# BookletChart™

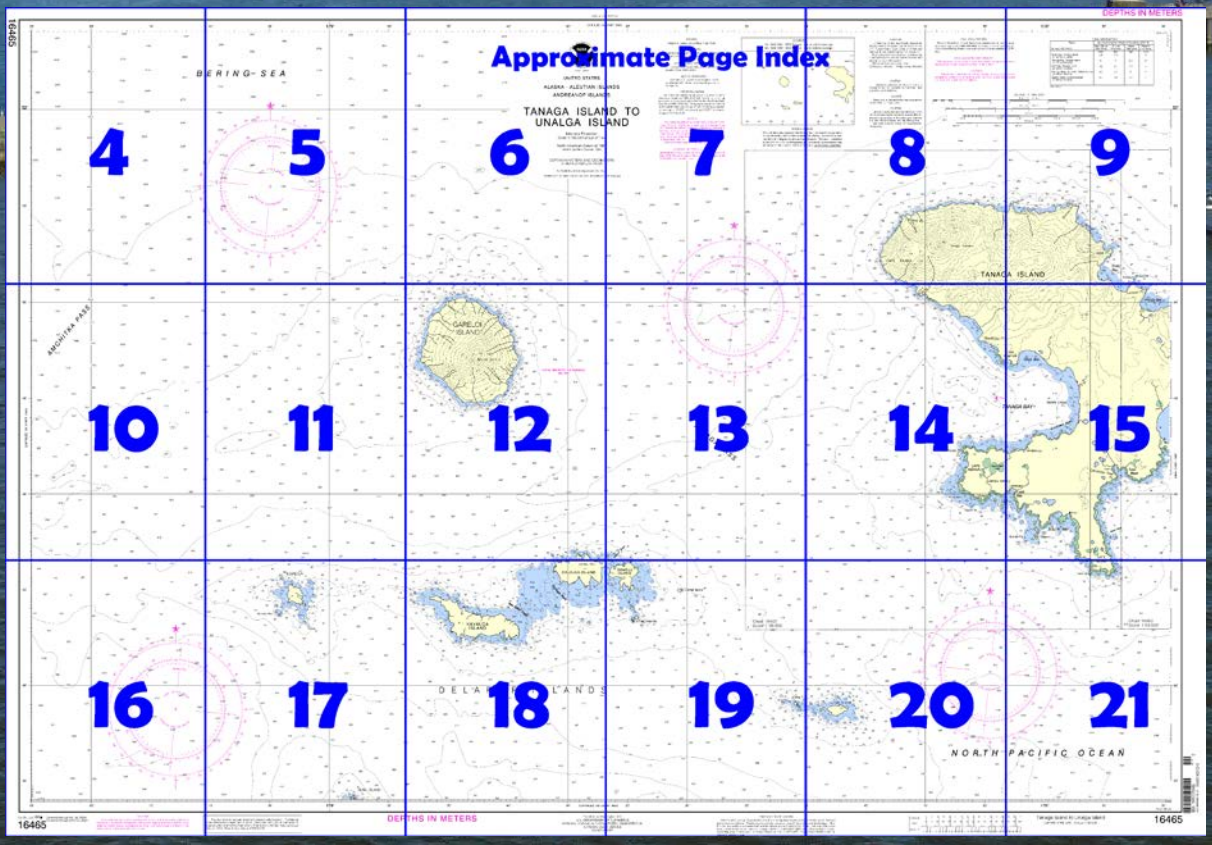
## Tanaga Island to Unalga Island

**NOAA Chart 16465**

### 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.

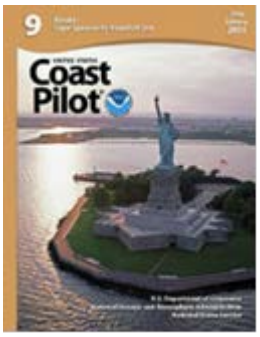
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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/coastpilot_w.php?book=9.




**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**
**Tanaga Island**, across Kanaga Pass from Kanaga Island, is irregular in shape with greatest N-S length of 20 miles and E-W width of 23 miles. The N part of the island is high and mountainous, while the S part is low with many streams and small lakes or ponds. The N shore has precipitous rocky cliffs or very steep slopes which rise to the interior mountains. The other shores are rocky cliffs or reefs with numerous along shore pinnacles, except for beaches in Tanaga Bay and a few other places. The S coast and much of the E coast of Tanaga Island is fringed with detached rocks, reefs, and foul ground. Extensive kelp patches are in the foul areas. The dangers can be avoided by clearing the coast by over 2 miles.

The first 12 miles of the N coast of Tanaga Island between Cape Sudak and **Gage Point** is indented with coves that provide anchorage. The 30-fathom curve is 1 mile or less offshore; all dangers are within 0.5 mile of the shore.
**Tanaga Pass**, between Tanaga Island and the Delarof Islands, is 13 miles wide at its narrowest part. Depths of 50 fathoms or more can be carried through the pass by keeping 6 miles off Cape Amagalik, Tanaga Island, and 3 miles off the Delarof Islands.
The N coast of Tanaga Island between Gage Point and **Cape Sajaka** is very irregular with many vertical lava cliffs. A large waterfall, 2.5 miles W of **Bumpy Point**, is 348 feet high and pours from the top of a vertical cliff. Dangers are within 0.5 mile of the shore. Currents are strong along this stretch of coast.
The two prominent peaks in the interior are connected by a saddle; the E one is about 4,600 feet high and the W, **Tanaga Volcano**, is 5,925 feet high.
**Tanaga Bay**, on the W side of Tanaga Island, affords protection from all except W weather. The bay is a good anchorage for large and small vessels; depths and places can be selected as desired. The bottom is uniformly fine, black, hard sand with only fair holding qualities in heavy weather. The head of the bay shoals gradually from 2 miles out to a sand beach. The S shore is irregular with reefs and kelp beds. Dangers are within 0.7 mile of the bay shore. Several visible rocks on **Middle Ledge**, that extend almost 0.5 mile offshore at the head of the bay, are of some assistance when anchoring near the head.
**Cable Bay**, a small cove on the N side of Tanaga Bay E of prominent Cape Agamsik, affords protection to small craft in W weather. Water is available at the head of the bay.
**Unalga Island** is separated from Unalaska Island by Unalga Pass. The island is low compared to the neighboring islands, the highest point being a rounded hill of 707 feet SW of the central point.
Numerous boulders and rocks border the S shore of Unalga Island. A dangerous rock, covered 2¼ fathoms, is 700 yards off, midway of this shore.
Off the SW extremity of Unalga Island, a group of rocks extend about 200 yards into Unalga Pass, and a rock about 4 feet high near the outer end of the group is conspicuous while entering the pass. The 4-foot rock should be given a berth of 300 yards.
**Unalga Pass**, the narrowest of the three principally used passes in the E Aleutians, is about 1.3 miles wide in its narrowest part and, with the exception of rocks which make out a short distance from Unalaska and Unalga Islands, is free from dangers. The depths in Unalga Pass vary from 8 fathoms at the S end of the pass in about 53°56'16"N., 166°11'25"W., to over 50 fathoms.
**Malga Bay**, on the NW side of Unalga Island, is about 0.6 mile in diameter and affords shelter in S weather. The E shore of the bay is a chain of jagged rocks and islets, the highest being 106 feet. Temporary anchorage in S weather can be found in the center of the bay in 11 fathoms.
**Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation.–**Under the authority of Executive Orders 8680 of February 14, 1941 and 8729 of April 2, 1941, Unalaska Island is a designated Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation. Restrictions imposed under the authority of the above executive orders have been suspended subject to reinstatement without notice at any time that the interests of national defense may require such action.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RCC Juneau | Commander<br>17th CG District<br>Juneau, Alaska | (907) 463-2000 |

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 24/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 29/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

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

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

CAUTION

Numerous uncharted rocks may exist shoreward of the 10 meter curve.

CAUTION

Extremely heavy tide rips and strong currents, which at times make control of vessels difficult, may be encountered in the passages between the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.

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)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

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 must be corrected an average of 5.269" southward and 9.251" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 51° 44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
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.

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).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 7° from the normal variation have been observed on Garelo Island southeast of Mt. Gareloi

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| Place<br>Name (LAT/LONG) | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Higher High Water | Diurnal Tide Level | Mean Tide Level | Extreme Low Water |
| | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Gusty Bay, Tanaga Island (51°52'N/177°54'W) | 3.3 | 1.6 | --- | -3 |
| Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island (51°43'N/178°00'W) | 4 | 2 | 2.4 | -3 |
| Lash Bay, Tanaga Island (51°40'N/178°03'W) | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | --- |
| Ogliuga Island, E. Coast Delarof Islands (51°36'N/178°37'W) | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2 | --- |
| Gareloi Island, Delarof Islands (51°45'N/178°48'W) | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | --- |

(Apr 2004)

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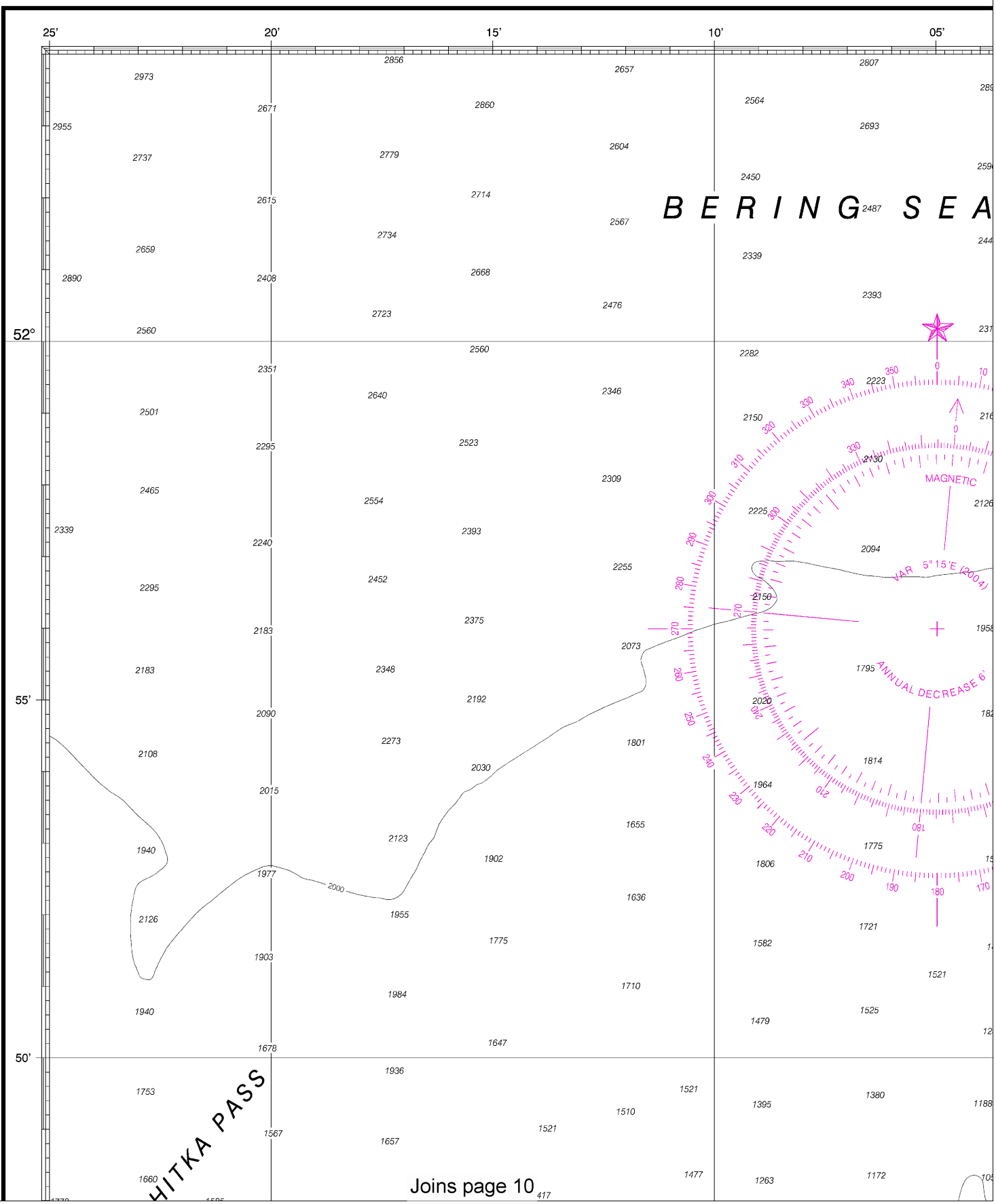


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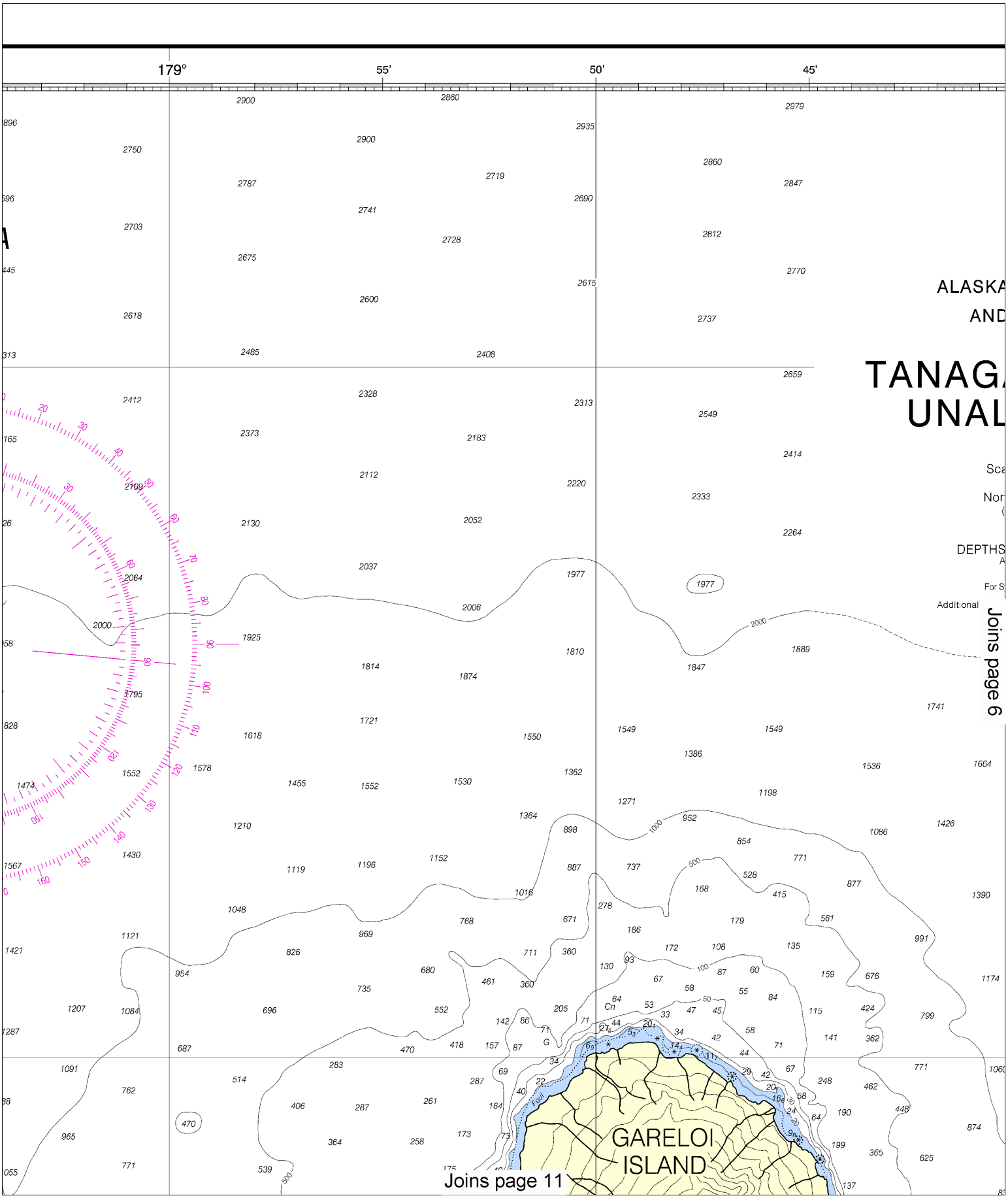
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:100,000

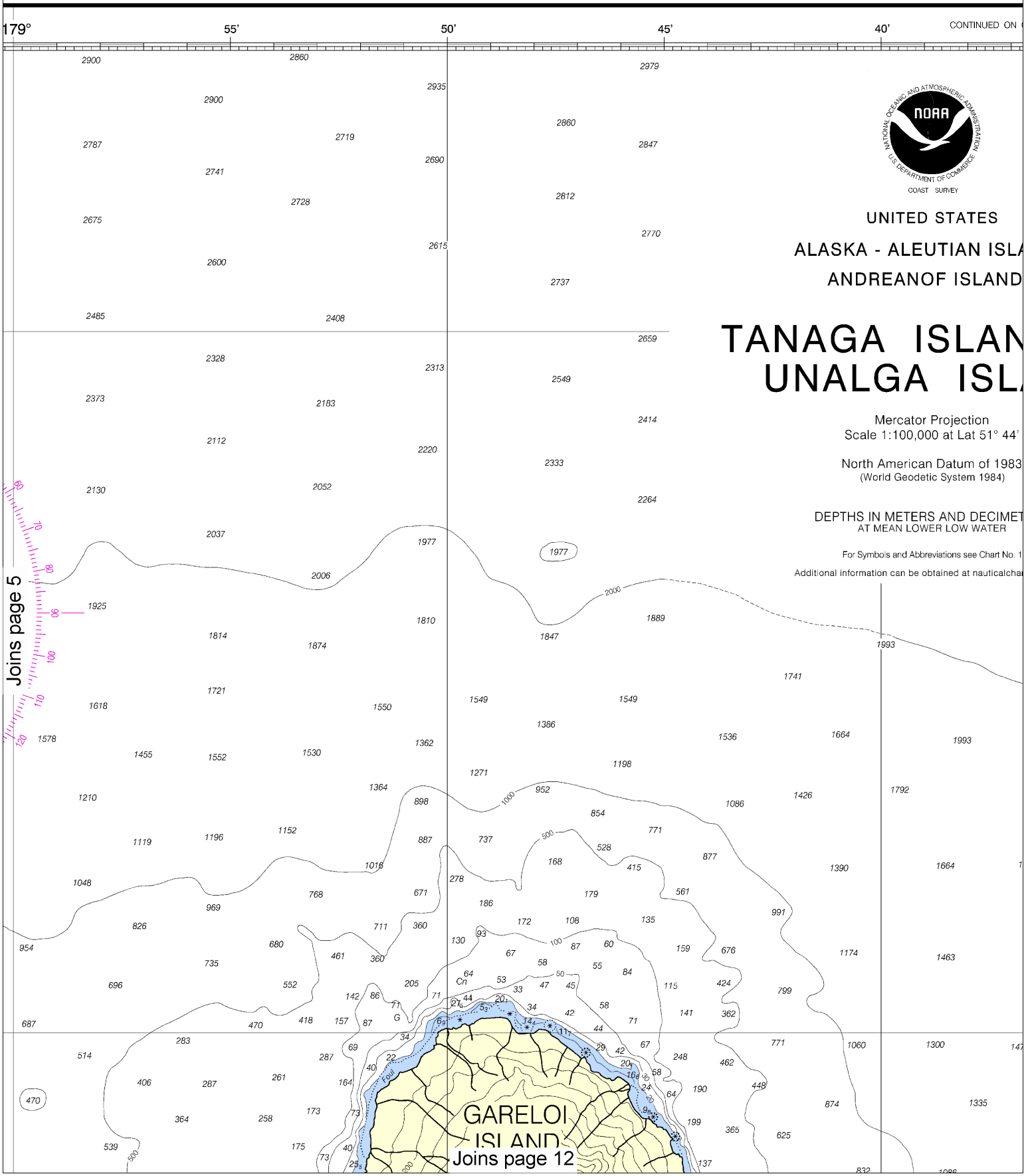
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.




UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLA

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# TANAGA ISLAN
# UNALGA ISL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 51° 44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalchar



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Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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See Note on page 5.

35' 30' 25' 20' 15'

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

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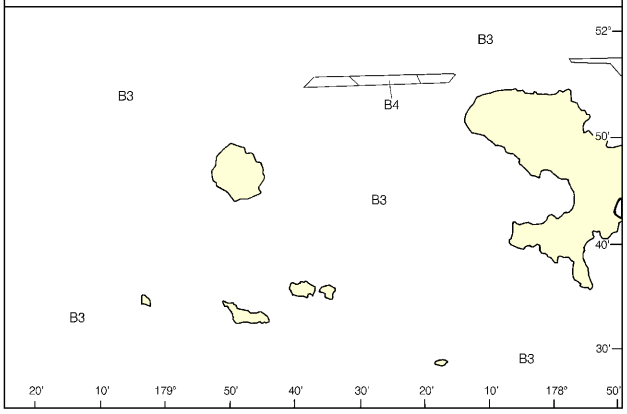
COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

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

SOURCE

B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys Partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys Partial bottom coverage

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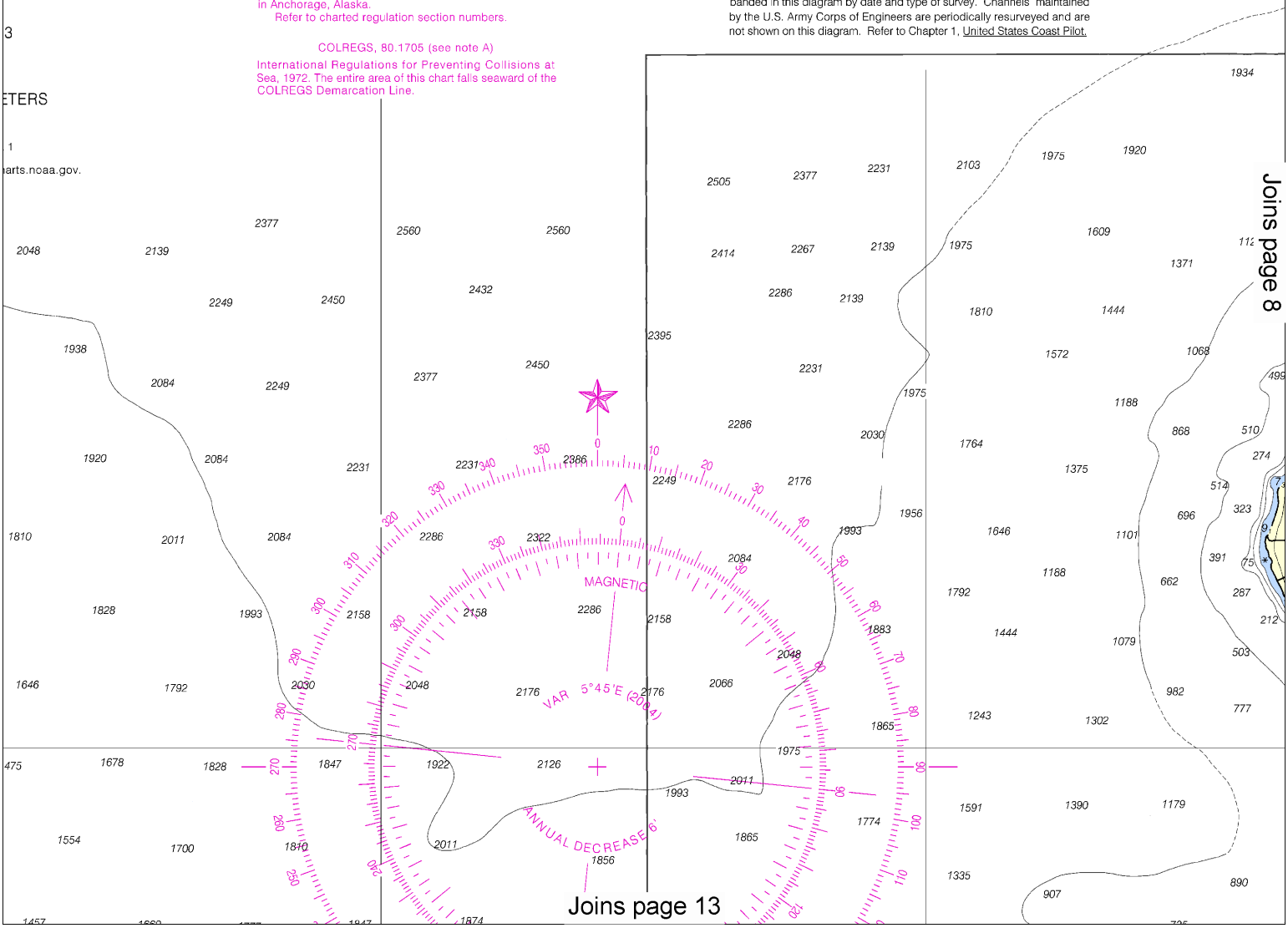


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Joins page 13

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.

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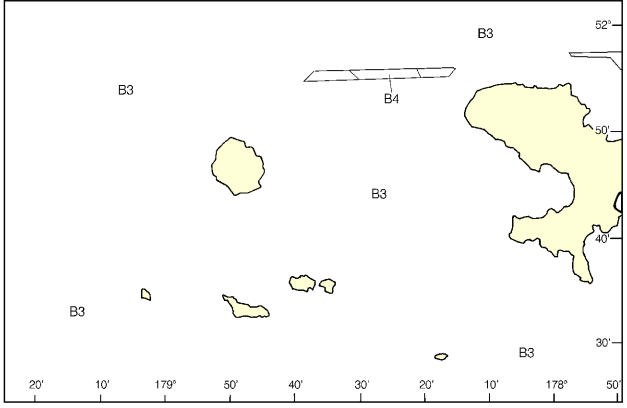


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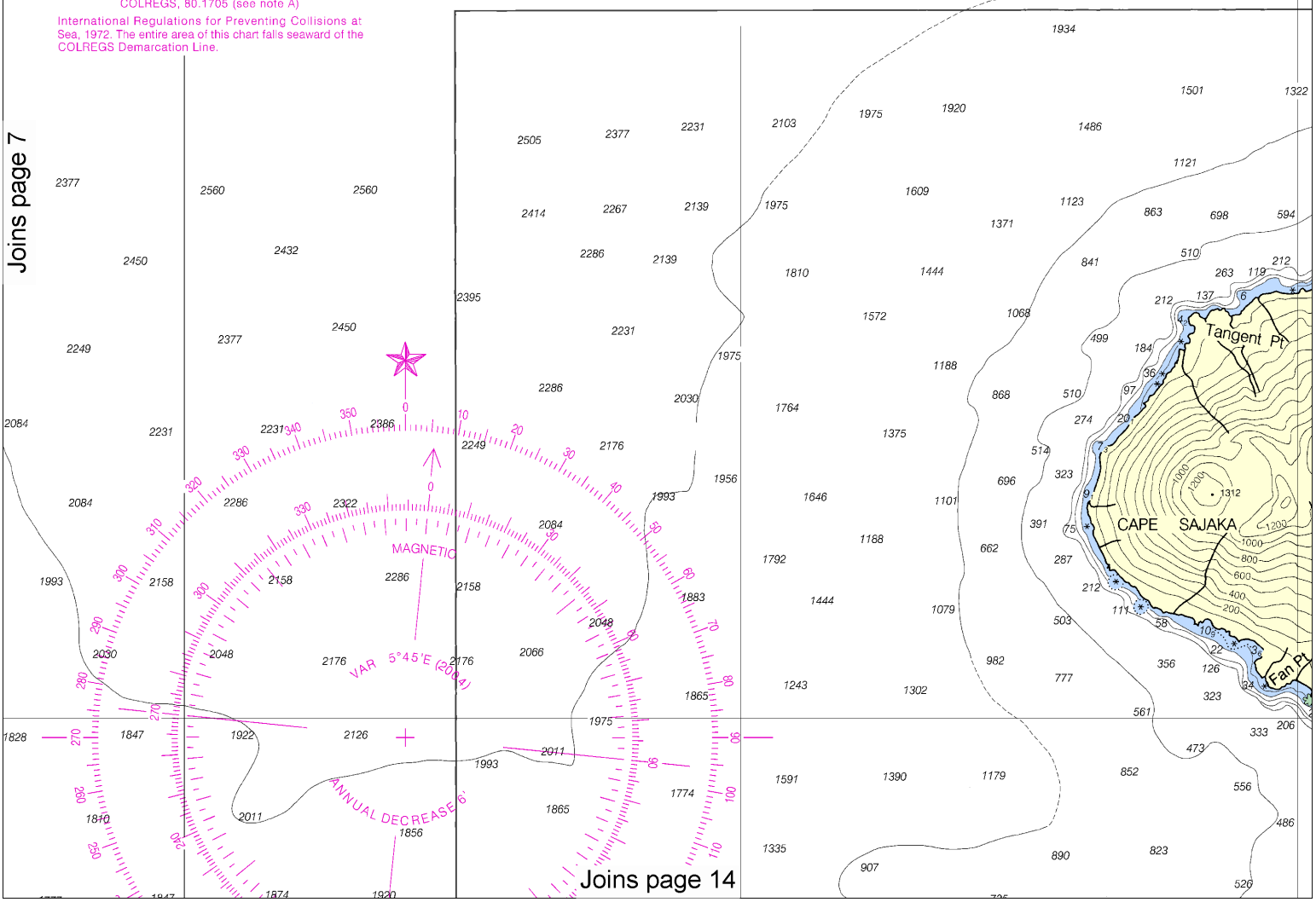


Joins page 7

Joins page 14

8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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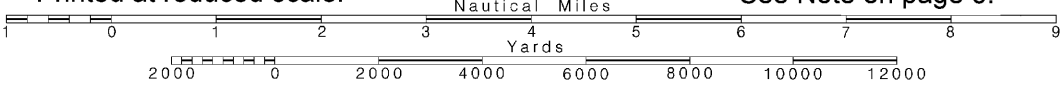
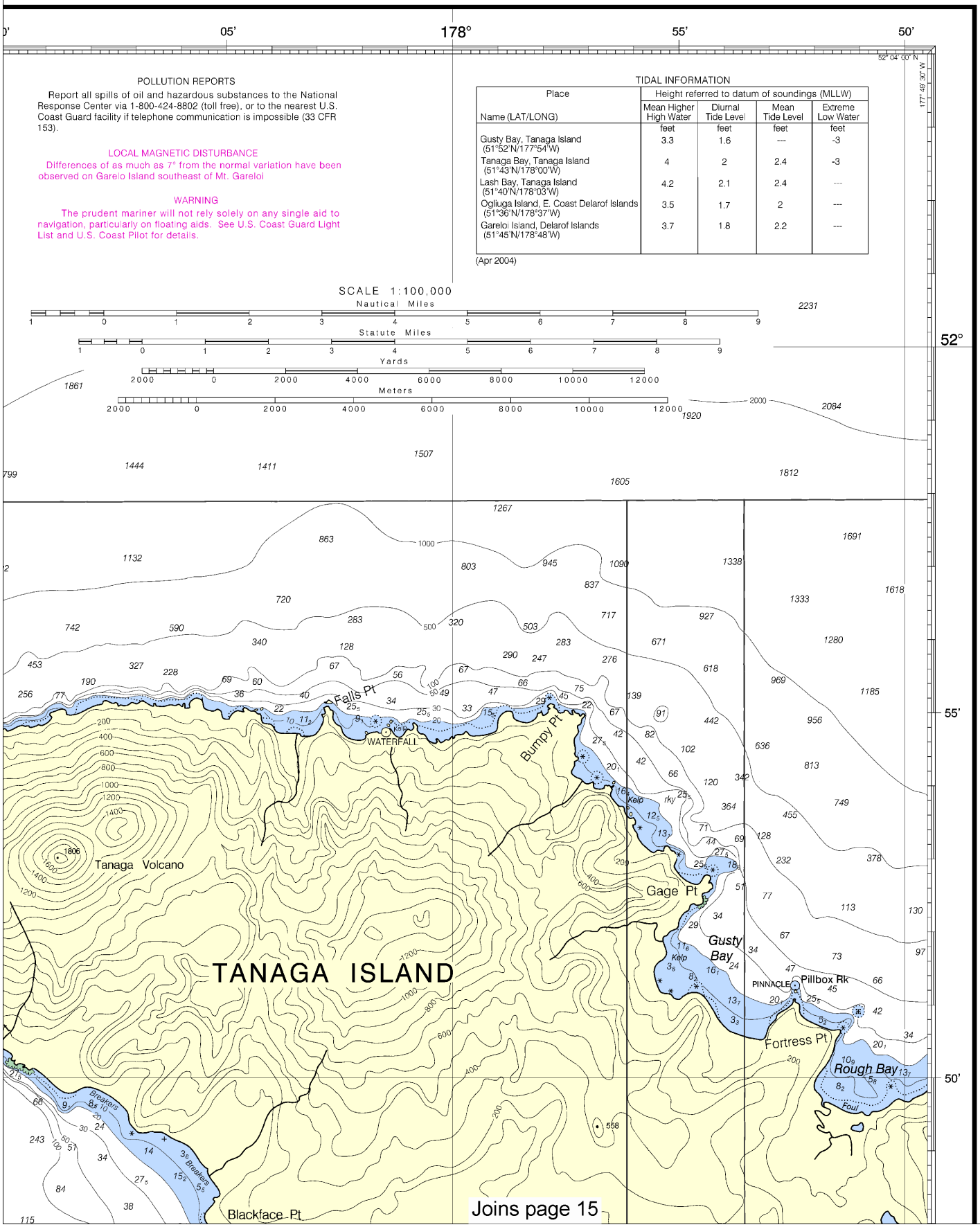
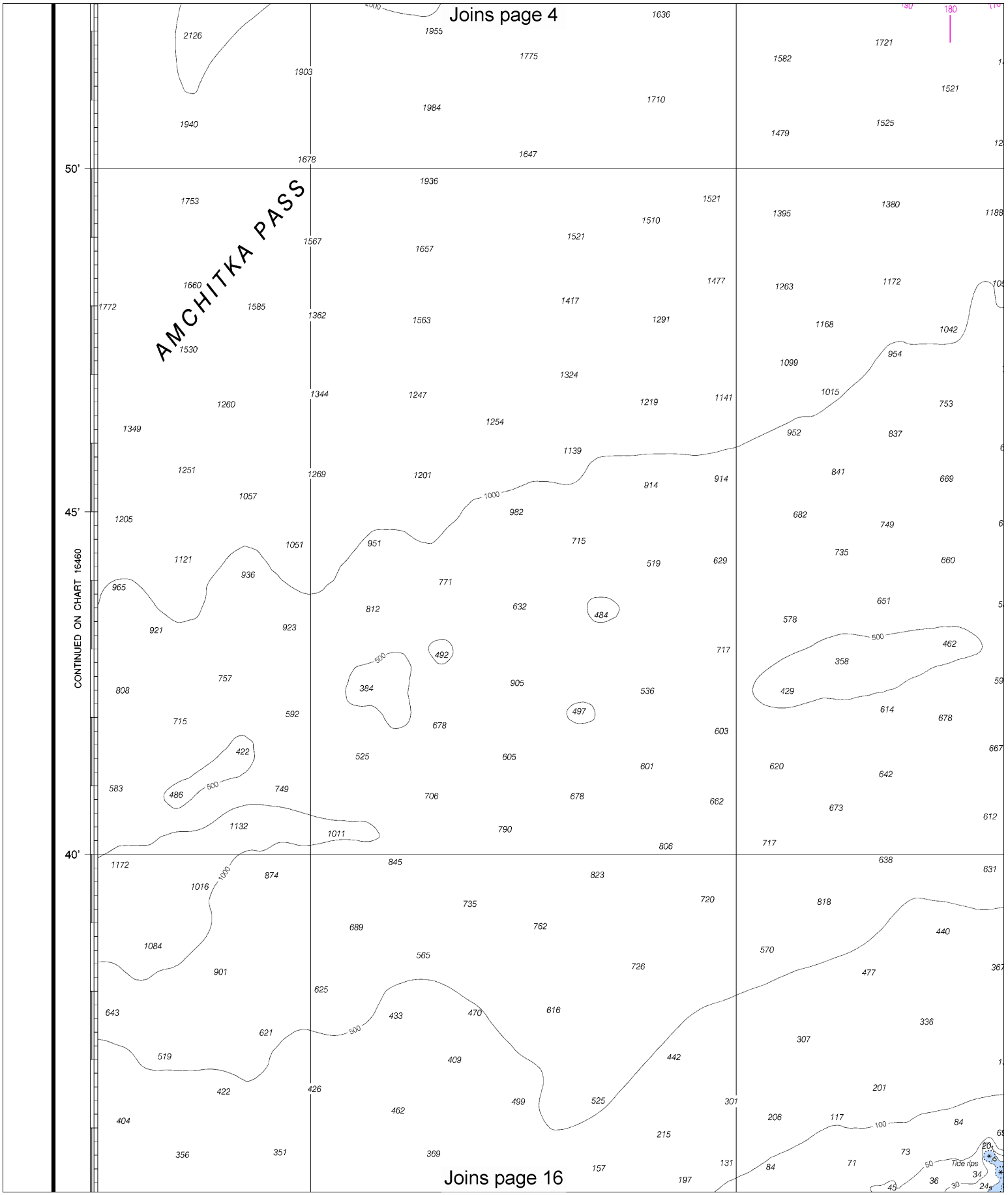



See Note on page 5.

DEPTHS IN METERS





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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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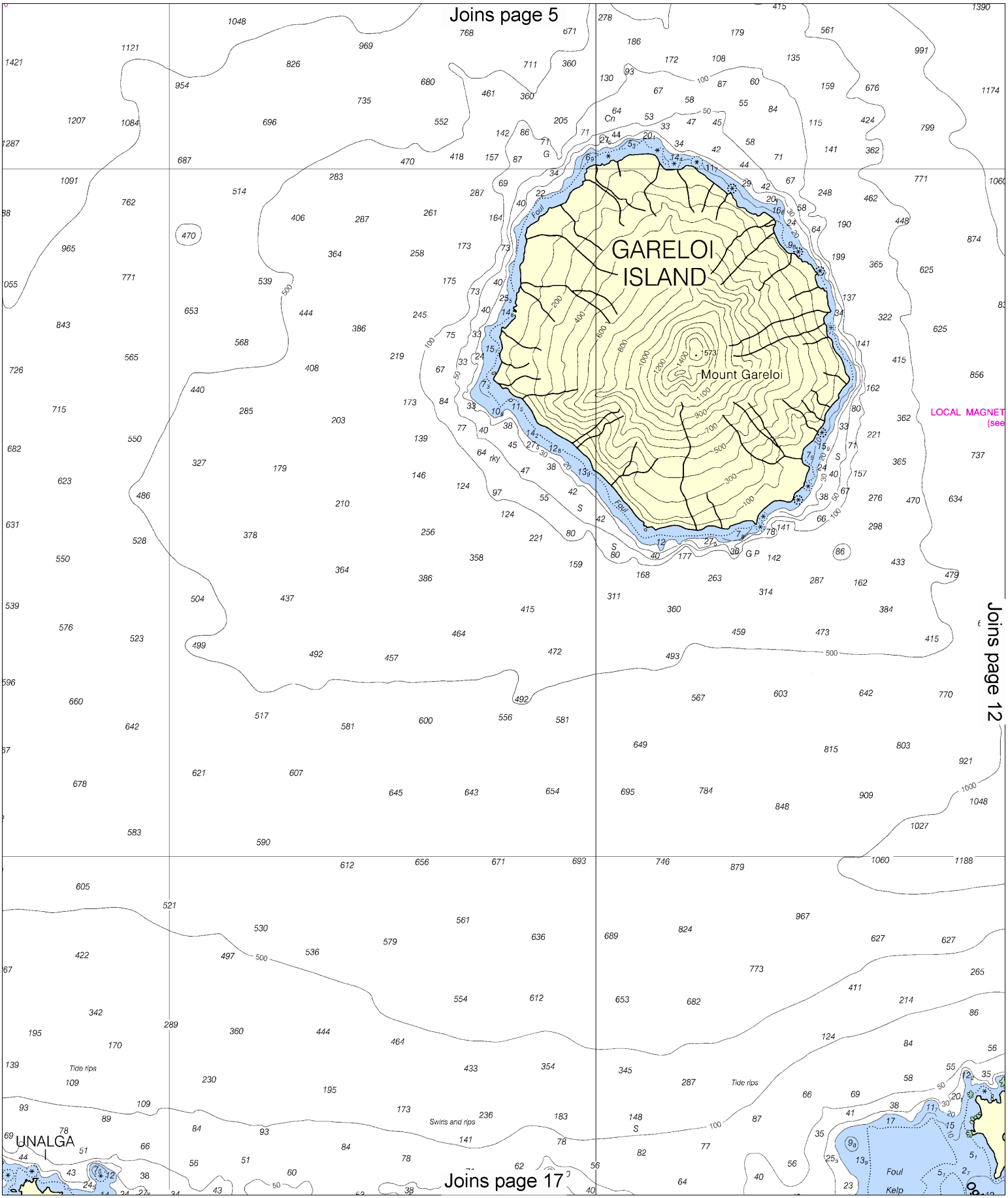
See Note on page 5.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GARELOI ISLAND
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Joins page 12
UNALGA
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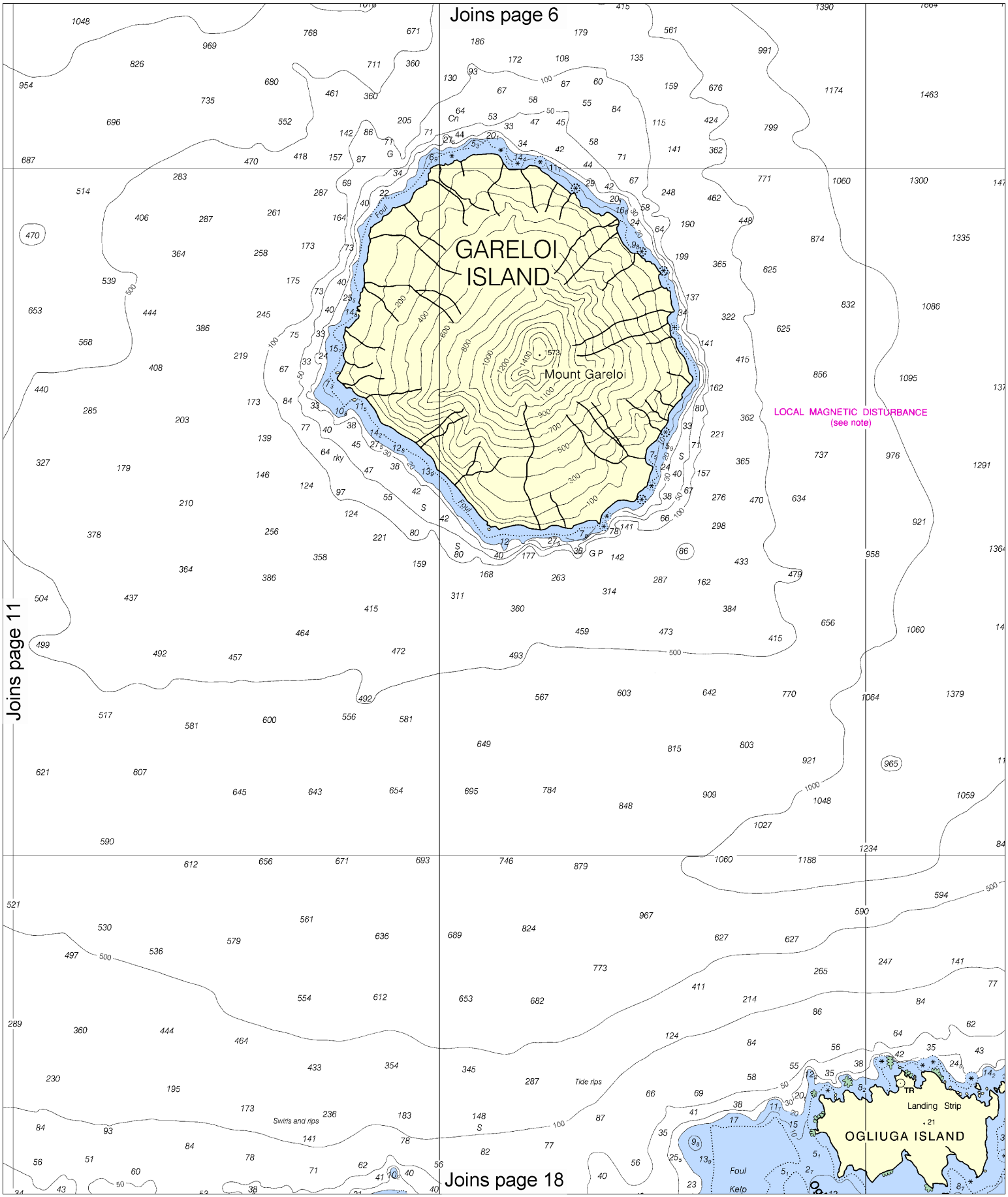
Swirls and rips
Tide rips
Foul
Kelp
Joins page 17



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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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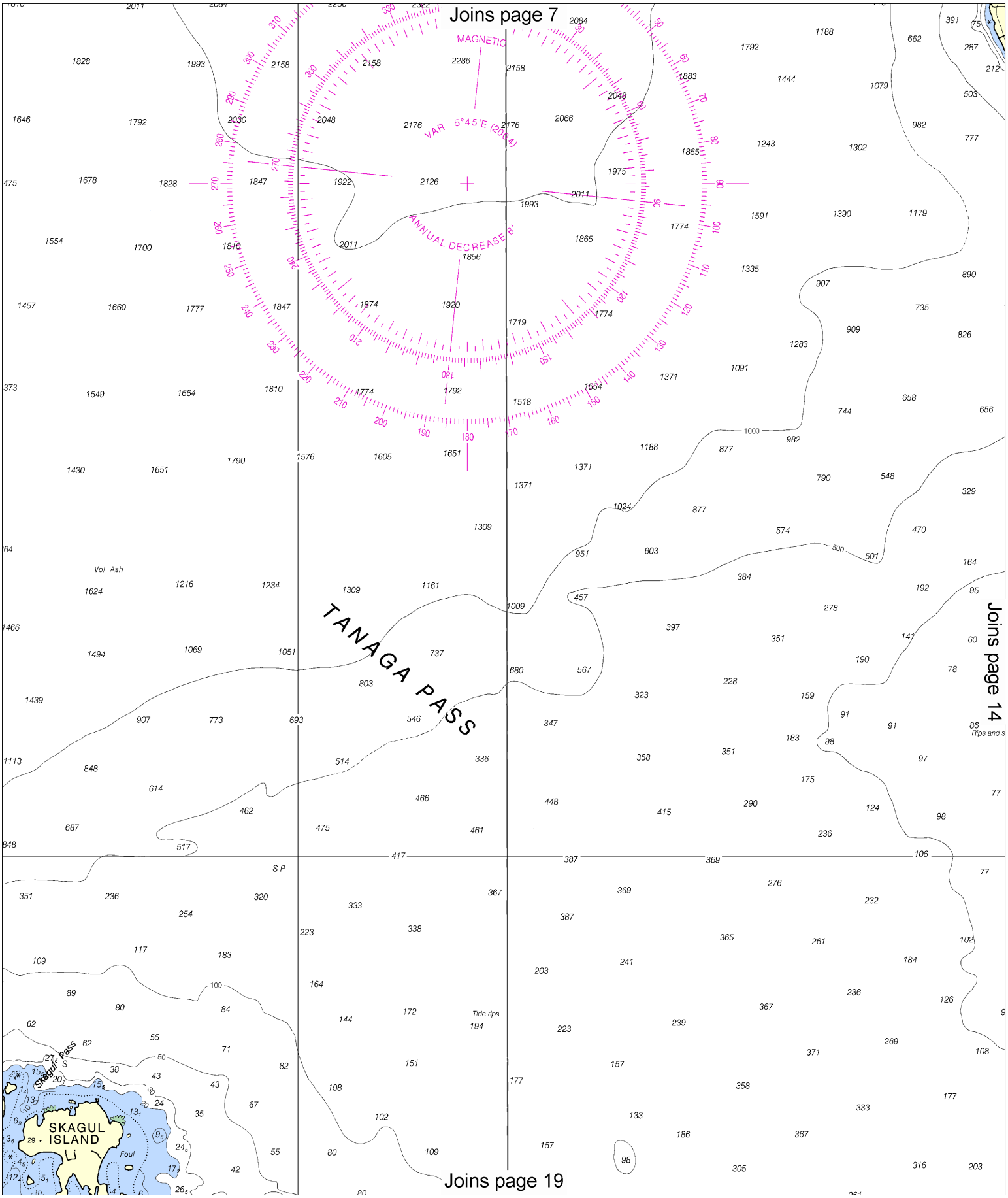
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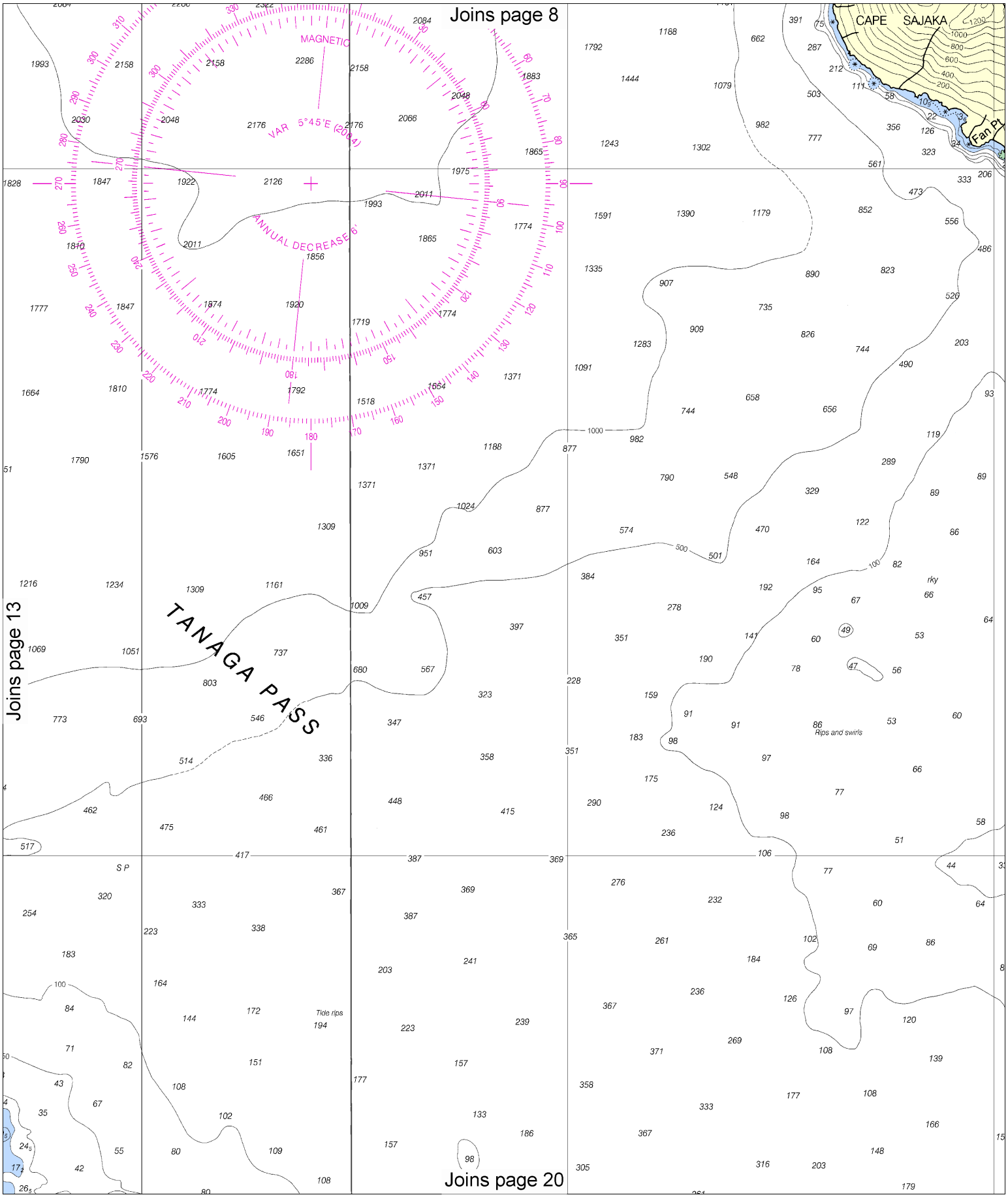
Joins page 19




# 14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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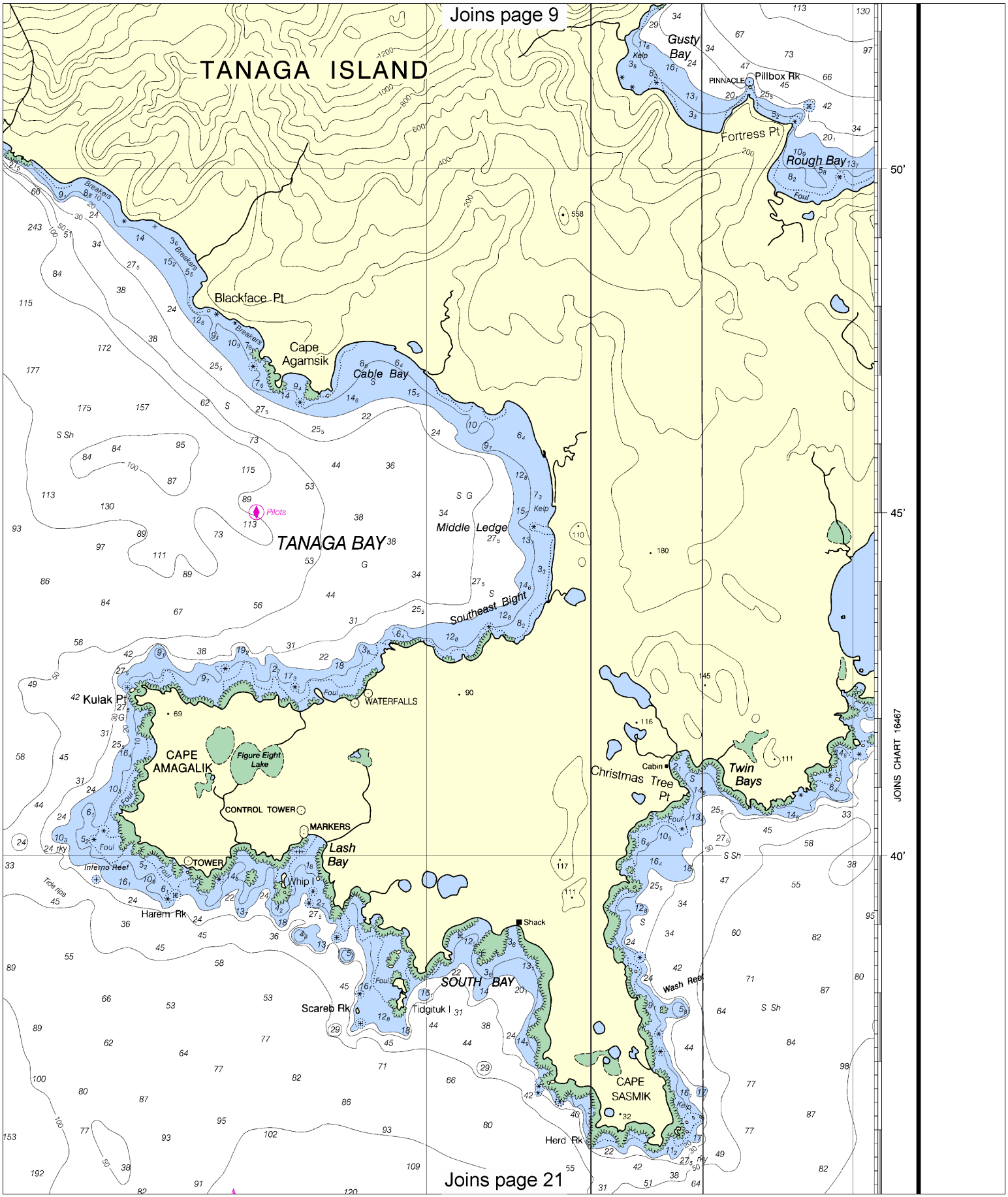
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
TANAGA ISLAND
Gusty Bay
Kelp
PINNACLE
Pillbox Rk
Fortress Pt
Rough Bay
Foul
Breakers
Blackface Pt
Cape Agamsik
Cable Bay
S Sh
Pilots
TANAGA BAY
Middle Ledge
Kelp
S G
Southeast Bight
Kulak Pt
WATERFALLS
CAPE AMAGALIK
Figure Eight Lake
CONTROL TOWER
MARKERS
Lash Bay
TOWER
Inferno Reef
Whip I
Harem Rk
Tide rips
Shack
SOUTH BAY
Scareb Rk
Tidgituk I
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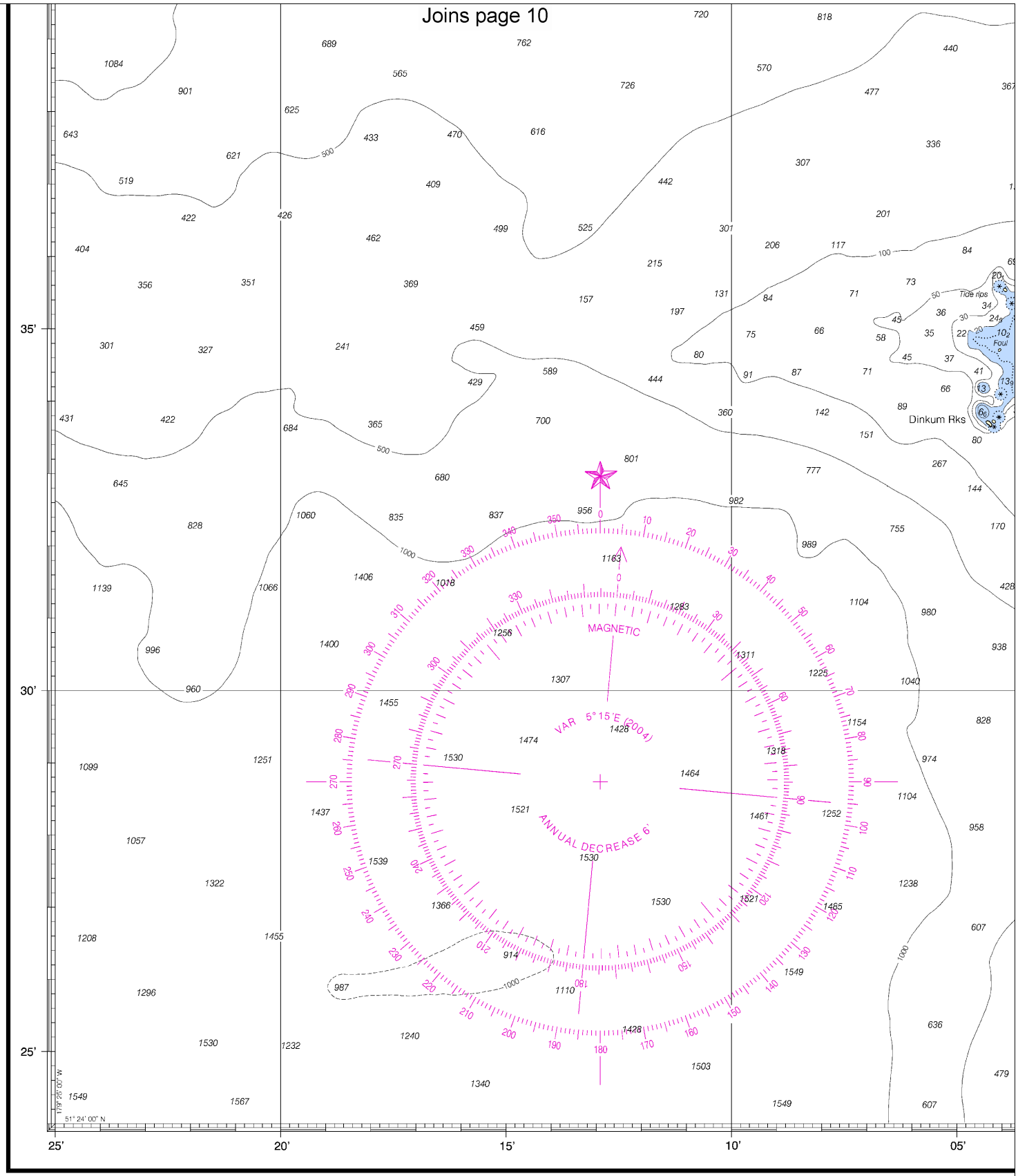



2nd Ed., Jul./ 04 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 24/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 29/04

# 16465

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.

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



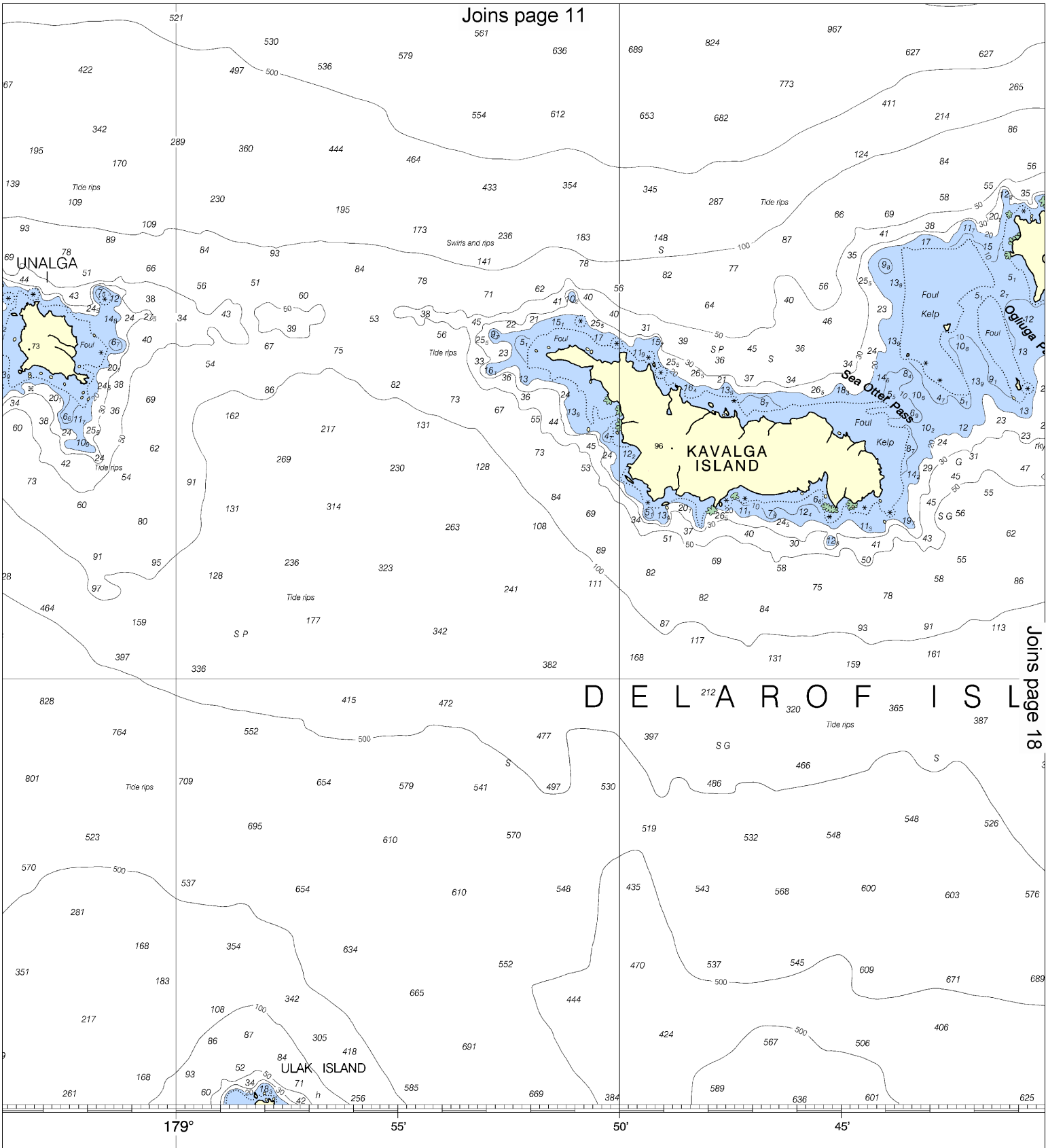
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

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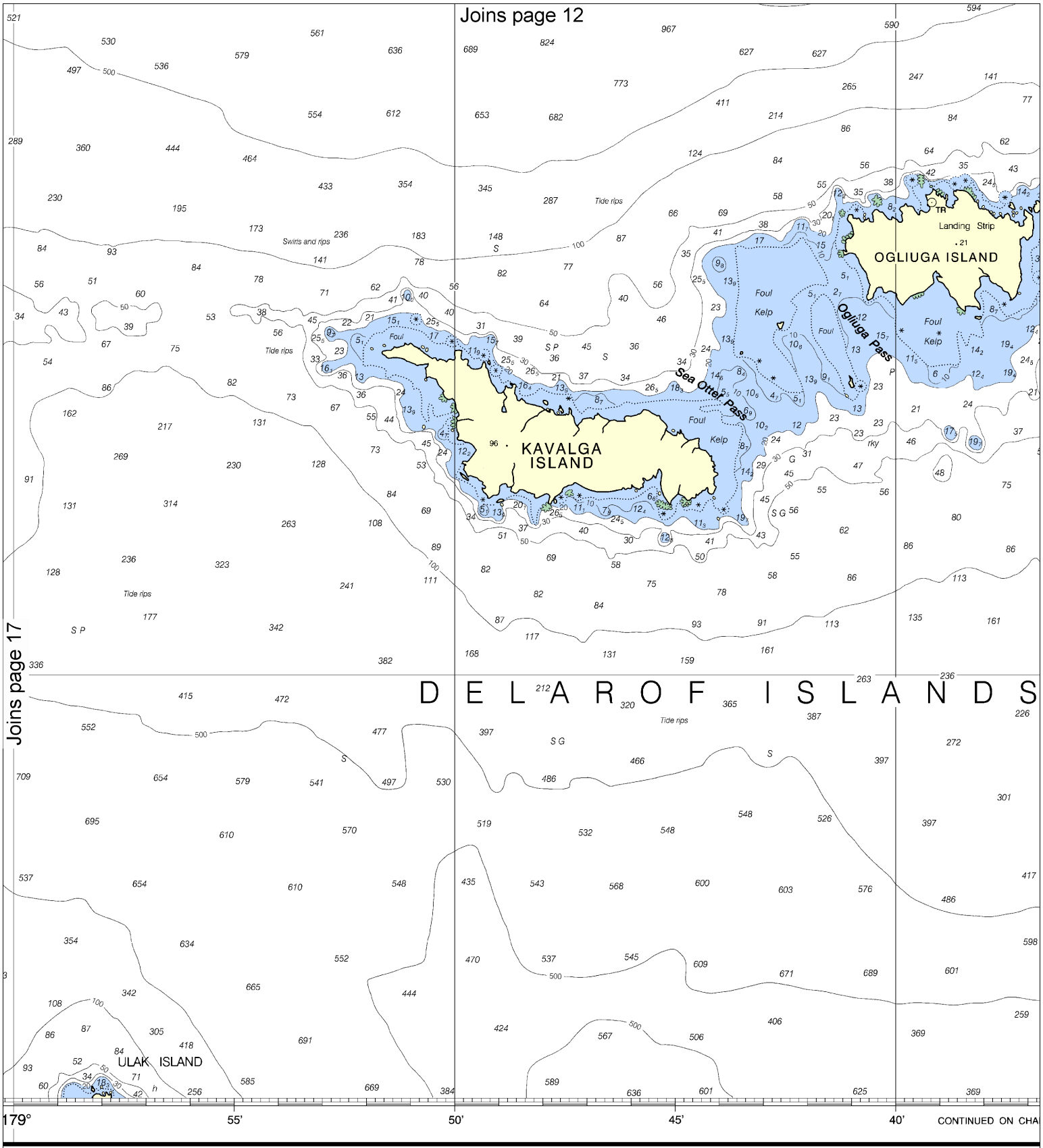
DEPTHS IN METERS




DEPTHS IN METERS

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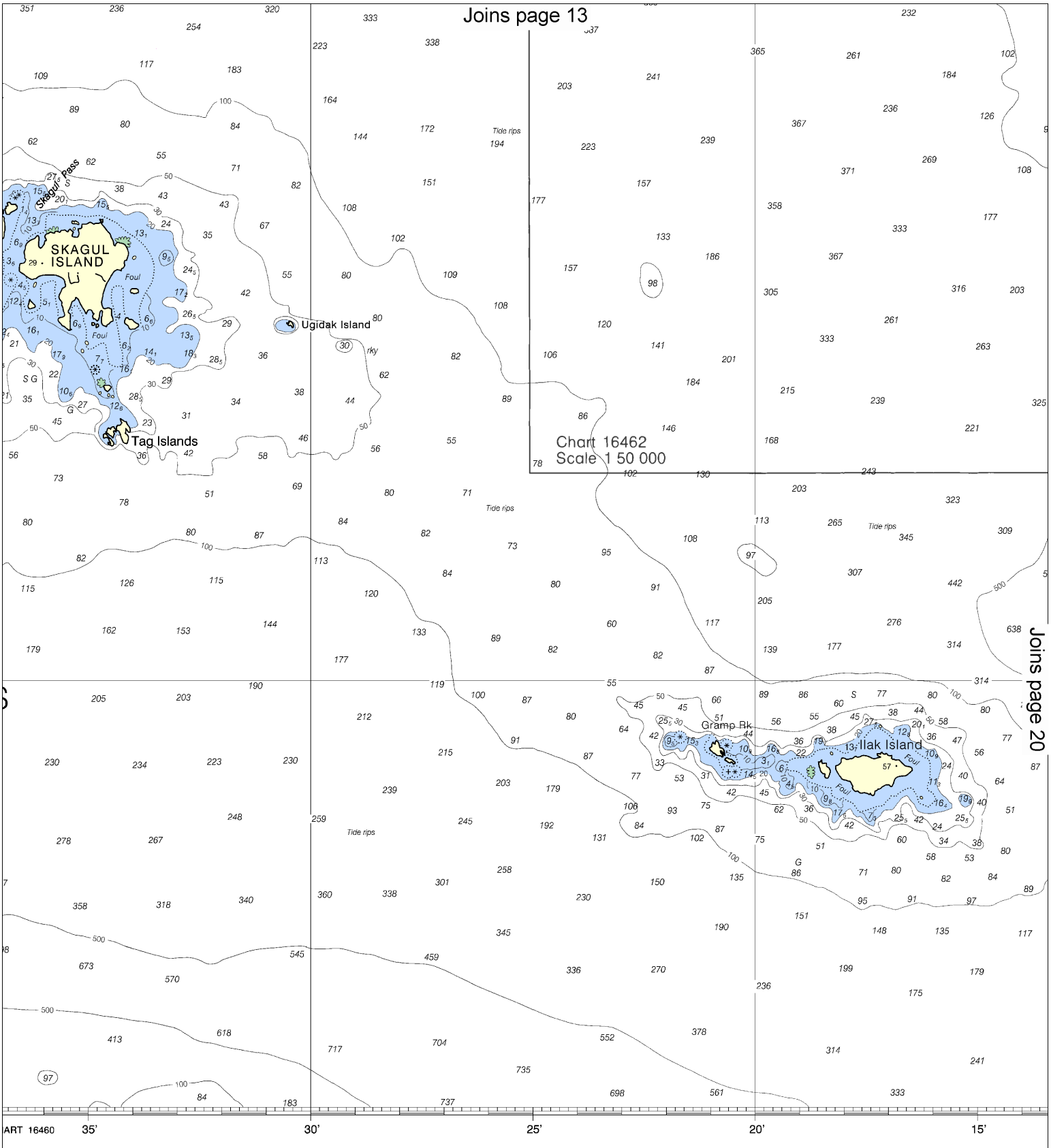
Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

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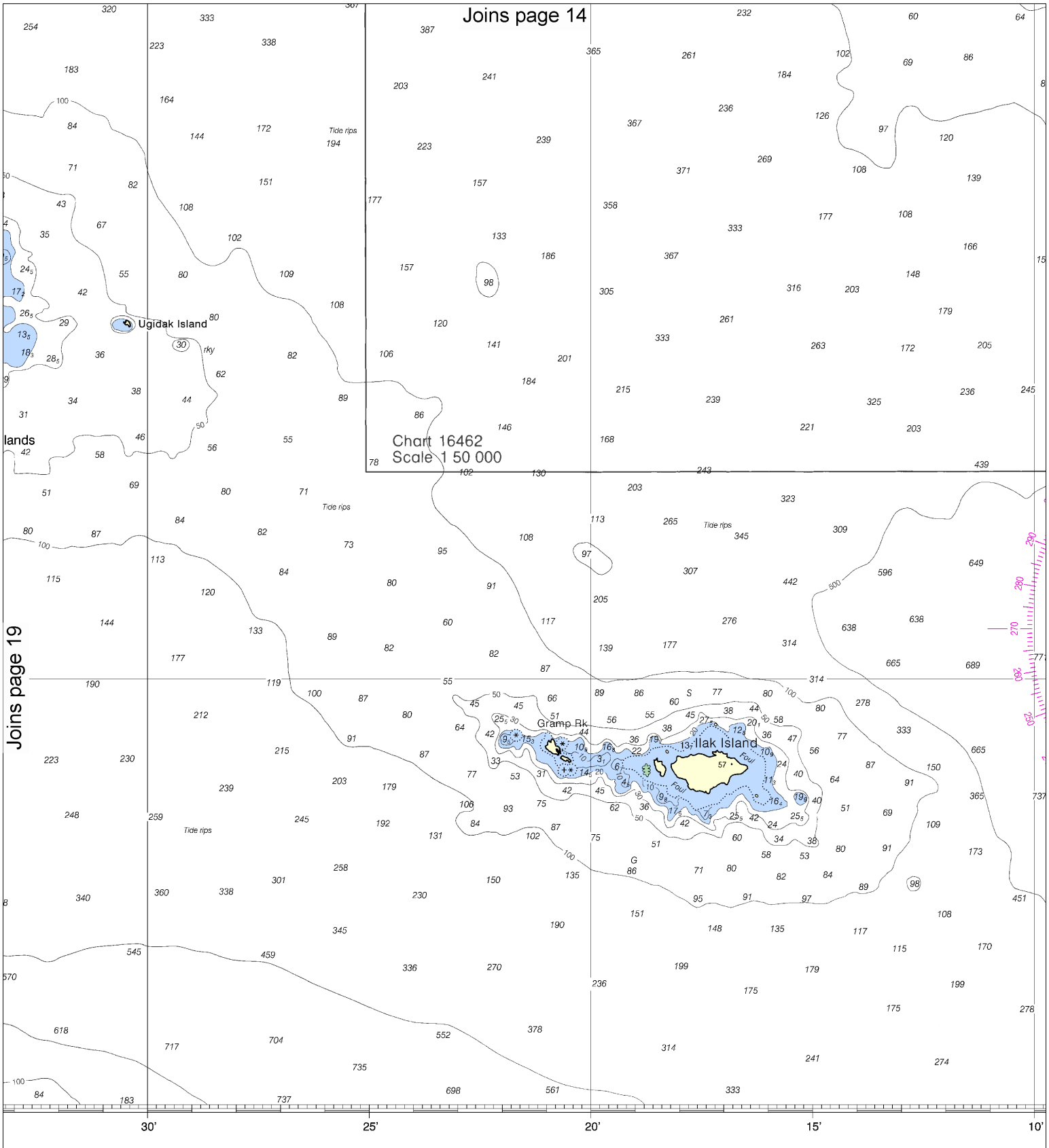
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about 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.

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| | |
|---|---|
| FATHOMS | 1 |
| FEET | 6 |
| METERS | 1 2 |



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

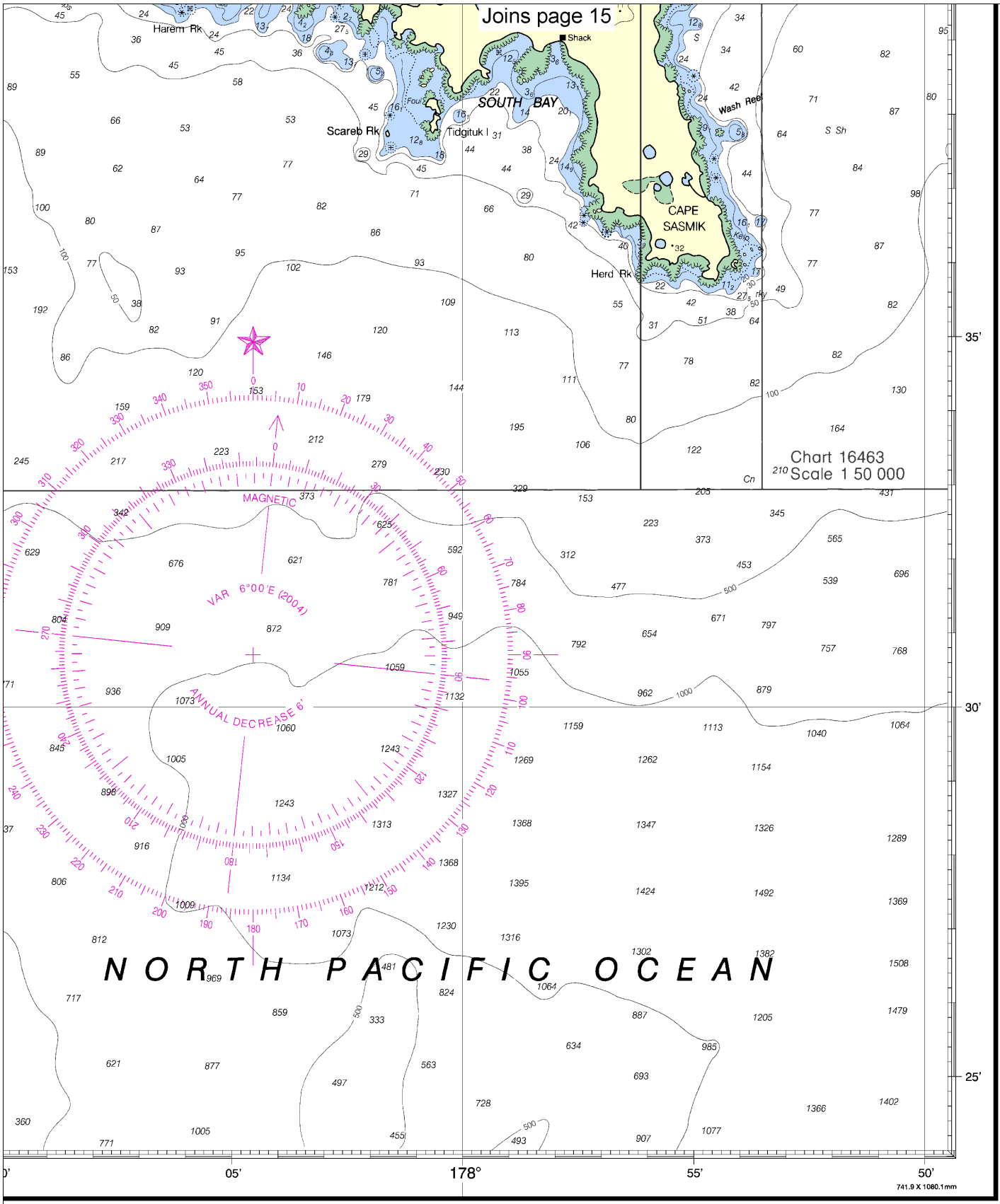
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.




Tanaga Island to Unalga Island

DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:100,000

16465

741.9 X 1080.1mm

ED. NO. 2

NSN 16ACO16465 NGA REFERENCE NO. 7642014007310

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!**

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

**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/NOAAChartViewer.html** |
| Report a chart discrepancy | — | **http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx** |
| Chart and chart related inquiries and comments | — | **http://ocsdata.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 Hurrican Center | — | **http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/** |
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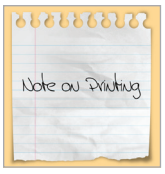


This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

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