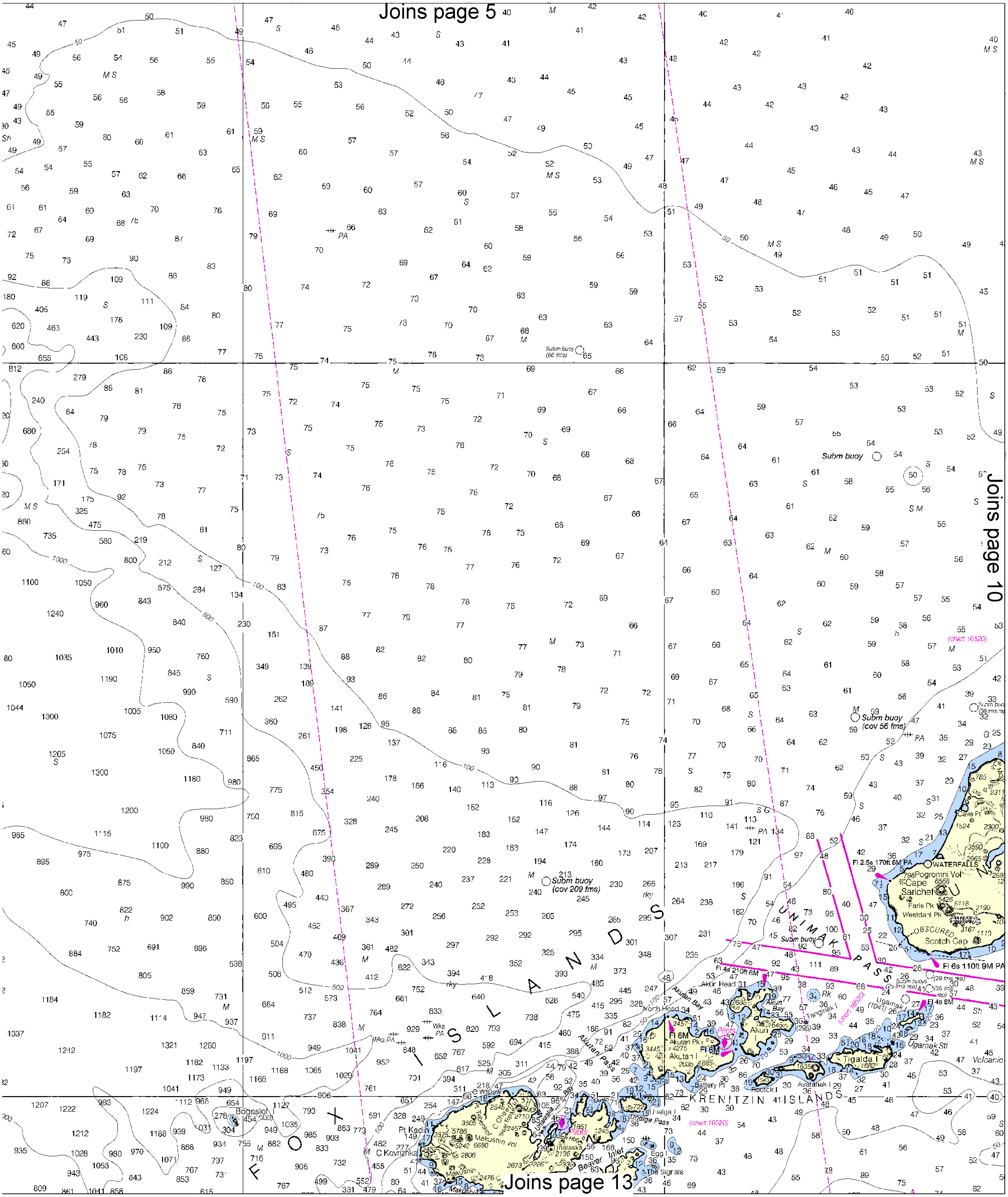
ODAS "46073"
Fl (4) Y 20s
PA
Joins page 12

8

North

Joins page 5

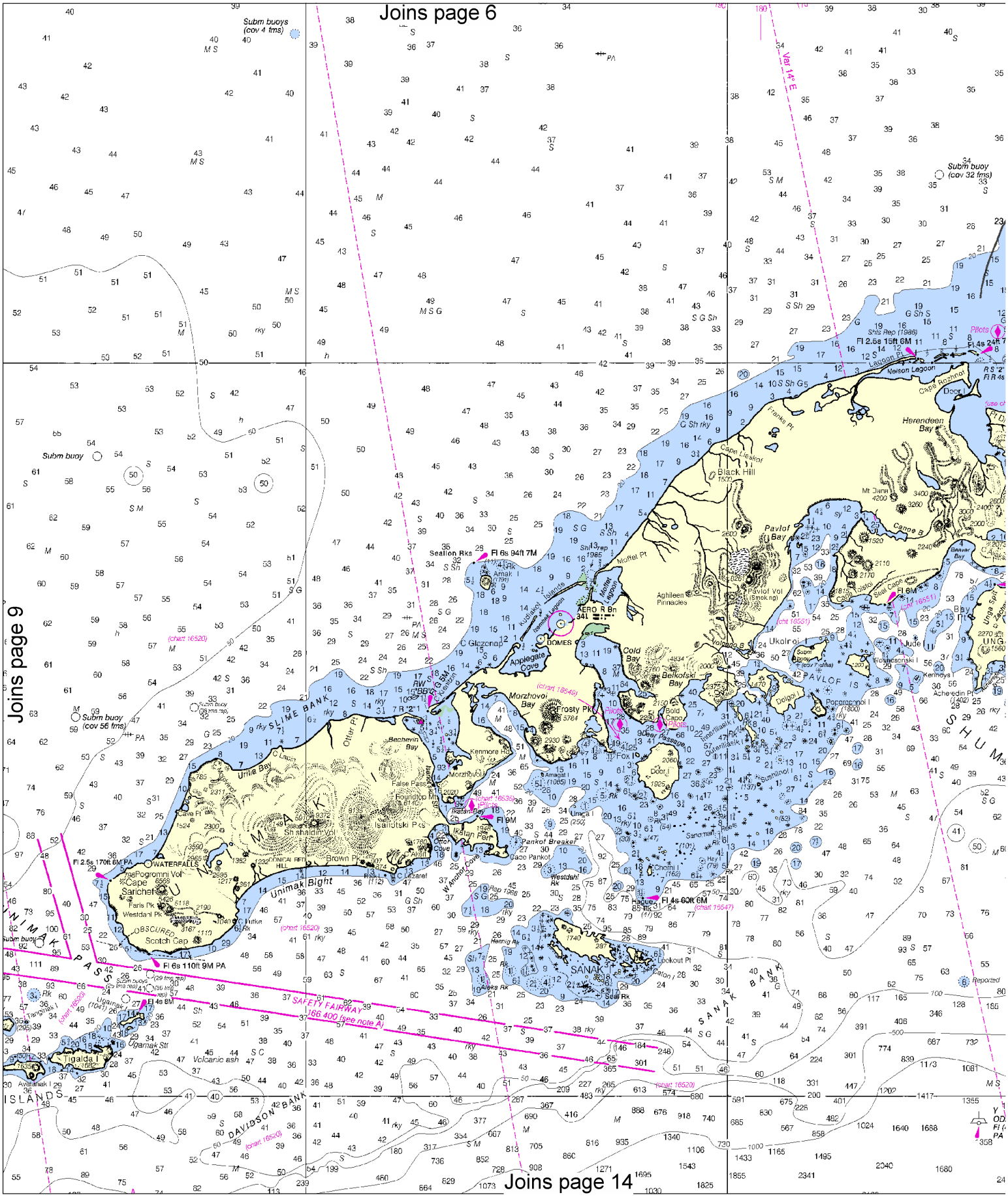


Joins page 10

Joins page 13

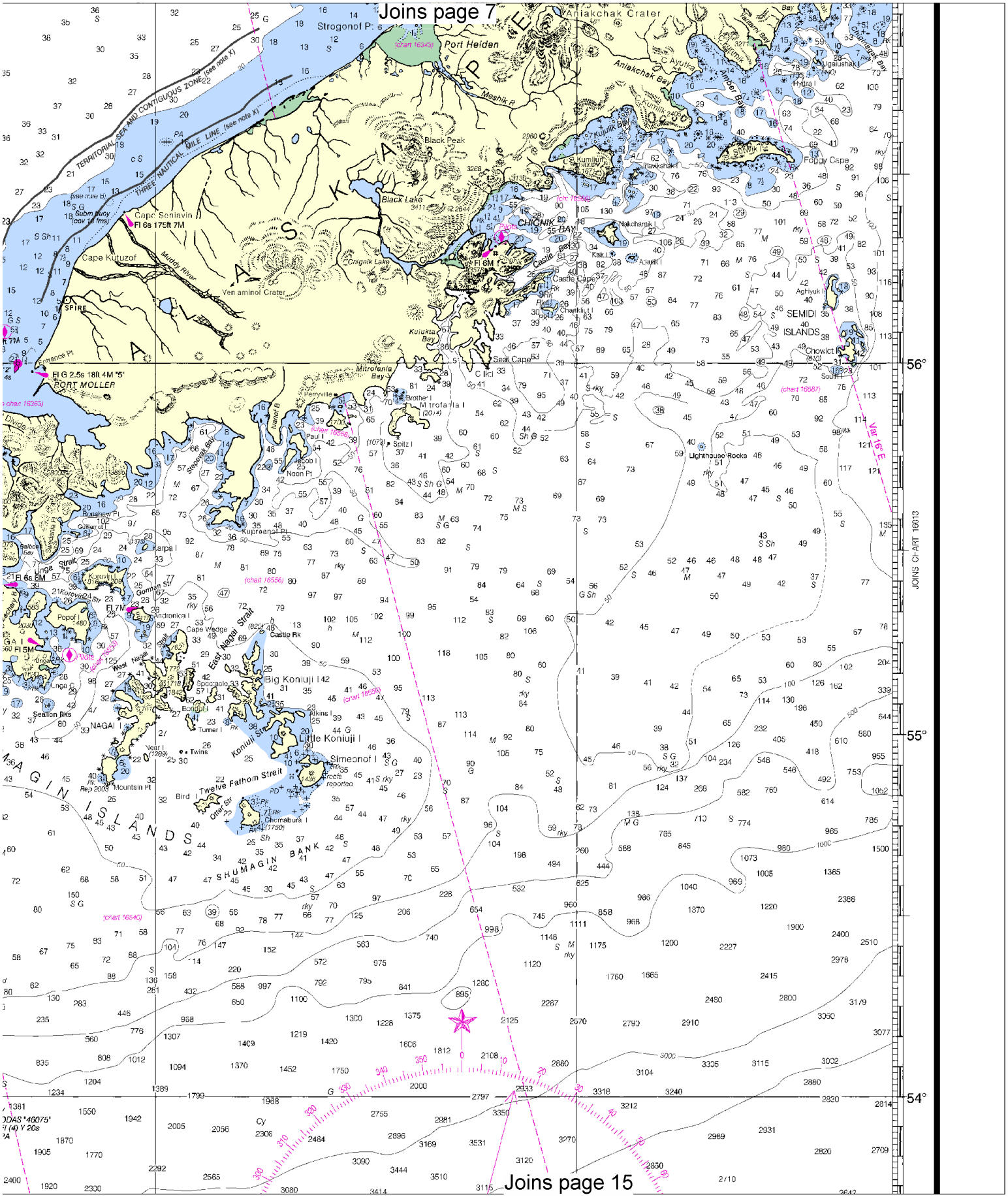
Joins page 6

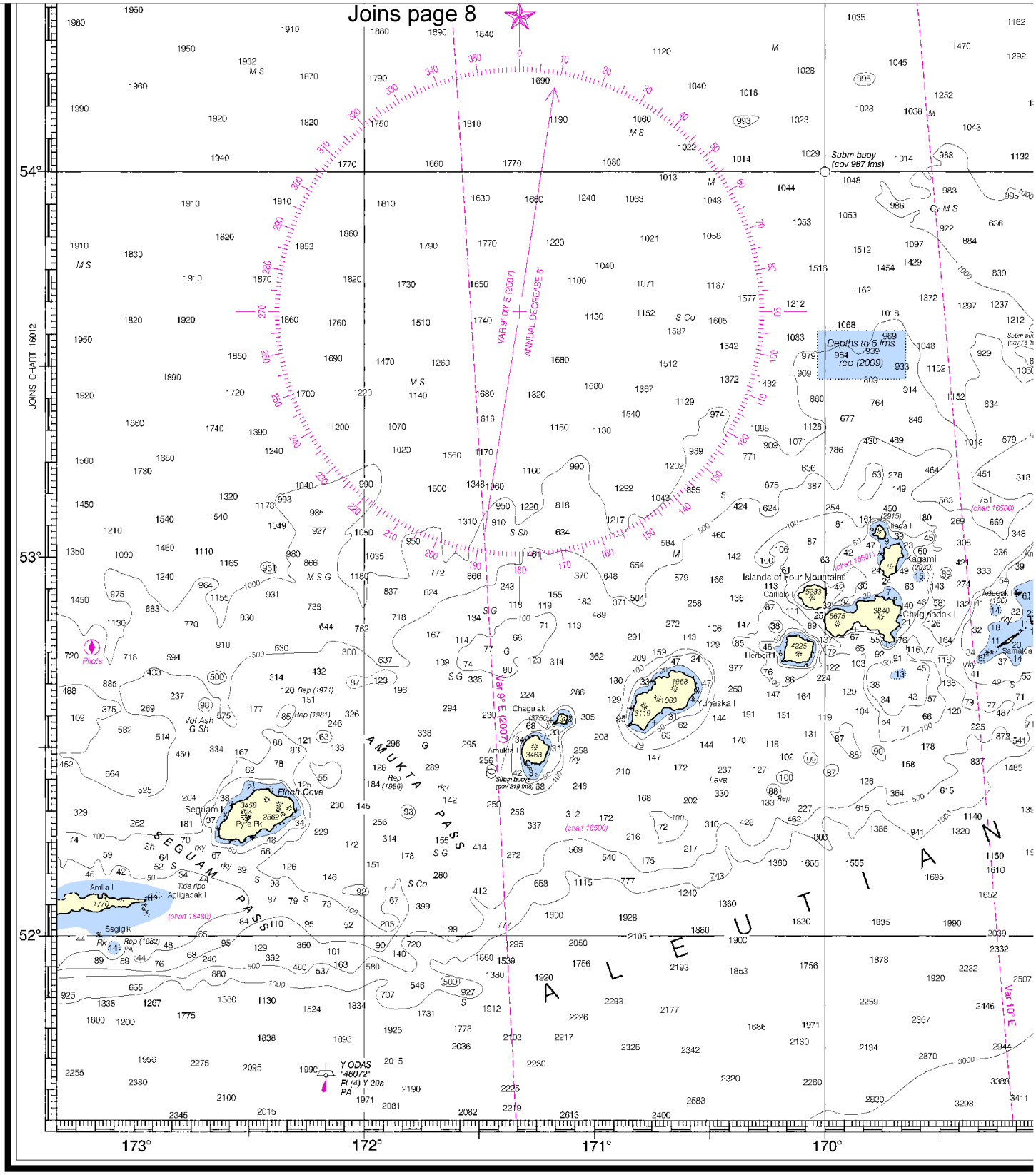
Joins page 9



Joins page 14

North


Joins page 7
Joins page 15
Strogonof Pt
Port Heiden
Aniakchak Crater
Aniakchak Bay
Meshik R
Black Peak
Black Lake
Chignik Lake
Chignik Lagoon
CHIGNIK BAY
Castle Bay
Castle Cape
Kujulik Bay
Kumliuk
Foggy Cape
Cape Seniavin
Cape Kutuzof
Muddy River
Ven aminof Crater
SPIRE
Entrance Pt
PORT MOLLER
Kujukta Bay
Seal Cape
Mitrofania Bay
Mitrofania I
Spitz I
Paul I
Jacob I
Noon Pt
Kupreanof Pt
Lighthouse Rocks
SEMIDI ISLANDS
Chowiet I
Ronshaw Pt
Karpa I
Unga Strait
Korovin Str
Popof I
Andronica I
Cape Wedge
East Nagai Strait
Castle Rk
Big Koniuji I
Spectacle
Bonnet I
Turner I
Atkins I
Little Koniuji I
Koniuji Str
Simeonof I
Twelve Fathom Strait
Chernabura I
Mountain Pt
Sealion Rks
NAGAI I
Twins
Bird I
Otter Str
SHUMAGIN BANK
SHUMAGIN ISLANDS
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Var 16° E
JOINS CHART 16013
56°
55°
54°



37th Ed., Nov. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 10/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 30/07

16011

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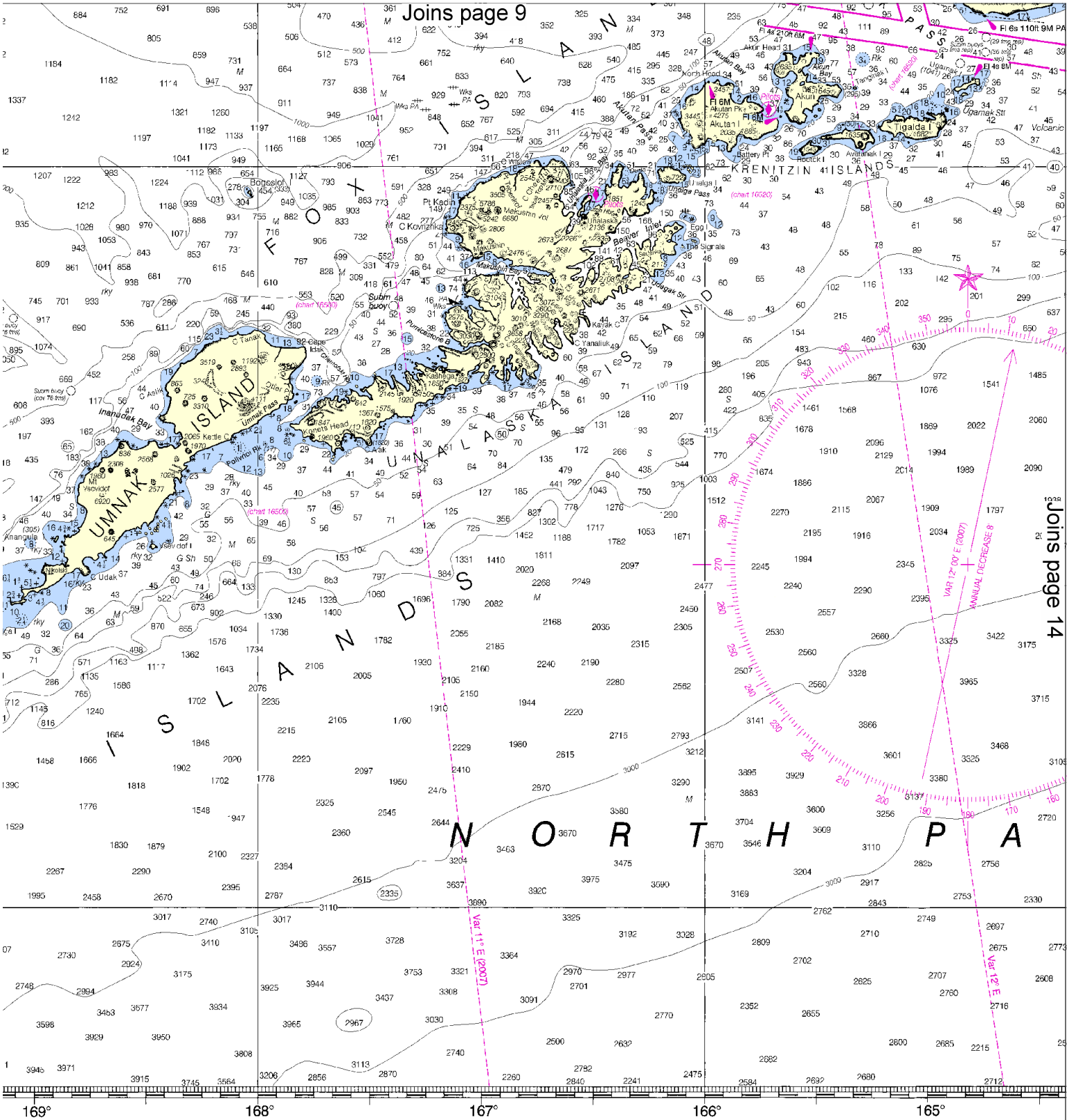
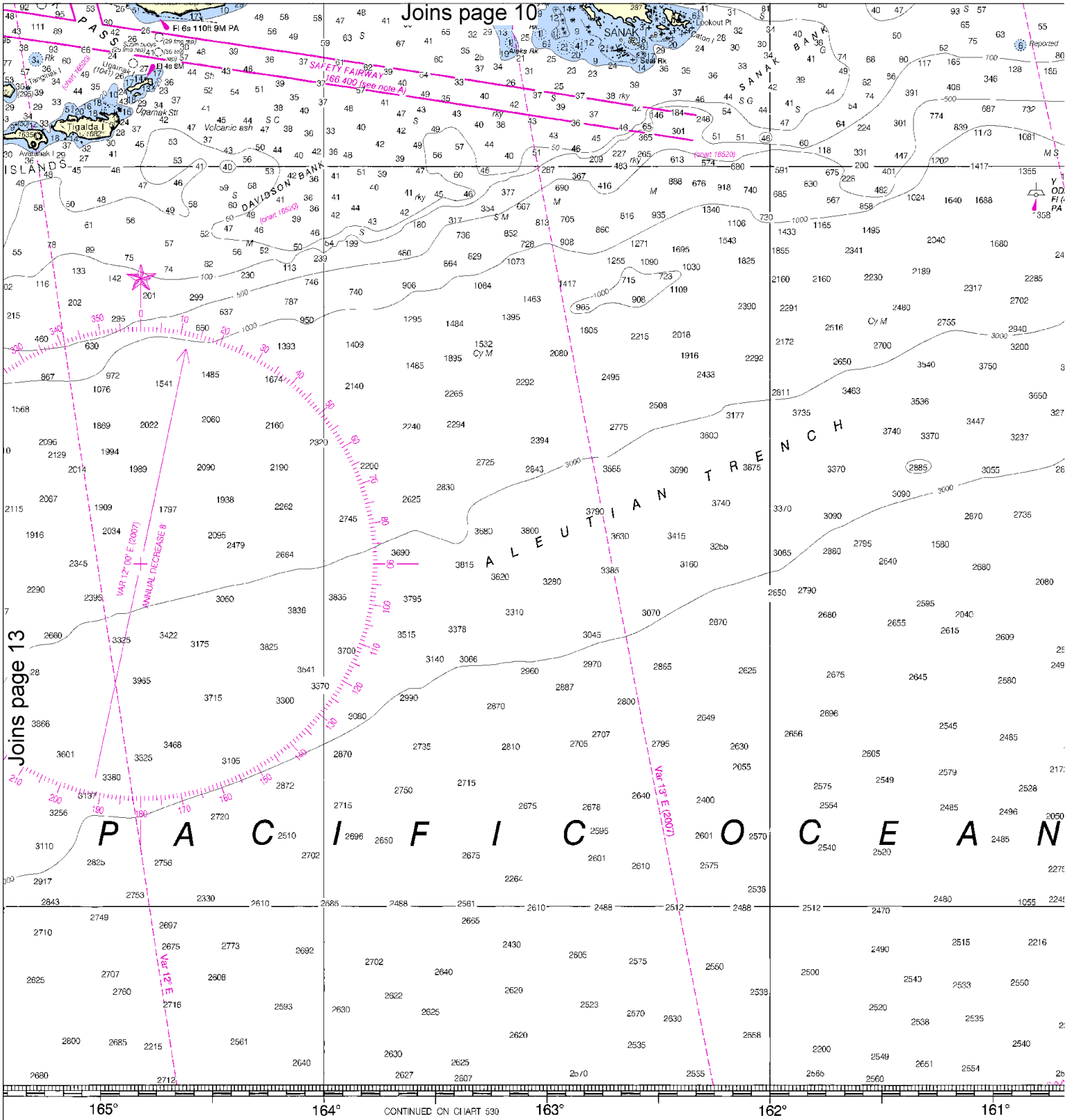
North



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



ed at Washington, D.C.
RTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NOTE X

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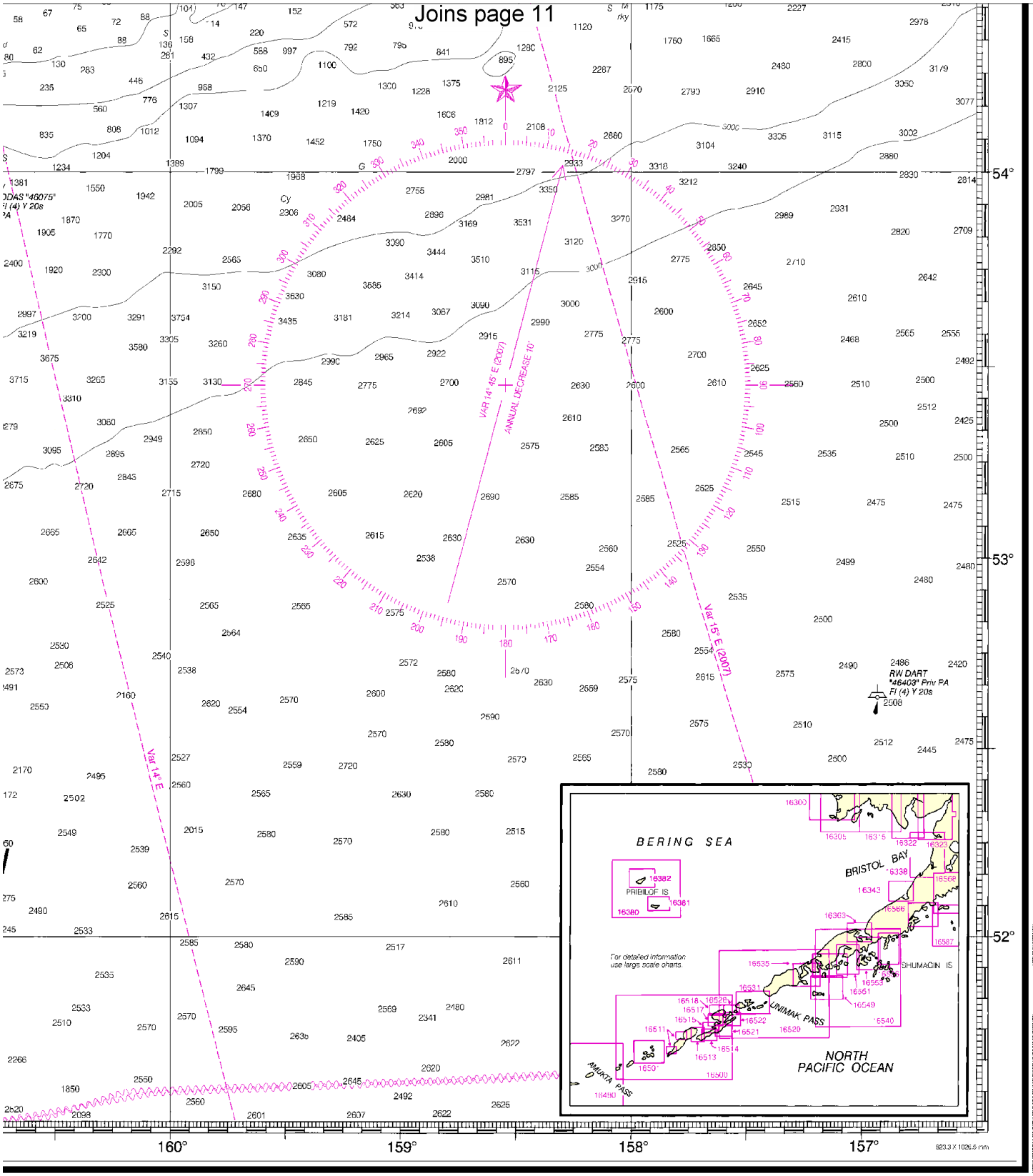
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

FATI
FE
MET

North



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31																

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands to Seguam Pass

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:1,023,188

16011

ED. NO. 37

NSN 7642014011229

NGA REFERENCE NO. 16ACO16011

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.