

# BookletChart™



## McClure and Stockton Islands and Vicinity

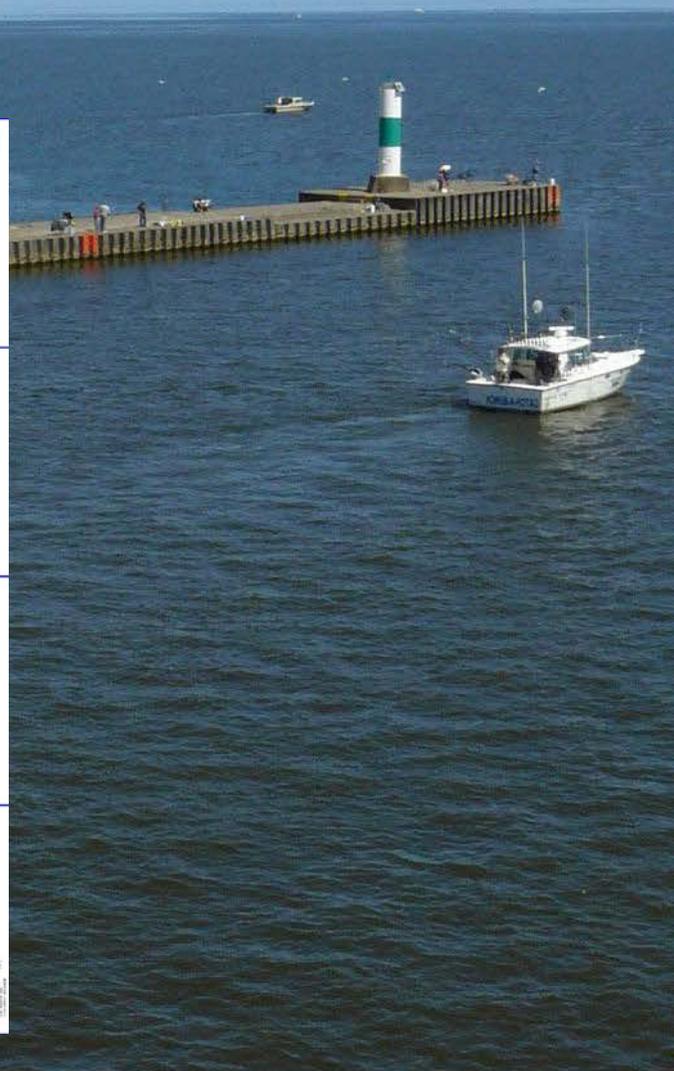
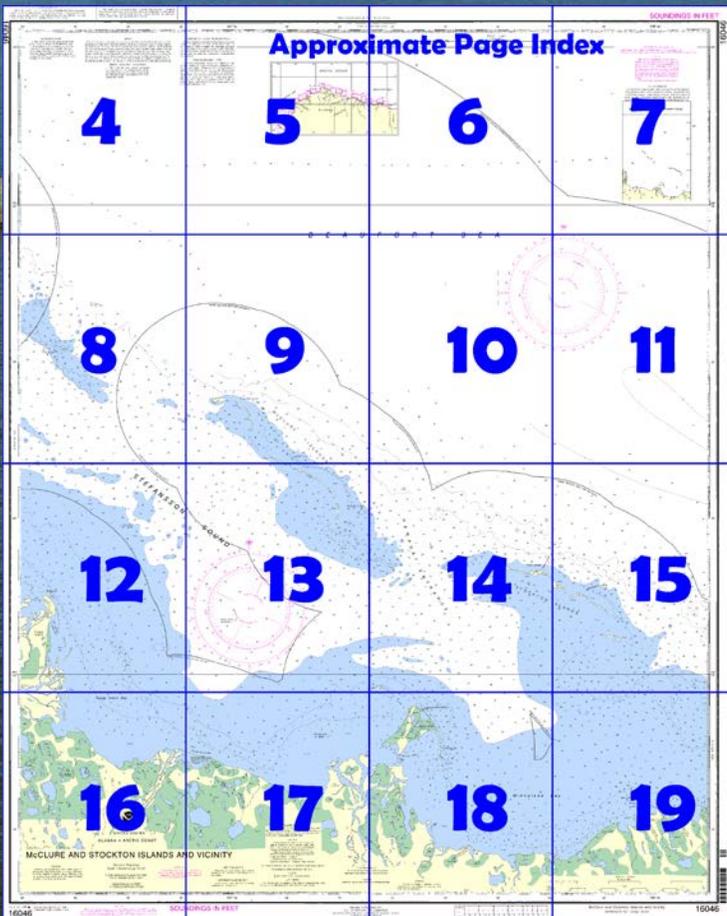
NOAA Chart 16046

*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 Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Ocean Service  
Office of Coast Survey  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
888-990-NOAA**

### 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.

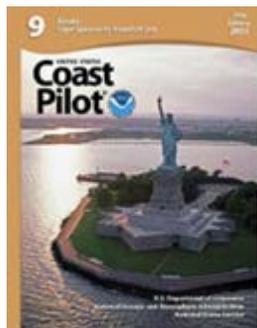
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16046>.



#### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Foggy Island Bay**, which extends 12 miles along the mainland between Foggy Island and Tigvariak Island, has depths of as much as 20 feet but has wide shallow areas along its E and W sides.

**Tigvariak Island**, close to the mainland, is 2 miles long, 1 mile wide, and has elevations up to 30 feet. The tundra of Tigvariak Island is dotted with lakes and ponds from which freshwater is obtainable; the shores of the island are mostly sand beaches backed by

bluffs ranging in height from 5 to 30 feet. At the E end of the island is **Reliance Point**, a sandspit that extends 0.8 mile to the S, and on the NE side is a large sea-level lake which is separated from the ocean by a

sand barrier. **Lion Point** is the outer end of a long sandbar that begins 0.3 mile from the N end of Tigvariak Island and continues 0.8 mile to the NW.

**Mikkelsen Bay**, between Tigvariak Island and **Bullen (Savakvik) Point**, 7 miles to the ESE, has depths of as much as 18 feet which decrease gradually as the beach is approached.

Returning to the island chain off the mainland, **Narwhal Island**, northwesternmost of the **McClure Islands**, is 10 miles SE of Cross Island and 8 miles NE of mainland Foggy Island. Narwhal Island has some vegetation and there is some driftwood on it; near the center of the island are several small ponds. Protected anchorage is available in depths of 15 feet behind the NW end of Narwhal Island; depths of 7 feet extend 0.5 mile SW from the middle. Little ice is encountered during the open season, and the anchorage can be approached from the SW. The SE end of Narwhal Island, a low, narrow, sand strip, has been cut through in numerous places by storms and ice. The passage between Narwhal Island and Jeanette Island, 1 mile to the SE has irregular depths but can be navigated without difficulty by vessels drawing less than 7 feet.

**Jeanette Island** and **Karluk Island**, 2.5 miles apart, are at opposite ends of the crescent-shaped series of small sand islets, some as much as 5 feet high, that forms the SE part of the McClure group. These islets are exposed to vigorous ice and wind action, and there is continuous change in the shorelines and in the shallower depths. Protected anchorage is available in depths of 9 to 15 feet S of the islets.

**Newport Entrance** is between Karluk Island of the McClure group and Pole Island, W of the two major **Stockton Islands**, 5 miles ESE of the McClures. A sandbar is 1 mile SSE of Karluk Island, and a second sandbar is 2.3 miles SE of the island; the two bars are only a few yards in width and are awash during storm high waters. Shoals extend 1.5 miles W from Pole Island. Vessels drawing less than 7 feet can pass between Karluk Island and the two sandbars, but caution is advised because of the current action and berg gouging. The principal passage through Newport Entrance is between the sandbars and the Pole Island shoal; least depth is 16 feet over a width of 1 mile.

**Pole Island**, 5 miles NE of mainland Tigvariak Island, is a narrow sand barrier 2 miles long and has elevations up to 5 feet; the island has some vegetation, a few small ponds, and a considerable amount of driftwood.

**Belvedere Island**. E of the Stockton Islands, also is a narrow sand barrier about 2 miles long. The passage between the two islands is 0.2 mile wide and has a controlling depth of 5 feet.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau      Commander  
17th CG District      (907) 463-2000  
Juneau, Alaska

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 9/04  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 14/04

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:50,204 at Lat 70° 25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## CAUTION

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

## 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.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

In the areas covered by this chart the periodic tide has a mean range of less than one half foot.

## 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.

## 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) ◐ (Approximate location)

## MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

## CAUTION

Depths may vary as much as 6 feet due to iceberg groundings.

## 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 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.862" southward and 10.735" westward to agree with this chart.

## CAUTION

Mariners are advised that in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea, water levels are strongly influenced by meteorological conditions. Strong offshore winds can produce water depths up to 0.8 meters (2.6 feet) less than those shown on this chart.

## 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).

## SUBSISTENCE WHALING IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

Mariners should be aware that Alaskan Natives engage in subsistence whaling in the Beaufort Sea from August 15 to October 31. Vessel operators are requested to contact the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission at (907) 852-2392, or [aewcdir@barrow.com](mailto:aewcdir@barrow.com) prior to entering this area for information about the location and avoidance of traditional Native hunting parties.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## NOTE X

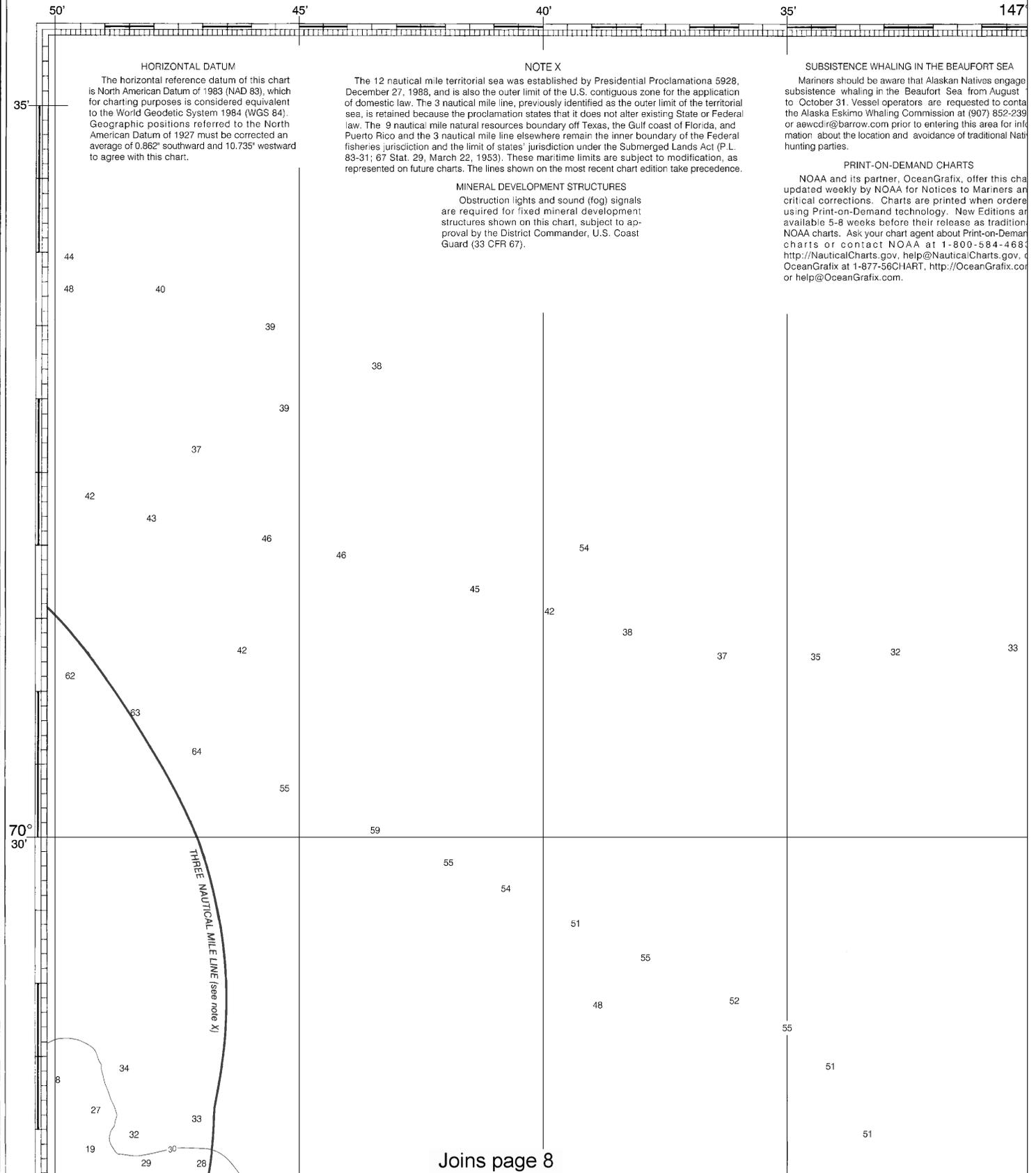
The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

UPDATING SERVICE

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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.

16046



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 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.862' southward and 10.735' westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

SUBSISTENCE WHALING IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

Mariners should be aware that Alaskan Natives engage subsistence whaling in the Beaufort Sea from August 1 to October 31. Vessel operators are requested to contact the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission at (907) 852-2399 or aewcdr@barrow.com prior to entering this area for information about the location and avoidance of traditional Nat hunting parties.

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.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

Joins page 8

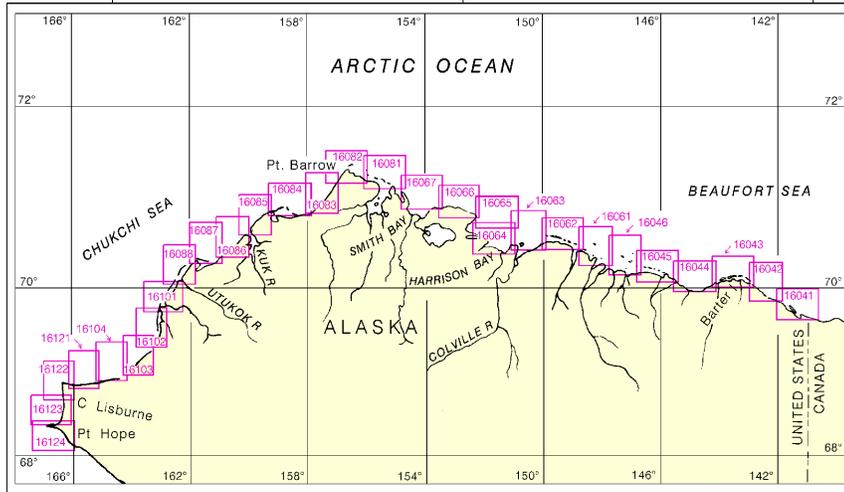
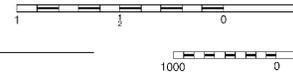
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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# B E A U F O R T

Joins page 9

Joins page 6

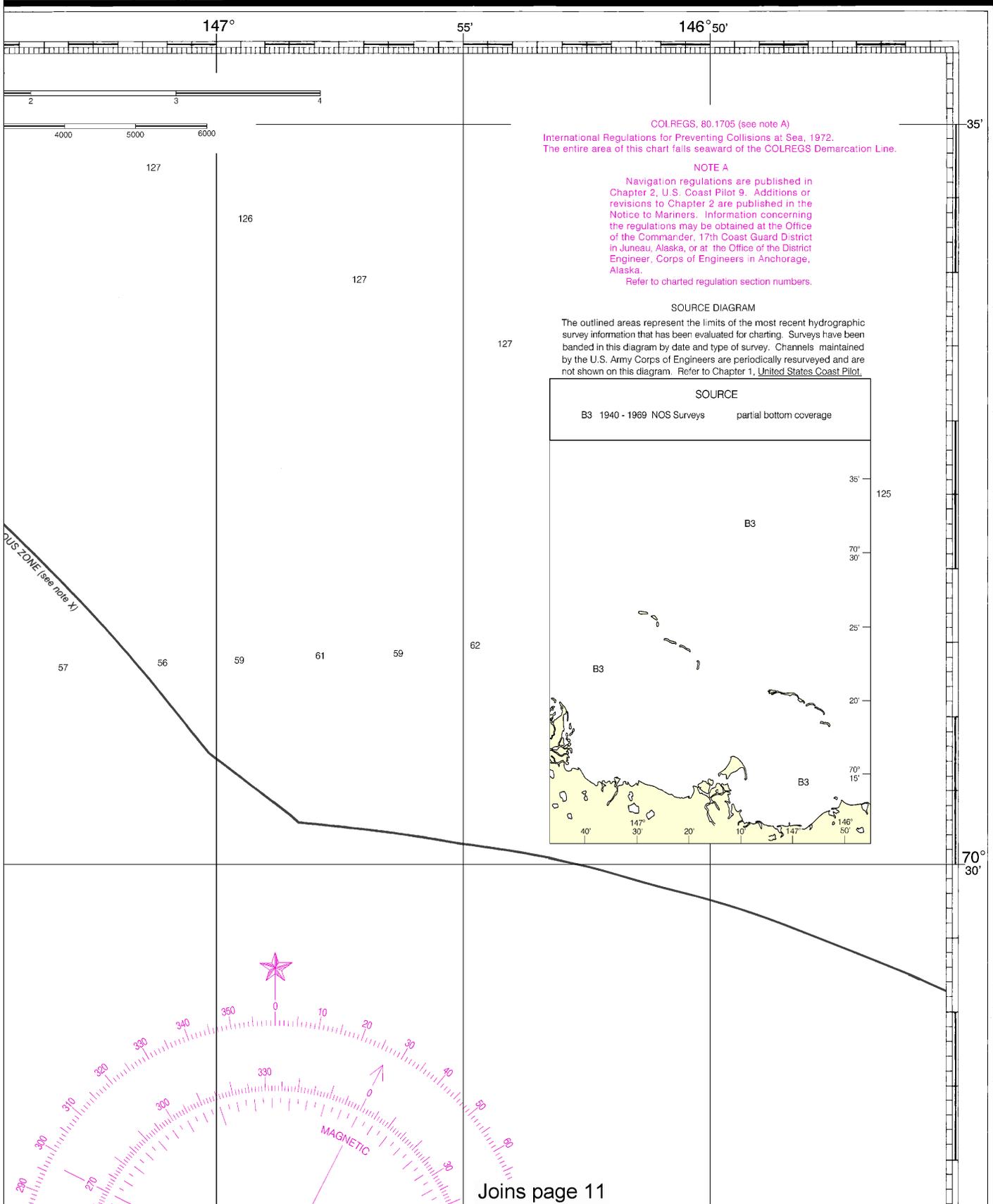
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:66939. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





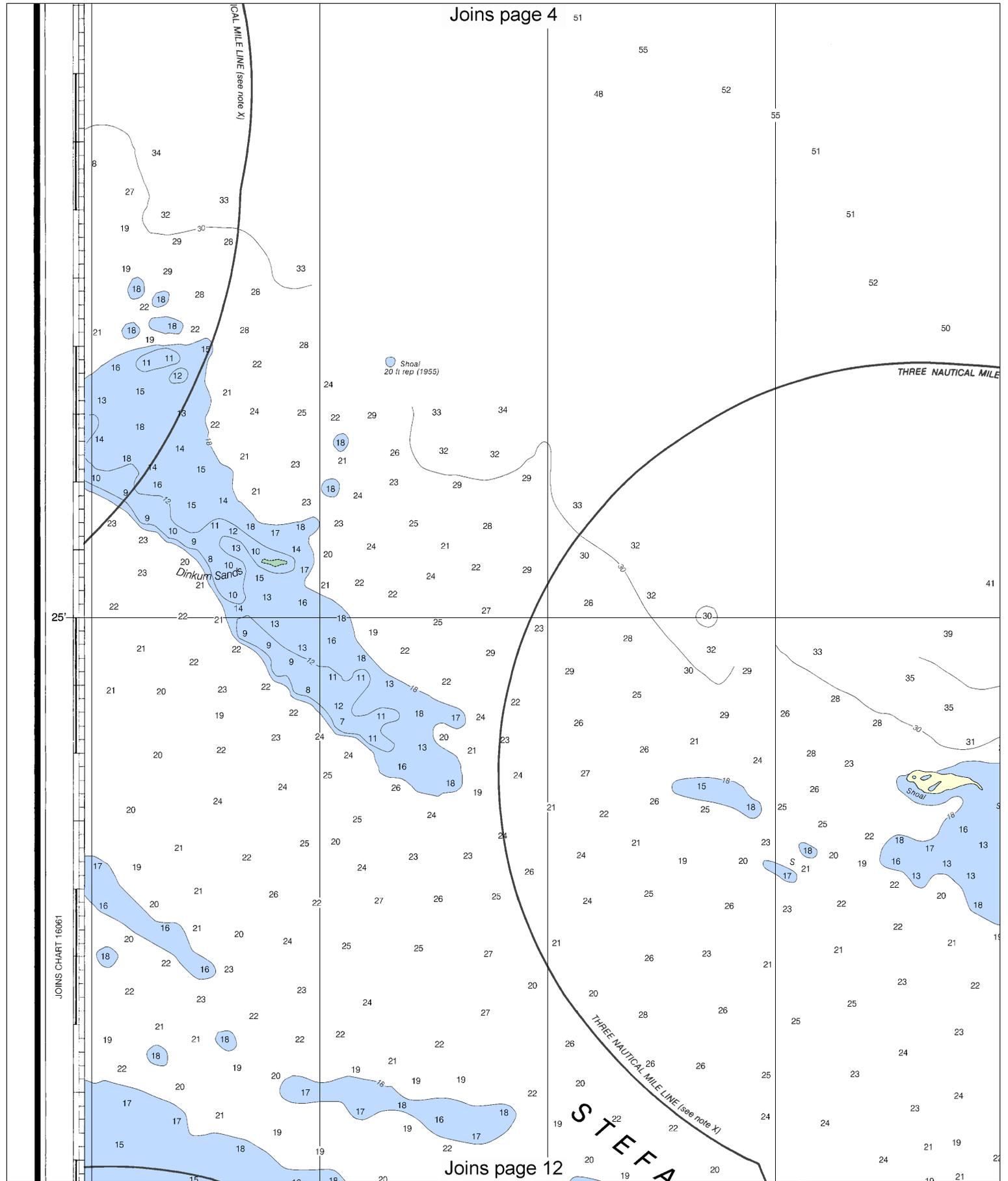
# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

16046



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



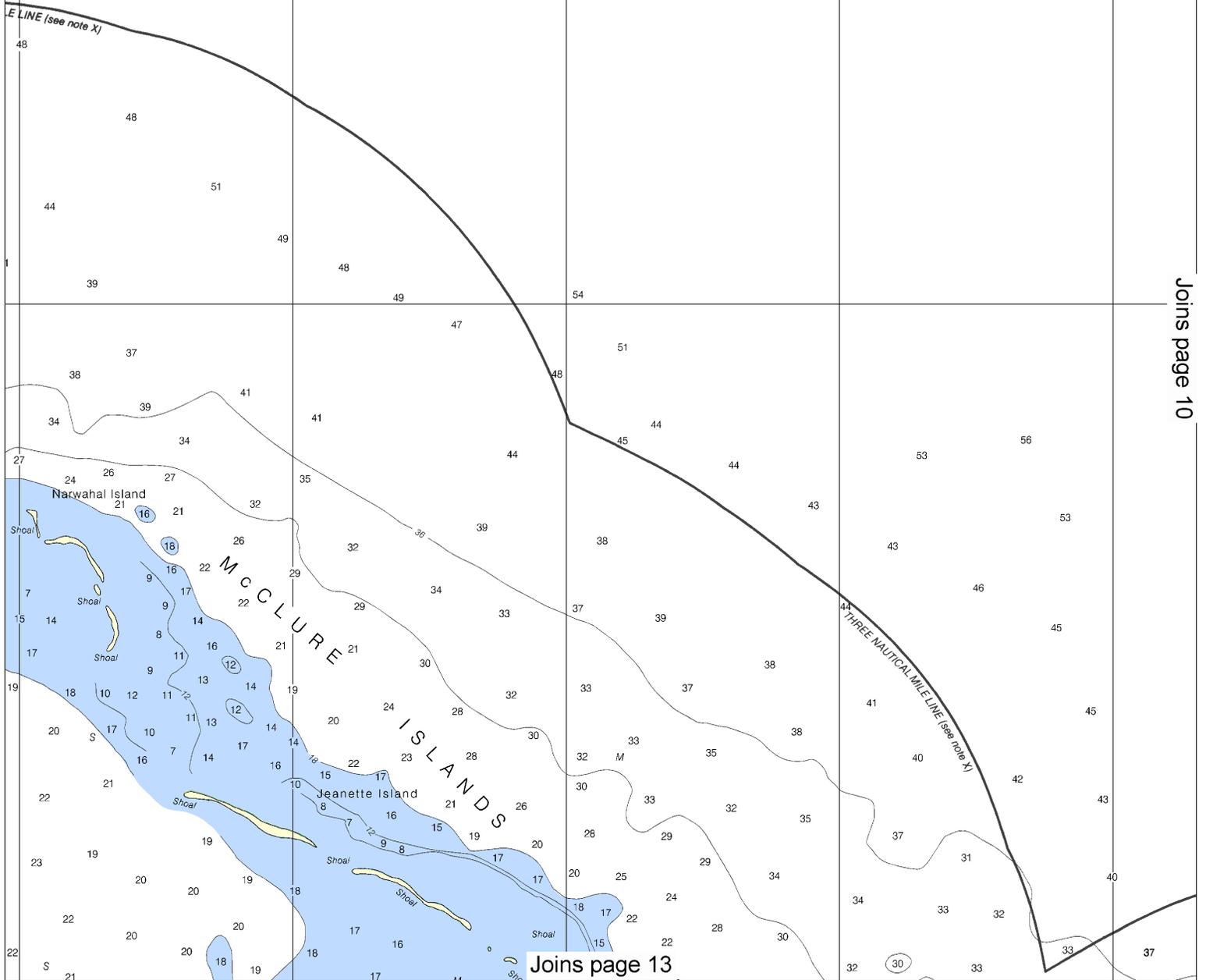


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 5

# B E A U F O R T

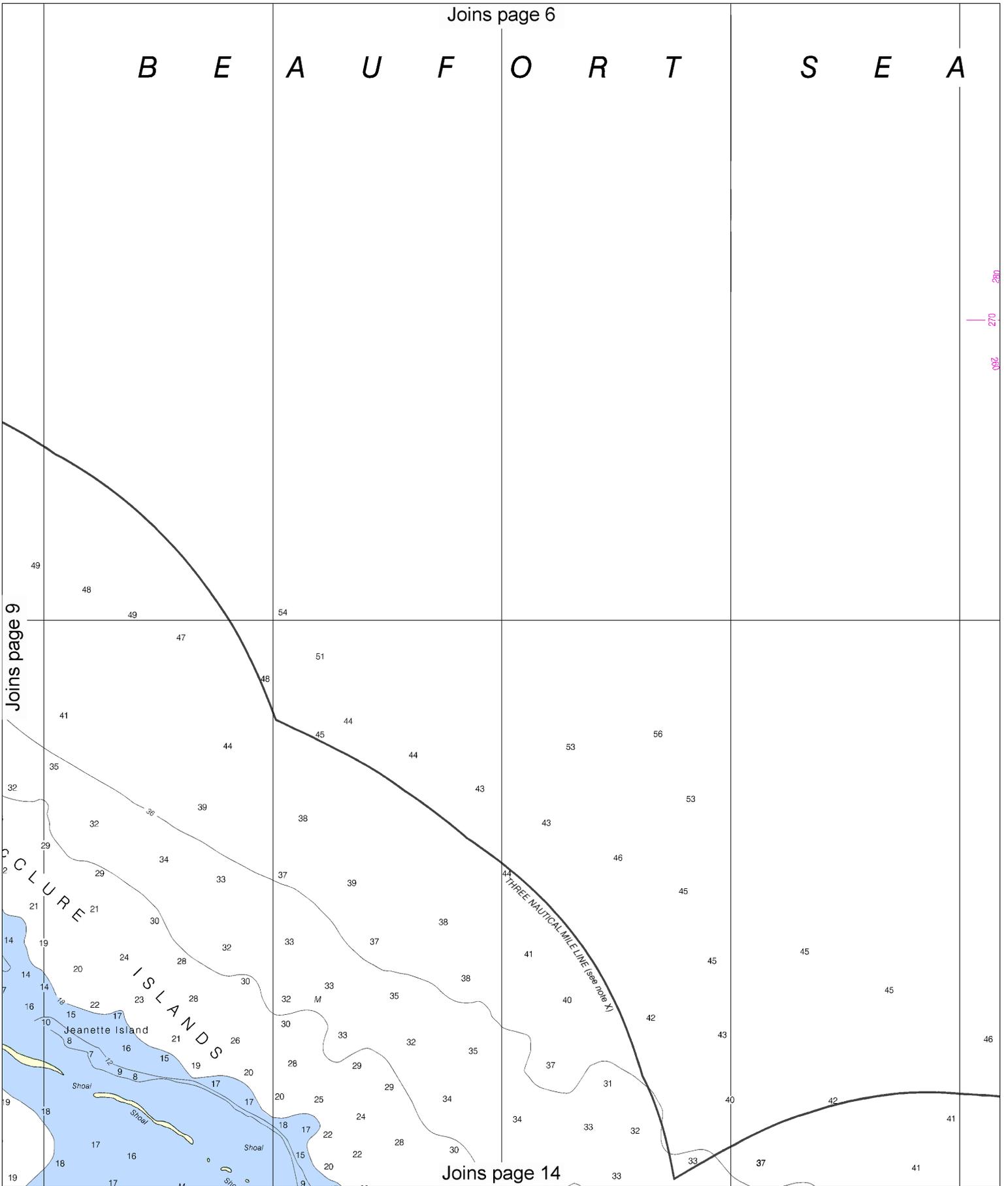
E LINE (see note X)



Joins page 10

B E A U F O R T S E A

Joins page 9



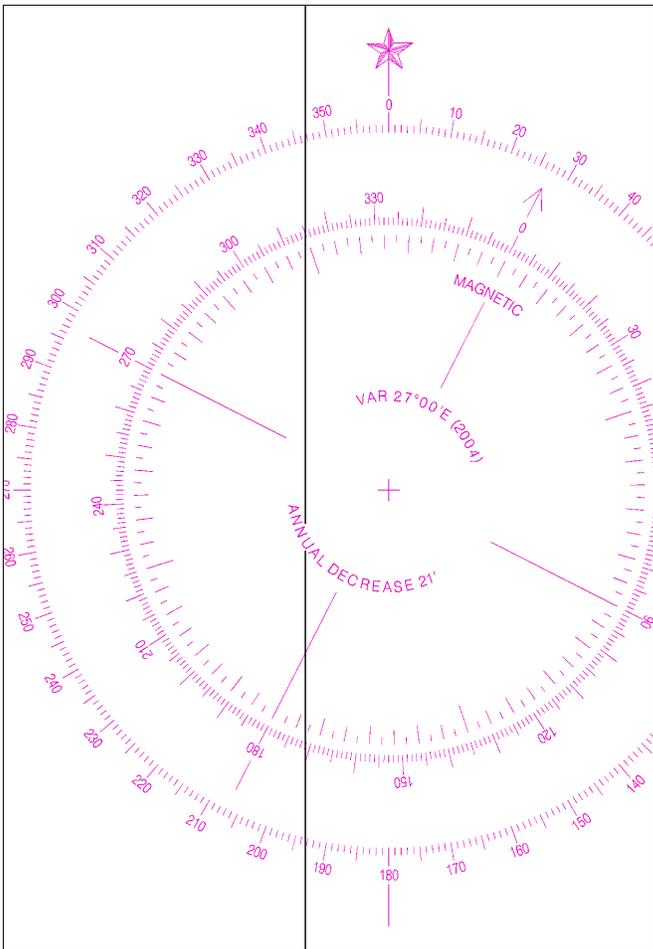
Joins page 14

270  
280  
082



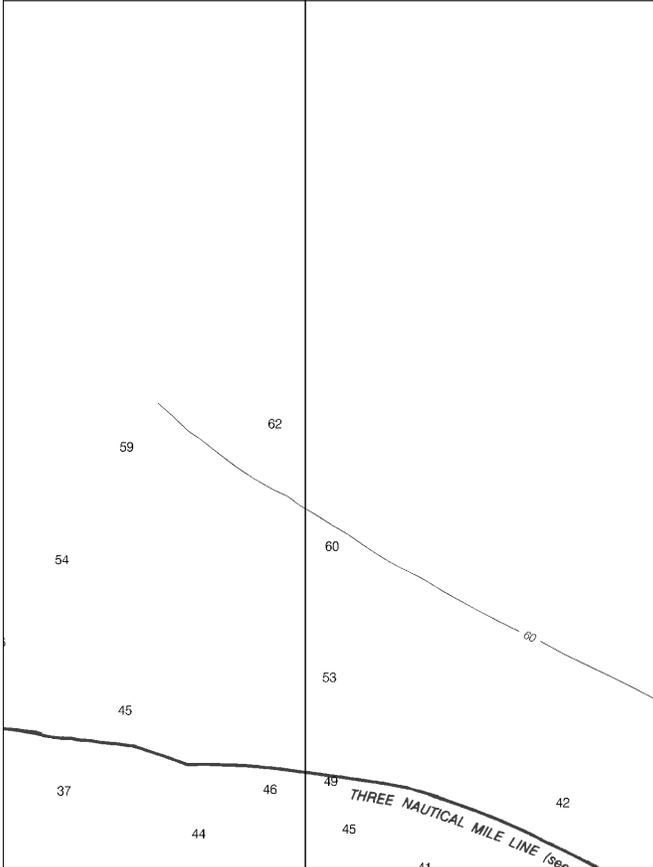
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 7

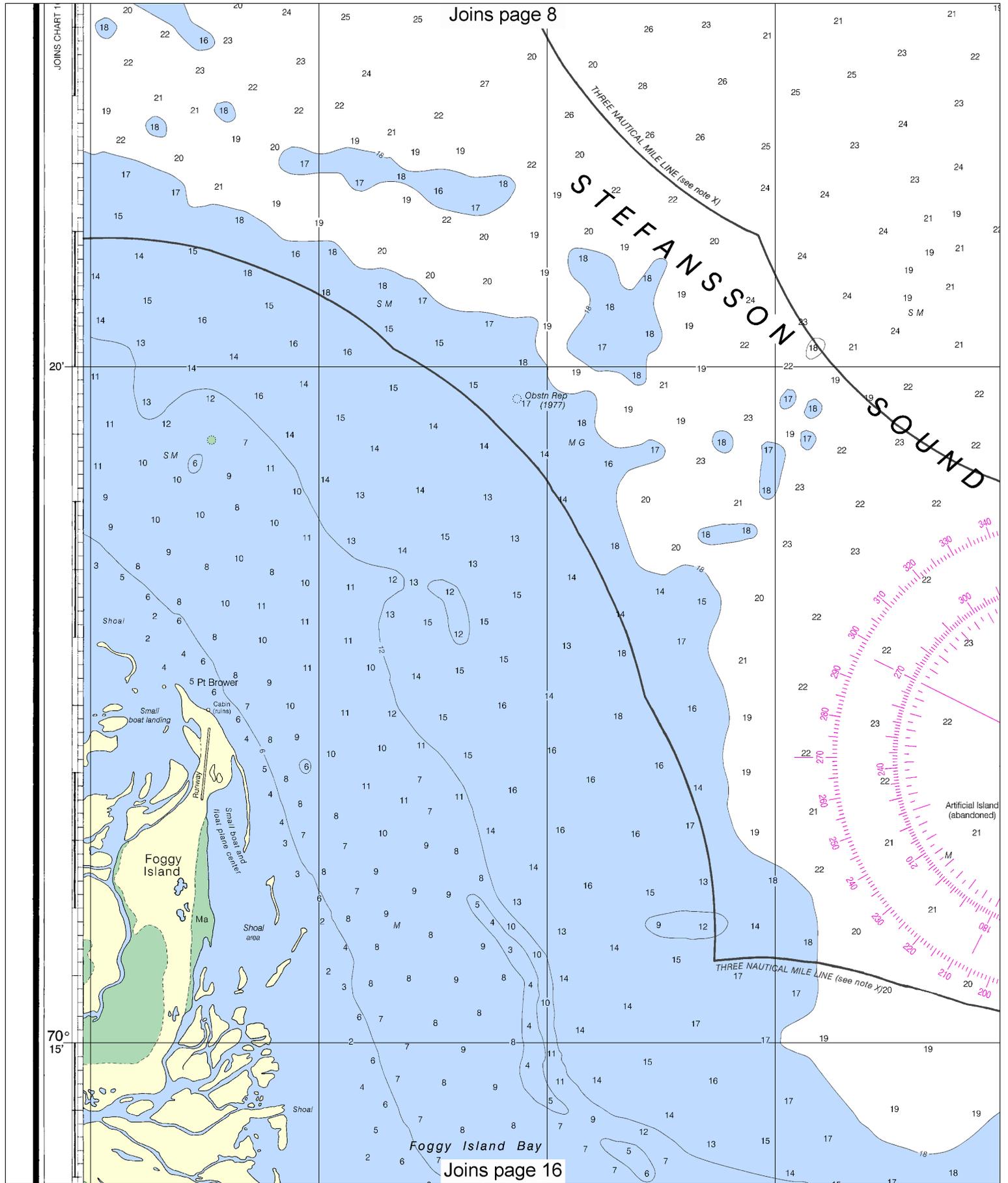


90

25'

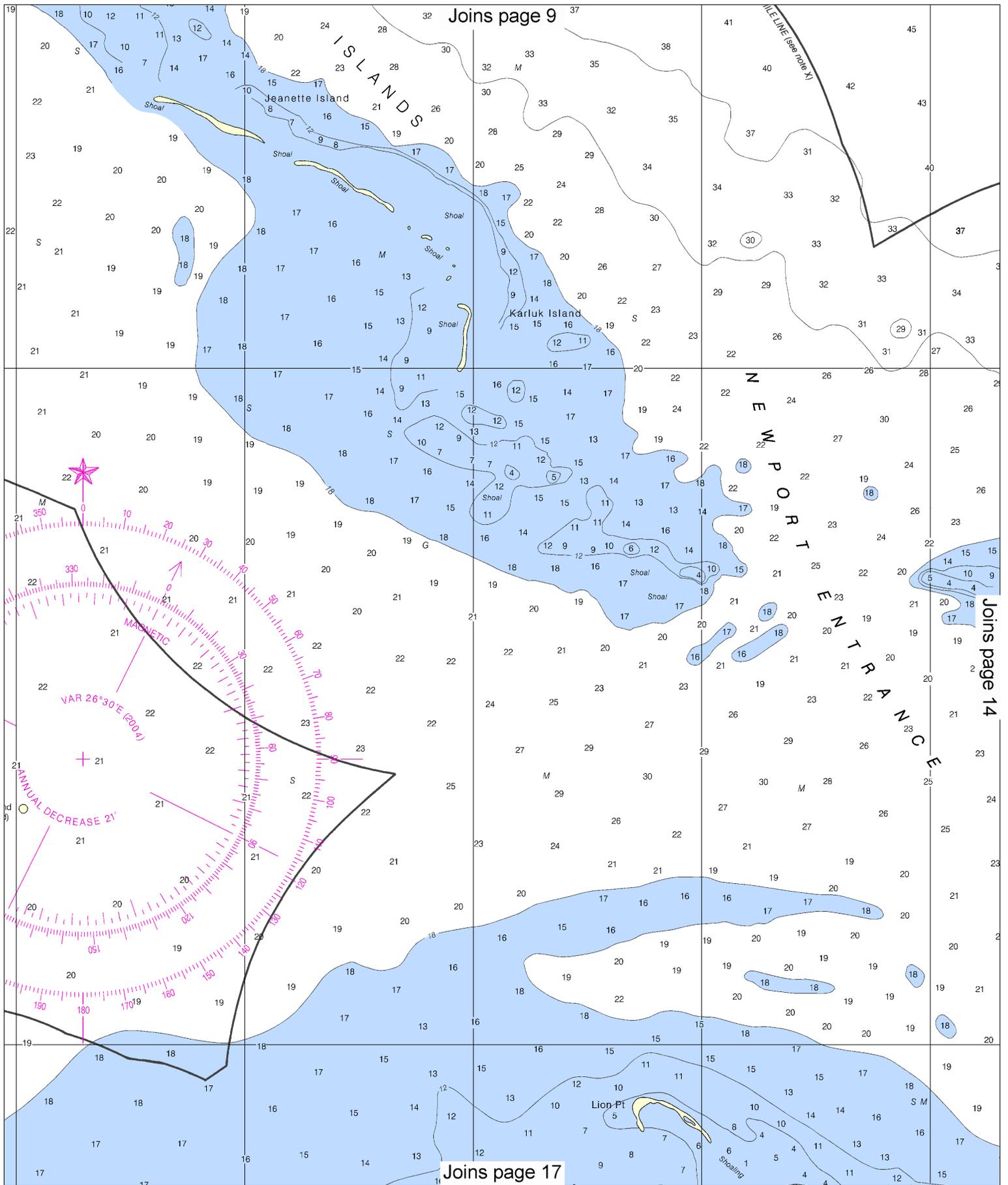


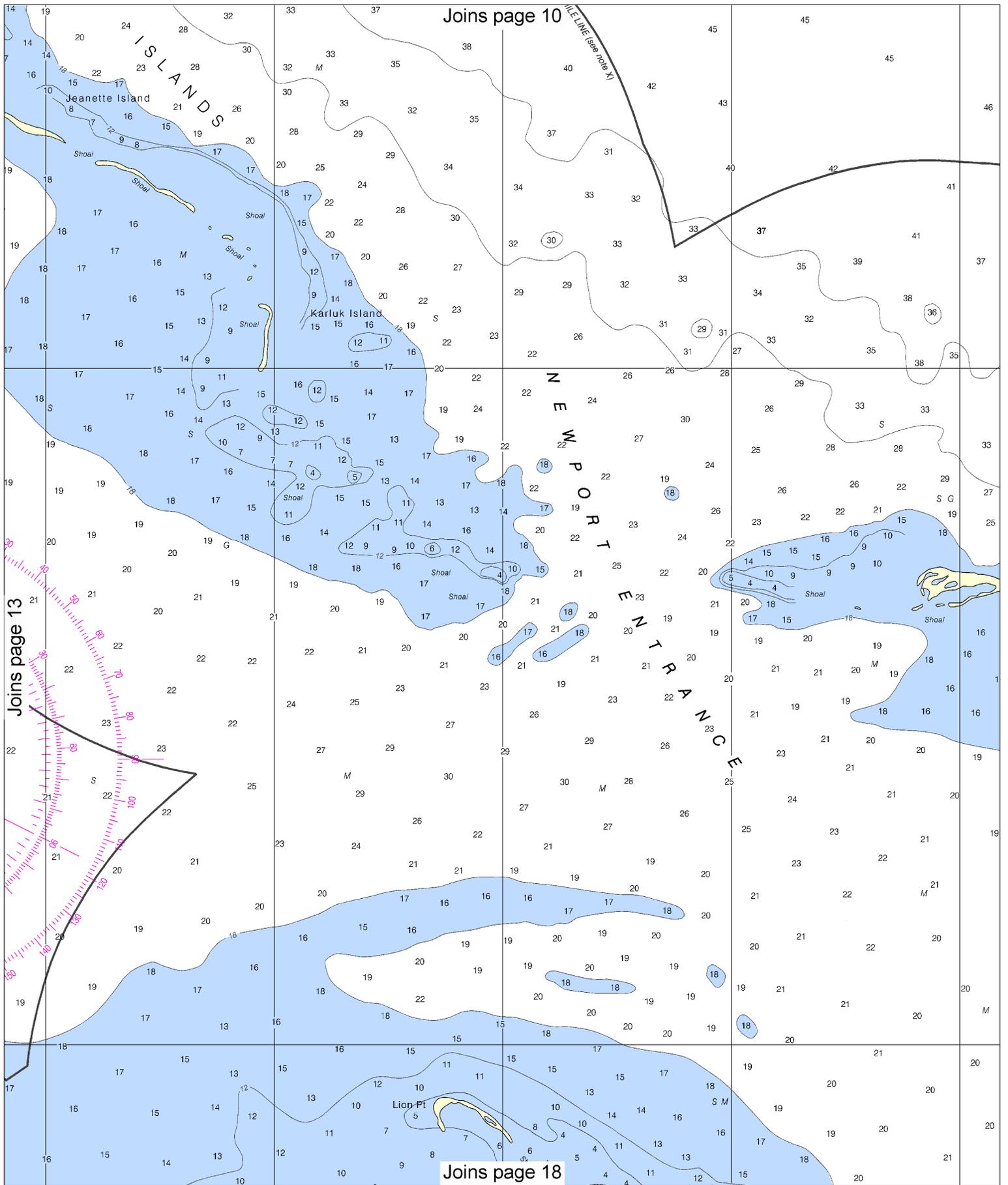
Joins page 15



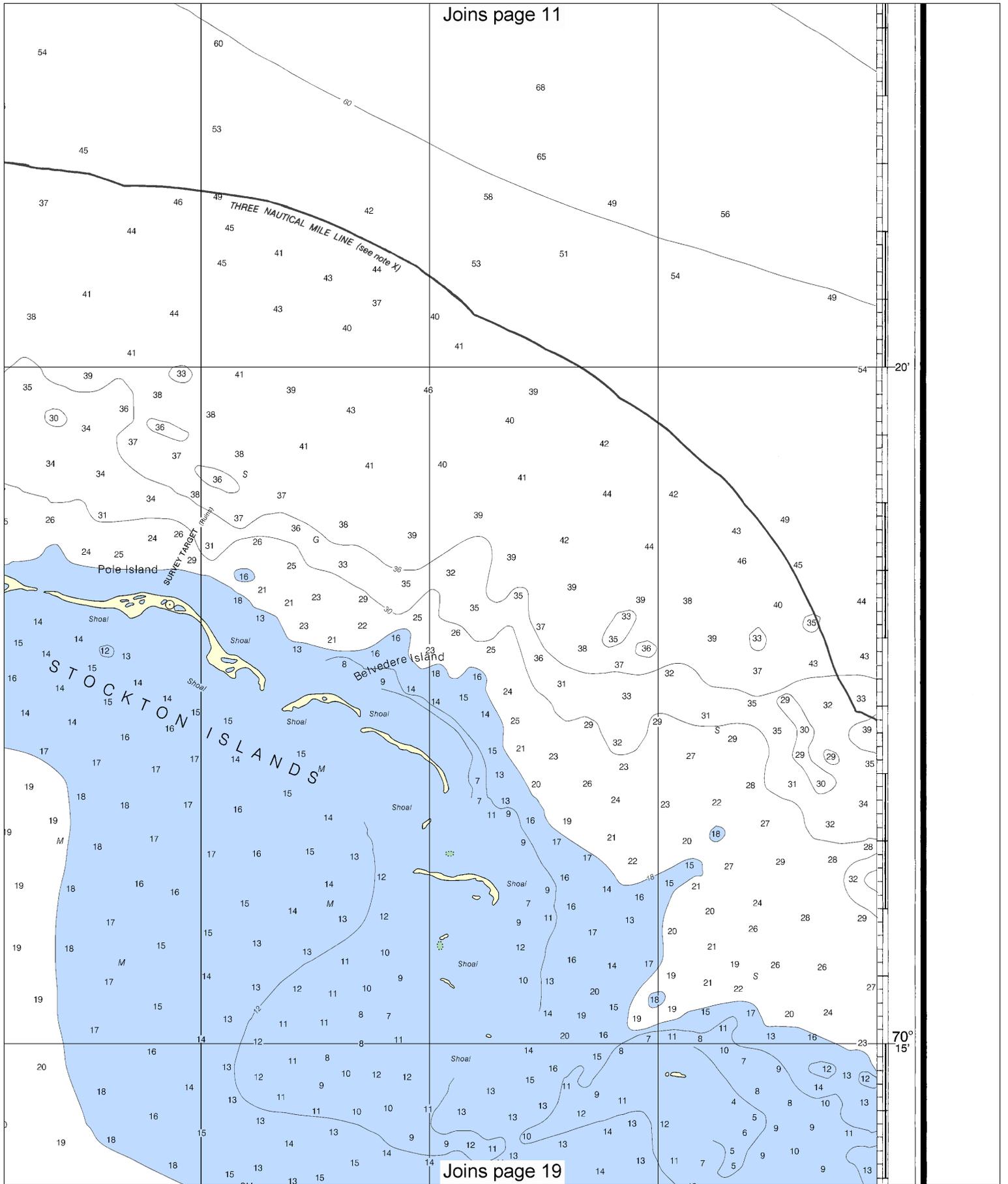
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 11



70° 15'

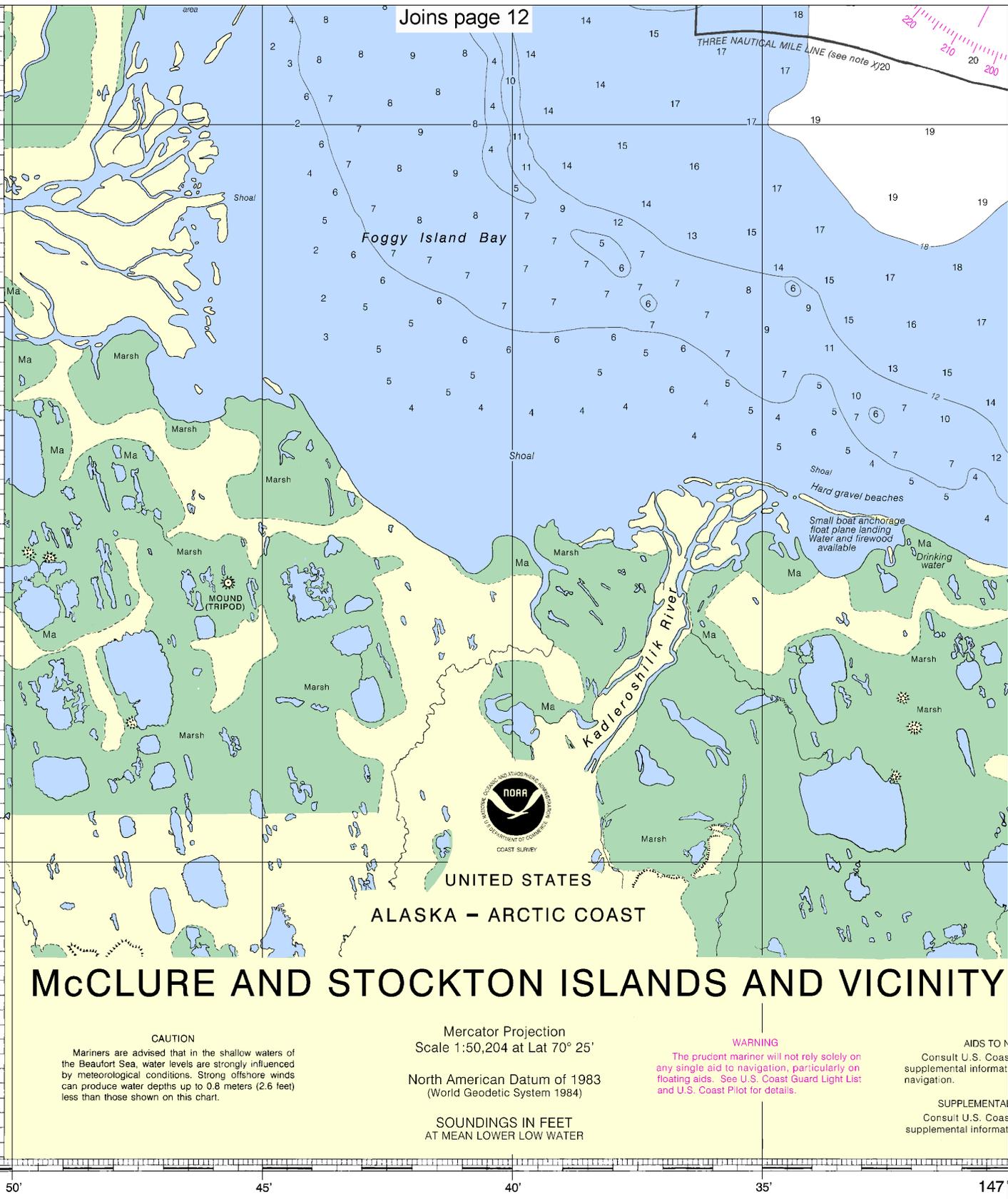
Joins page 19

Joins page 12

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note 1/20)

70° 15'

10'



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - ARCTIC COAST

# McCLURE AND STOCKTON ISLANDS AND VICINITY

**CAUTION**  
Mariners are advised that in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea, water levels are strongly influenced by meteorological conditions. Strong offshore winds can produce water depths up to 0.8 meters (2.6 feet) less than those shown on this chart.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:50,204 at Lat 70° 25'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**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.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot for supplemental information.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot for supplemental information.

7th Ed., Oct./04 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 9/04  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 14/04

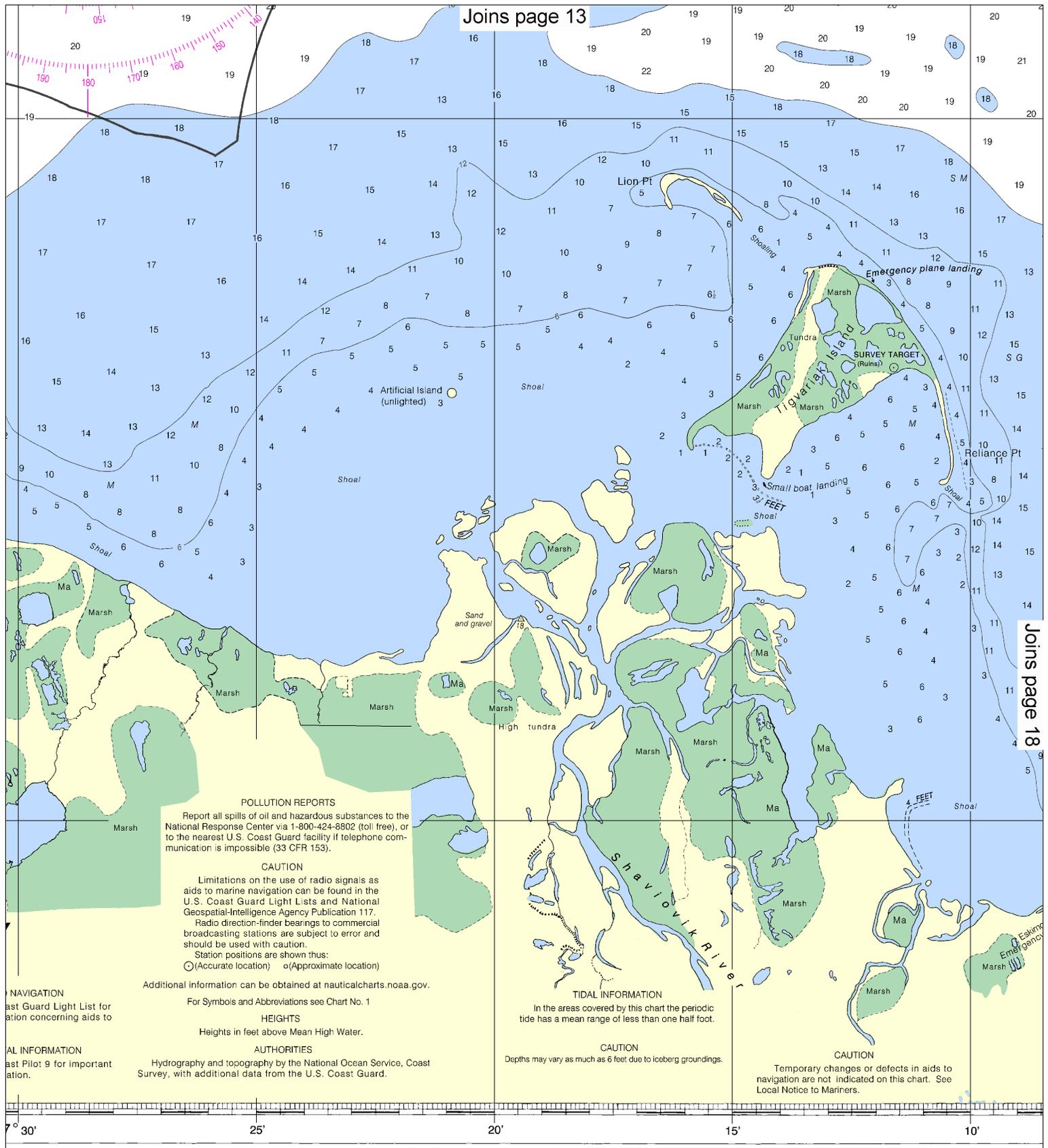
## 16046

**CAUTION**  
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.

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET

# 16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



**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).

**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) ◦ (Approximate location)

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).  
 For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**NAVIGATION**  
 Coast Guard Light List for information concerning aids to navigation.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**  
 Contact Pilot 9 for important information.

**AUTHORITIES**  
 Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

**TIDAL INFORMATION**  
 In the areas covered by this chart the periodic tide has a mean range of less than one half foot.

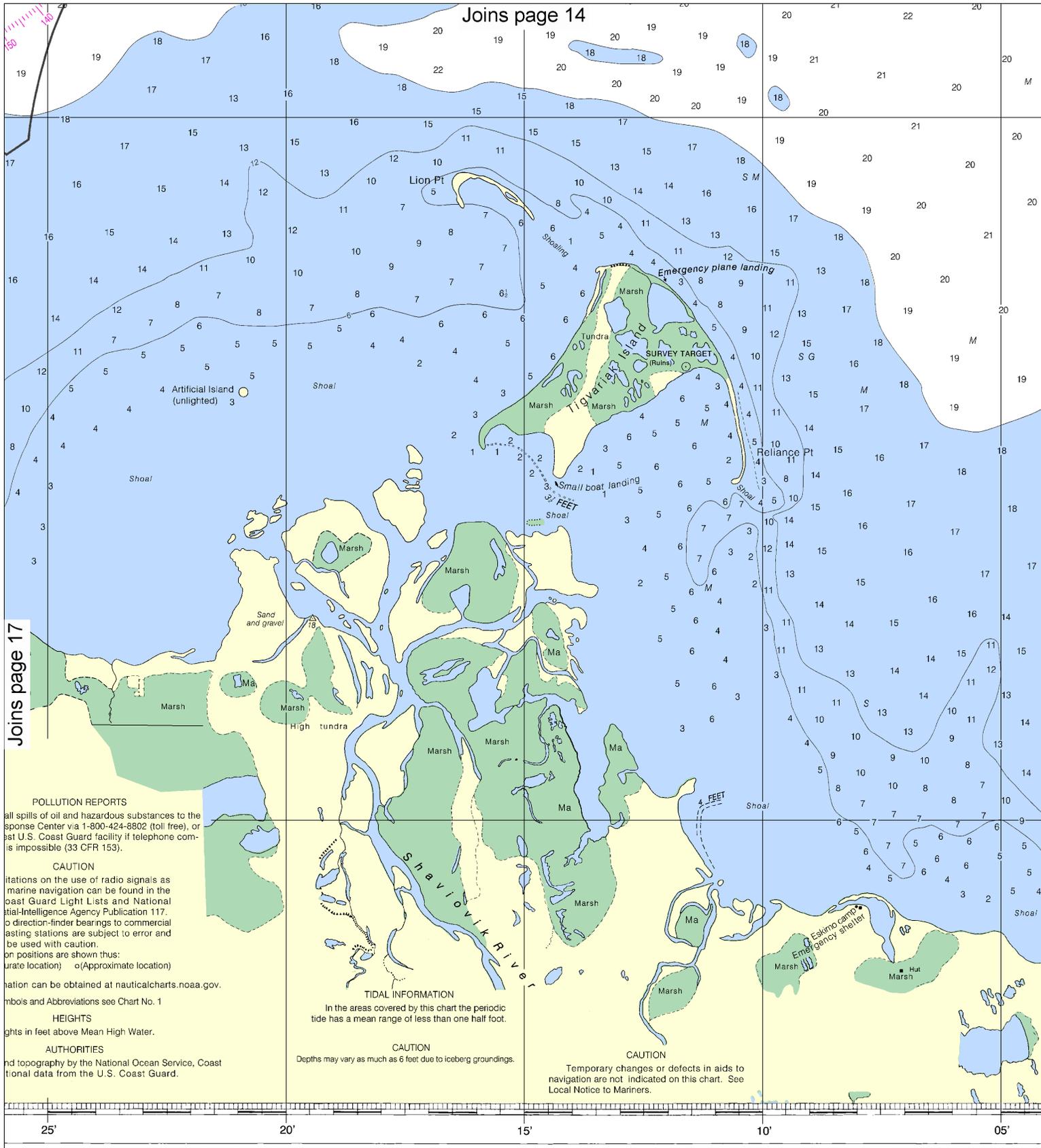
**CAUTION**  
 Depths may vary as much as 6 feet due to iceberg groundings.

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

ET

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

FATHOM
FEET
METERS



Joins page 17

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
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Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Abbreviations and Symbols see Chart No. 1

**HEIGHTS**  
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**AUTHORITIES**  
 Bathymetry and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey. Positional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

**TIDAL INFORMATION**  
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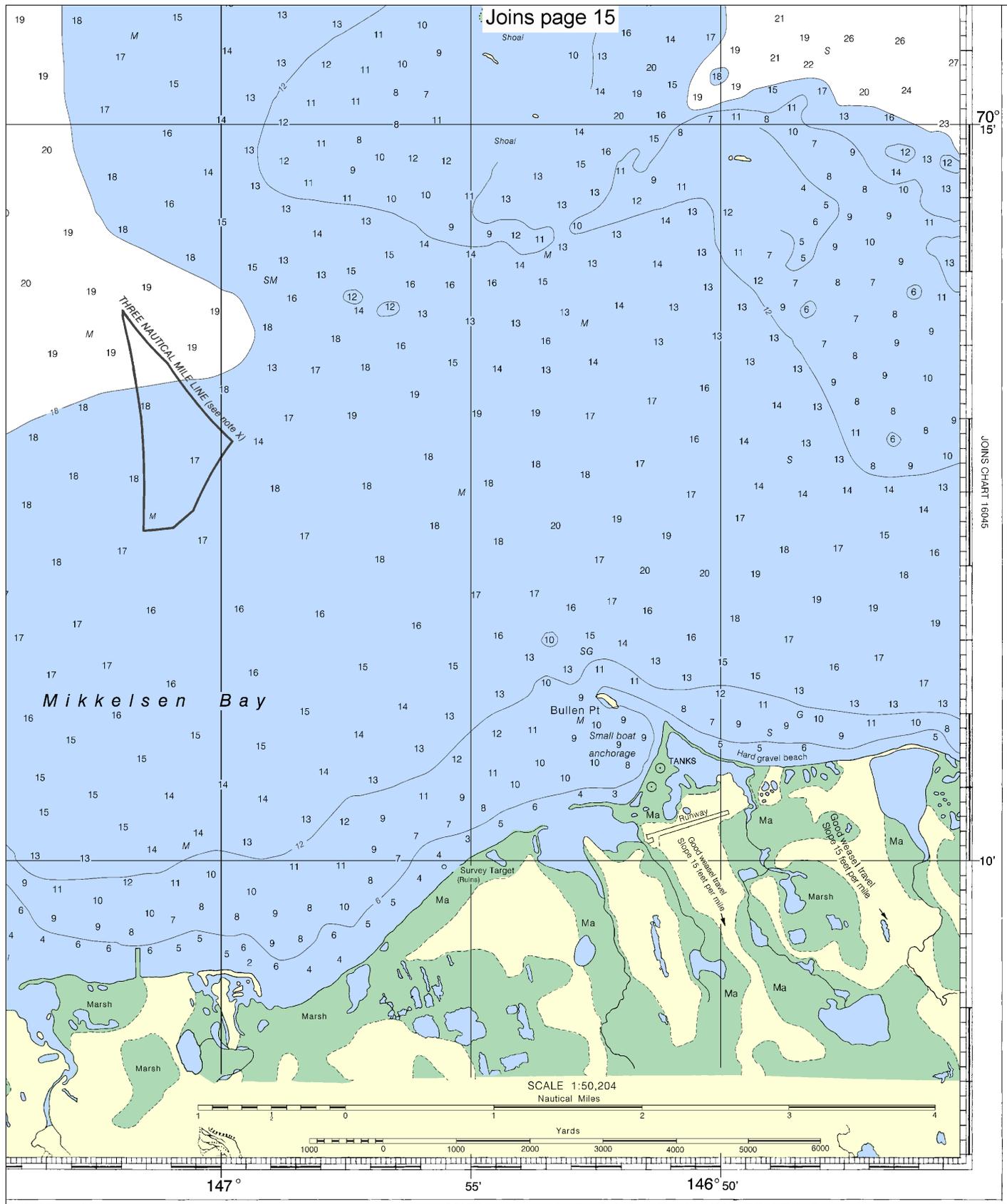
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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 15

70° 15'

JOINS CHART 16045

10'

SCALE 1:50,204  
Nautical Miles

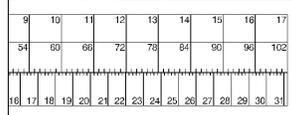
147°

55'

146° 50'

McClure and Stockton Islands and Vicinity  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,204

16046





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 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**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.

### Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

### Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM\\_NM.html](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html)
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

