

BookletChart™

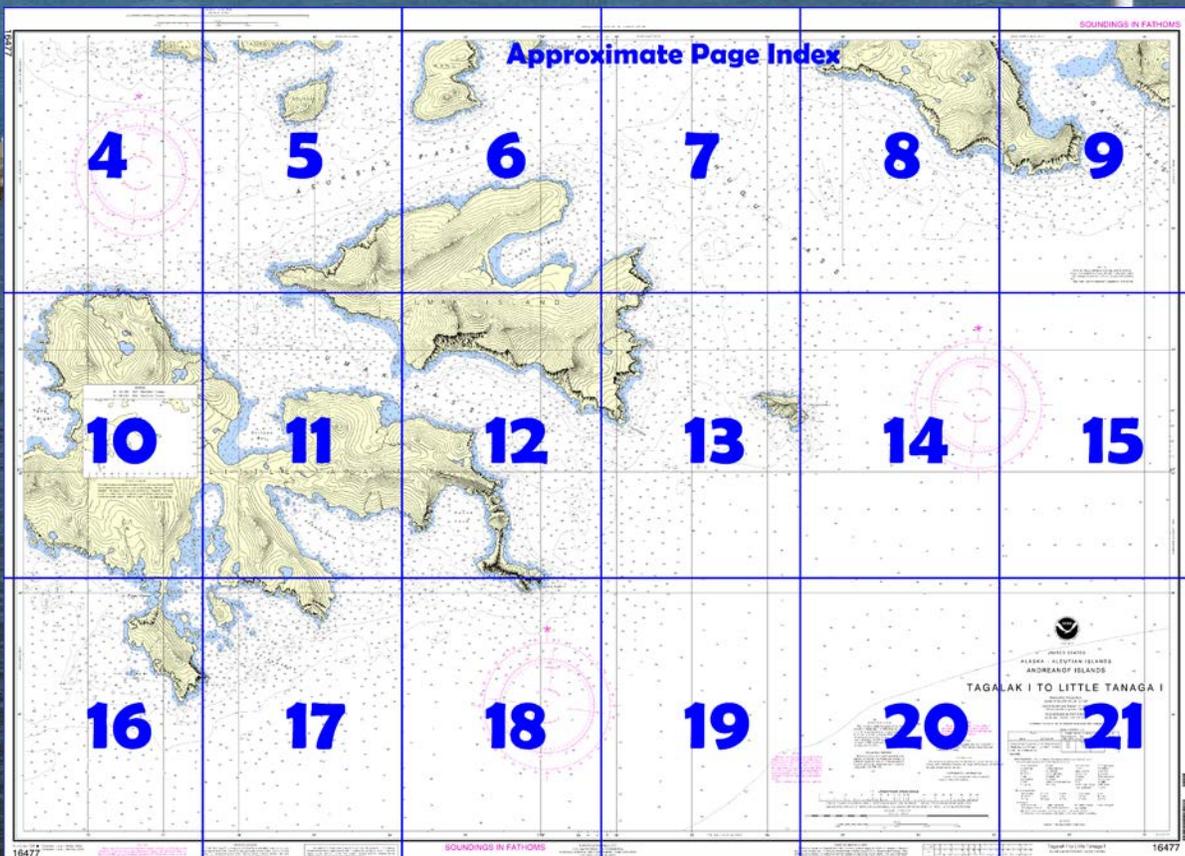
Tagalak Island to Little Tanaga Island NOAA Chart 16477



*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=16477>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Anagaksik Island is about 2 miles E of the E end of Umak Island and on the S side of the entrance to Chugul Pass. The islet is a precipitous rock about 1 mile long, 0.5 mile wide, and 890 feet high. It has a few off-lying rocks, but in most places deep water extends close to the shore.

Umak Island, about 5 miles SW of Chugul Island, is a mountainous, irregularly shaped island about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide with a deep bight indenting the NE coast.

From this bight a low pass extends to the opposite side of the island. The shores are in general steep and rocky with occasional stretches of sandy beach. The N coast is foul, with many detached rocks, exposed and

submerged. A number of islets are off the E coast. The S coast is in general clear, with few off-lying rocks, except toward **Cape Chakik**, the W extremity, where there are stretches of fringing reefs. Birds of many species frequent the island, there are also seals on the island.

Umak Bight is about 2 miles in extent and its principal arm is about 0.6 mile wide at its entrance. The bight is open on the E to Chugul Pass, and considerable swell from the ocean may be expected in heavy E weather. In all other weather the bight is one of the better anchorages in this area, with depths of 26 fathoms and holding ground of green mud near the head of the bight. Stray winds sweep over the bight from the low pass to the W of Umak Bight. A sand beach is at the head of the bight.

Asuksak Pass, separating Umak Island from Kanu and Asuksak Islands, is 1.3 miles wide at its narrowest point and is deep and clear, but the currents are strong between Kanu and Umak Islands. It is inadvisable to attempt the pass in thick weather.

Umak Pass, between Umak Island and Little Tanaga Island is 0.6 mile wide at its narrowest point and 7 miles long with depths of 7½ to over 50 fathoms.

Currents of 3 knots have been observed in the pass and greater velocities probably occur. The changes of current are accompanied by erratic movements and tide rips. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Umak Pass.) A rock awash is 0.5 mile SE of Cape Chakik and 500 yards offshore. In clear weather a midpass course can be taken through the pass. In thick weather the N side should be favored, entering the pass from E, until W of the narrows, then it is best to favor the S side.

Little Tanaga Island is about 8 miles long and has a greatest width of about 7 miles. Two long bays, separated by a narrow isthmus, nearly cut it into two parts. The island is very rocky and mountainous; the highest peak is 1,747 feet. The shores in general are steep and rocky, and the coast generally is fringed with reefs, islets, and detached rocks. Several streams and small lakes are on the island.

Scripps Bay, on the N coast of Little Tanaga Island, is a well-protected anchorage subject to williwaws. The bottom is coarse sand with pebbles, but appears to hold fairly well. A sandy beach, intersected by a stream is at the head of the bay. Scripps Bay is subject to fog and reduced visibility; it is frequently thick here when the W and N sections of Kuluk Bay (Adak Island) are clear. In entering the bay, pass 400 yards off the rocky islet 0.3 mile inside the E shore to avoid the 2¼-fathom spot off the W point at the entrance. Anchor in 18 fathoms 750 yards SW of the islet. Small vessels can anchor in shallow water near the shore.

Chisak Bay, on the S coast of Little Tanaga Island, is about 2.5 miles long and 0.8 mile wide. Depths are suitable for anchorage, but only small vessels may find swinging room which is reduced by numerous small islands. A 3-fathom depth is 0.4 mile SE and a 2¼-fathom shoal is 0.2 mile E of Chisak Island. The upper end of the bay is clear, but the channel, close W of Chisak Island, leading to it is very narrow. The bay is almost landlocked, but is reported to be exposed to swells and seas from the Pacific Ocean. A stream enters at the head of the cove. The shores of Chisak Bay consist of narrow rocky beaches.

Azamis Cove, on the S coast of Little Tanaga Island, is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide at the entrance. Depths are suitable for anchorage, but it is not recommended. The bay provides shelter from the N and W but is open to seas and swells from the Pacific Ocean.

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 Mar. 06/04
Corrected through LNM Feb. 24/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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).

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

Currents in the Passages are very irregular in direction and velocity. The velocity varies between 1 knot and 1½ knots.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 51°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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 4.855' southward and 8.815' westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B

Extremely heavy tide rips and strong currents which at times make control of a vessel difficult may be encountered in the passages between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.
(See Tidal Currents Tables for Supplemental Information).

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.

AUTHORITIES

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

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.

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	Ro: 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
DIA diaphone	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:

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

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.

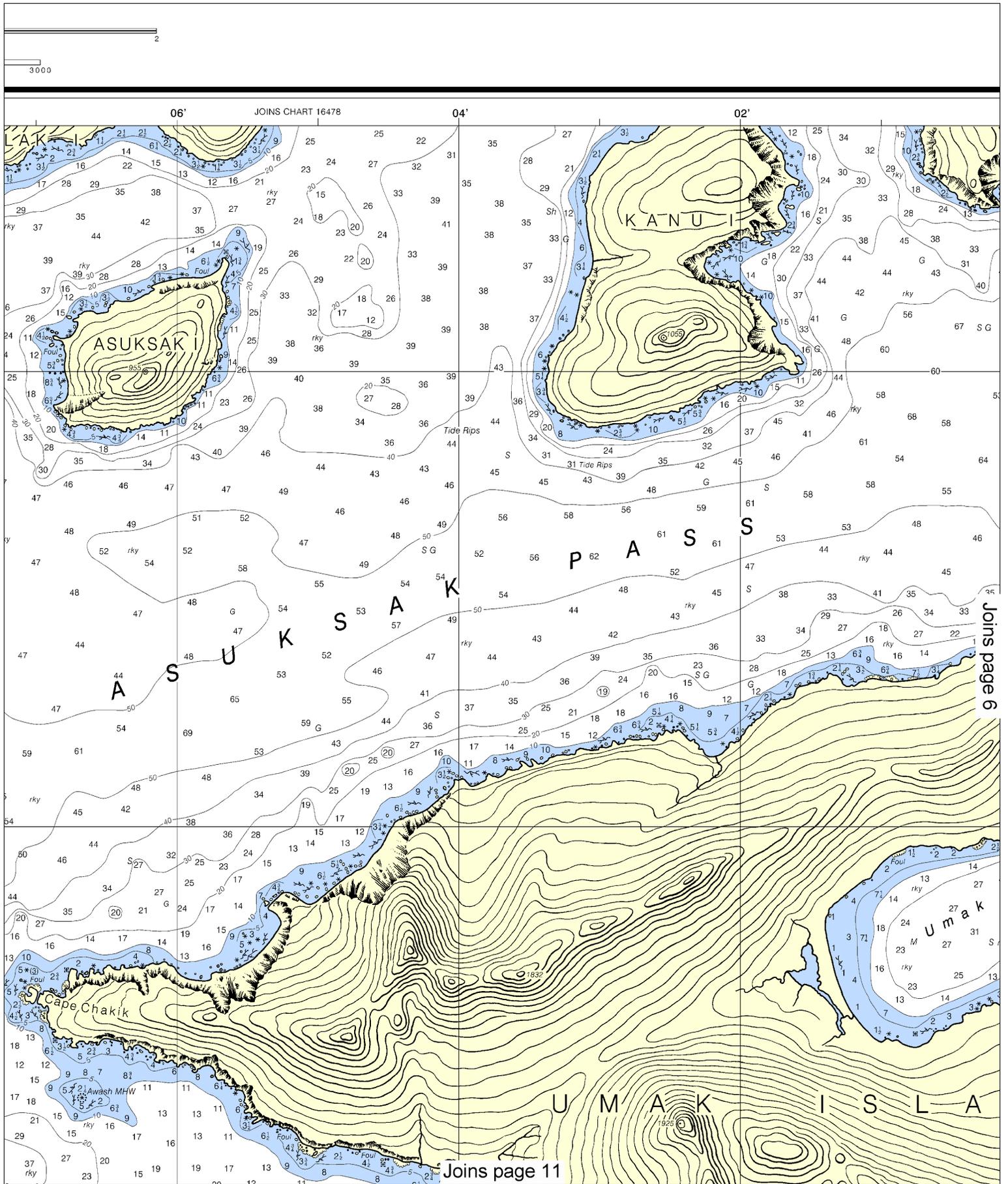
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Tanager Point, Chugul Island	(51°57'N/ 175°52'W)	feet	feet	feet	feet
Chisak Bay, Little Tanaga I.	(51°48'N/ 176°08'W)	3.7	--	--	-3.0
		3.3	--	--	-3.0

Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal

(Dec 2033)



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

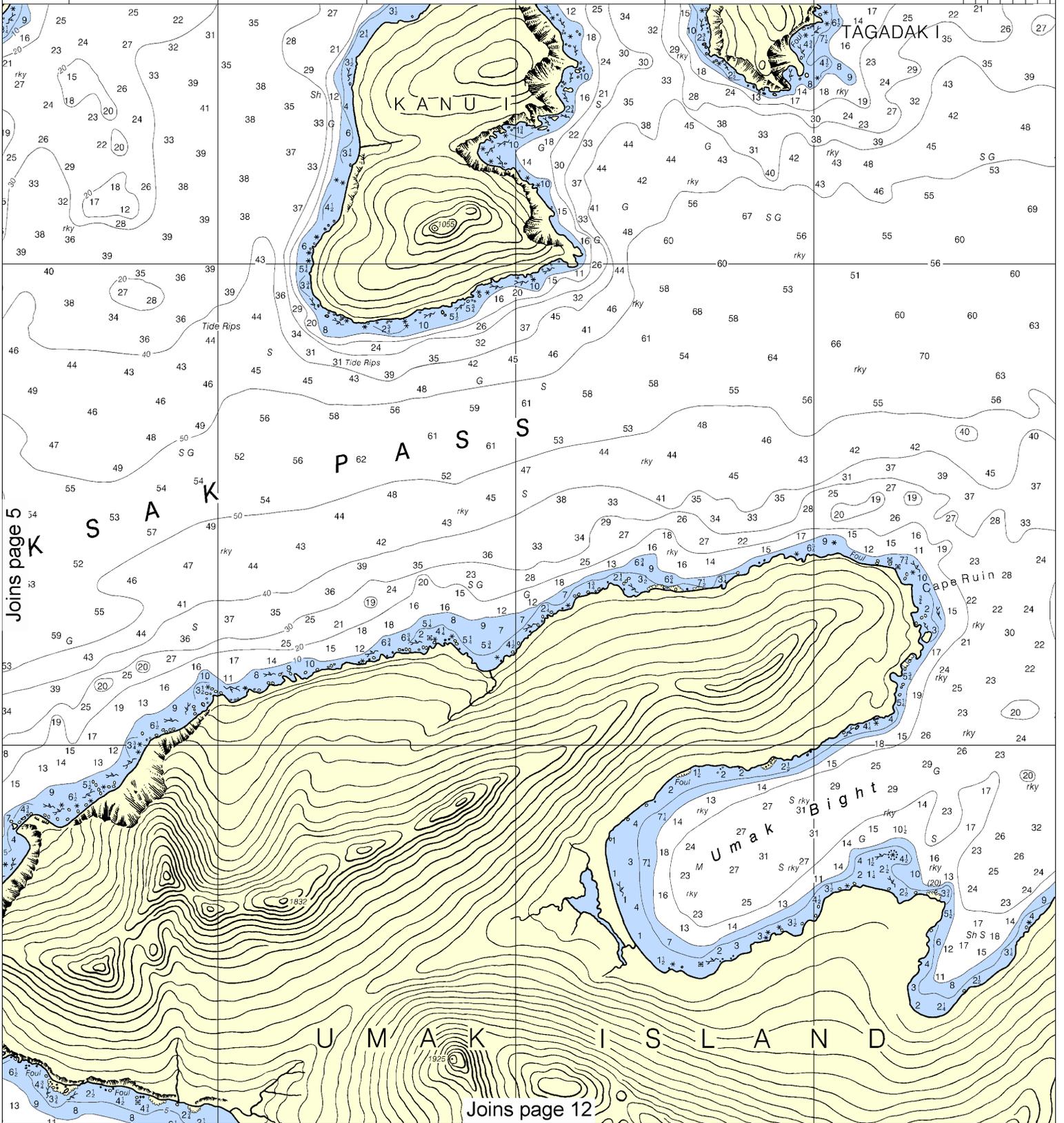
JOINS CHART 16478

04'

02'

176°

59' 45' 30"



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Joins page 12

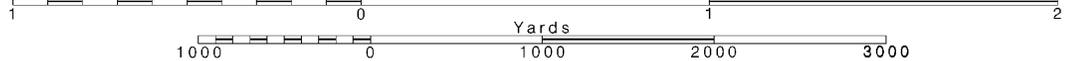


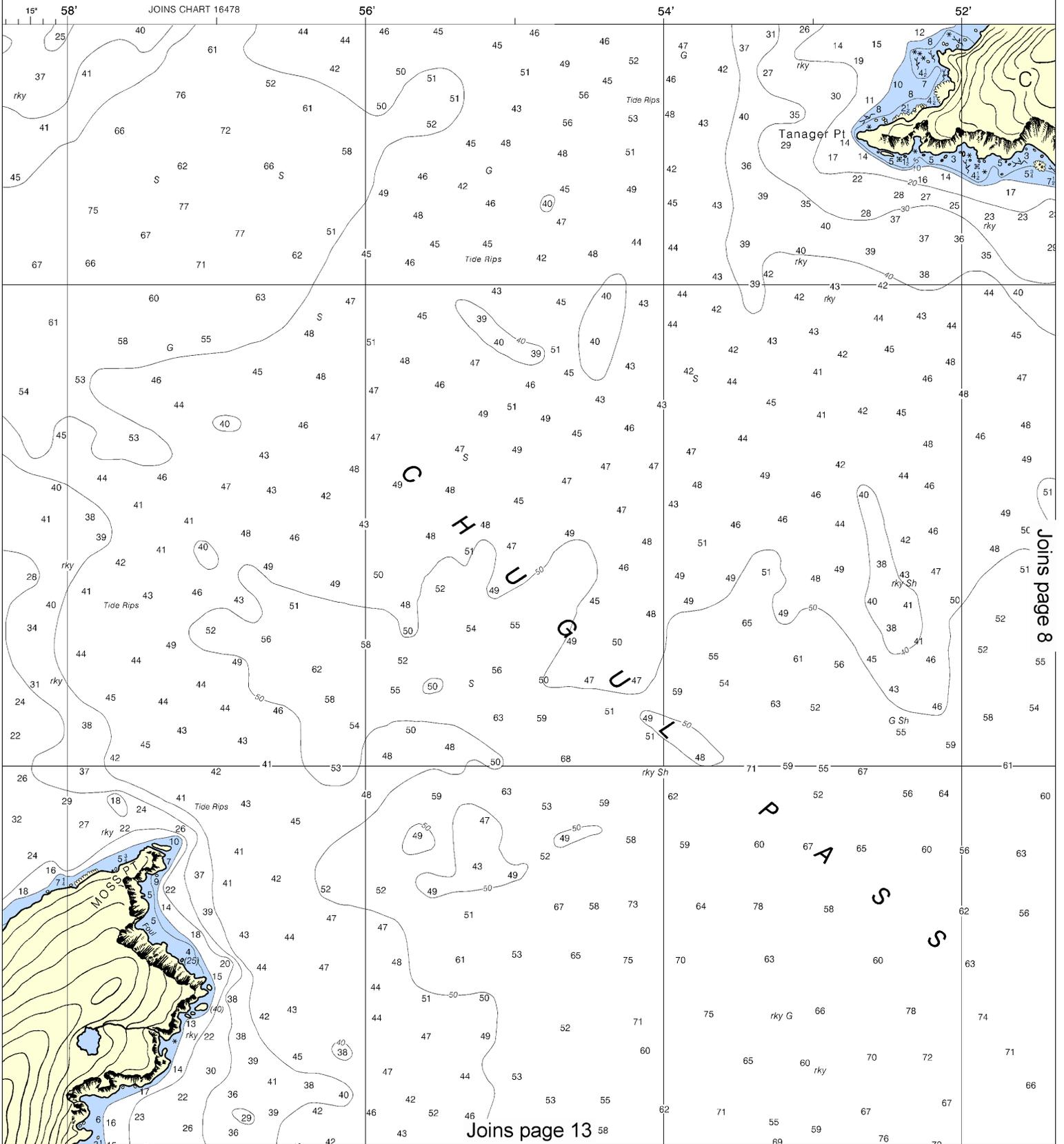
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

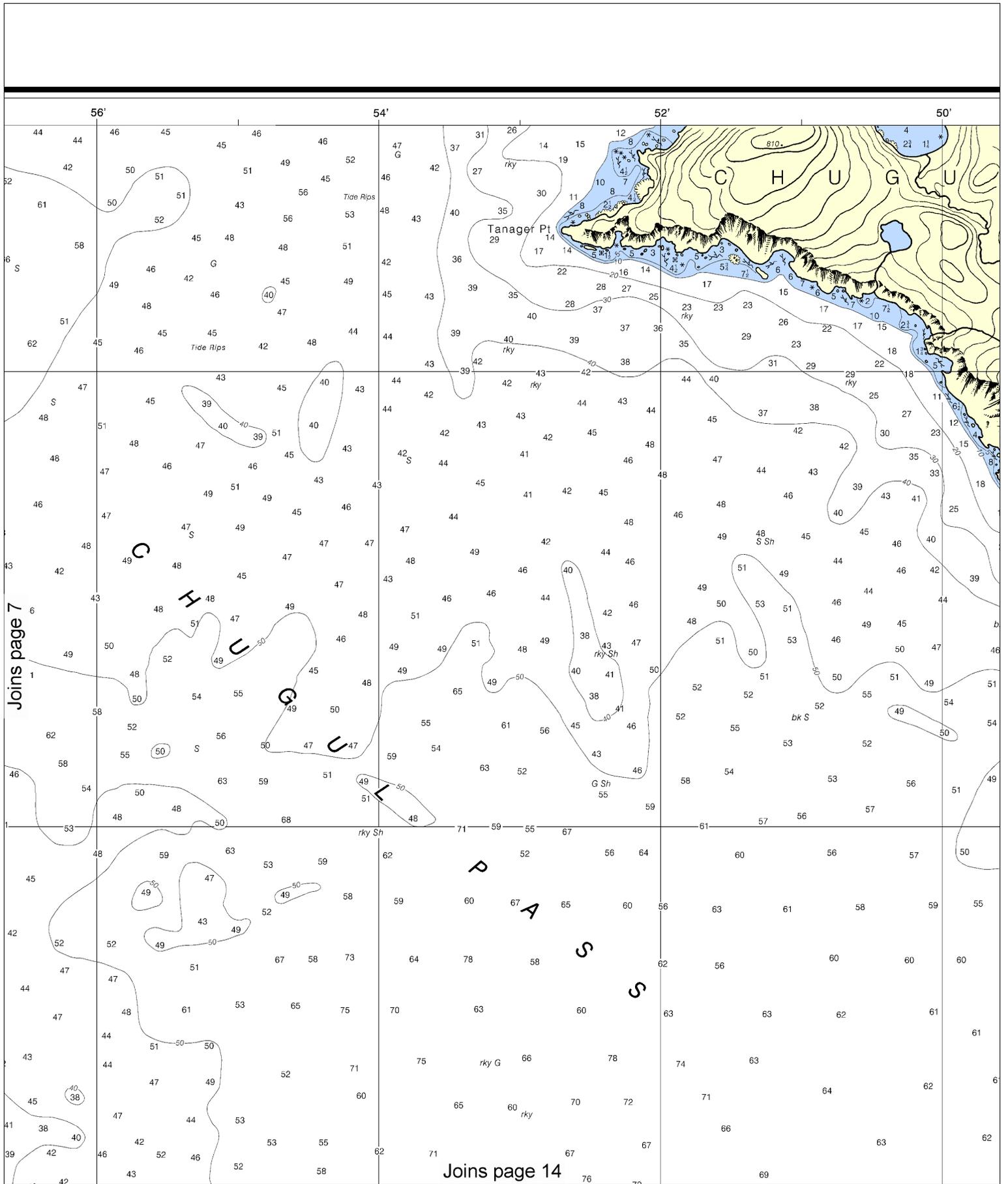




Joins page 8

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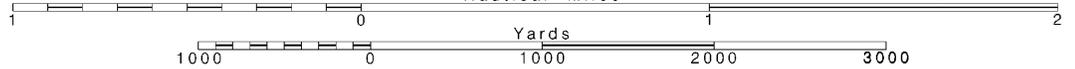


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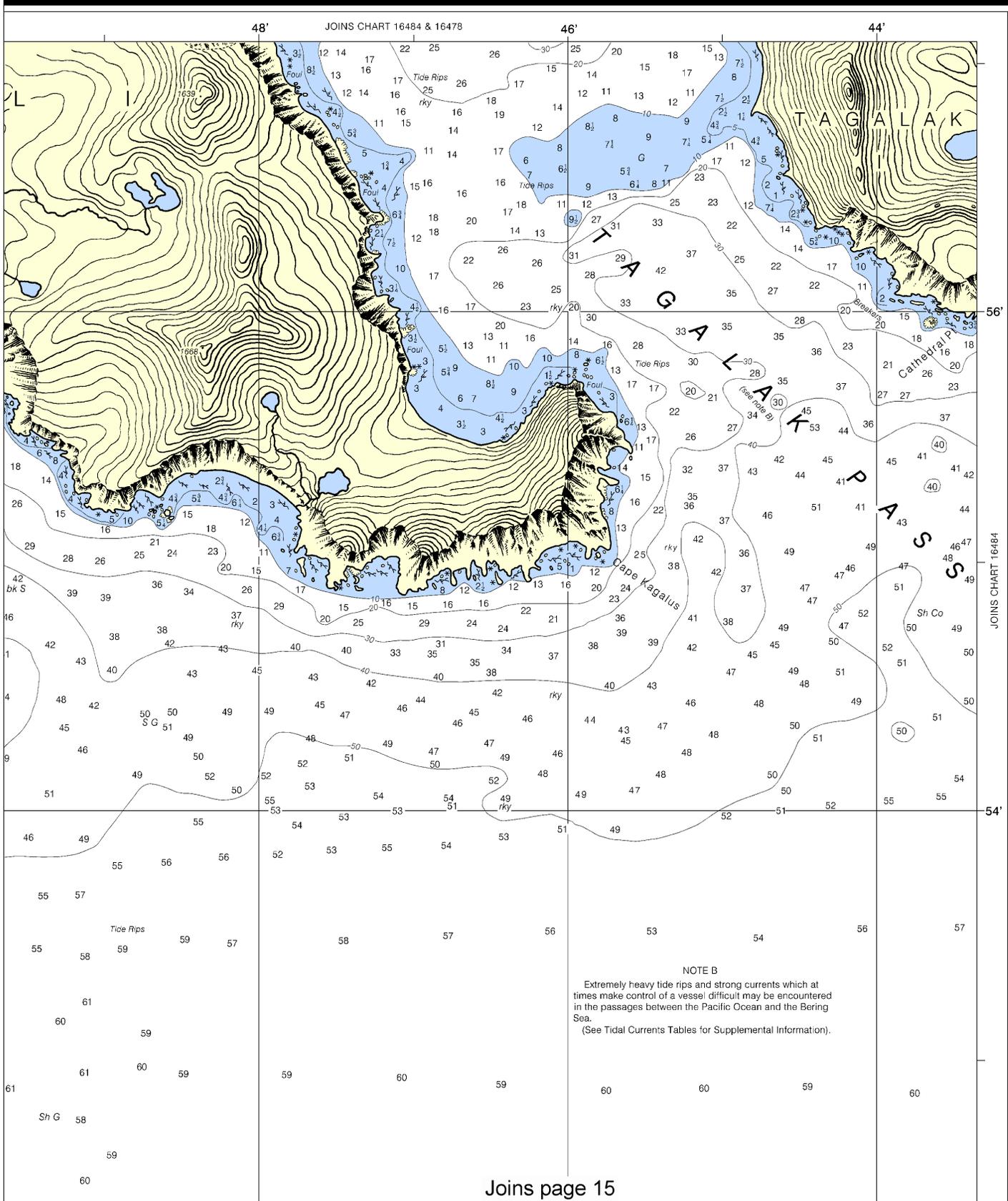
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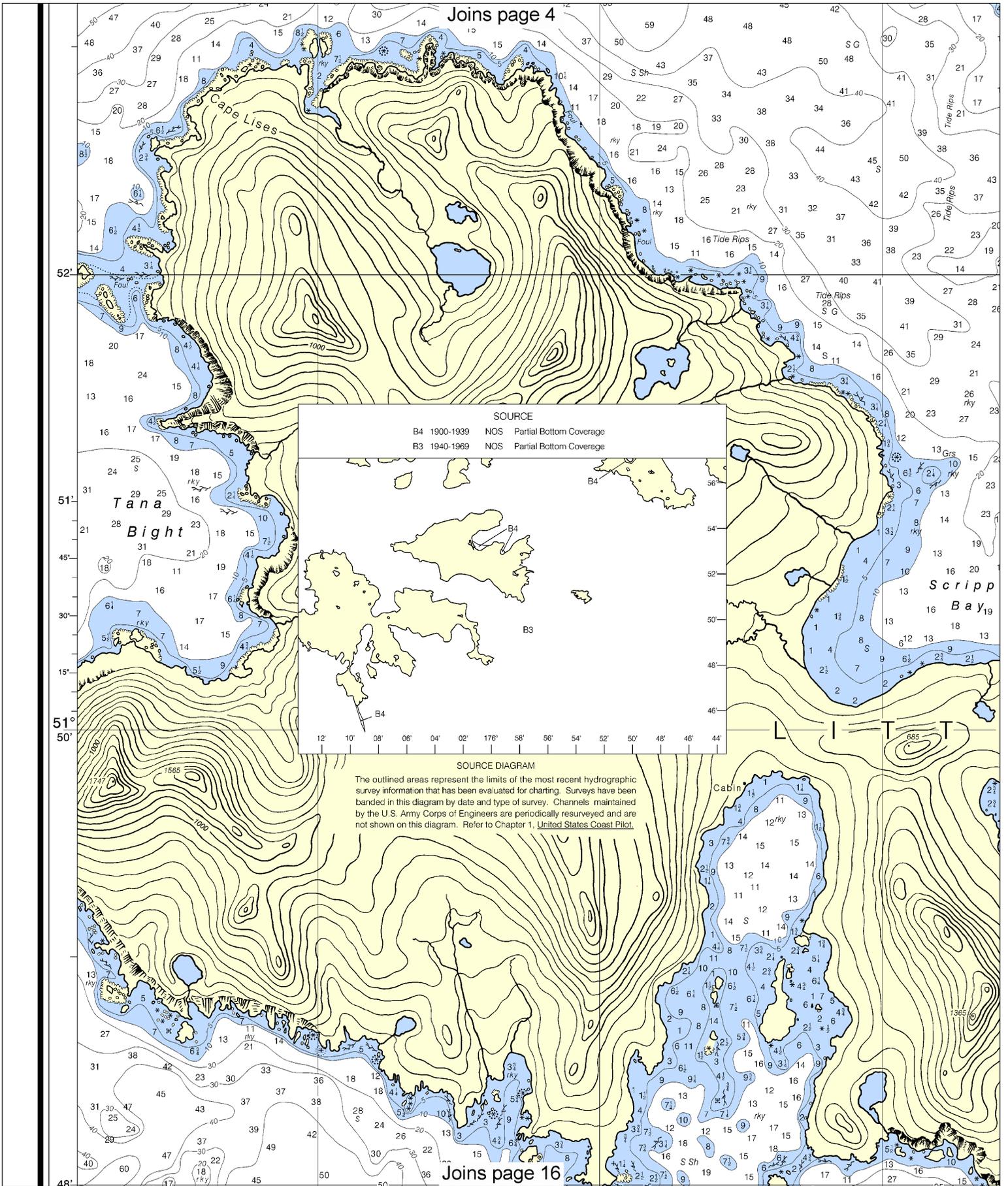
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



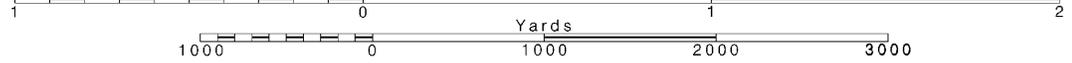


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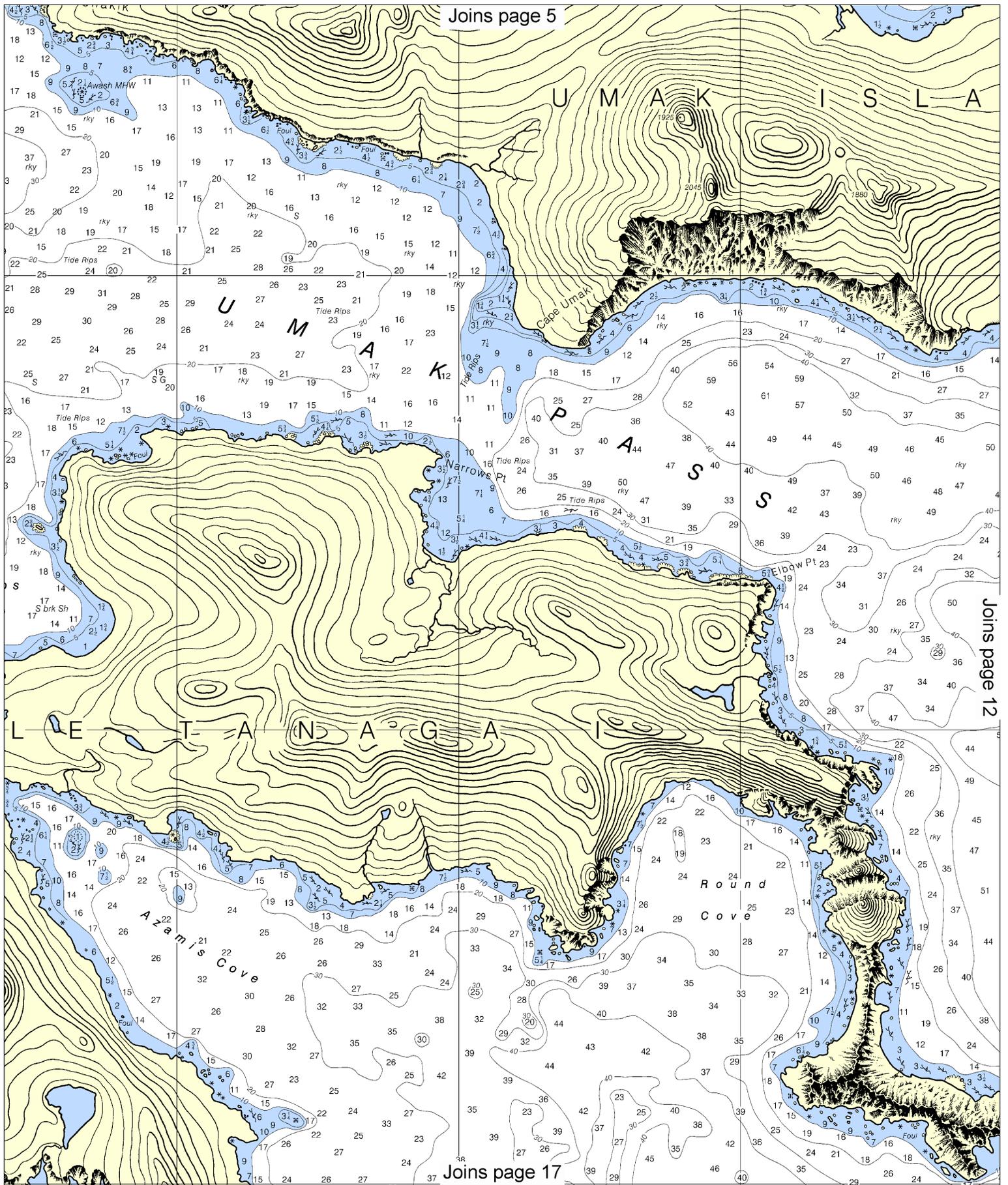
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See Note on page 5.

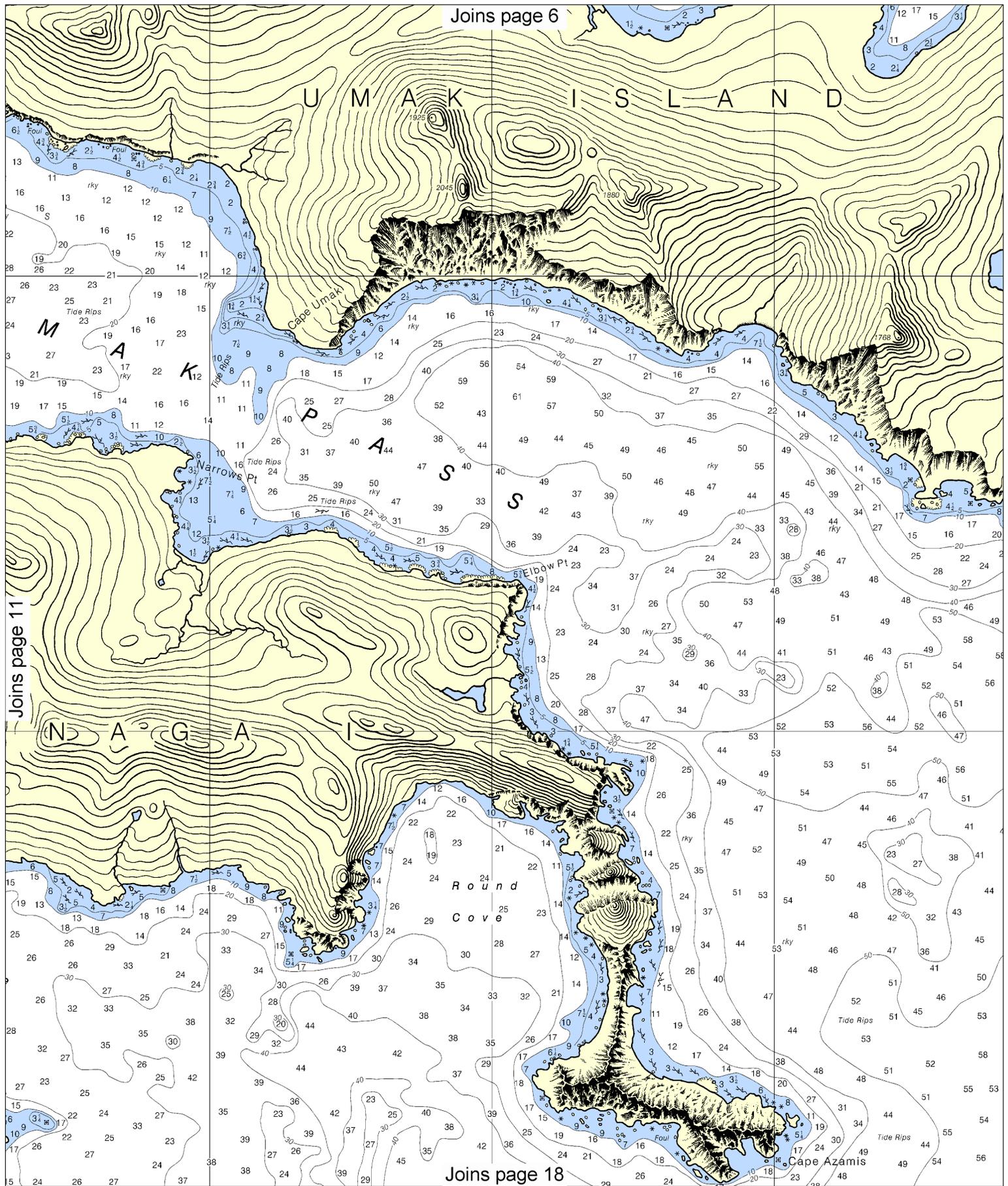


Joins page 5



Joins page 12

Joins page 17



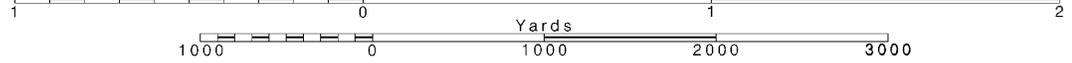
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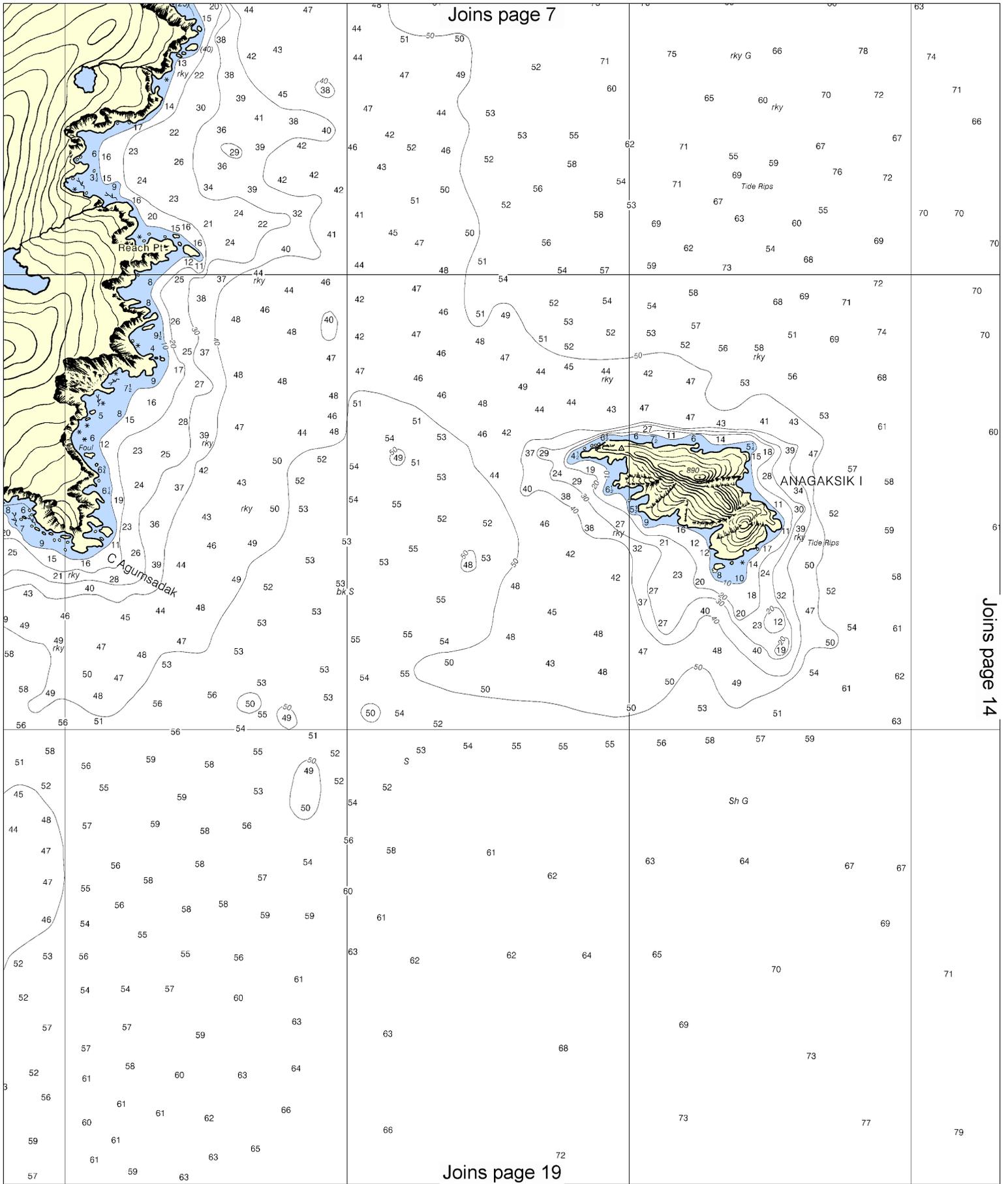
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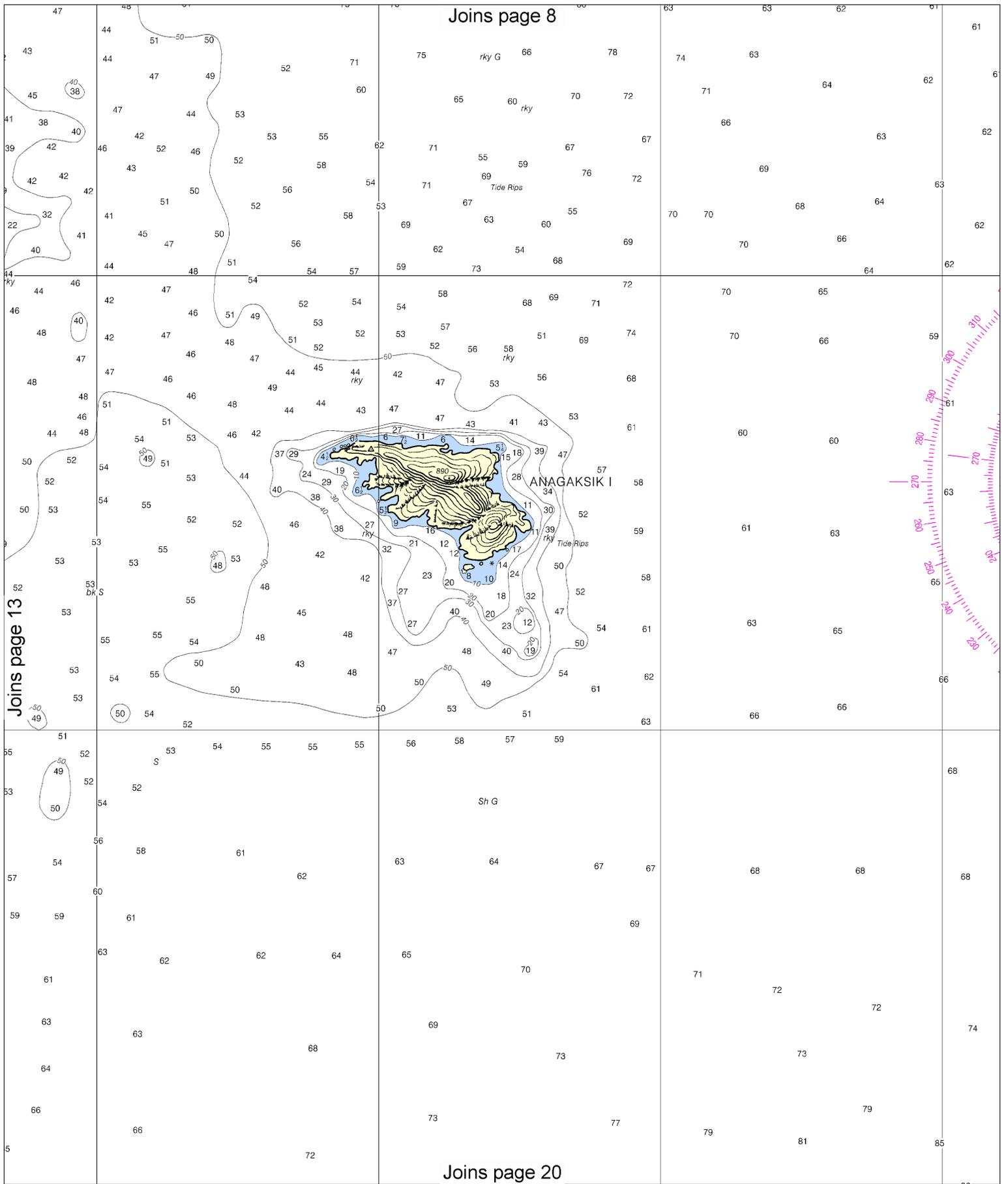
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SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 13

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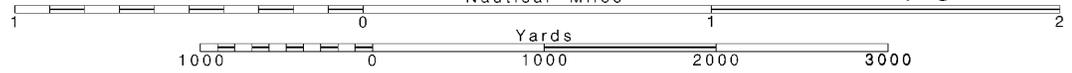
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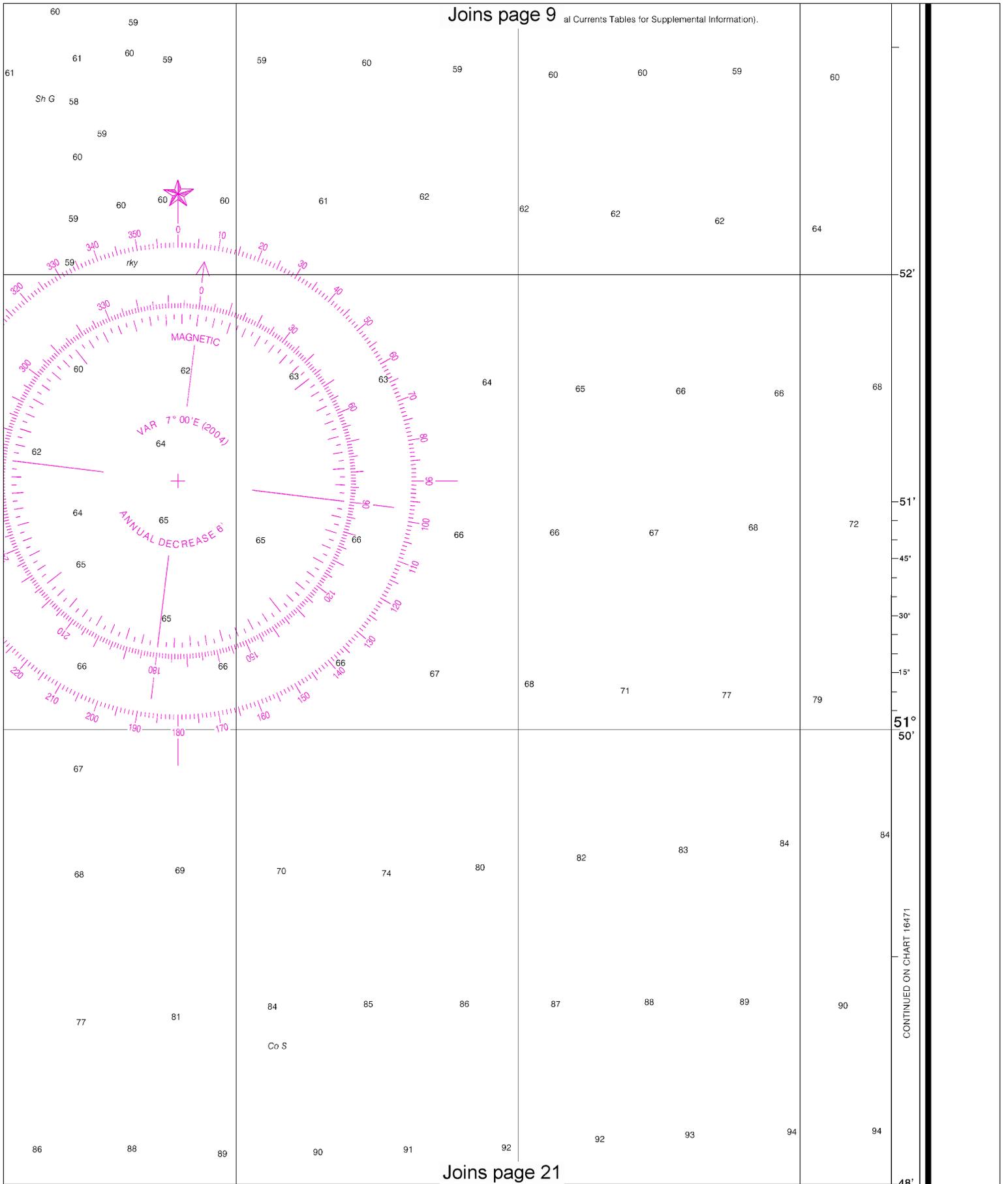
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Printed at reduced scale.

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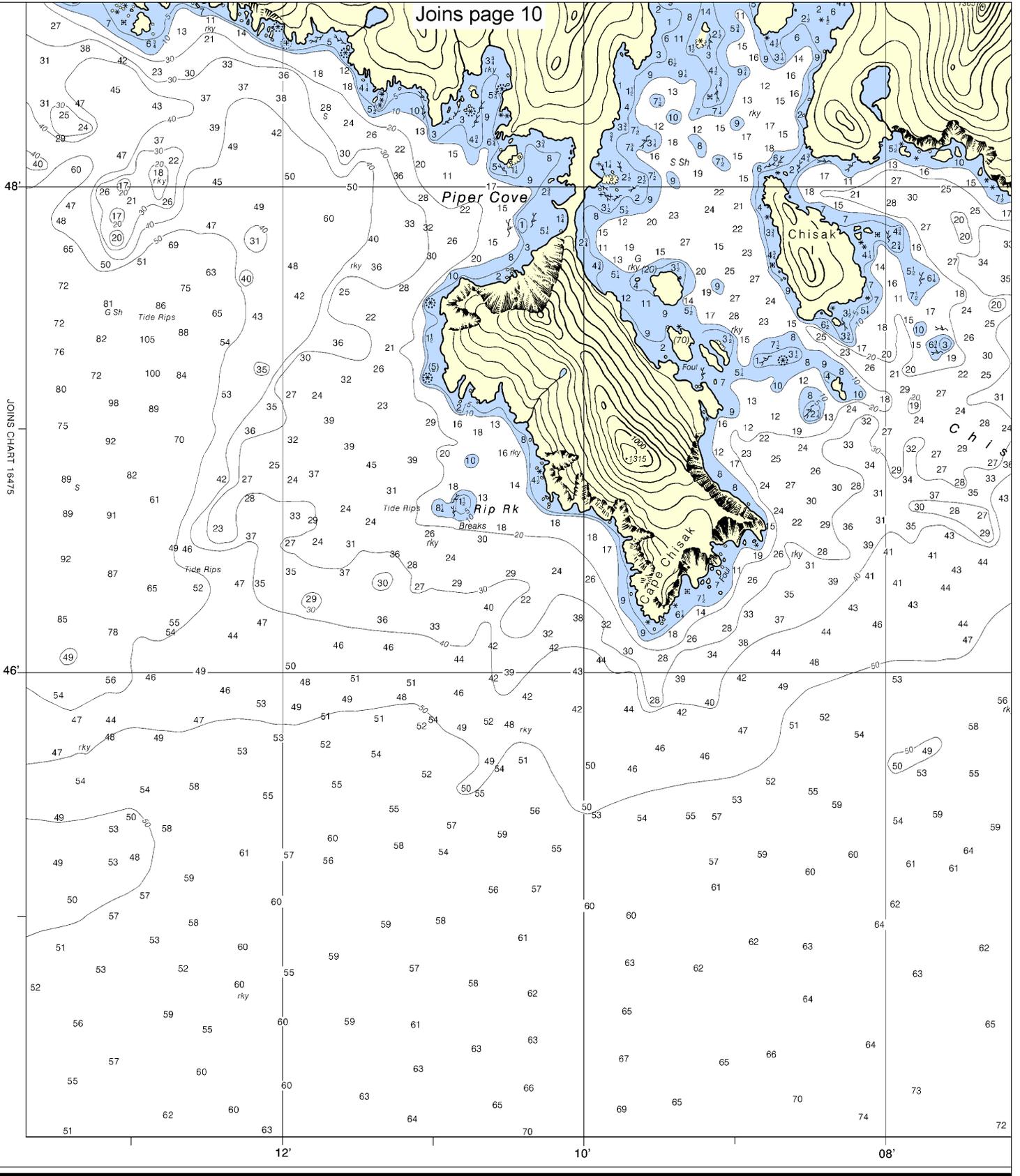
See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 16471

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JOINS CHART 16475

7th Ed., Mar. /04 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 06/04
Corrected through LNM Feb. 24/04

16477

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 (subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

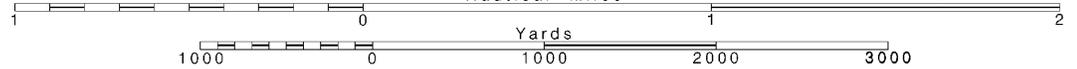
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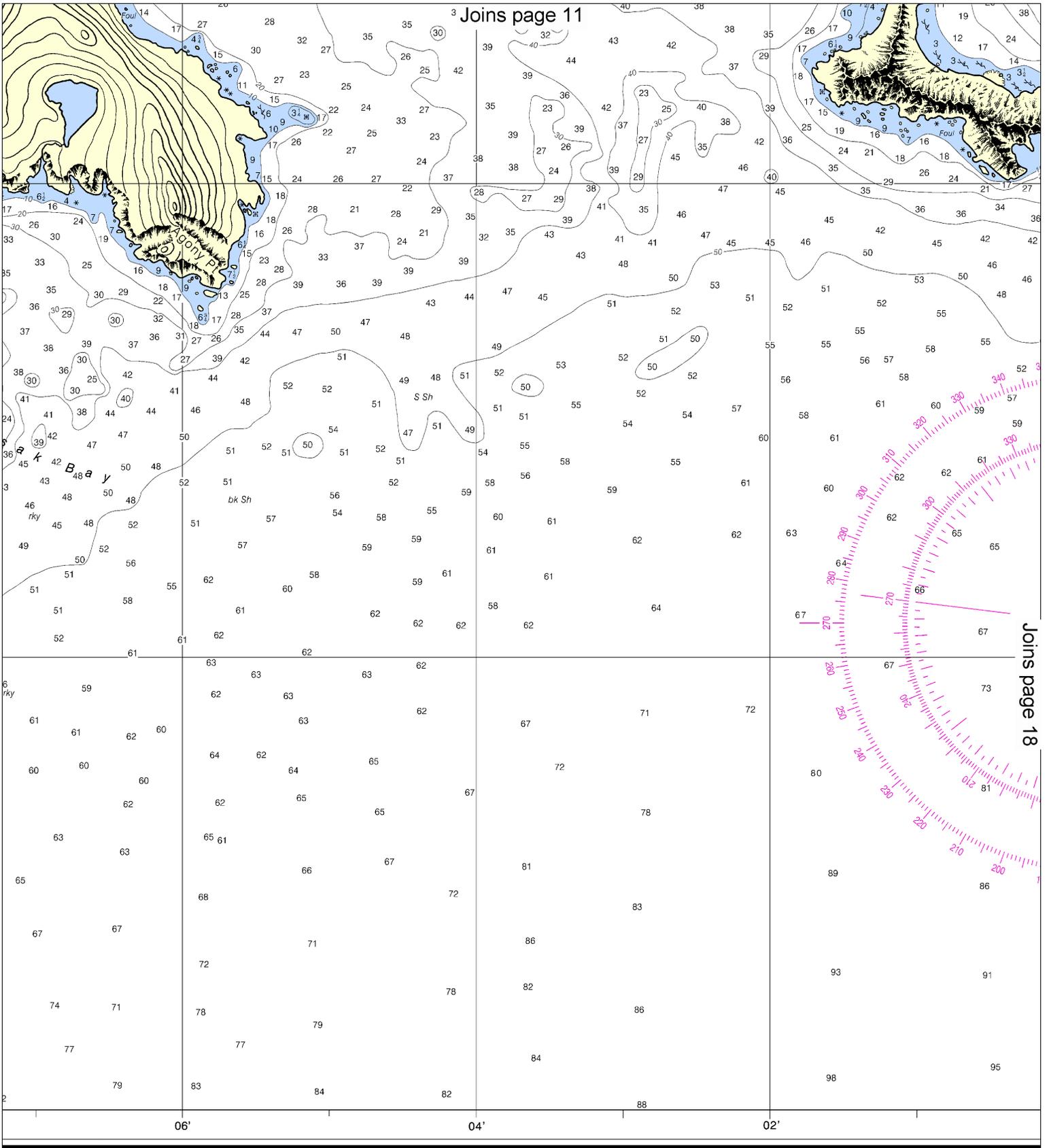
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

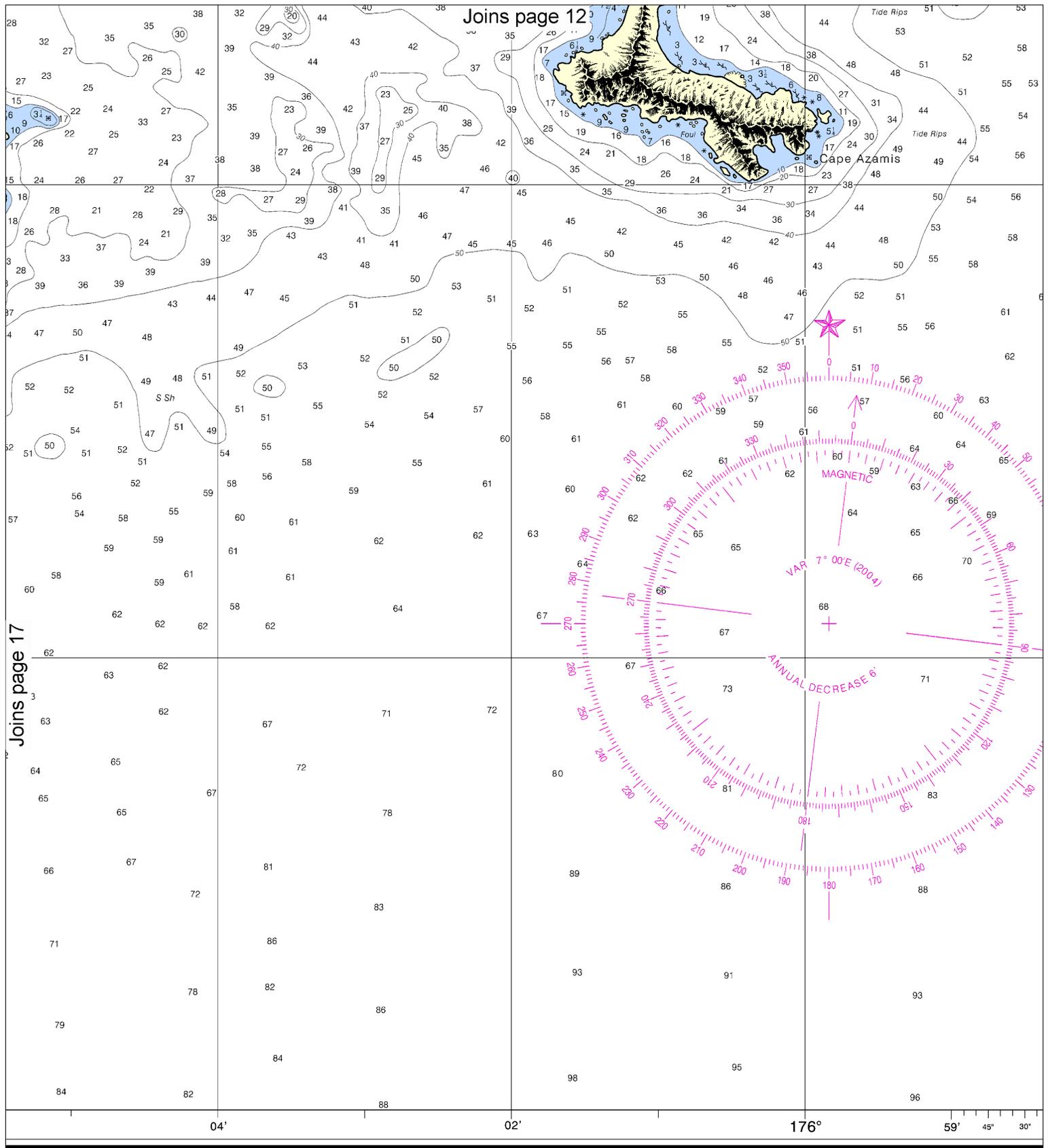




(NM) corrections
 the lower left hand
 (N/CS2), National
 2.

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Wash
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC SURVEY
COAST SURVEY

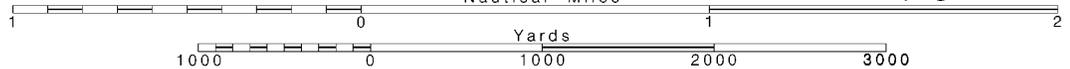
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

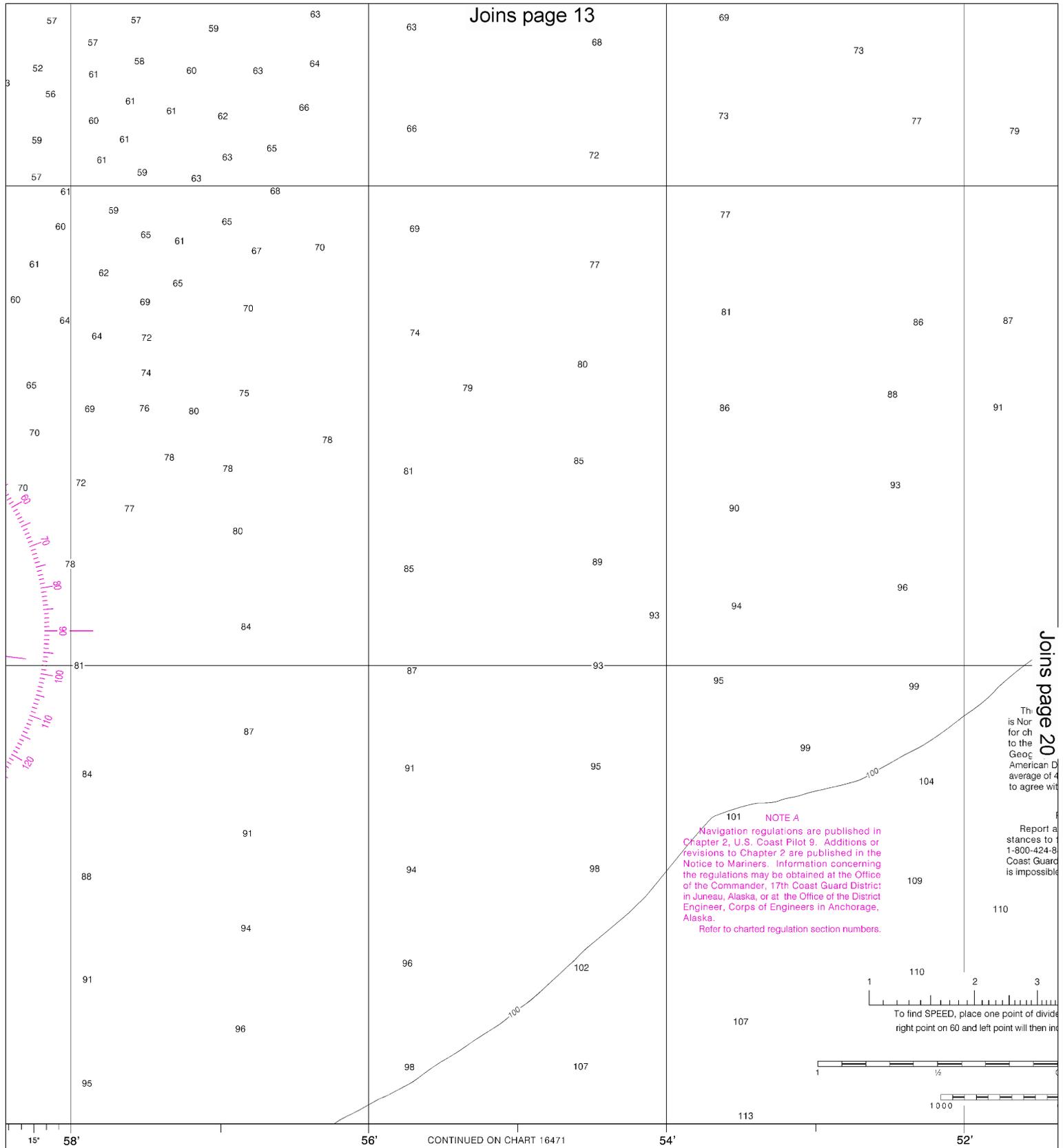
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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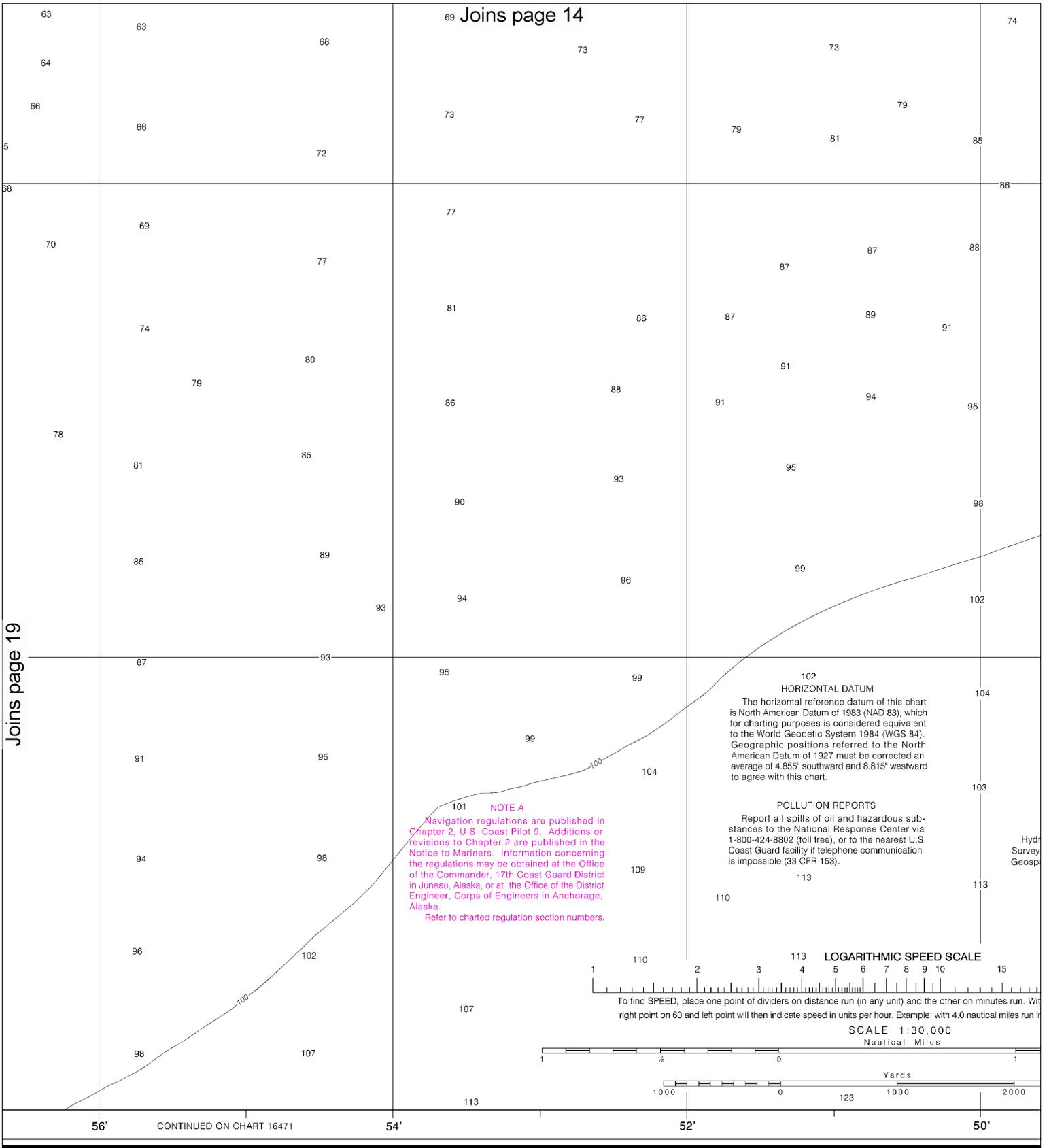
Joins page 20



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

CONTINUED ON CHART 16471

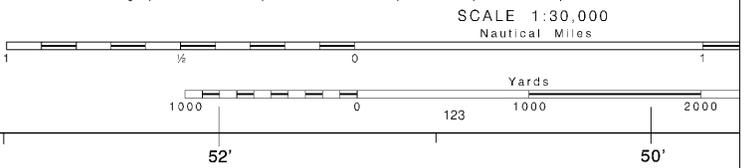
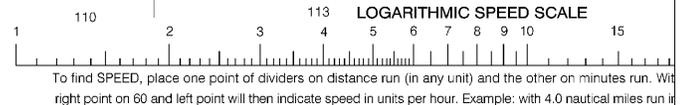
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 NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using the Print-on-Demand service. Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditionally. For more information about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-581-4742, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHARTS or help@OceanGrafix.com.



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.
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102 HORIZONTAL DATUM
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FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

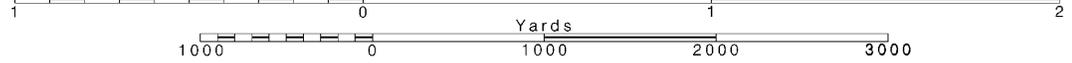


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

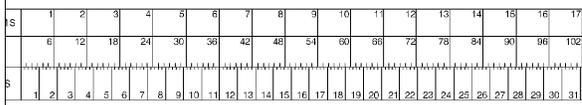
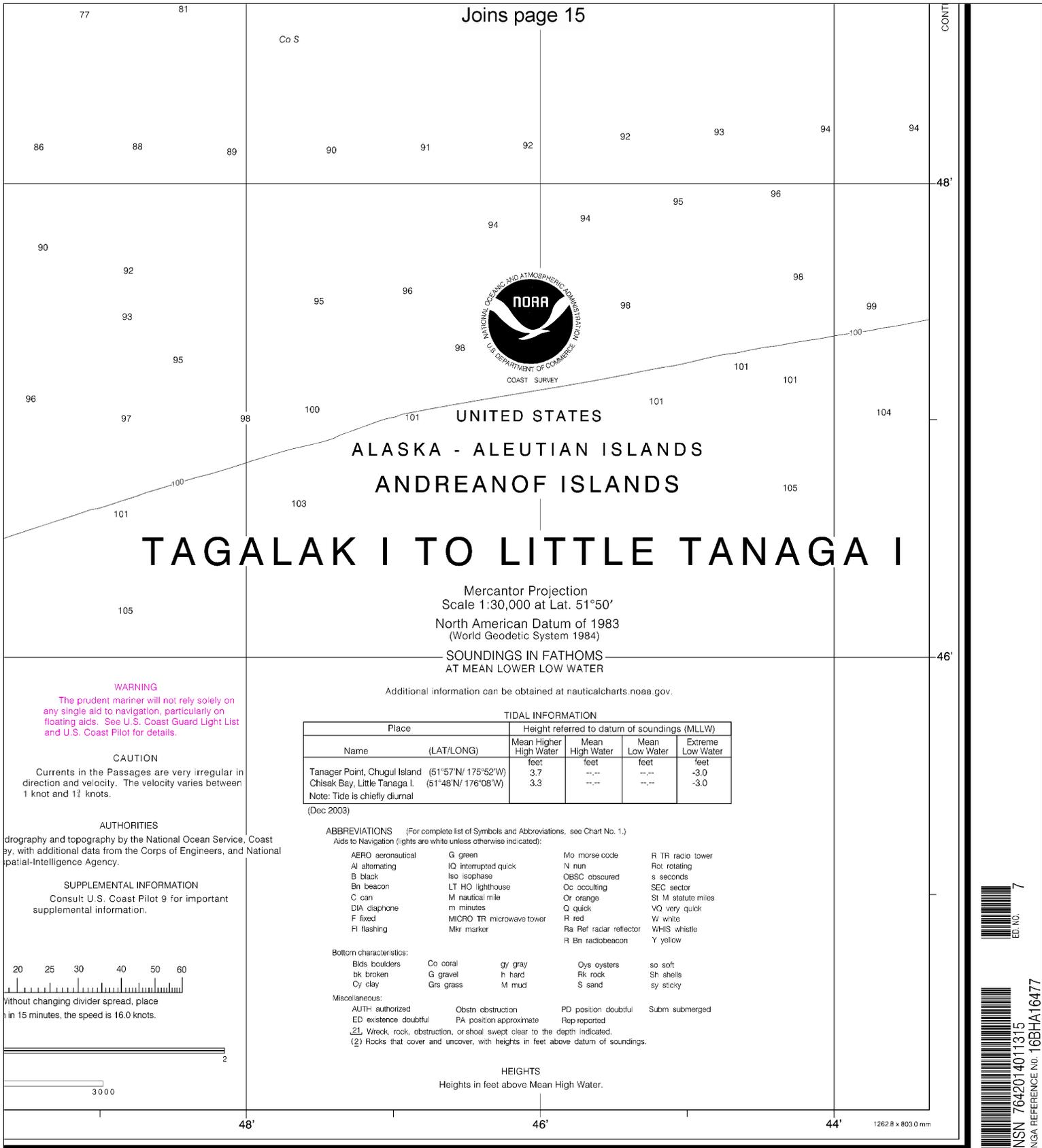
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SCALE 1:30,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



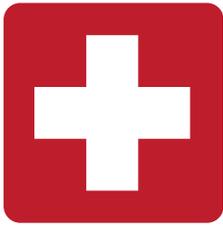
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Tagalak I to Little Tanaga I
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:30,000

16477





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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker