BookletChart™

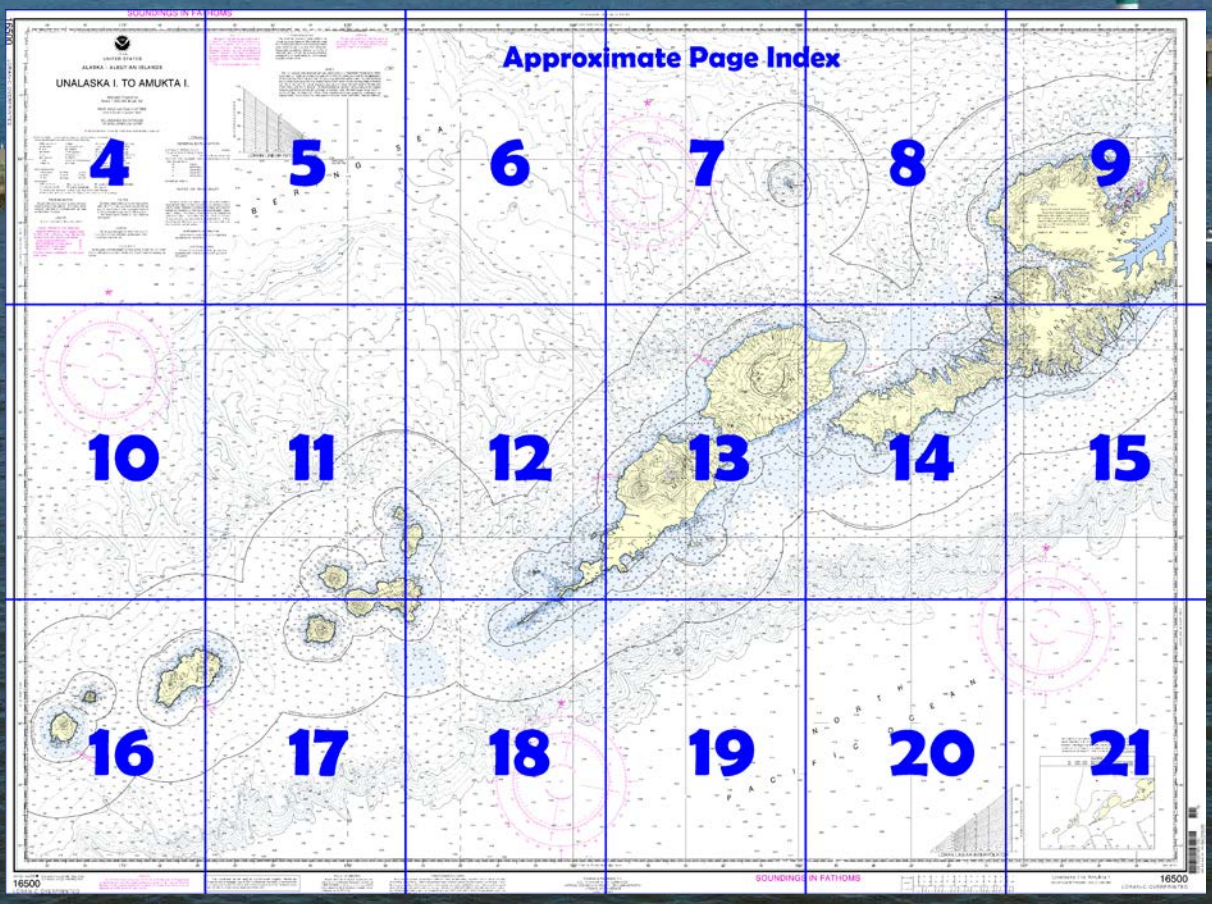
Unalaska Island to Amukta Island

NOAA Chart 16500

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.

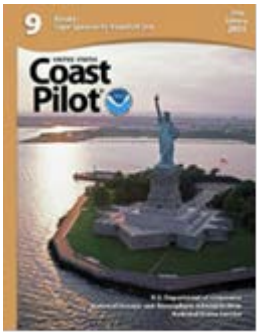
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=16500.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Umnak Island, third largest of the Aleutian Islands, is about 65 miles by 15 miles in extreme length and breadth. On the island are reindeer, foxes and a few head of horses and cattle. Mount Vsevidof, a volcano 6,920 feet high, is the summit of the island. It is situated SW of the center of the island, near the W shore, with no other mountains SW from it. Several prominent buildings and antennas are on **High Hill**, on the W end of the island.

Between Cape Idak and Cape Tanak is a flat bight. The shore of the bight is regular and lined with sand, while inland the terrain is low and grassy except in the region about 1.5 miles W of Cape Idak, where a mountain slope terminates in bluffs near the beach. Depths of 20 to 30 fathoms are about 1 to 2 miles off the shore of the bight with the bottom shoaling gradually toward the beach.

Cape Tanak, about 7 miles WNW from Cape Idak, is a low, rounding point with a number of hummocks about 50 feet high. Depths of over 100 fathoms are within 1 mile of Cape Tanak, though two narrow ledges with depths less than 100 fathoms extend into much greater depths and cause tide rips which may be mistaken for signs of a shoal. Good shelter from S weather can be found E of Cape Tanak.

The flood currents, which set NE along either side of Umnak Island, unite in the vicinity of Cape Idak, causing tide rips. The ebb divides in the vicinity of Cape Tanak.

Ashishik Point is a narrow point about 3 miles W of Cape Tanak. It is low and from offshore blends with the higher land in back of it. The point extends almost as far N as Cape Tanak and it should be given a berth of more than 0.5 mile. Landing can be made on this point except in N weather and there is a good supply of water nearby.

The bight between Cape Tanak and Ashishik Point furnishes good anchorage in S weather. Since the prevailing winds in summer are SW there are frequently long intervals when this bight is comparatively smooth.

From Ashishik Point the coast of Umnak Island trends SW. **Boiling Pinnacles**, with least depth of 3½ fathoms, are about 3 miles W of Ashishik Point, with the outer end of the point in range with the outer end of Cape Tanak. The shoal is about 1.5 miles from the shore of Reindeer Point. Deep water is found outside of this shoal. It is marked by kelp, and tide rips occur to the N of it. With the exception of this shoal, no indications of dangers have been found along the W coast of Umnak Island as far S as Cape Kigushimkada and vessels in general may approach 1 mile off the shore.

Cape Chagak, about 6 miles WSW of Ashishik Point, is not conspicuous. On the N side of the cape there is a bold bluff rising about 200 feet. SW of Cape Chagak the beach is about 3 miles in length and generally sandy.

Aguliuk Point is 5 miles SW of Cape Chagak and 4.5 miles NE of Cape Aslik. NE of the point, for about 2 miles, the coast is broken and irregular with bluffs, sand beaches, lava outcrops, and off-lying rocks, the farthest of the latter being within 125 yards of the high waterline. Rocks are off the lava outcrops forming the foot of Aguliuk Point, and a long, narrow edge of rocks, 100 feet high, extends breakwaterlike for 225 yards into the sea on the S side of the point. A sand beach, beginning at this edge, extends SE for about 3 miles to Cape Aslik. Back of this beach, for about 3 miles, the terrain is a regular and fairly consistent slope.

Local magnetic disturbance- Differences from normal variations of as much as 4° have been observed at Aguliuk Point.

Bogoslof Island (53°56'N., 168°02'W.) is in the Bering Sea about 22 miles N of Cape Tanak. It is of recent volcanic formation, and eruptions have completely changed the topographic features several times. Accordingly to existing records, eruptions have occurred in 1796, 1883, 1906, 1910, and 1923-27, but it is probable that there have been other eruptions of which there are no records. It now consists of one main island and a rocky islet known as Fire Island. Bogoslof Island forms a useful landfall on a course W from Cape Cheerful.

Bogoslof Island is a Steller sea lion rookery site. There is a 3-mile vessel exclusionary buffer zone around the entire island. (See **50 CFR 223.202,** chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

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

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

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 21/05
Corrected through LNM May 3/05

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:300,000 at Lat. 53°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.

Unalaska, AK	WXK-89	162.55 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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).

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

CAUTION

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

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

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.

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 3.313" southward and 7.131" westward to agree with this chart.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Magnetic disturbances exist in areas covered by this chart. Differences from the normal variation have been observed as follows:

Traders Cove, Amukta Island	6°
South Anchorage, Yunaska Island	3°
Aguliuk Point, Umnak Island	4°
Derby Point, Umnak Island	4°

For other known disturbances consult larger scale charts.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. 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.

AUTHORITIES

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

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.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART
9990-X 9990-Y 9990-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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
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	

(21) 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.

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16500

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UNALASKA I. TO AMUKTA I.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:300,000 at Lat. 53°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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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

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Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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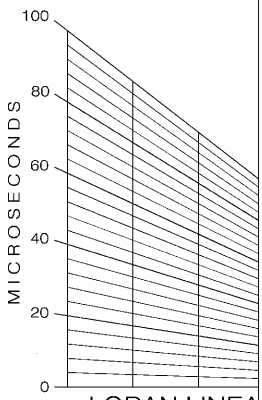
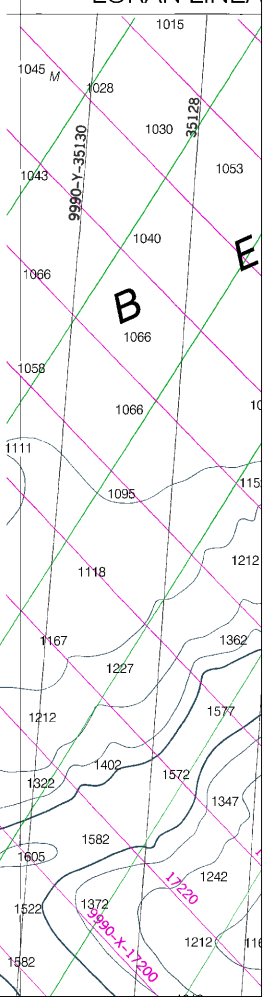


LORAN LINEA

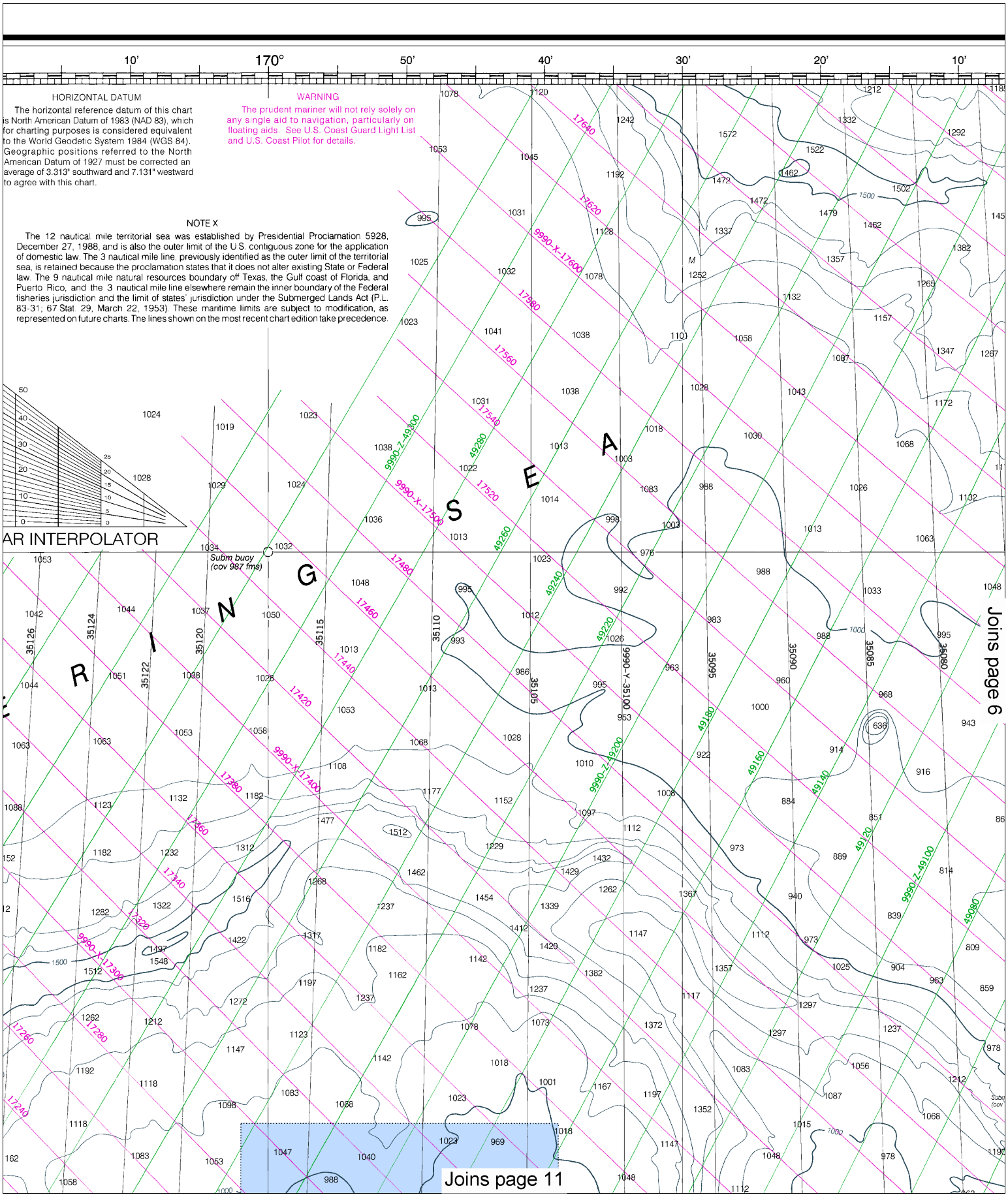


Joins page 10

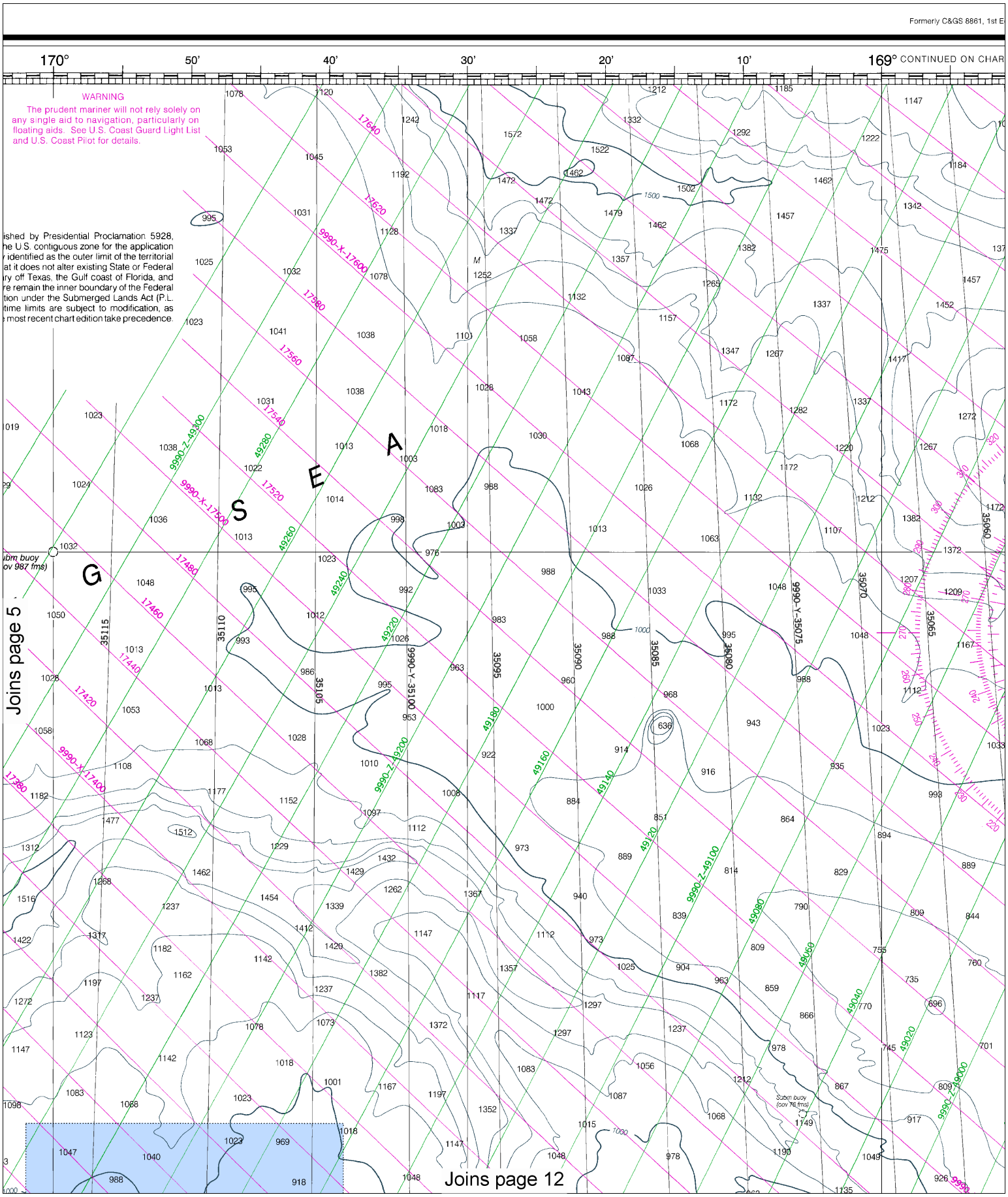
CONTINUED ON CHART 16012

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:400000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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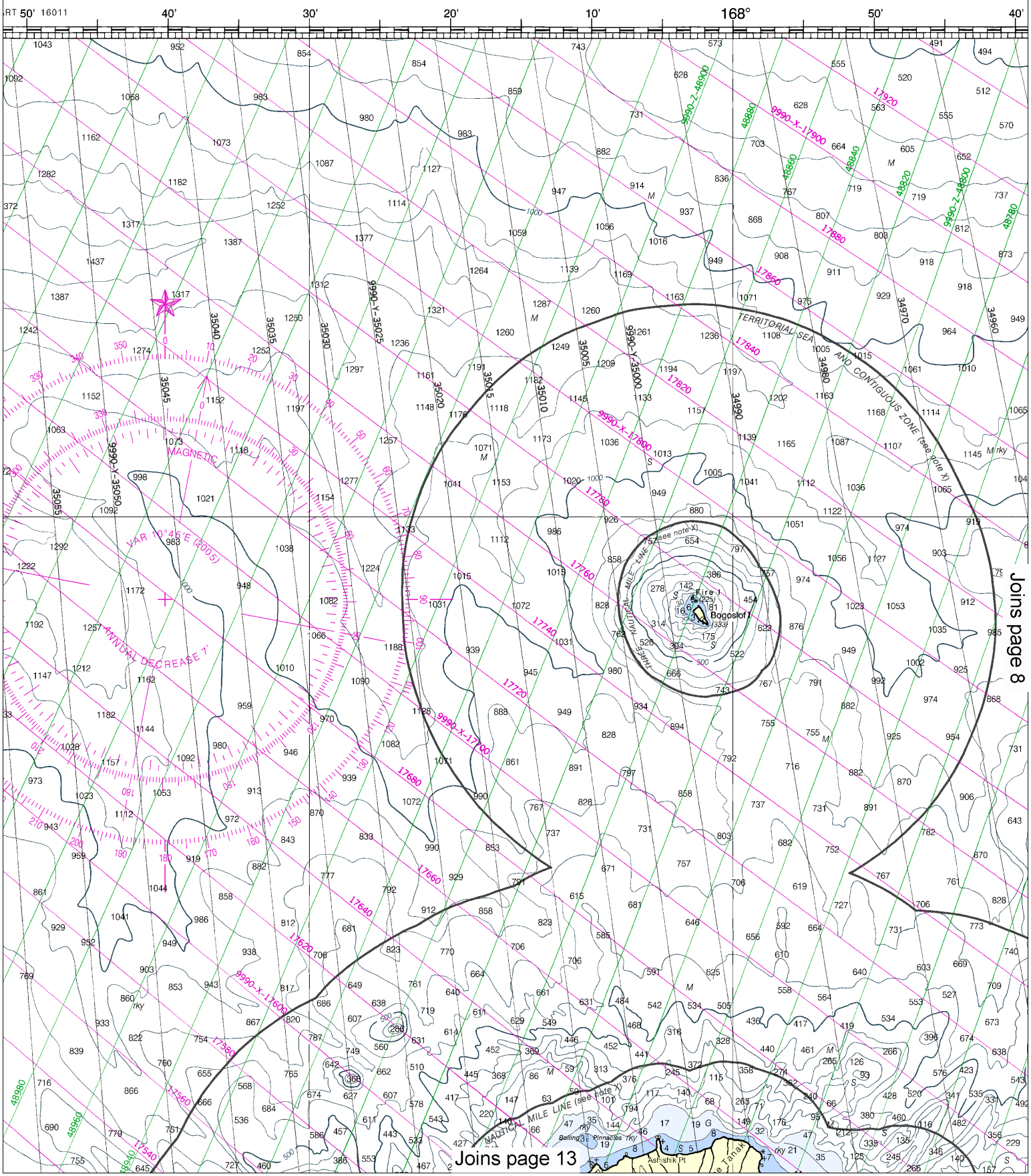
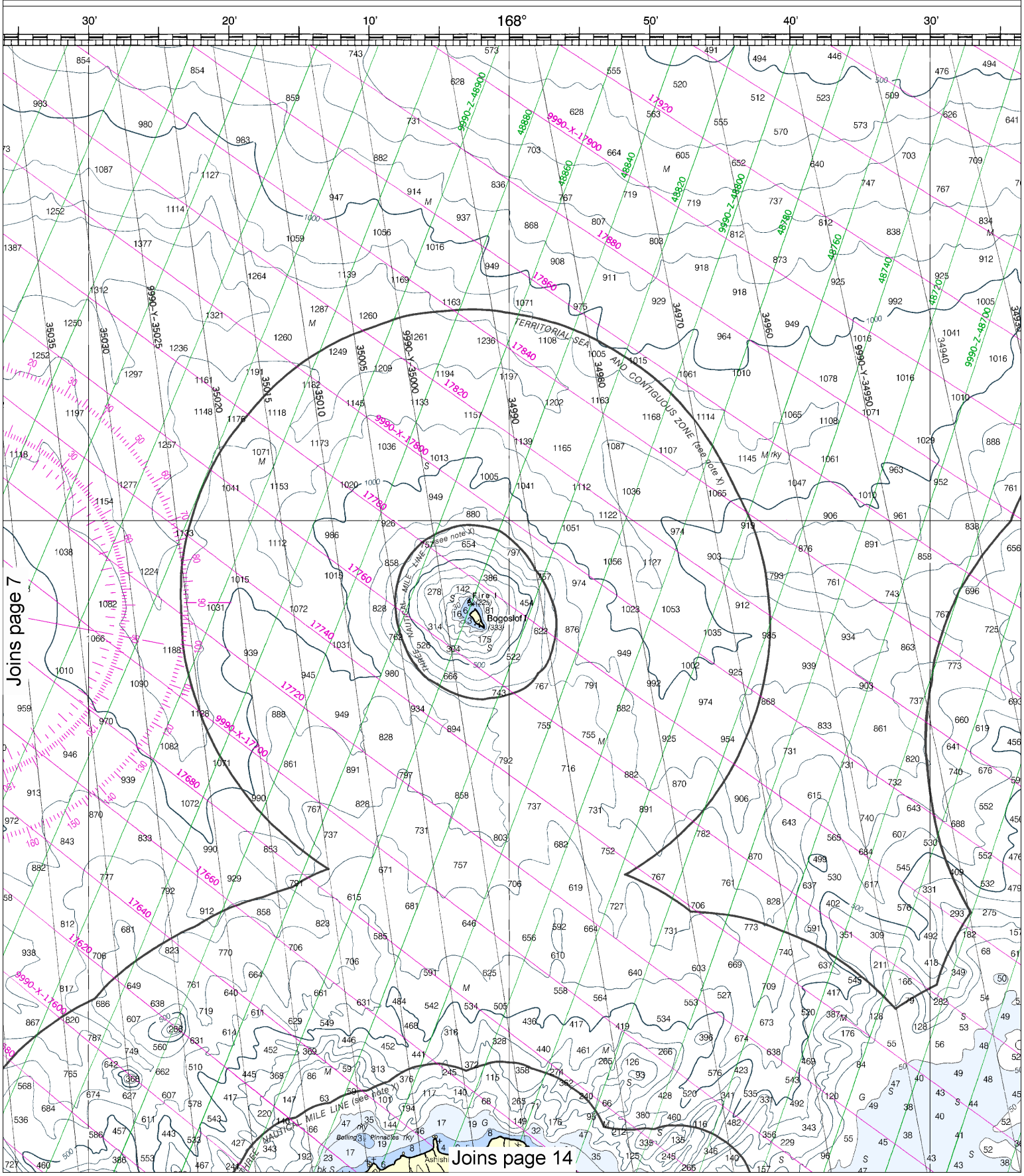
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Ed., May 1942 KAPP 2507



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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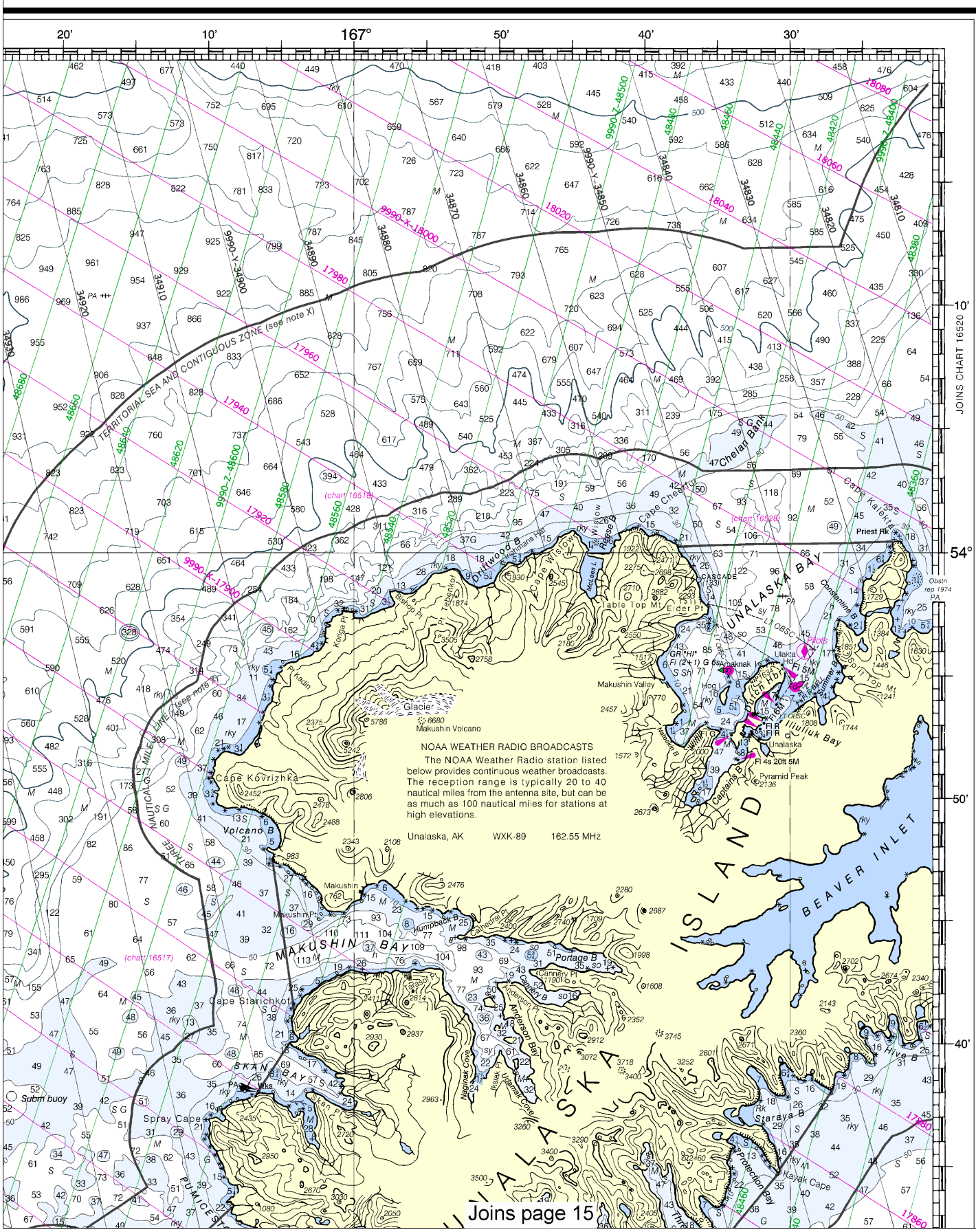
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.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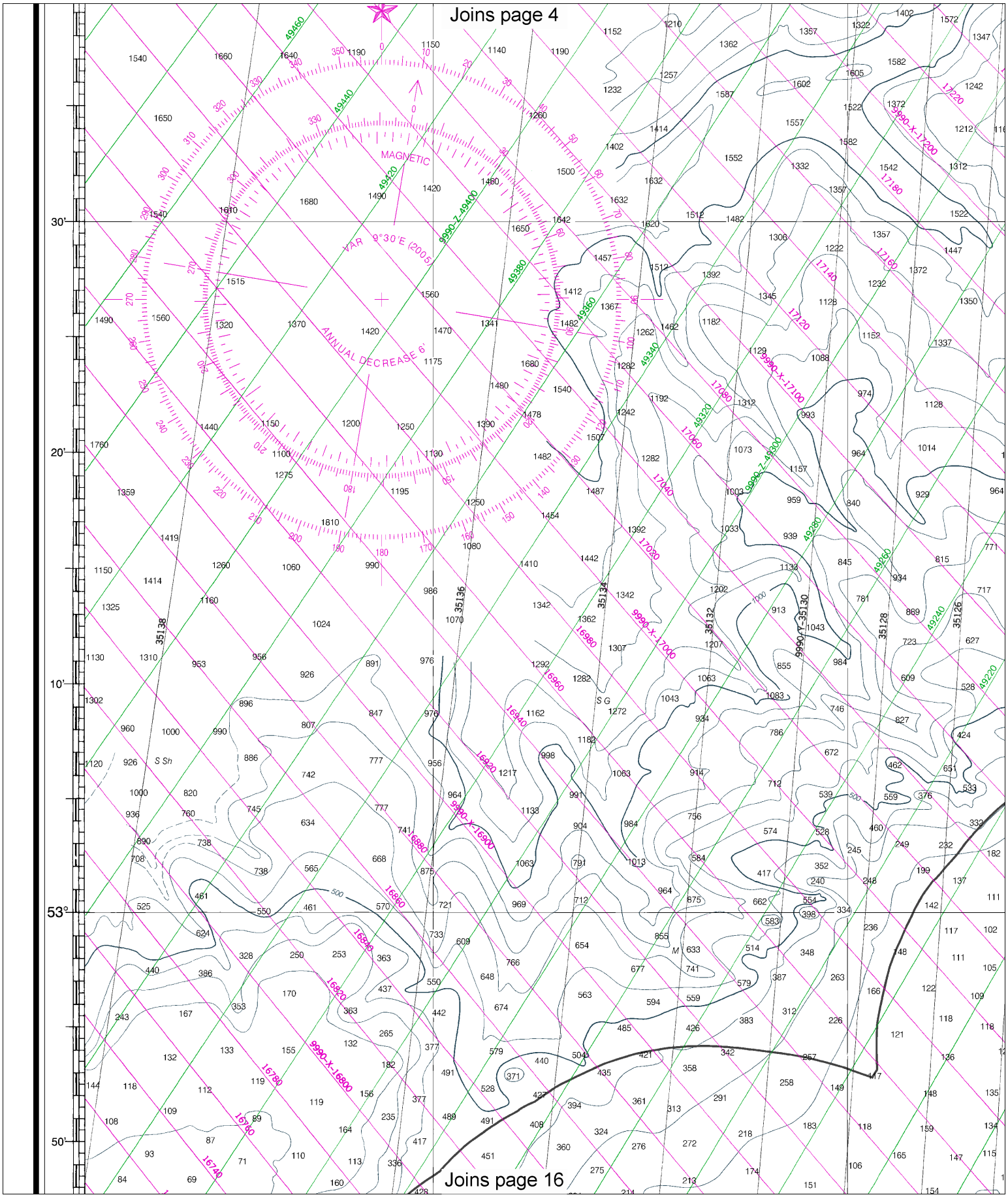
Unalaska, AK WXK-89 162.55 MHz
JOINS CHART 16520
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
UNALASKA BAY
MAKUSHIN BAY
SKAN BAY
BEAVER INLET
UNALASKA ISLAND
Makushin Volcano
Makushin Valley
Unalaska
Pyramid Peak
Cape Kovrizhka
Volcano B
Cape Starichkof
Spray Cape
Chelan Bank
Cape Cheerfur
Cape Kalekta
Priest Rk
Table Top Mt
Elder Pt
Driftwood B
Cape Wislow
Glacier
Portage B
Anderson Bay
Protection Bay
Kayak Cape
Hive B
Starava B
Subm buoy
Joins page 15



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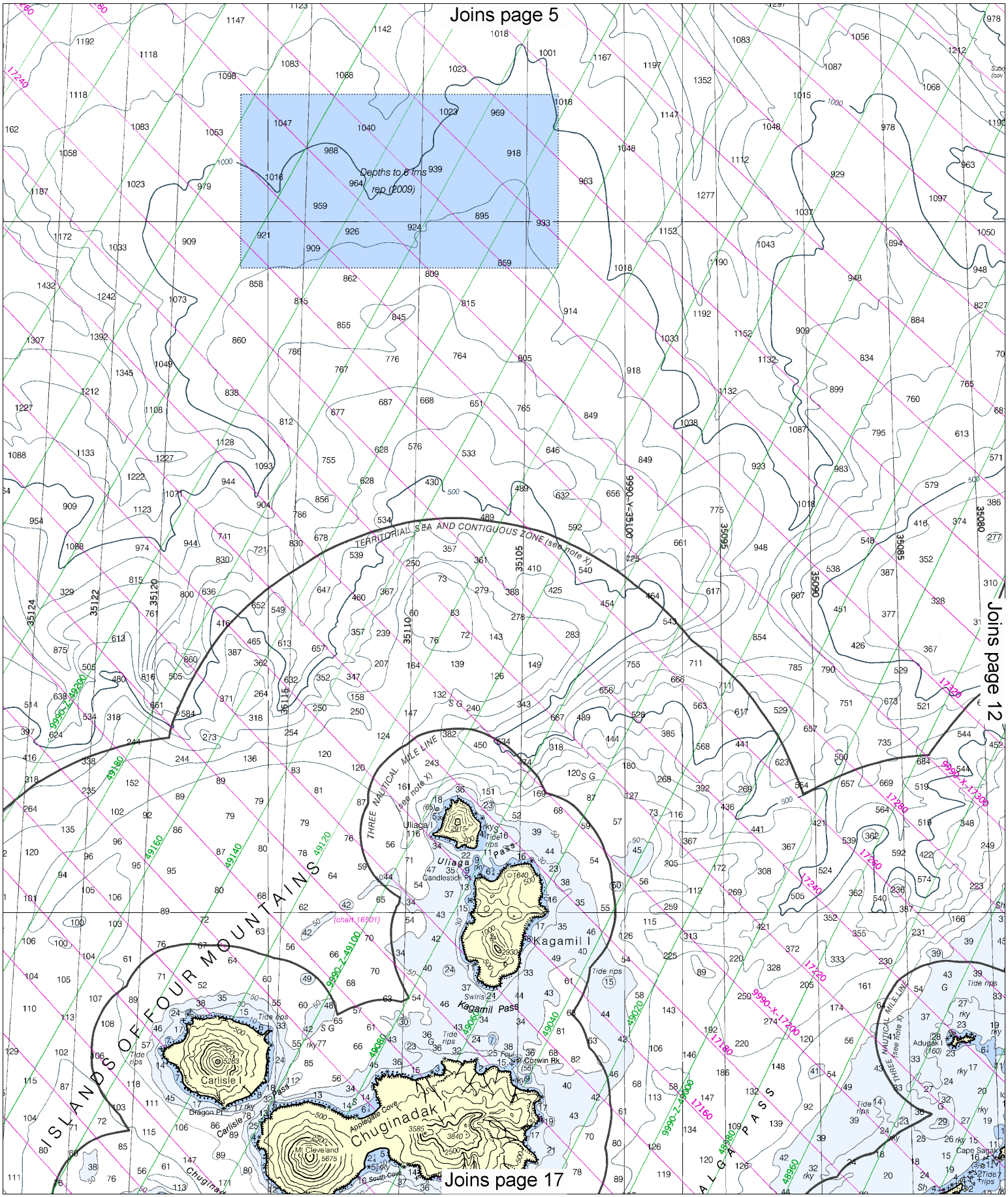
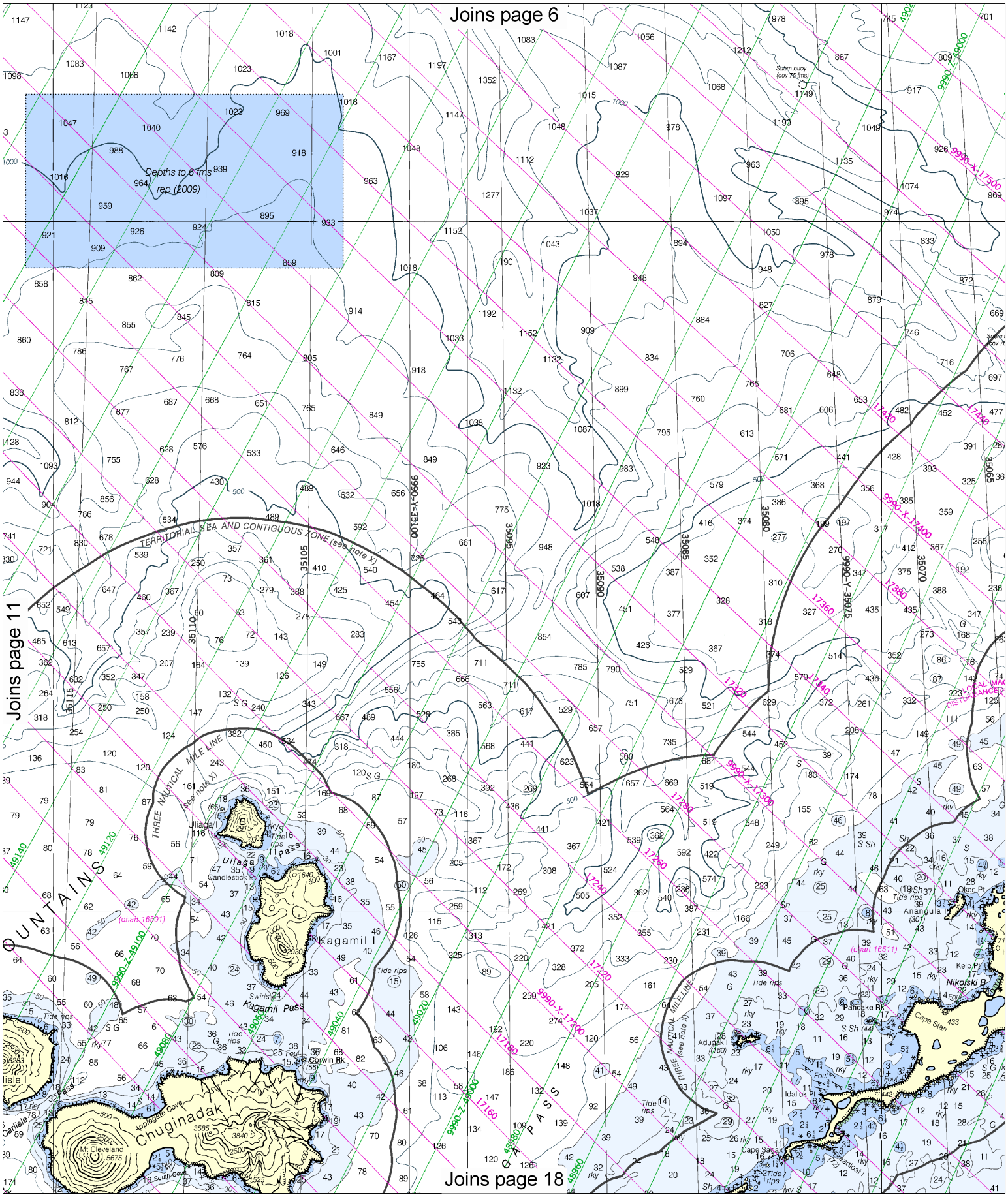

Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
Depths to 6 fms
rep (2009)
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
ISLANDS OF FOUR MOUNTAINS
Uliaga I
Uliaga Pass
Candlestick Pt
Kagamil I
Kagamil Pass
Swiris
Corwin Rk
Carlisle I
Dragon Pt
Carlisle Pass
Applegate Cove
Chuginadak I
Mt Cleveland
South Cove
Adugak I
Cape Sagak
ALGA PASS
(chart 16501)



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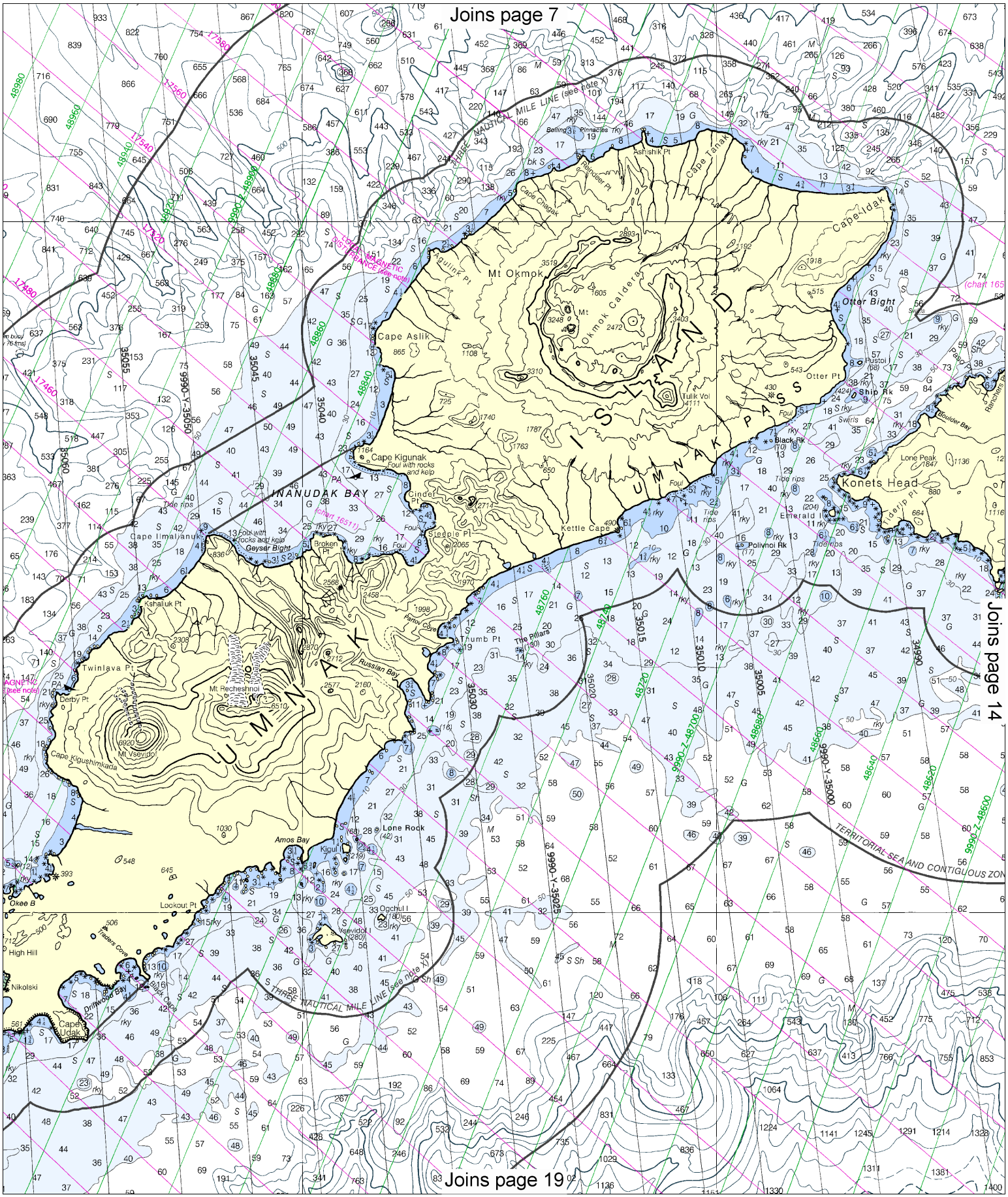
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 7
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
UMNAK ISLAND
UMNAK PASS
INANUDAK BAY
Mt Okmok
Okmok Caldera
Cape Aslik
Cape Kigunak
Cape Ilmalianuk
Cape Idak
Cape Tanak
Otter Bight
Konets Head
Kettle Cape
Thumb Pt
Russian Bay
Mt Recheshnoi
Mt Vsevidof
Cape Kigushimkada
Twinlava Pt
Derby Pt
Kshaluk Pt
Lone Rock
Amos Bay
Lookout Pt
Okee B
High Hill
Nikolski
Cape Udak
Driftwood Bay
Black Cape
Traders Cove
Ogchul I
Vsevidof I
Kigul I
Cape Chagak
Agulink Pt
Reindeer Pt
Ashishik Pt
Otter Pt
Ship Rk
Black Rk
Polivnoi Rk
Emerald I
Tiderip Pt
Lone Peak
Boulder Bay
Ranchers Pt
Pustoi I
Tulik Vol
Cinder Pt
Steeple Pt
Broken Pt
Geyser Bight
Foul with rocks and kelp
Foul with rocks and kelp
Tide rips
Pinnacles
Boiling
Pantov Cove
The Pillars
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZON
LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE (see note)
9990-Y-35050
9990-Y-35025
9990-Y-35000
9990-Z-48700
9990-Z-48600
35055
35045
35040
35030
35015
35010
35005
34990
48980
48960
48940
48920
48900
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48840
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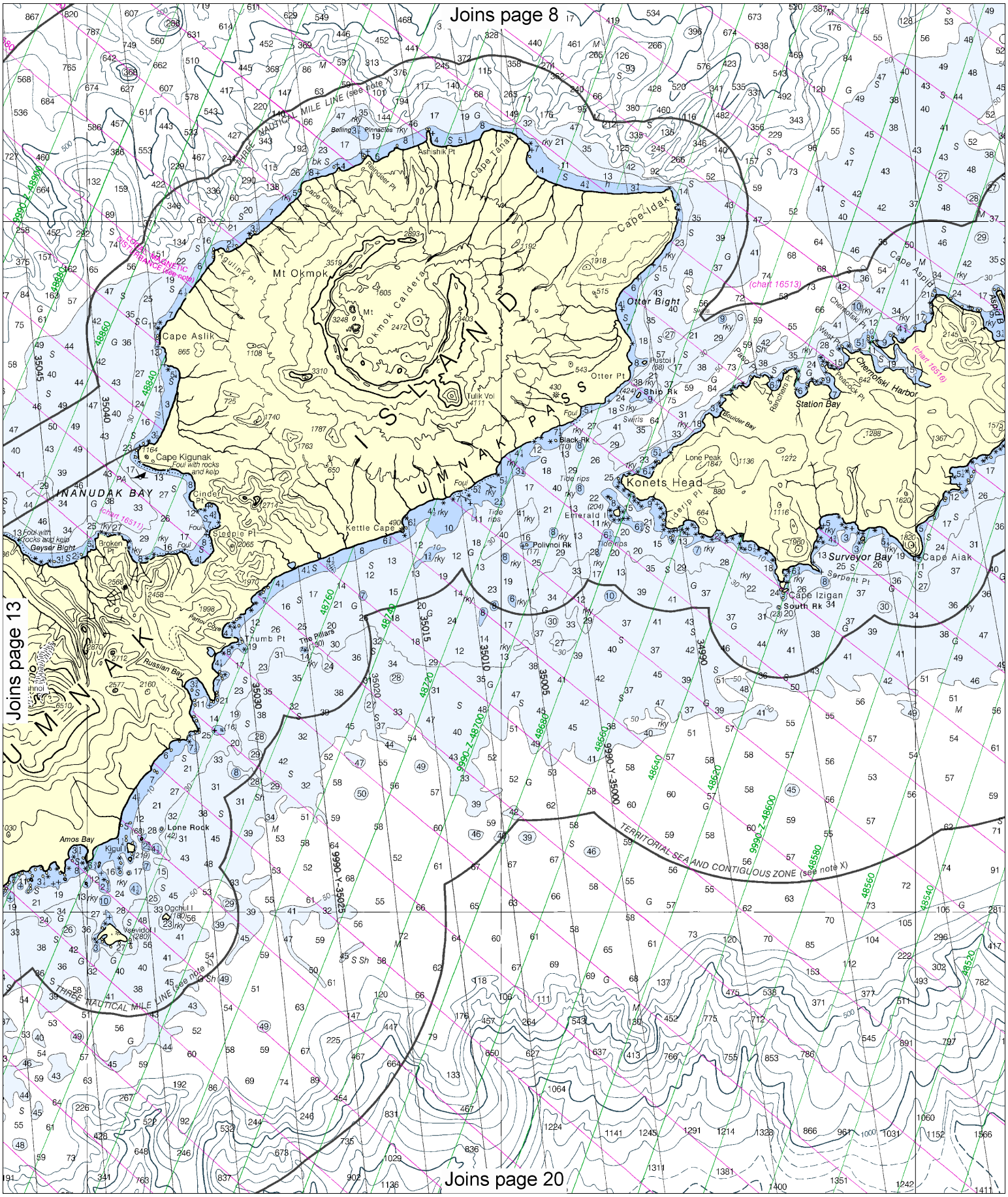

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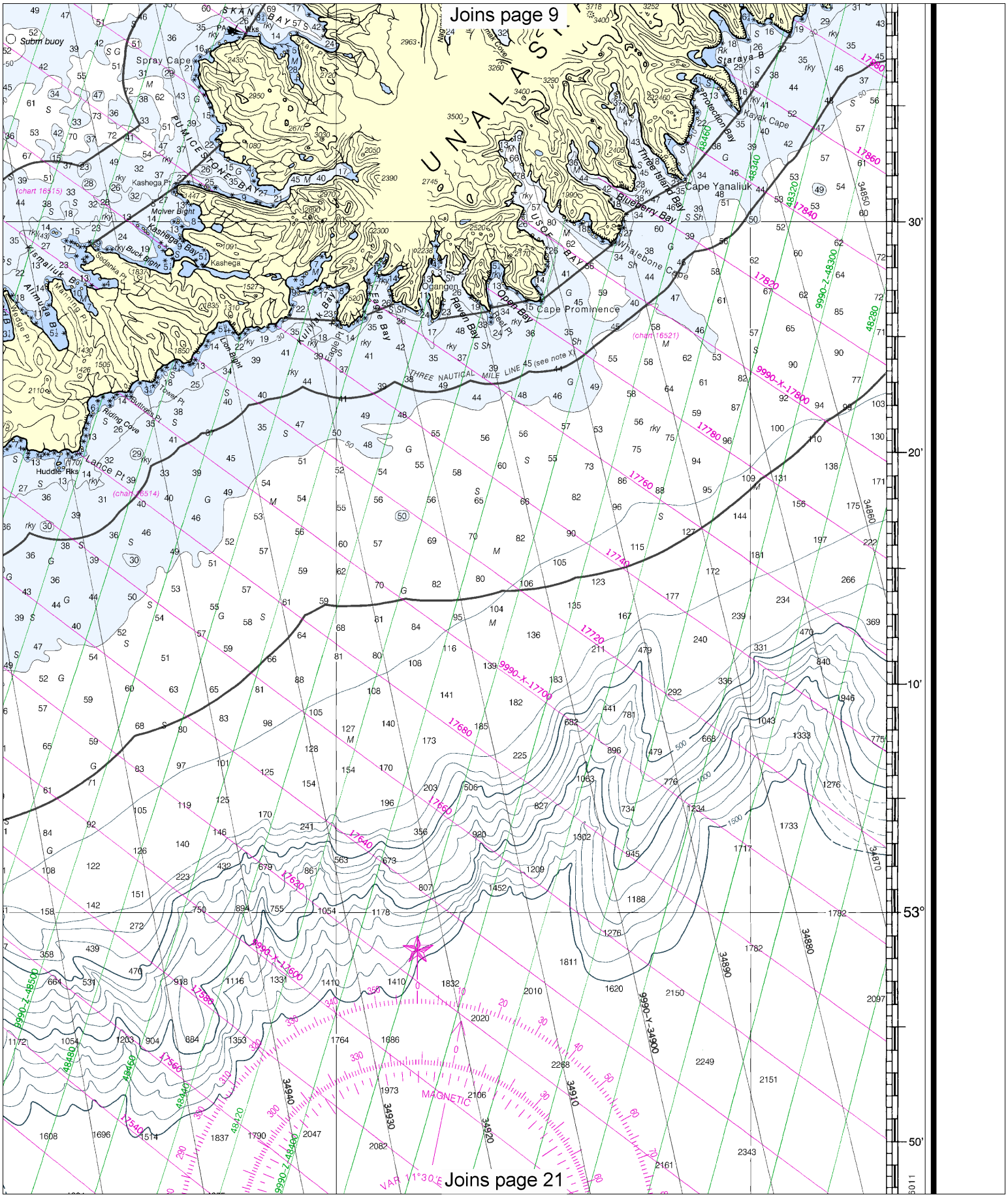
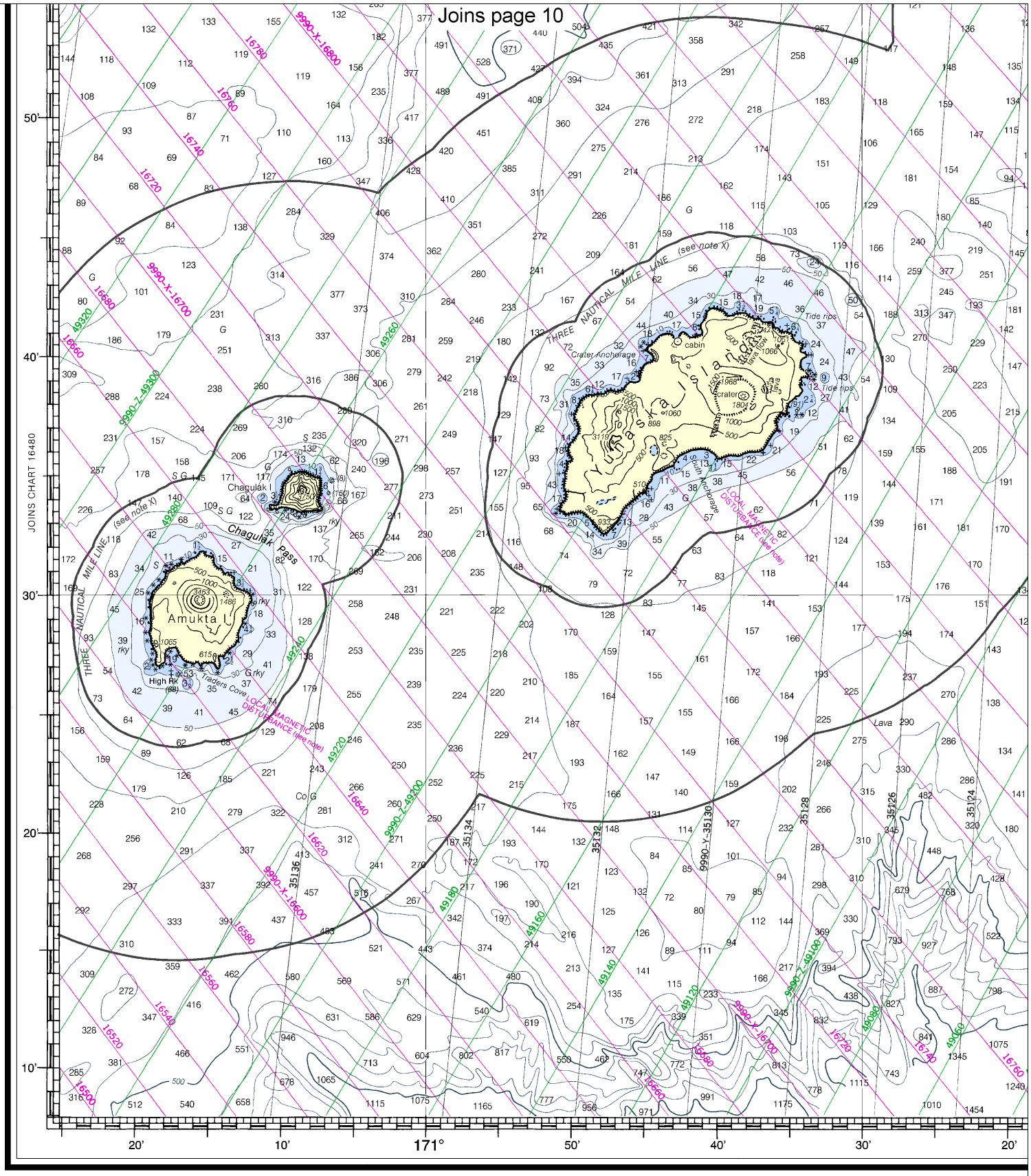

Joins page 9
Joins page 21
SKAN BAY
Spray Cape
Kashega Pt
McIver Bight
Kashega Bay
Buck Bight
Kashega
Kismaliuk B
Alimuda B
Manning Pt
Wedge Pt
Riding Cove
Buttress Pt
Tower Pt
Lance Pt
Huddle Rks
Lion Bight
Kuliyuk Bay
Eagle Bay
Eagle Pt
Ogangen
Raven Bay
Open Bay
Reef Pt
Cape Prominence
Whalebone Cape
Blueberry Bay
Three Island Bay
Cape Yanaliuk
Kayak Cape
Protection Bay
Staraya B
Subm buoy
PUMICESTONE BAY
USOF BAY
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE
(chart 16515)
(chart 16514)
(chart 16521)
MAGNETIC
VAR 11°30'E
30'
20'
10'
53°
50'



10th Ed., May/05 ■ Corrected through NM May 21/05
Corrected through LNM May 3/05

16500

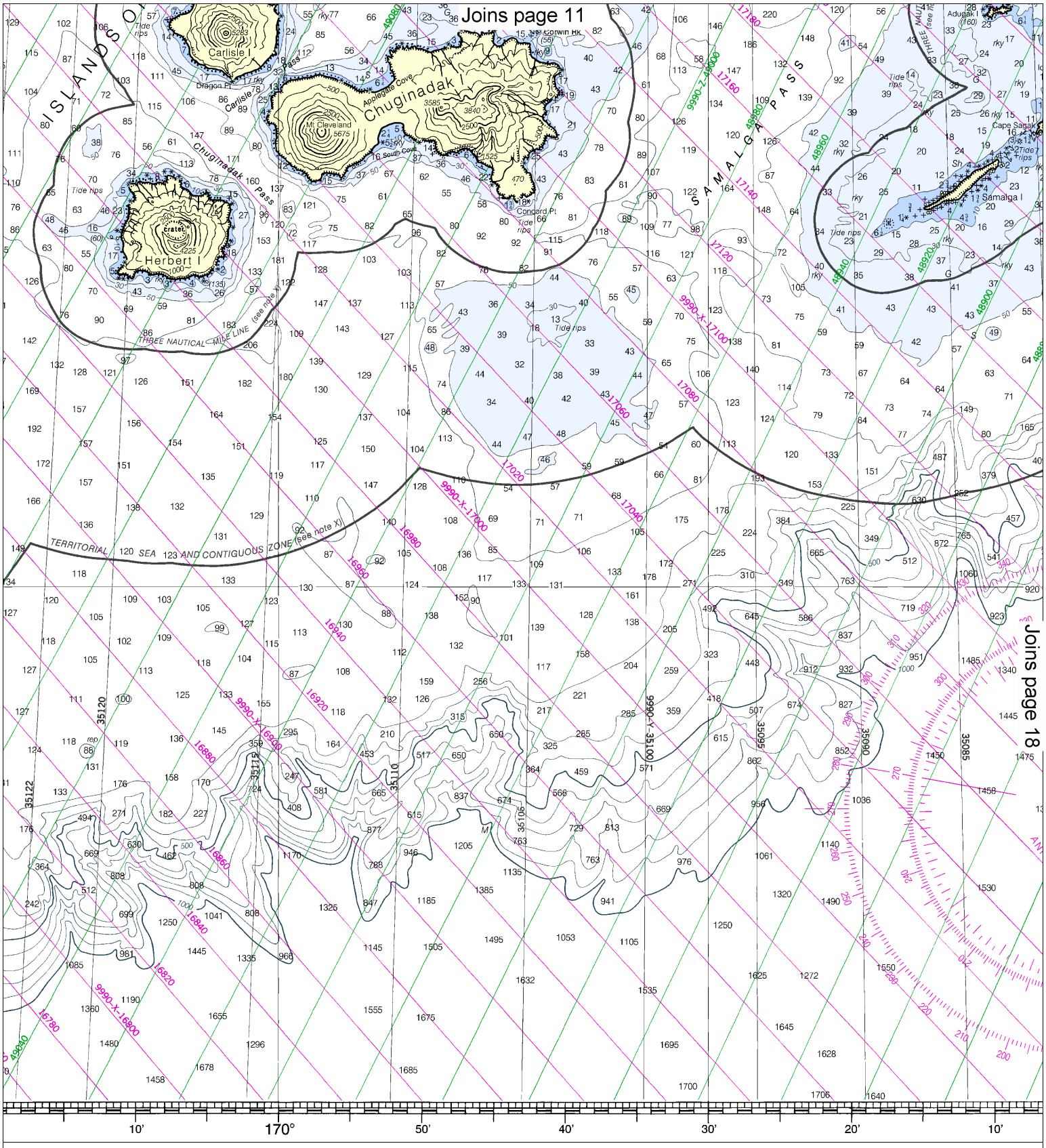
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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 naviga
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions,
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2)
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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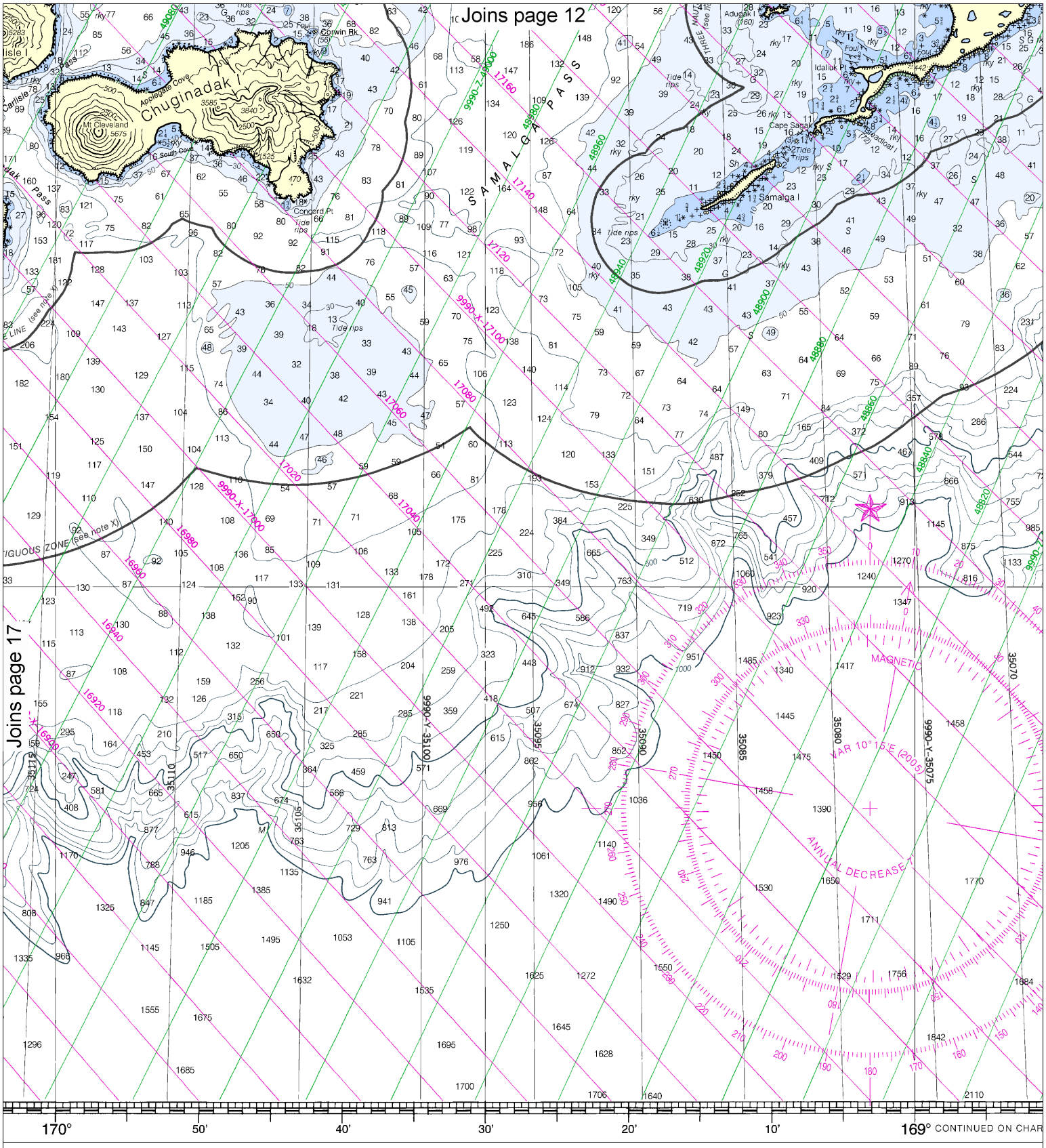
POLLUTION REPORTS

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).

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.



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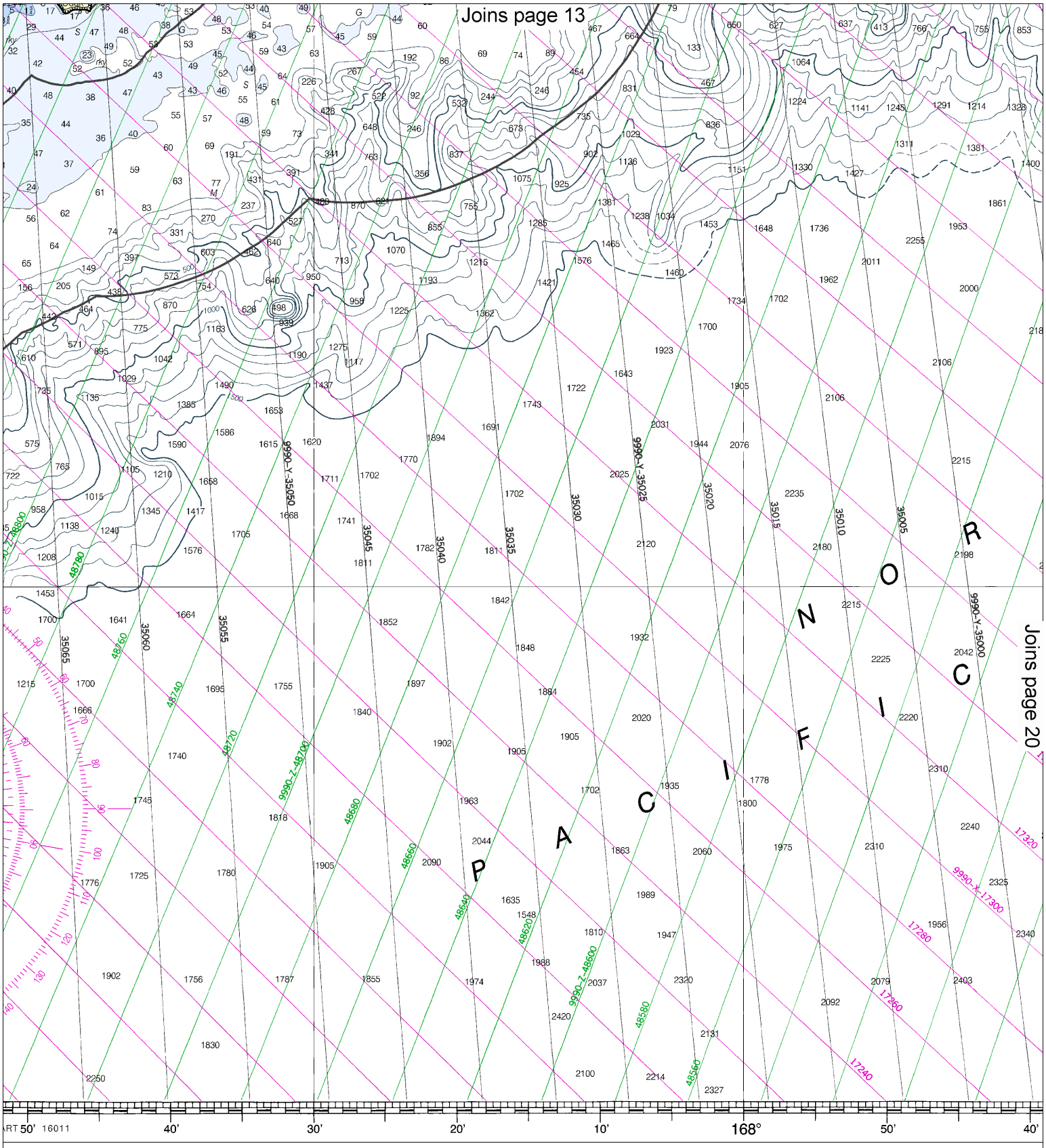

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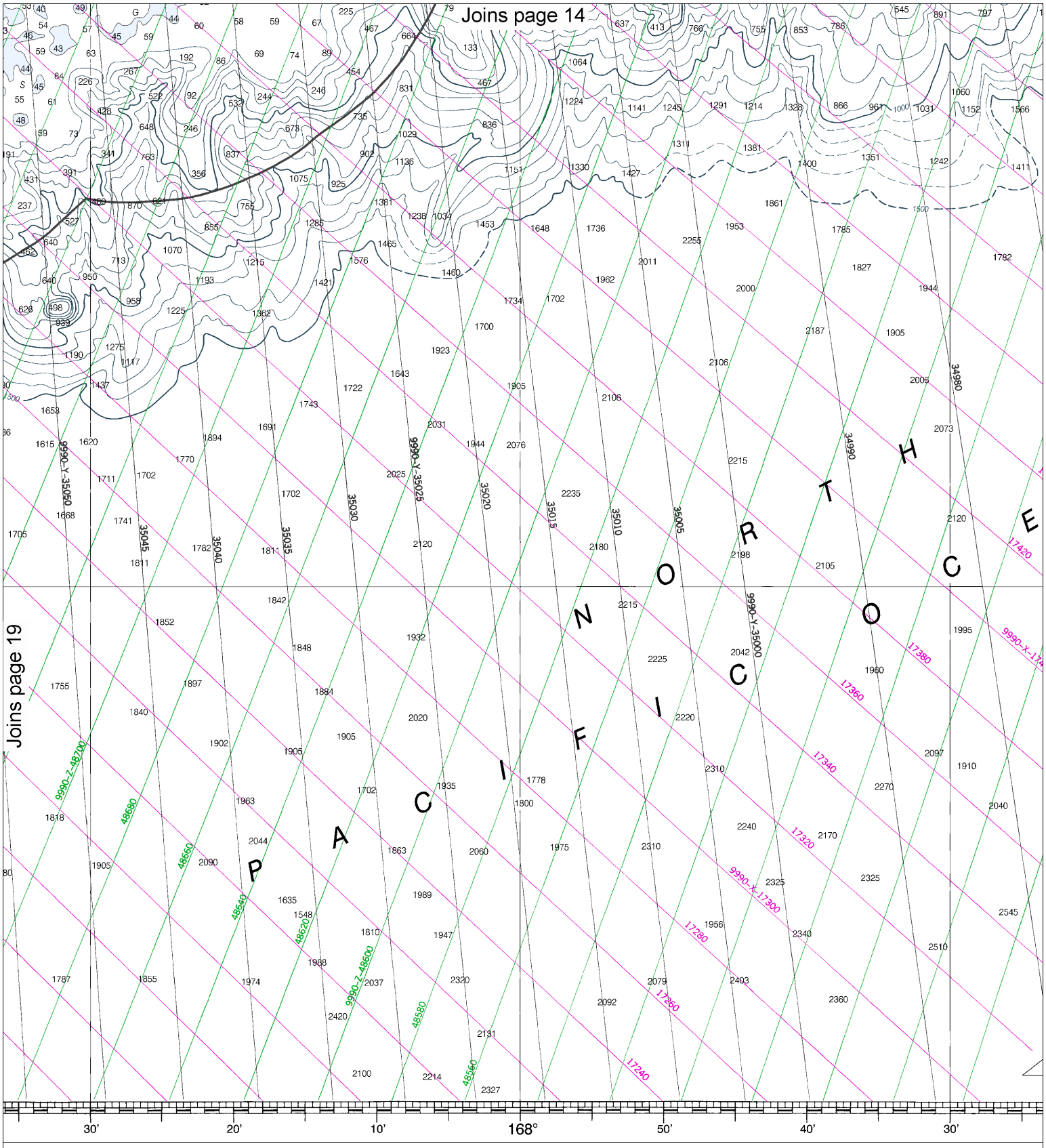
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

FATHOMS		1		2		3
FEET	6		12		18	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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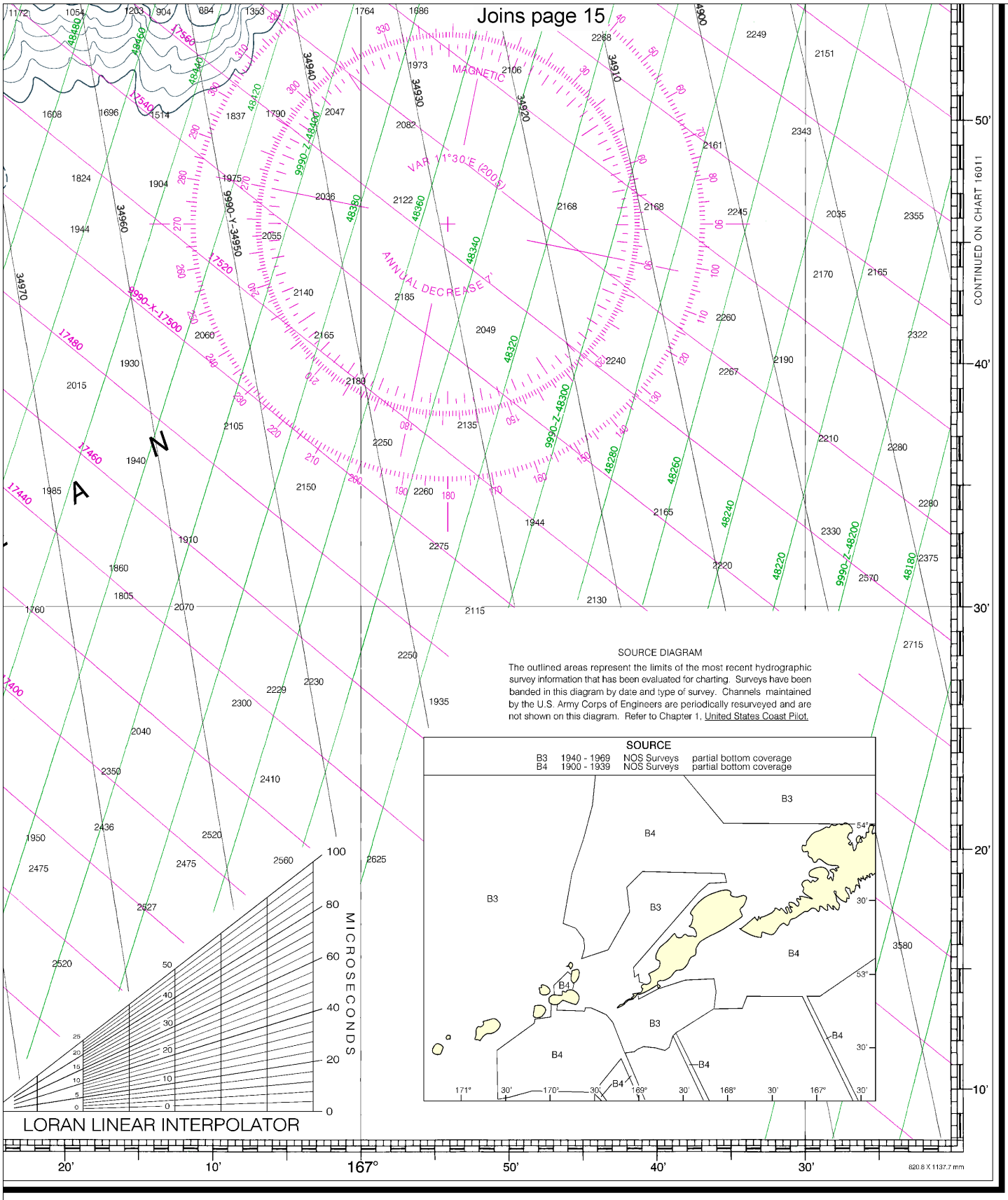

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:300,000

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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/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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Note on Printing

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