

BookletChart™

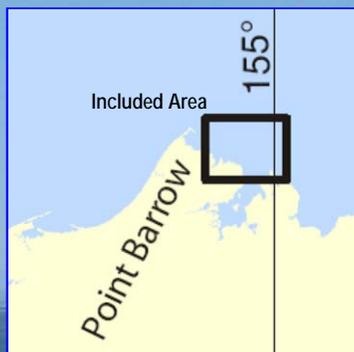


Scott Point to Tangent Point

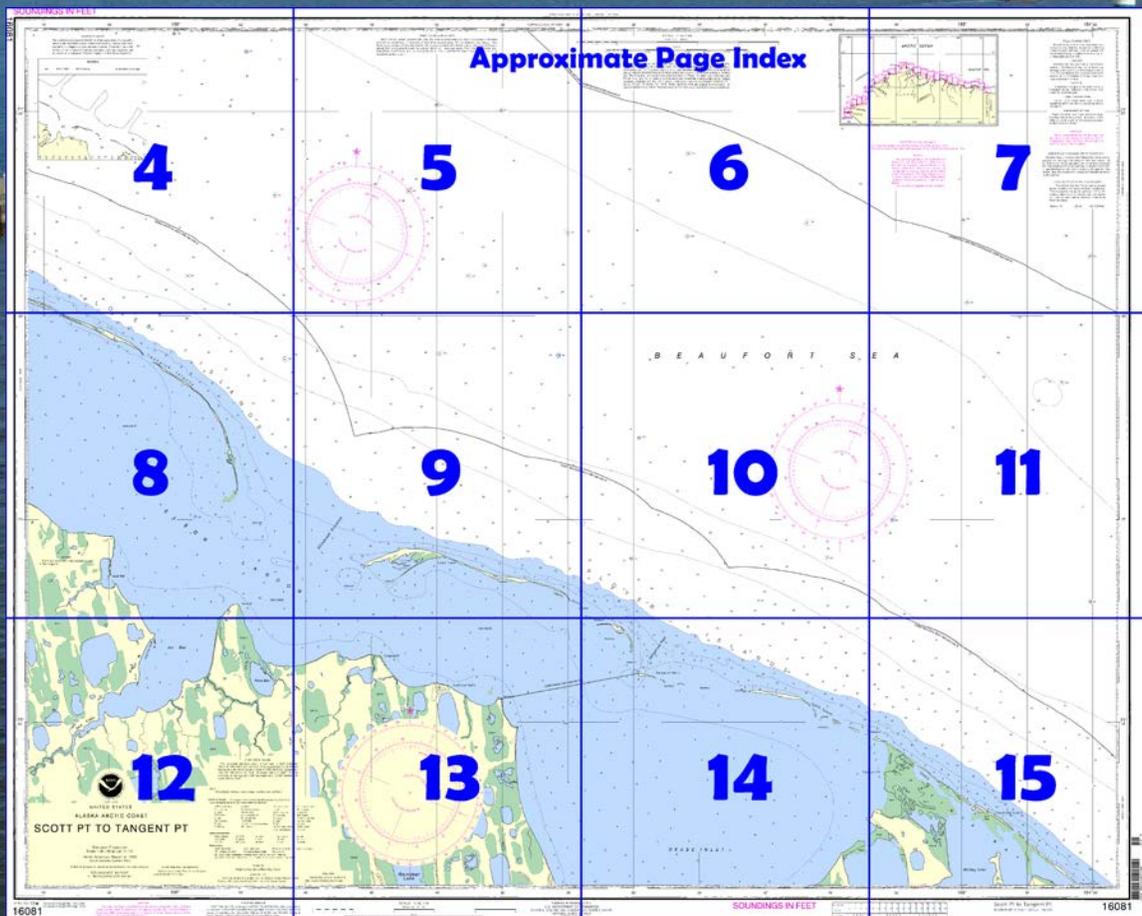
NOAA Chart 16081

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
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=16081>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Elson Lagoon extends from Point Barrow to **Christie Point**, on the mainland 21 miles to the SE. The lagoon is 2 to 5 miles wide and has depths of 8 to 11 feet. Between the lagoon and Beaufort Sea are the barrier **Plover Islands**, which are low and difficult to distinguish except in periods of good visibility. The islands and the mainland are barren stretches as viewed from offshore and are covered by snow and ice most of the year.

Eluitkak Pass, the most W entrance to Elson Lagoon, is between tiny **Doctor Island** and the spit that extends 2.5 miles SE from Point Barrow;

depths in the pass equal or exceed those in the lagoon. **Deadmans Island** and **Tapkaluk Islands** are SE of Doctor Island.

Ekilukruak Entrance, 15 miles SE of Point Barrow, is between Tapkaluk Island and **Cooper Island**, 4 miles to the SE; the passage into Elson Lagoon has depths of 5 to 7 feet. Cooper Island is one of the largest of the Plovers and is midway along the chain.

Sanigaruak Pass (71°11.5'N., 155°23.5'W.), 24 miles SE of Point Barrow, is a narrow and poorly defined channel through the Plover Islands at the W end of **Sanigaruak Island**; the controlling depth is about 6 feet into Elson Lagoon. **Igalik Island**, last major island of the Plover group, is between Sanigaruak Island and Tangent Point to the SE.

Dease Inlet, behind the SE Plover Islands, is 10 miles wide between Christie Point and Tangent Point and extends inland about 20 miles. The inlet has depths of 8 to 10 feet except for the shallows near the beaches. The principal entrances are from Elson Lagoon and Sanigaruak Pass. **Tiny Island** and **Oarlok Island**, known as the **Kikiktak Islands**, are 10 to 15 miles up Dease Inlet from Christie Point; on Tiny Island is a small freshwater lake. **Admiralty Bay**, at the head of Dease Inlet, has depths and bottom similar to the outer part of the inlet; several rivers empty into the bay.

Tangent Point (71°08.8'N., 155°05.8'W.), 30 miles SE of Point Barrow, is the low, flat, tundra promontory on the E side of the entrance to Dease Inlet. There is a shallow entrance channel between the point and the islands to the NW.

The islands along the coast from Tangent Point to the SE end of Fatigue Bay are low sand barriers separated from the mainland by mud flats and shallow lagoons. These rapidly changing islands have steep beaches on their seaward sides, with depths of 8 feet or more only 100 yards off. Deep channels open and close through the islands during summer storms.

Fatigue Bay (McKay Inlet) extends SE for about 6.5 miles from Tangent Point. The SE part of the bay, S of Tulimanik Island, is the only shelter for small boats between Tangent Point and Cape Simpson. This shelter, however, is extremely limited because of the shallowness of the lagoons behind the islands. Remarks concerning frequent changes in channels are particularly applicable to the SE part of Fatigue Bay.

The bluffs along the coast from near the SE end of Fatigue Bay to Cape Simpson vary in height from 4 to 15 feet; the land behind is marshy and has numerous lakes. Launches may proceed safely along this stretch of coast at a distance of about 100 yards.

Cape Simpson (70°59.4'N., 154°34.0'W.), is a low promontory 14 miles SE of Tangent Point. There are shoals and sandbars near the cape but no shelter for small boats.

Smith Bay, between Cape Simpson and Drew Point, 14 miles to the SE, extends 8 miles back of the entrance points and has general depths of 3 to 10 feet. Along the W shore of the bay, rapid erosion of the 10- to 20-foot bluffs has caused shoaling, and launches drawing 3 to 4 feet must stay 0.2 to 0.5 mile off, but there is still some protection from W weather.

The delta of **Ikpikpuk River**, which empties into the head of Smith Bay, is building out steadily. Extensive shoals are forming as much as 3 miles out, and the 3-foot curve is 1 to 2 miles off the delta. The SE side of the bay is very shallow; the 3-foot curve is 2 to 3 miles offshore.

Along the E side of Smith Bay are intermittent bluffs. The only possible landing place for small craft is on **Drew Point**, at the entrance. Boats drawing less than 2½ feet can anchor S of the sandspit at the point.

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

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

HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High 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.

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 B
 Numerous obstructions are reported to exist in Elson Lagoon.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Barrow, AK	KZZ-53	162.550 MHz
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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 prior to entering this area for information about the location and avoidance of traditional Native hunting parties.

TIDES:
 The periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

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 1'438" southward and 12'393" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:48,149 at Lat. 71°15'
 North American Datum of 1983
 (World Geodetic System 1984)
 Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET
 AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

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.

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.

NOTE X
 The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1968, 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.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
 Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	IsO isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
ClA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VD very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oye oysters	sa soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

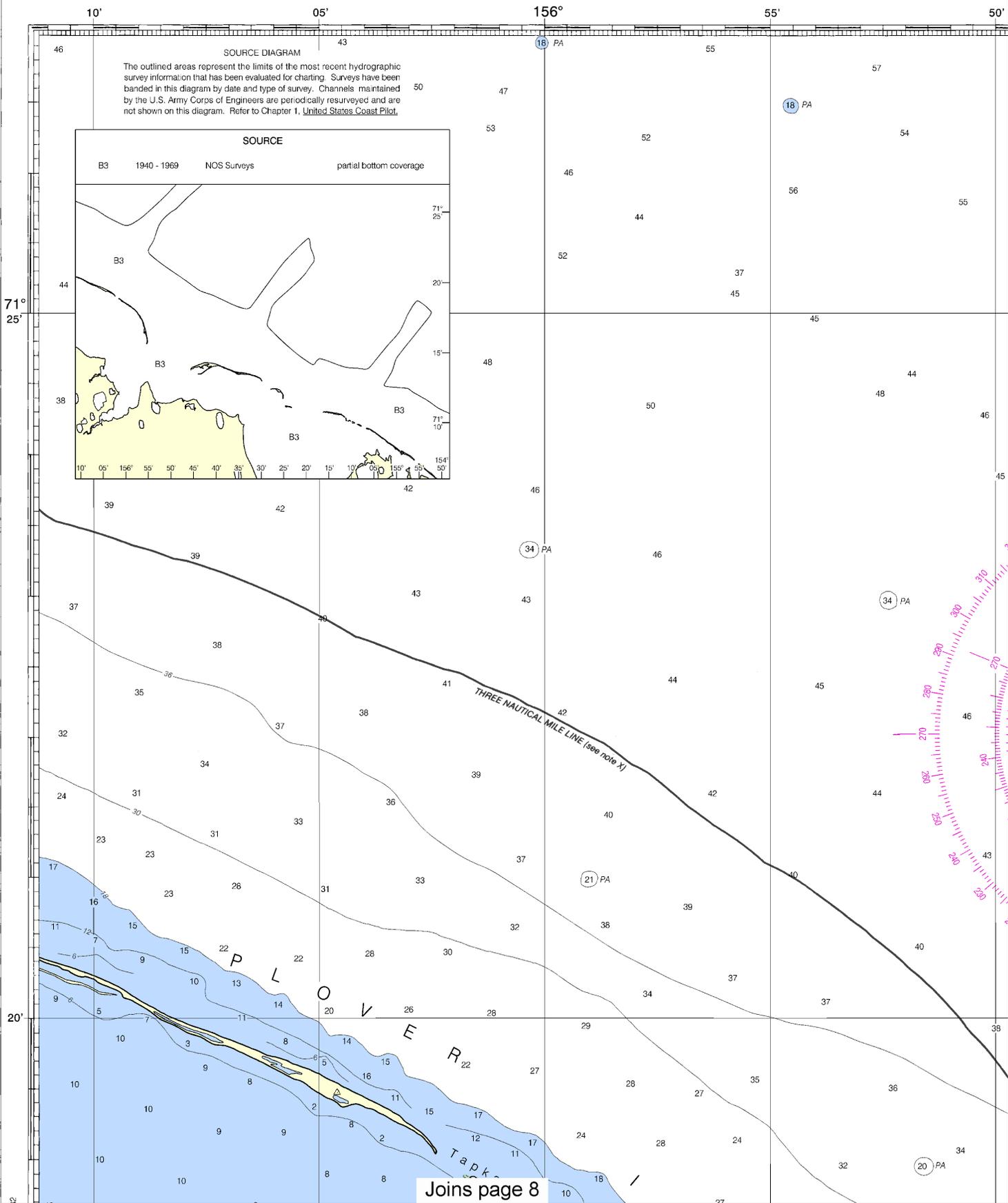
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

① Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 ② Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

16081

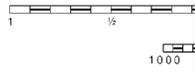


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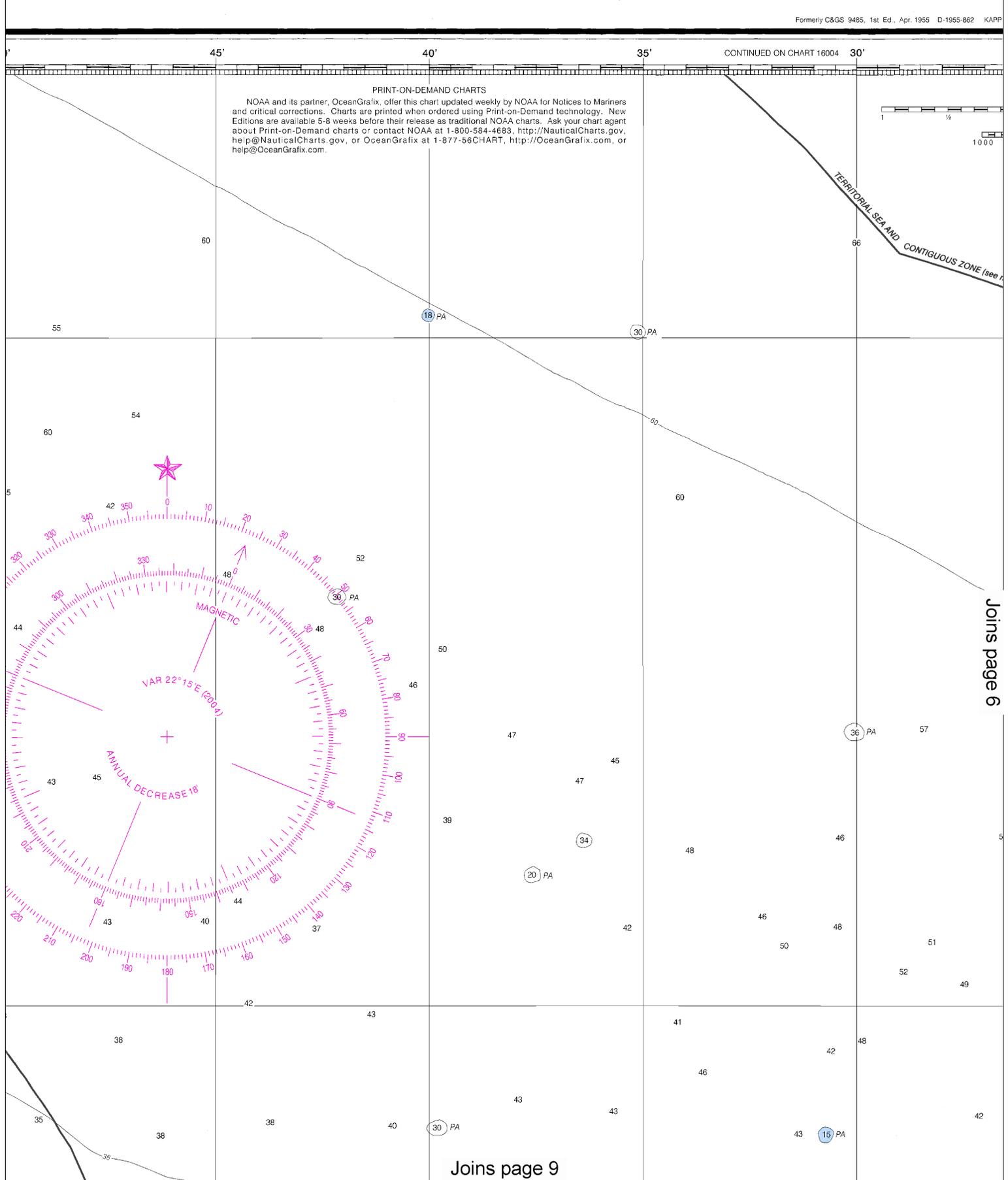
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

45' 40' 35' 30' CONTINUED ON CHART 16004

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.



TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see Act)



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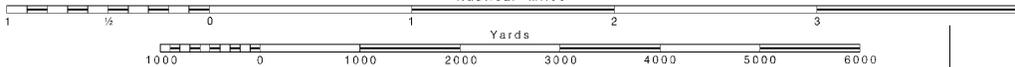
Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:68784. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



N CHART 16004 30' 25' 20' 15' 10'

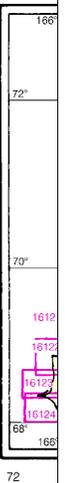
SCALE 1:48,149
Nautical Miles



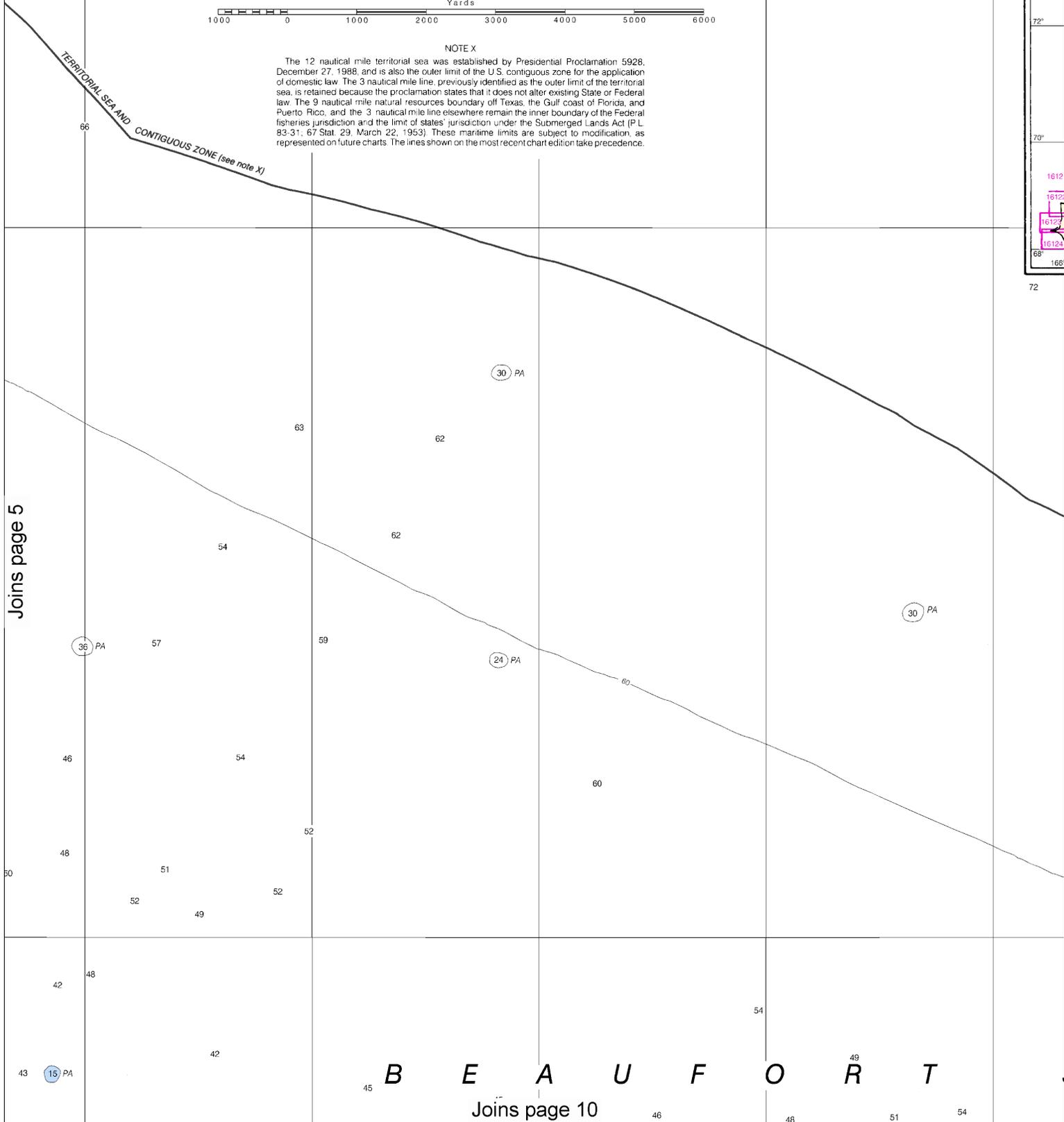
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TERRITORIAL SEA AND
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)



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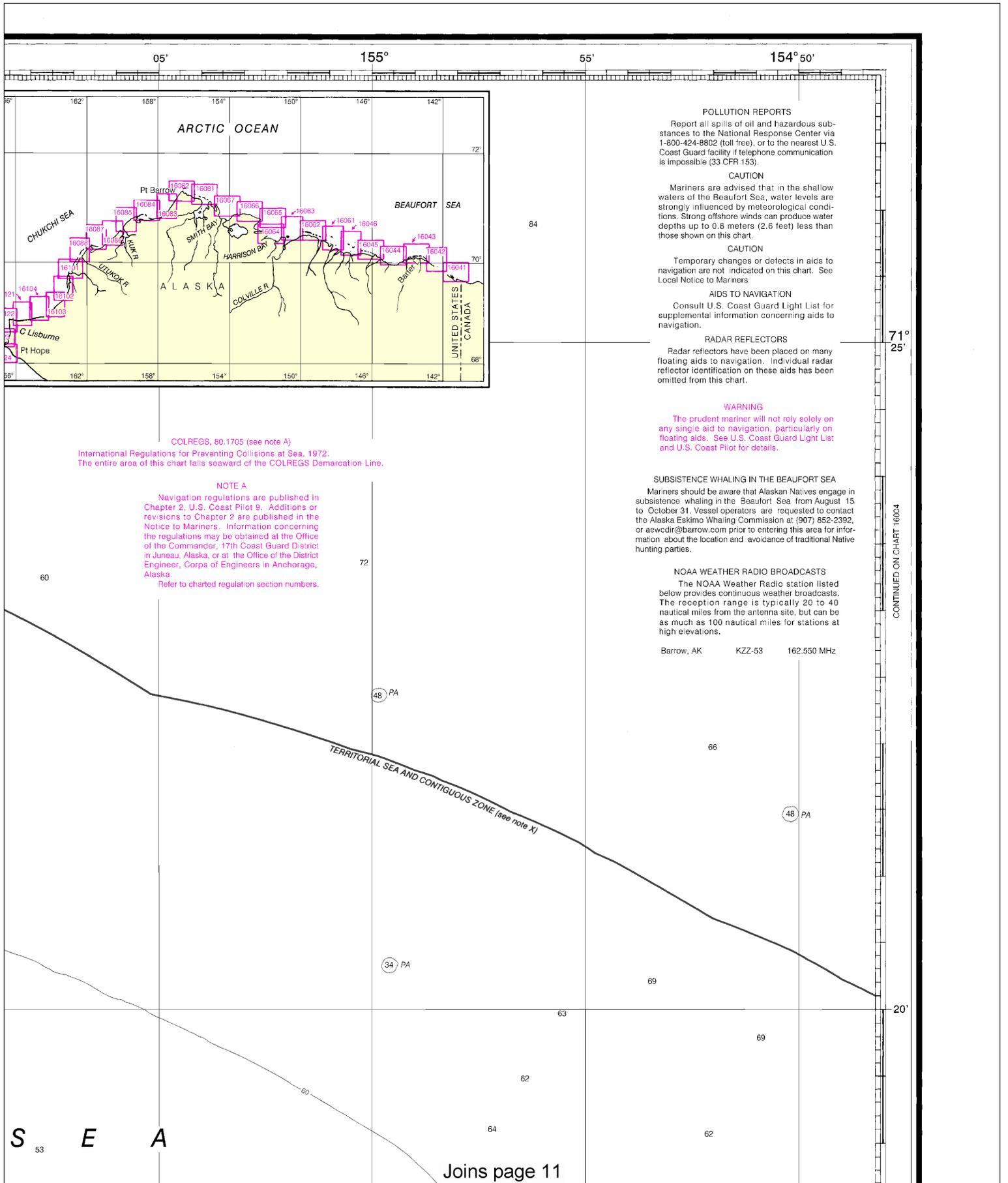


B E A U F O R T

Joins page 10



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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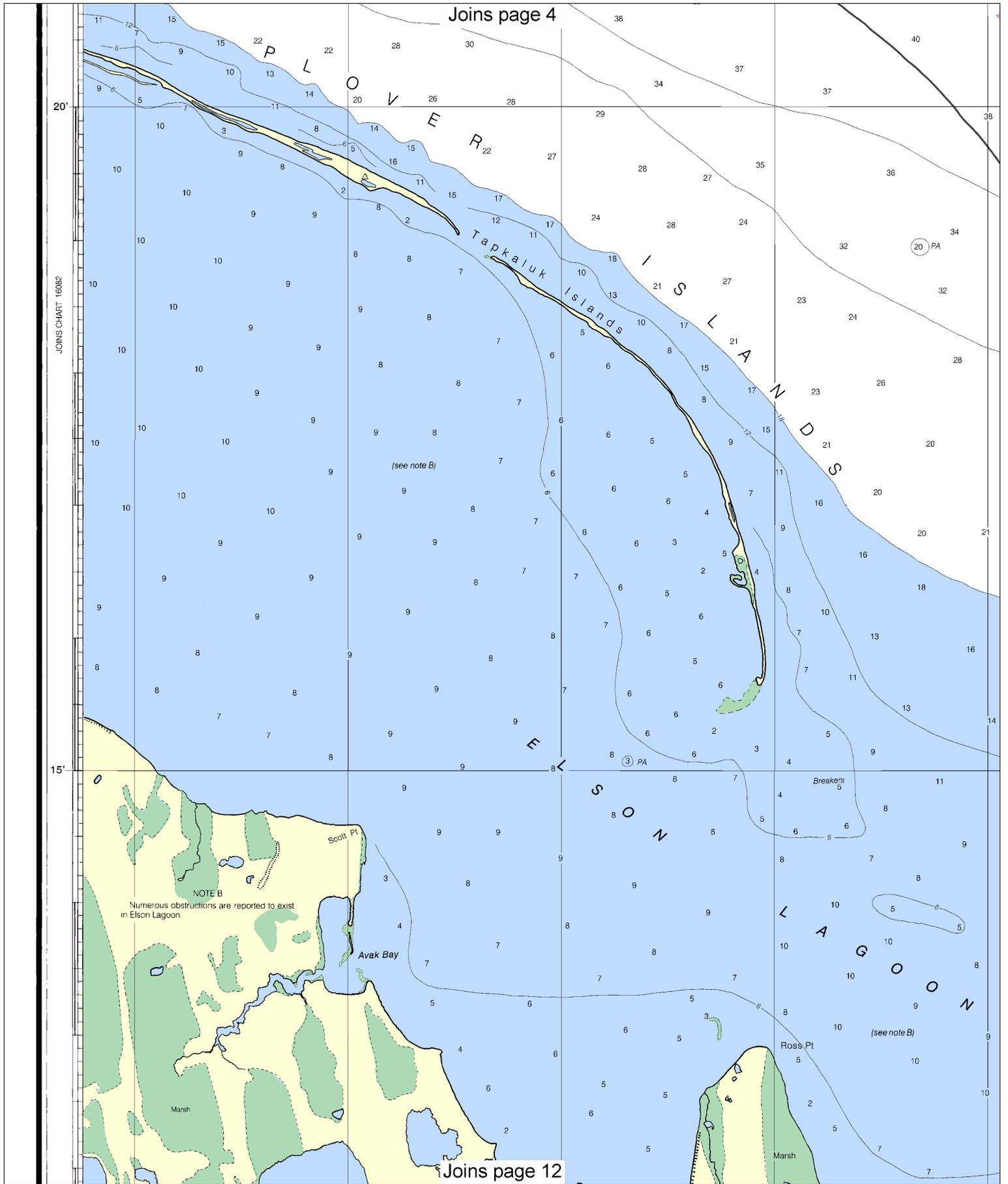
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S E A

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71° 25'

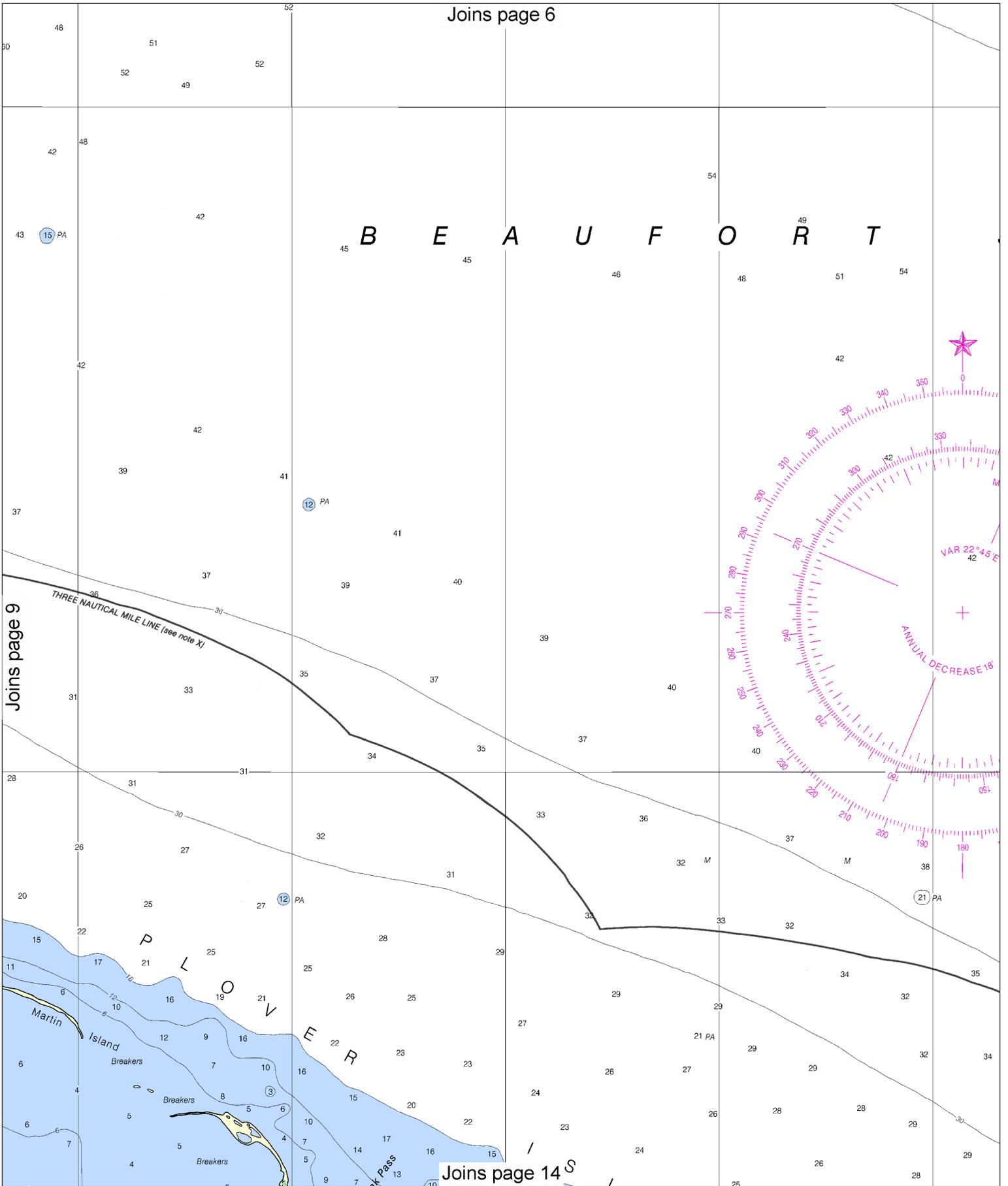
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8

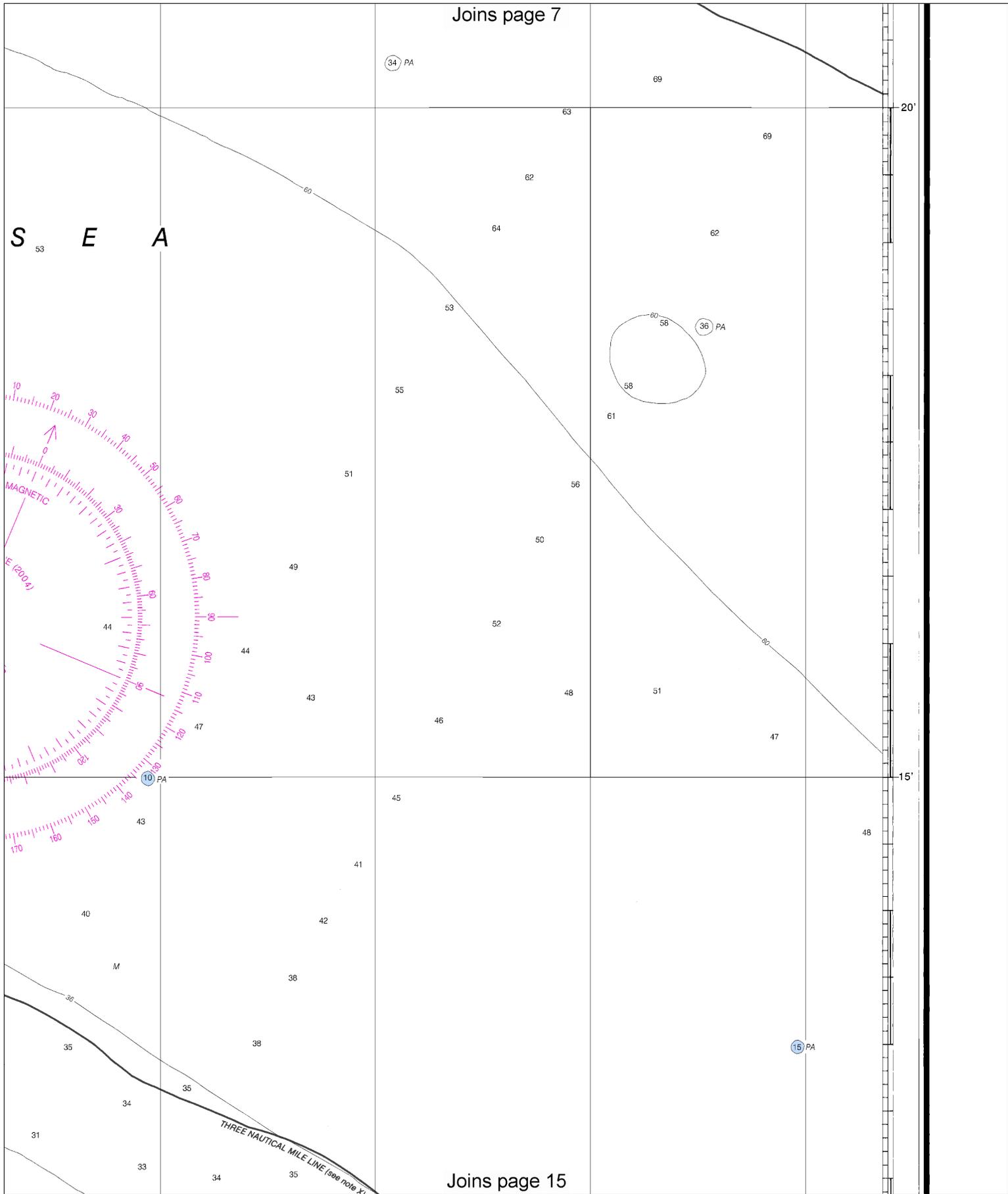
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





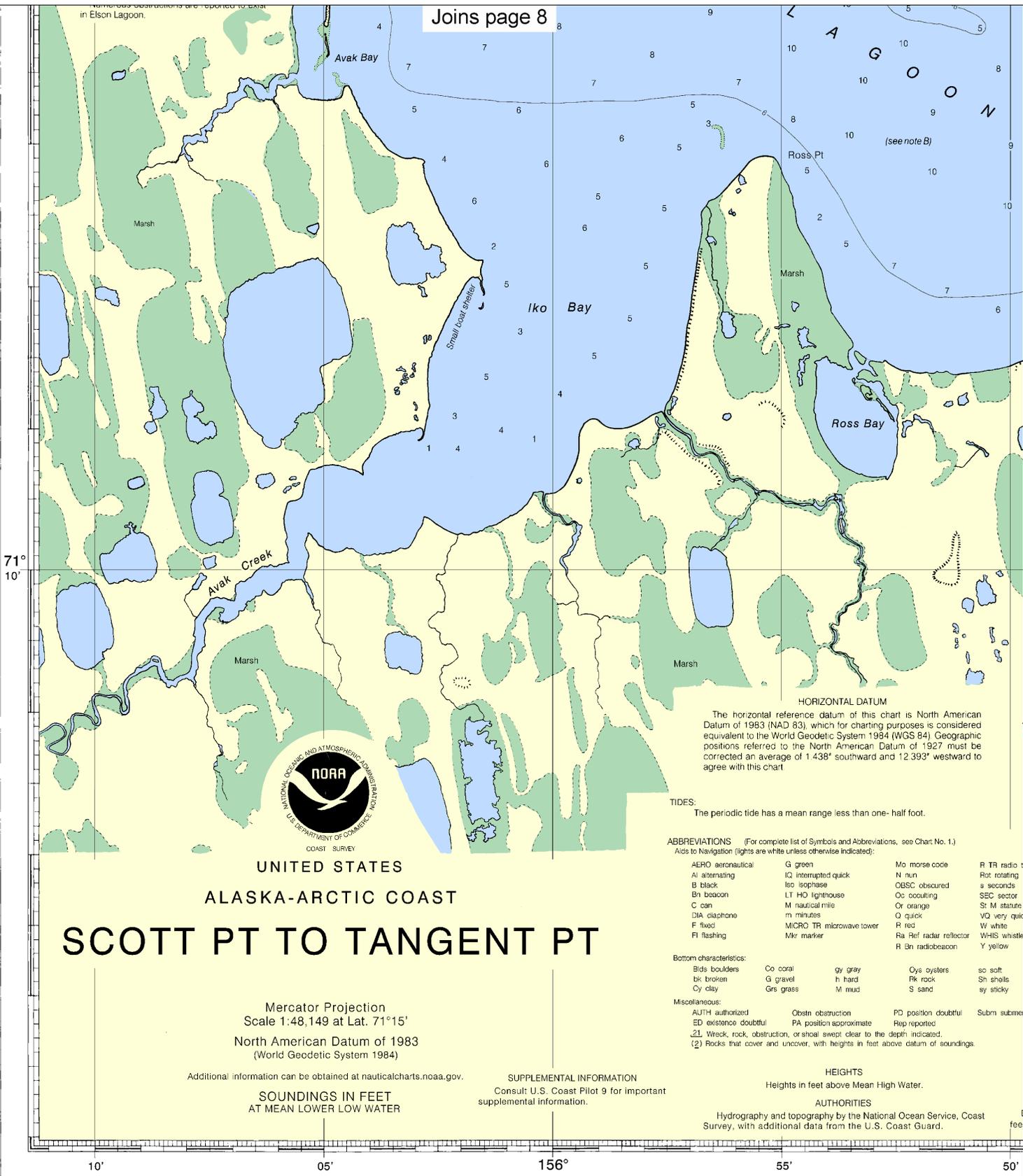
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Whenever obstructions are reported to exist in Elson Lagoon.

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71° 10'



UNITED STATES
ALASKA-ARCTIC COAST

SCOTT PT TO TANGENT PT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:48,149 at Lat. 71°15'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

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 1.438" southward and 12.393" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDES:
The periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo Morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isb isophase	OBSC obscured	a seconds
Bn beacon	LI light house	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute
ClA, diaphane	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bds boulders	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
bk broken	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky
Cy clay				

Miscellaneous:	AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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

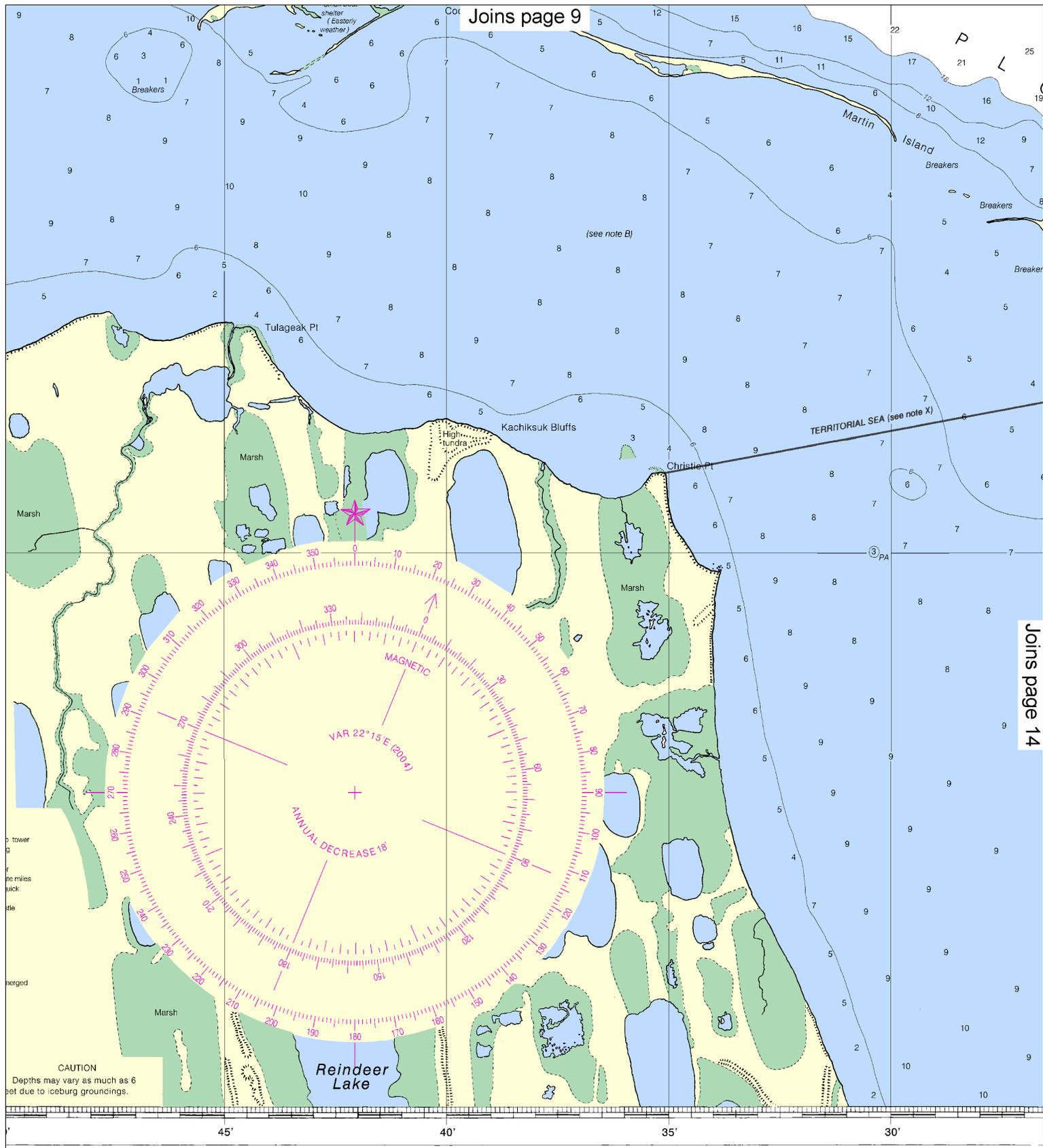
16081

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.

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.

12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



45' 40' 35' 30'

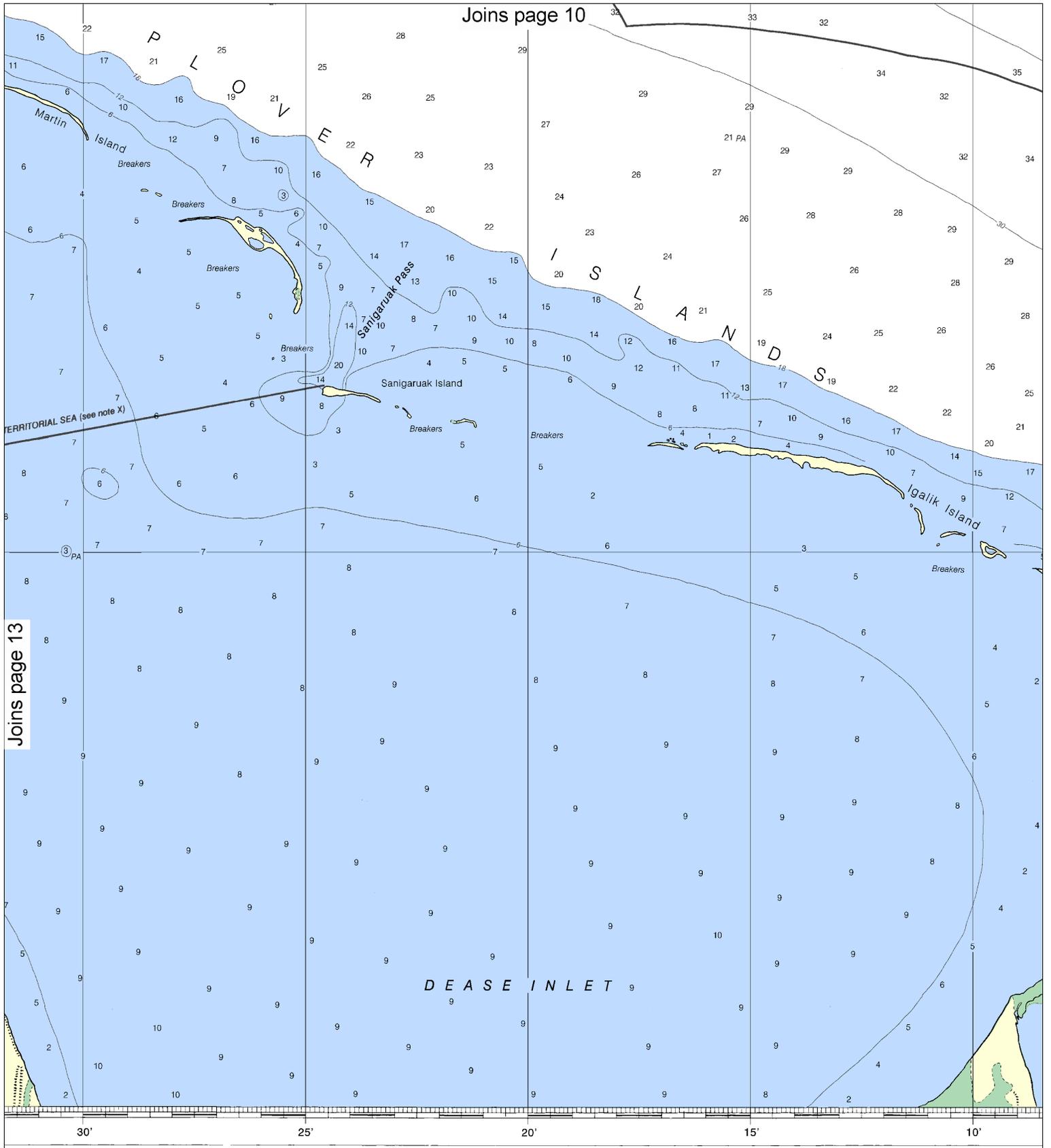
SCALE 1:48,149
Nautical Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

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

Joins page 10



Joins page 13

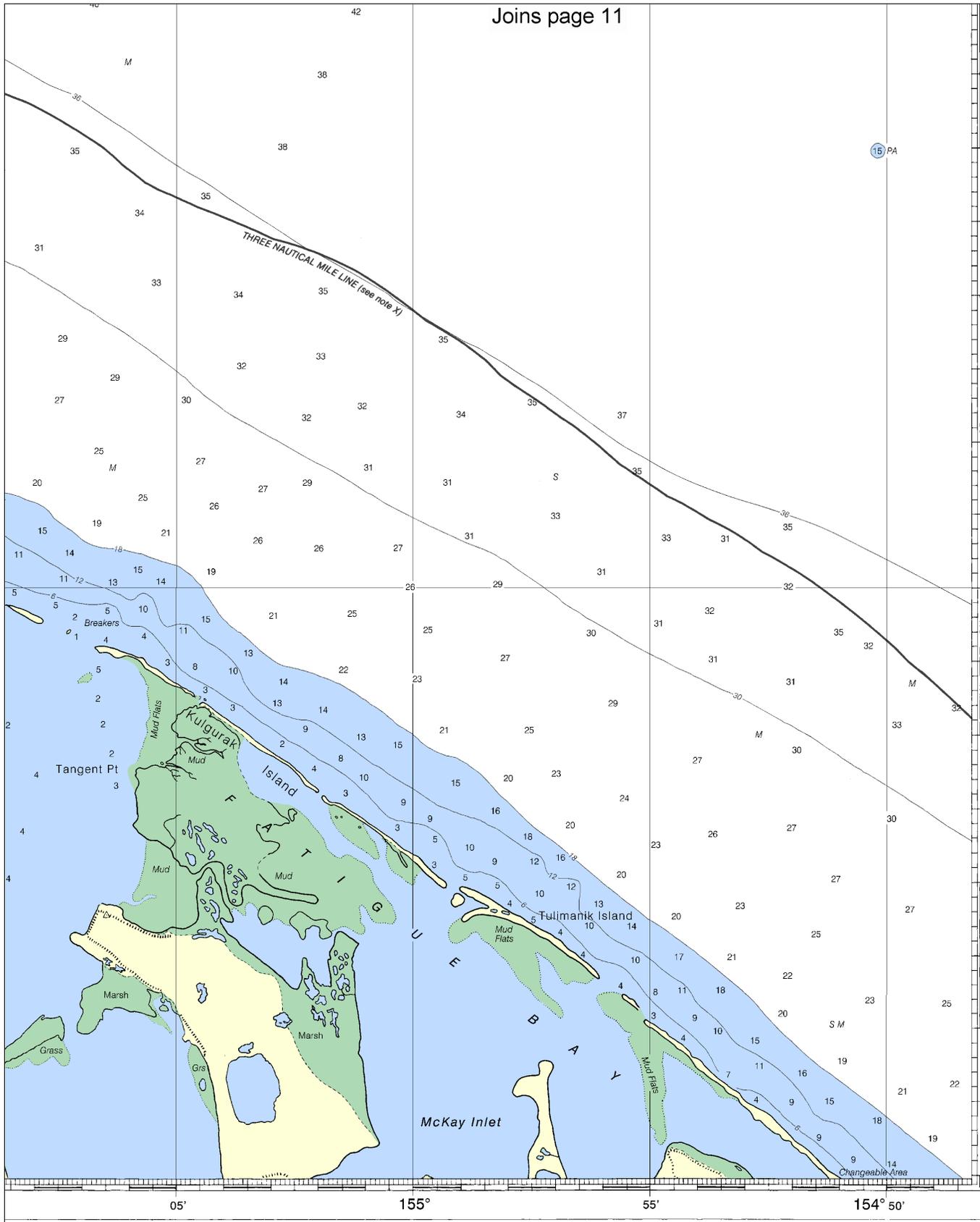
Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1.2

14

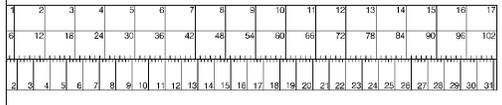
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



71° 10'

JOINS CHART 16087

05' 155° 55' 154° 50'



Scott Pt to Tangent Pt
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:48,149

16081





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
- 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.

