

BookletChart™



Mitrofanía Bay and Kuiukta Bay

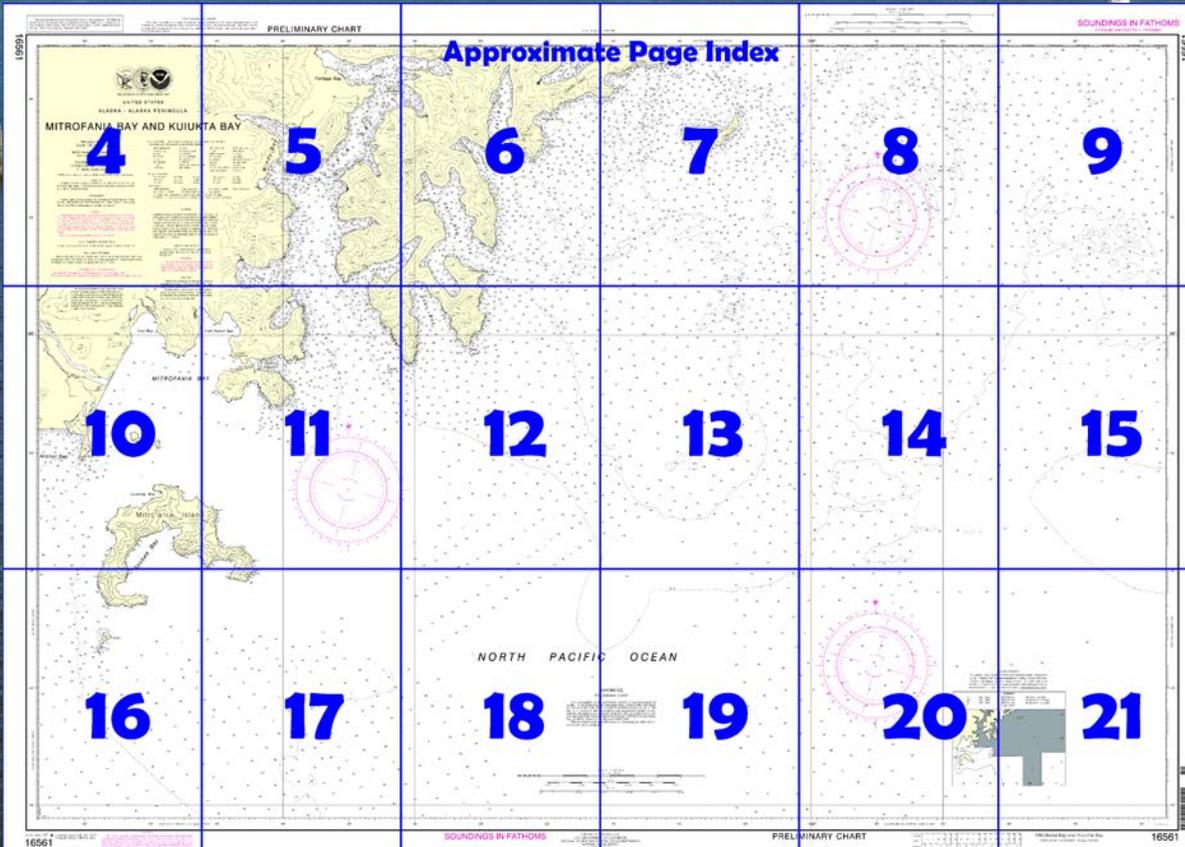
NOAA Chart 16561

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.

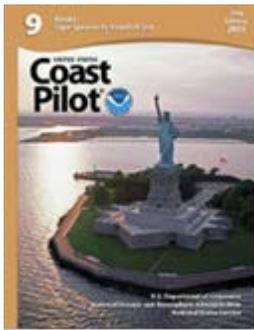
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=16561>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Devils Bay, 15 miles SSW of Castle Cape, has a wide deep entrance about midway between Warner Bay and Seal Cape. The N side of the entrance is marked by a high, detached pinnacle rock, close to the point of a narrow peninsula that has precipitous rocky cliffs and high rugged peaks. About 1.5 miles inside the entrance, the bay divides into two main parts, one extends NW 2 miles, with three small arms at its head, the other, in the form of a hook,

extends SW 1.5 miles, then SE for about 1 mile. The main portion and center arm of the N part of the bay are too deep for anchoring. The NE and W arms of the N part of the bay may be

suitable for anchoring. In the hook-shaped S part of the bay is a small bight at the head of the first arm, that trends S. Anchorage, with restricted swinging room, can be had 400 to 600 yards from the head of the small bight in 16 to 19 fathoms, mud bottom.

During periods of SW and NW weather, no williwaws were experienced in this anchorage, and during fresh NE weather only moderate williwaws were encountered. No sea or swell entered the anchorage during this storm, although the seas and swell were heavy outside. The anchorage was not tried during SE weather.

The SE arm of the hook-shaped S part of the bay was found too deep for anchorage. At the head of this arm are large sections of flat shale spits, formed by rockslides from sheer cliffs that rise from the shoreline to a high rock-faced ridge with many towering pinnacle tips. The pinnacle tips and the sheer wall of this ridge present a very striking formation upon entering this arm of the bay.

Seal Cape (56°00.0'N., 158°25.0'W.) and Cape Ikti are twin headlands on the Alaska Peninsula, 2.5 miles apart, each having high rugged peaks, jagged ridges, and sheer rock cliff shorelines. Seal Cape, 13 miles SW of Chankliut Island, is the most off-lying tangent as seen from the channel between Chankliut Island and Castle Cape. From the same direction the summit of a 2,074-foot-high narrow ridge, about 0.6 mile inside the tangent of the cape, appears as a very sharp peak. A breaker is 0.2 mile off the S end of Seal Cape.

Cape Ikti, W of Seal Cape, marks the E side of the entrance to Kuiuukta Bay. Numerous knife-edged pinnacles are very close alongshore near the end of Cape Ikti. A prominent high peak, 2,281 feet, is about 2 miles from the point of the cape.

Seal Bay, between Seal Cape and Cape Ikti, extends N for 3 miles. The open bay is generally deep and marked by extensive kelp in its NE portion. Anchoring depths for small craft can be found close under the shore in the NW part of the bay, however, it is wide open to all swell and sea and not recommended.

Kuiuukta Bay extends 14 miles inland and has 11 arms or bays of various sizes and shapes, 6 on the E side and 5 on the W side. Its shores, especially for the first 9 miles, are extremely precipitous, and have striking bare cliffs of great height, in contrasting shades of gray, red, brown, and black. The rocks appear to be well metamorphosed. A prominent band of black rock, resembling a lava flow, is on the E shore 4.8 miles NW from Cape Ikti, or just N from the prominent point marking the N side of the entrance to the first arm on the E side of the bay. A very prominent triangular-shaped high vertical cliff, dark brown in color, with irregular streaks of light color rock across its face, is directly ahead about 6.5 miles upon entering the bay from the SE.

Kuiuukta Bay entrance, 5 miles wide, is between Cape Ikti on the E and the sharp E point of an unnamed double headland on the W. This double headland marks the N side of the entrance to Mitrofanina Bay. From midchannel at the entrance, Kuiuukta Bay trends NNW for 4.5 miles where it narrows to a width of 2 miles, thence NW for another 4.5 miles at an average width of 2 miles, and thence NE at an average width of 1 mile, interspersed by a few small islets, for about 5 miles to the head of the bay, where arms spread out to the E and W. The bay is a natural funnel for winds and is known as being one of the windiest bays in Alaska. The water off the entrance and in the lower part of the bay is subject to tide rips, especially during NW weather.

The water is generally deep close to shore throughout Kuiuukta Bay and with few known exceptions in the arms leading from it.

**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

Survey data has shown that this river mouth periodically meanders. The charted position reflects survey data from 1999.

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

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 2.791" southward and 7.256" westward to agree with this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 56°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom subsidence of -0.2 feet at Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula. Observations at Sand Point, Popof Island, indicated there was no change at that location. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at these sites is not known.

HEIGHTS

Heights of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

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.

AUTHORITIES

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

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.

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.

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 X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

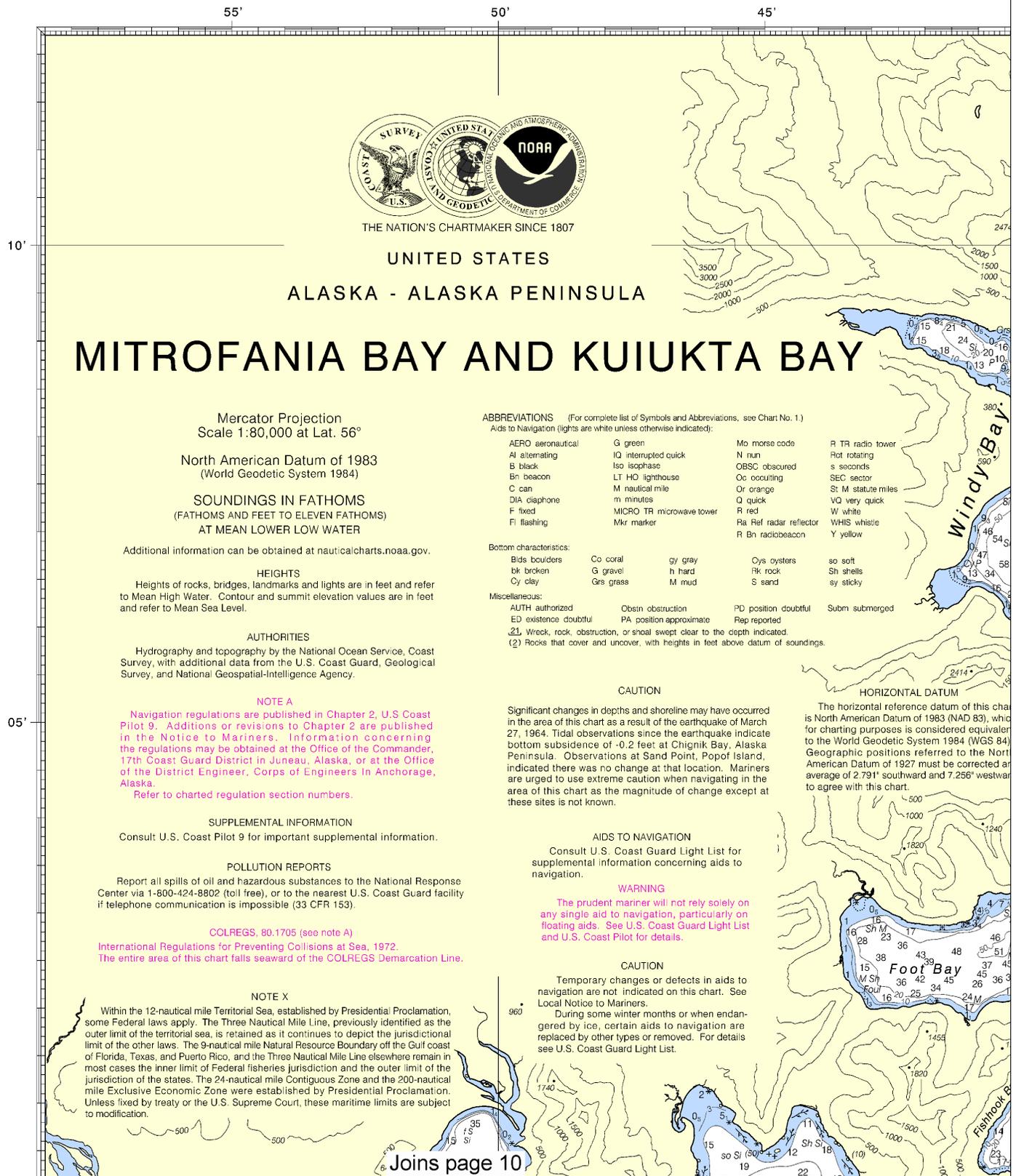
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version 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 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

16561



**UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALASKA PENINSULA**

MITROFANIA BAY AND KUIUKTA BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 56°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

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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
		Rn Rn 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:

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(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
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Joins page 10

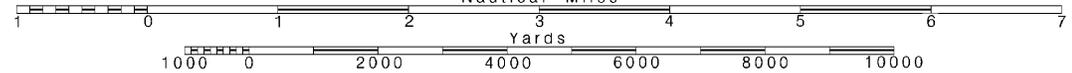
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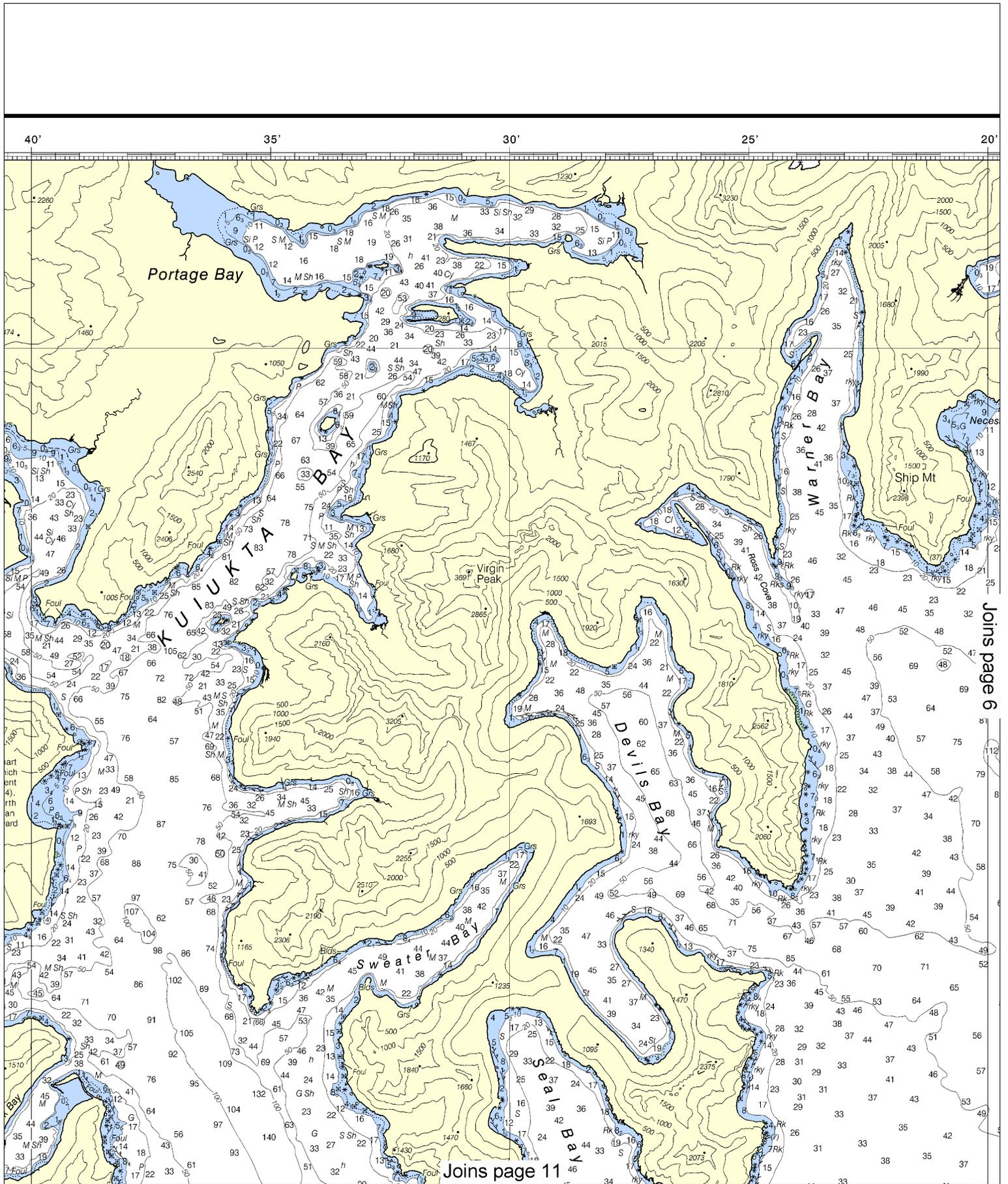
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Printed at reduced scale.

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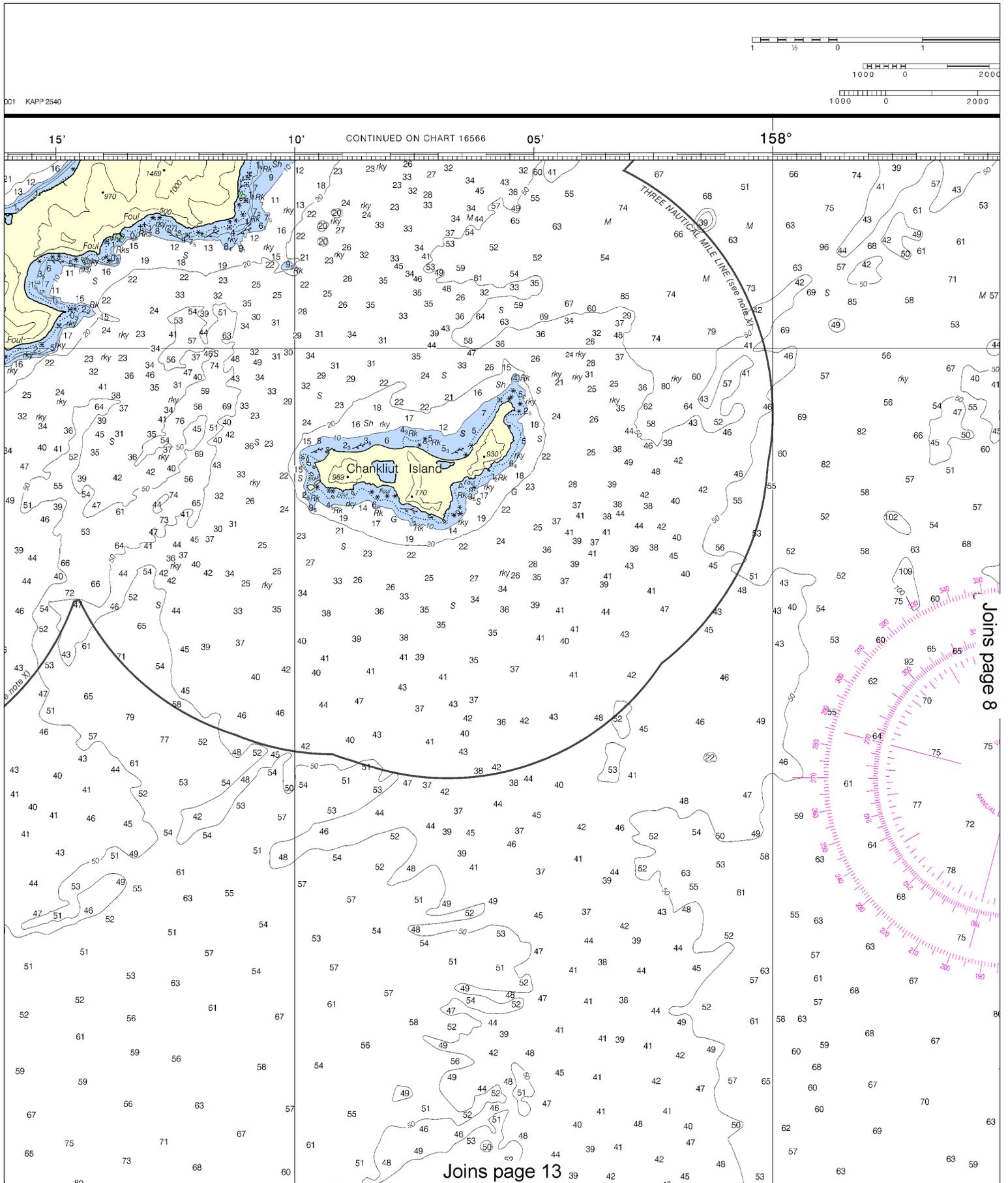
See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

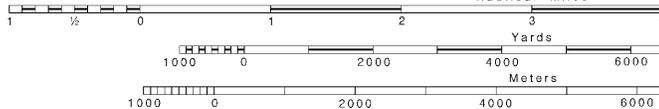




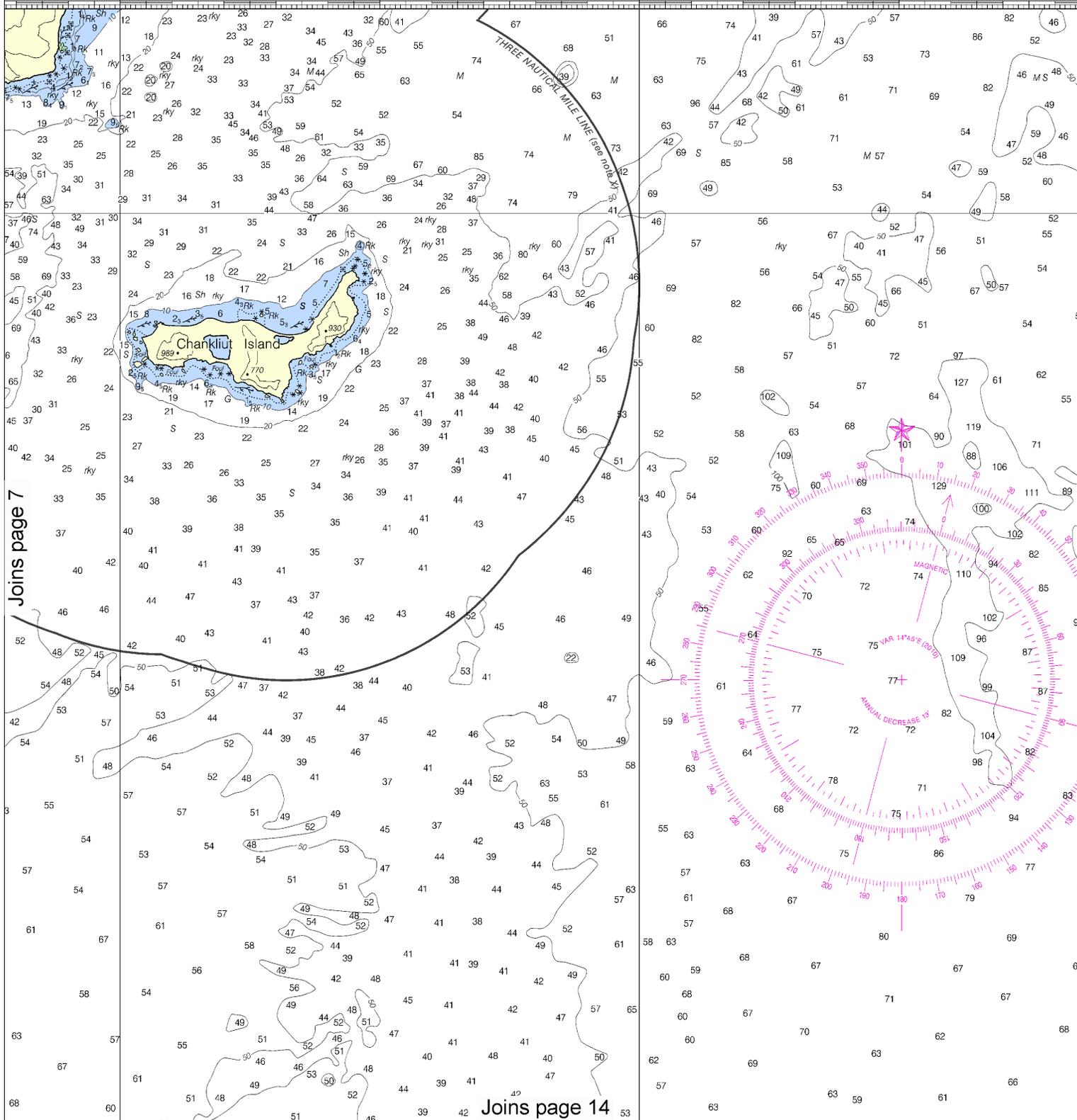
This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



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Nautical Miles



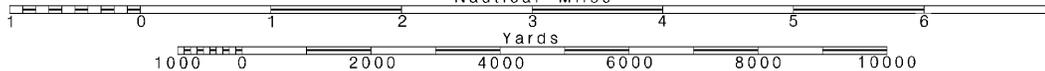
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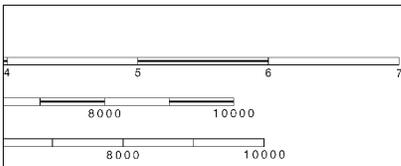
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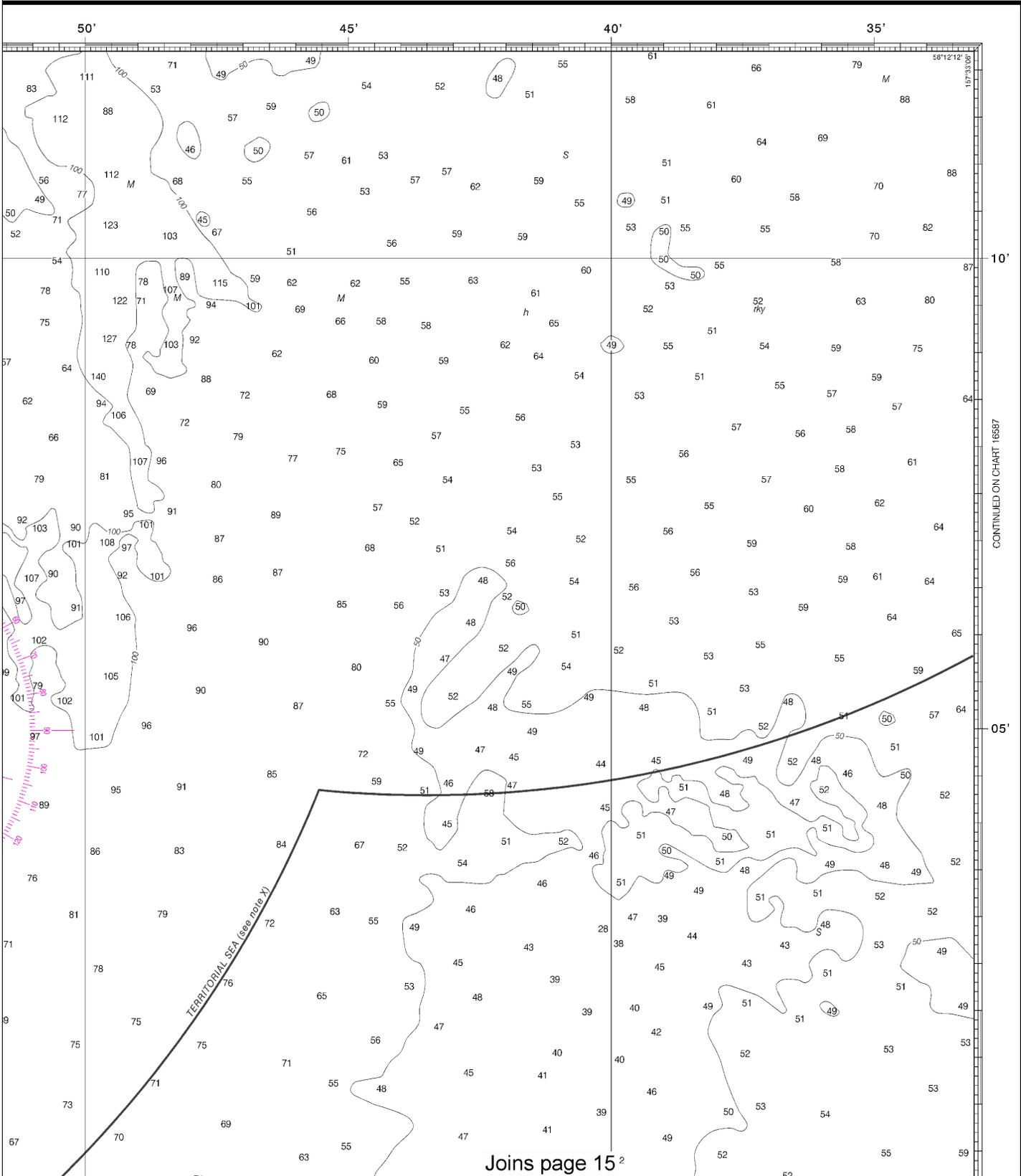


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



16561



COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

Joins page 4

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NOTE X

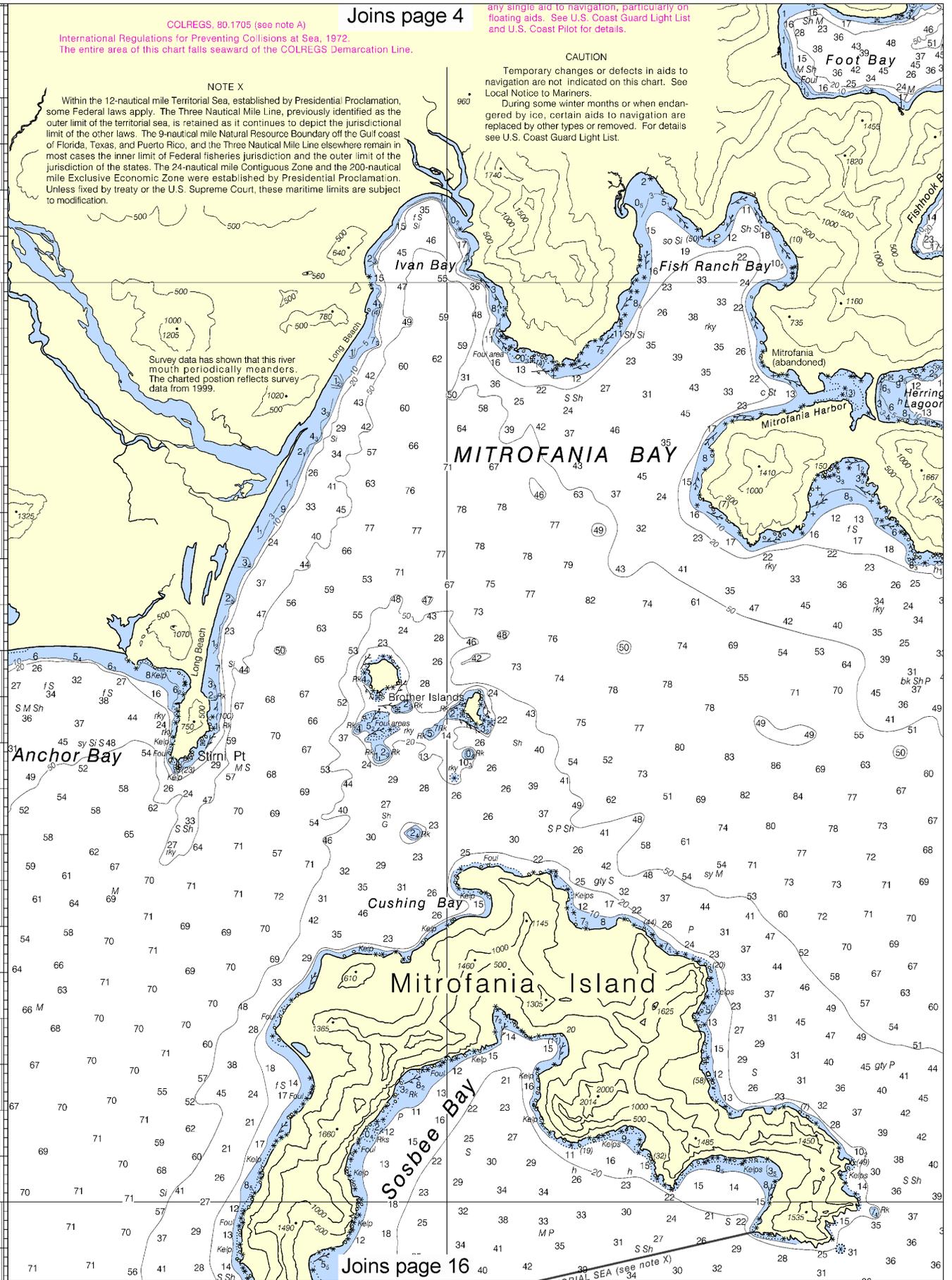
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Survey data has shown that this river mouth periodically meanders. The charted position reflects survey data from 1999.

56°

55°

50°



MITROFANIA BAY

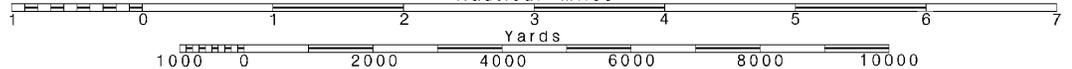
Mitrofanía Island

Joins page 16

Printed at reduced scale.

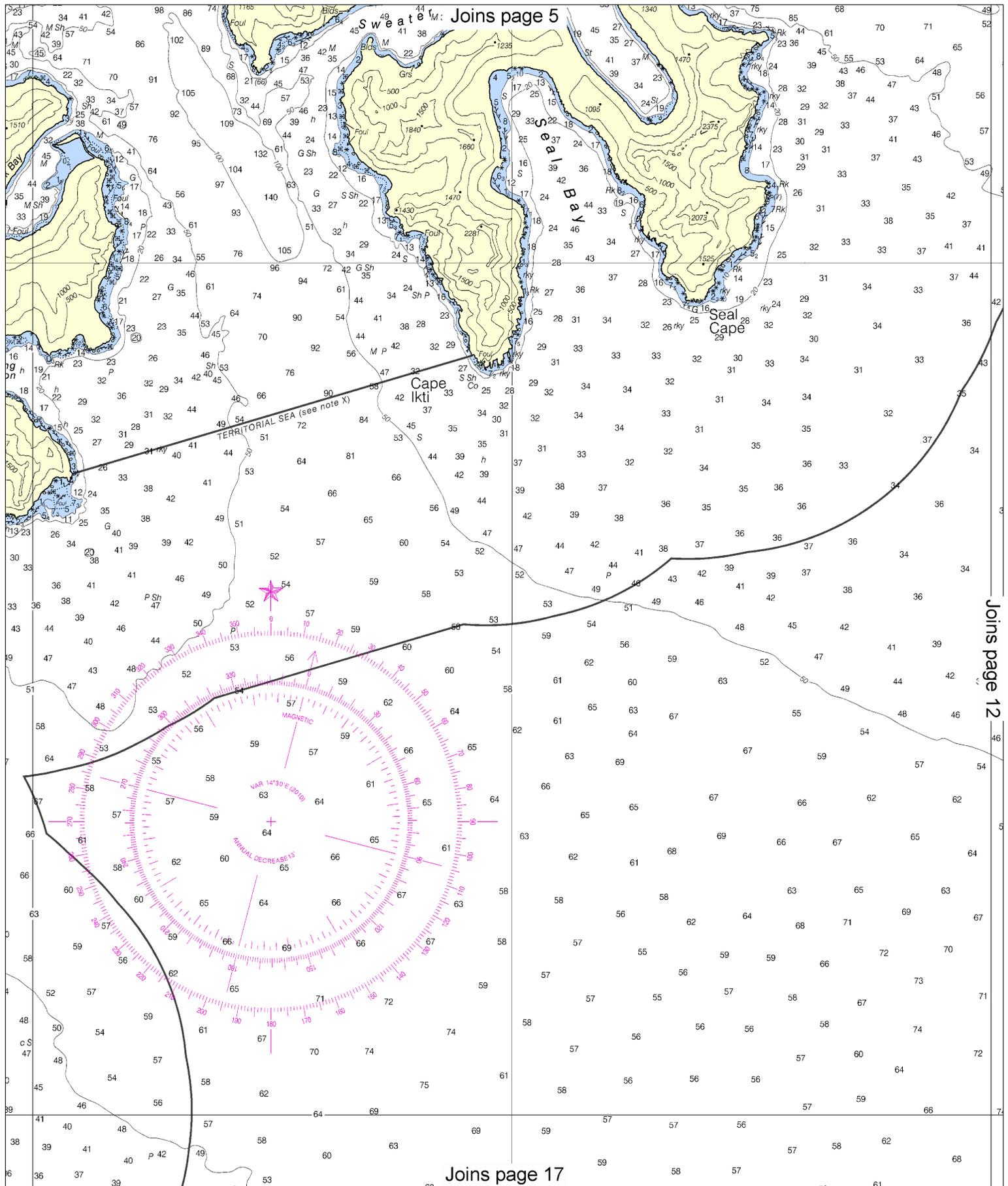
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See Note on page 5.

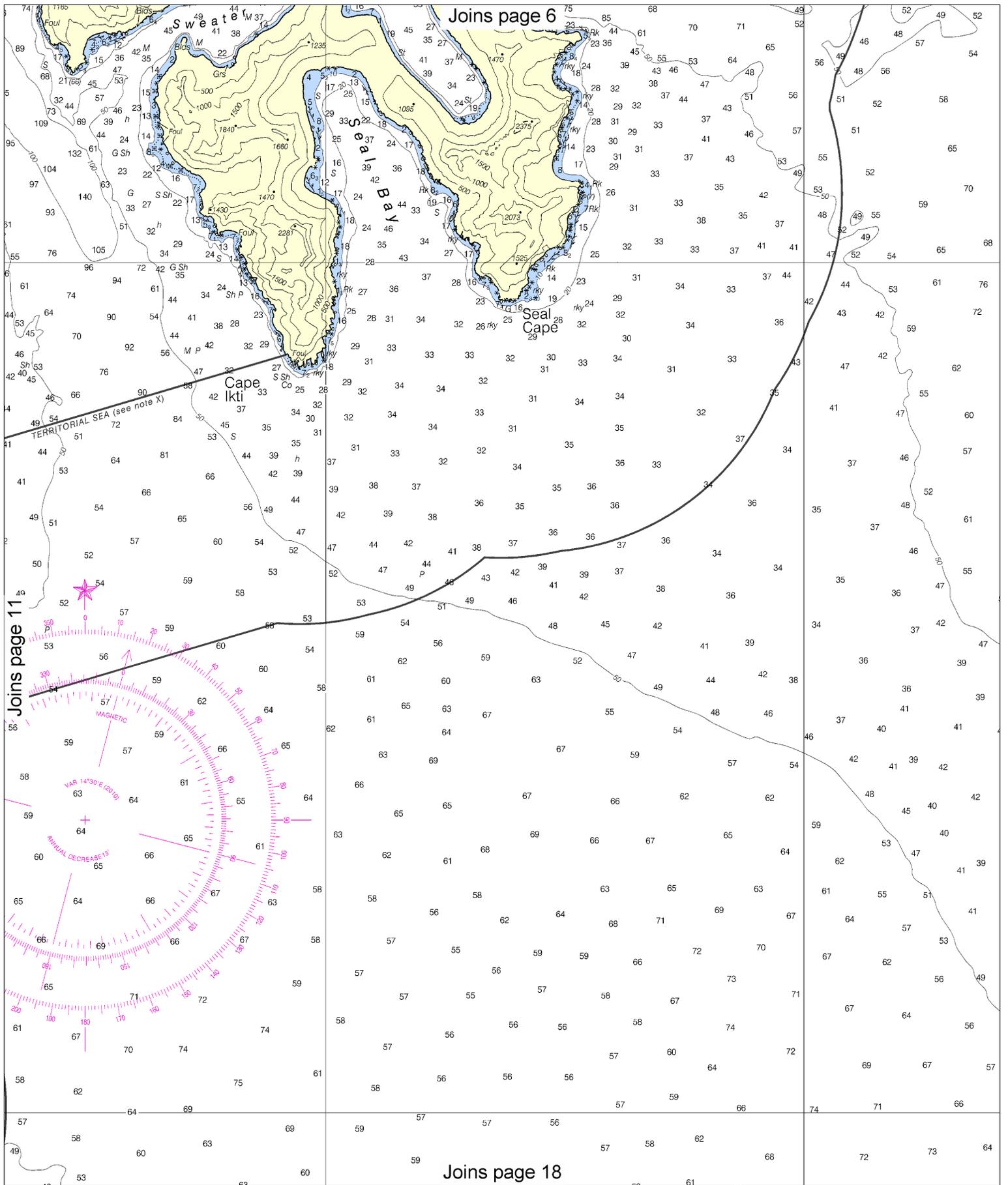


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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 12



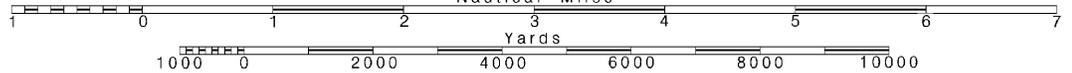
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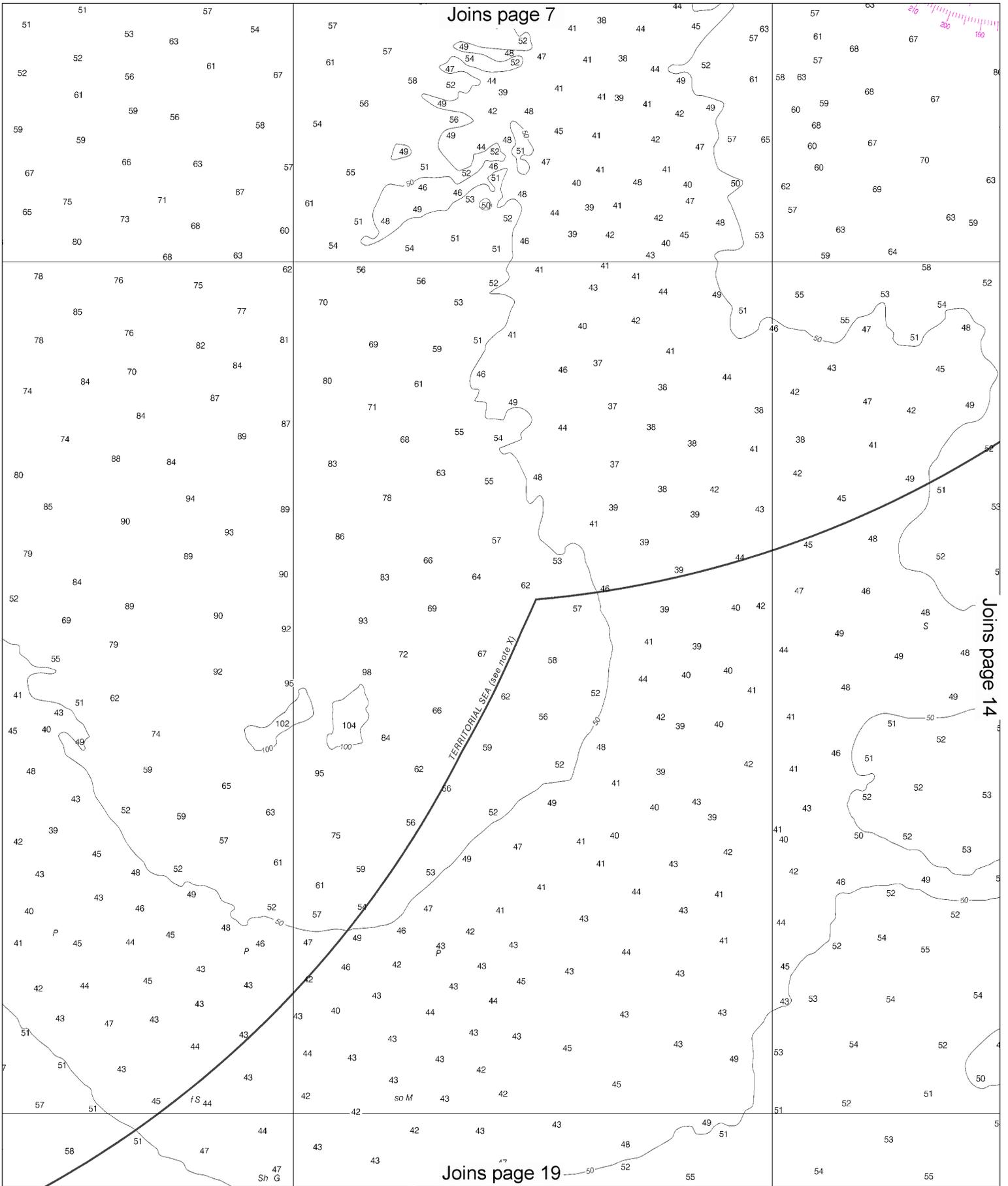
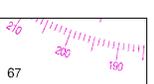
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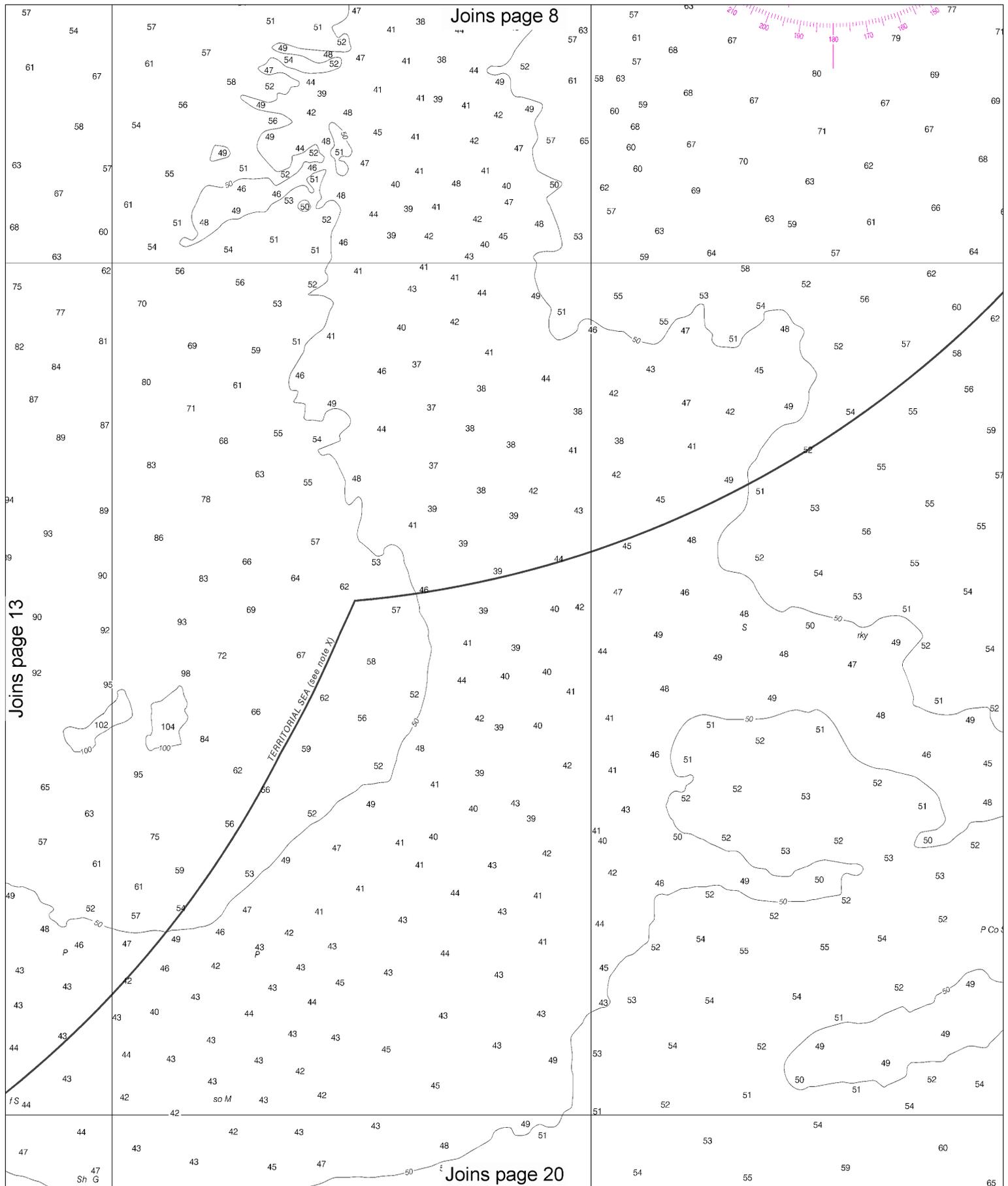
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SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

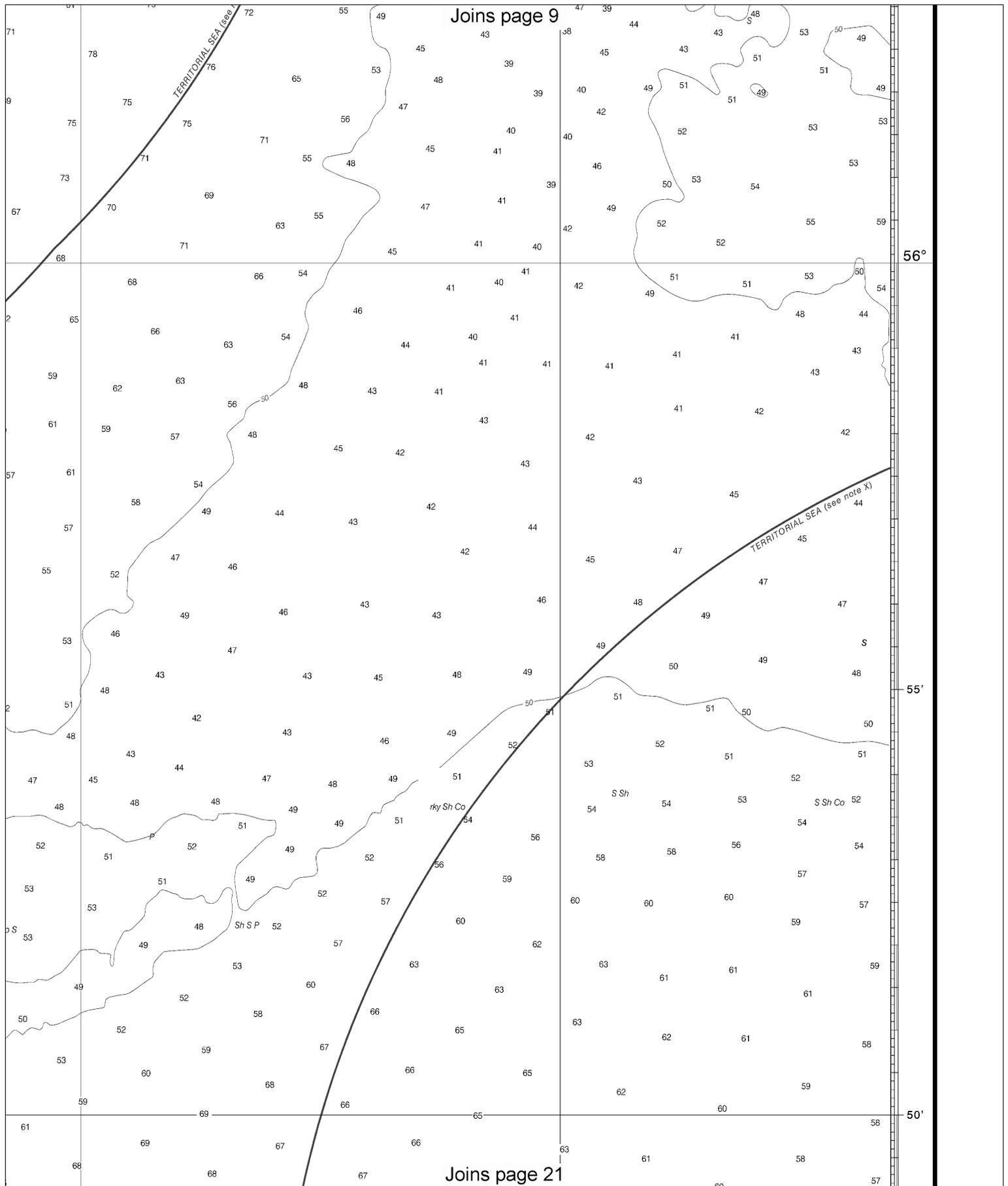
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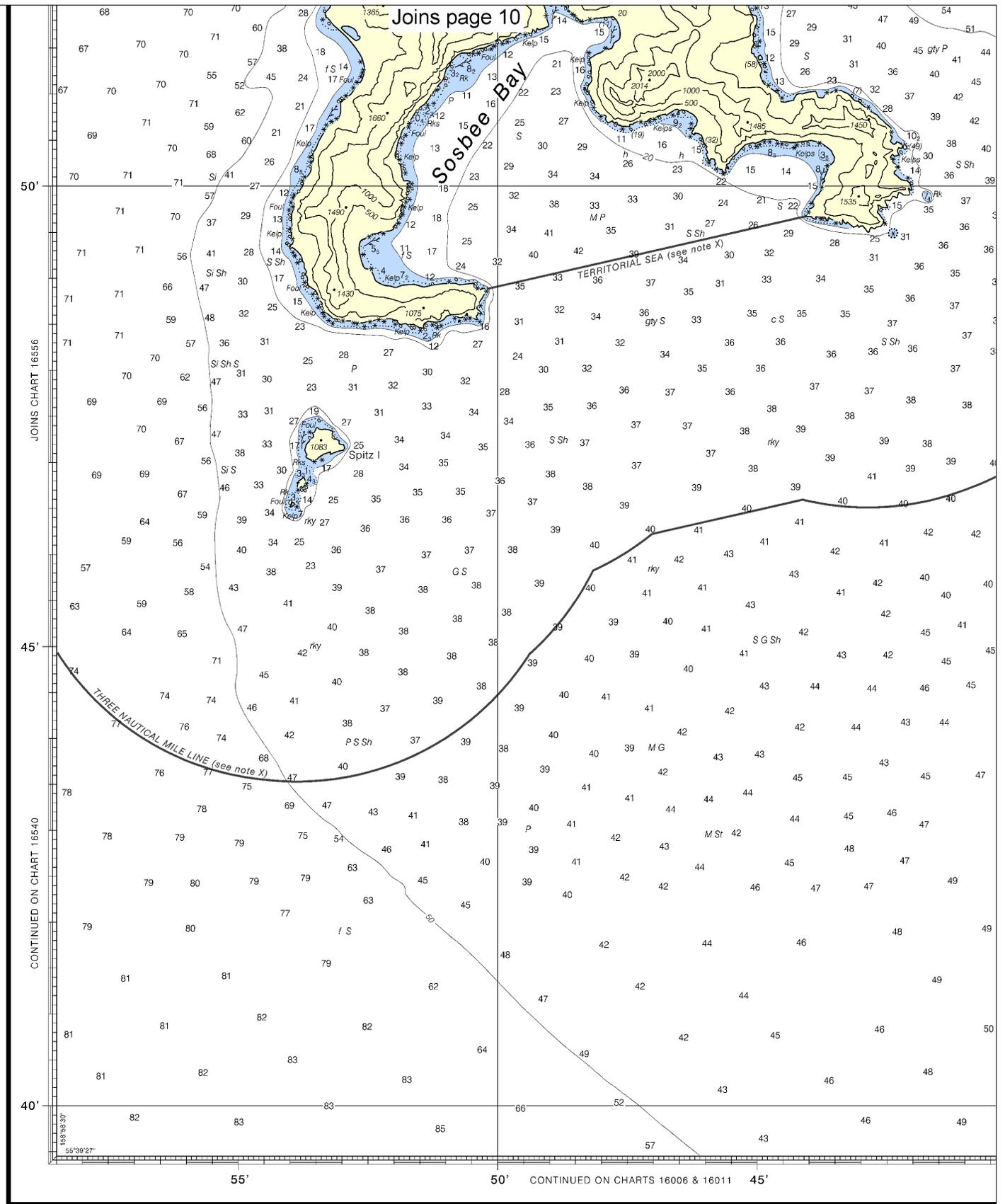
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9



Joins page 21



4th Ed., Oct. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 16/10
 Corrected through LNM Oct. 05/10

16561

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. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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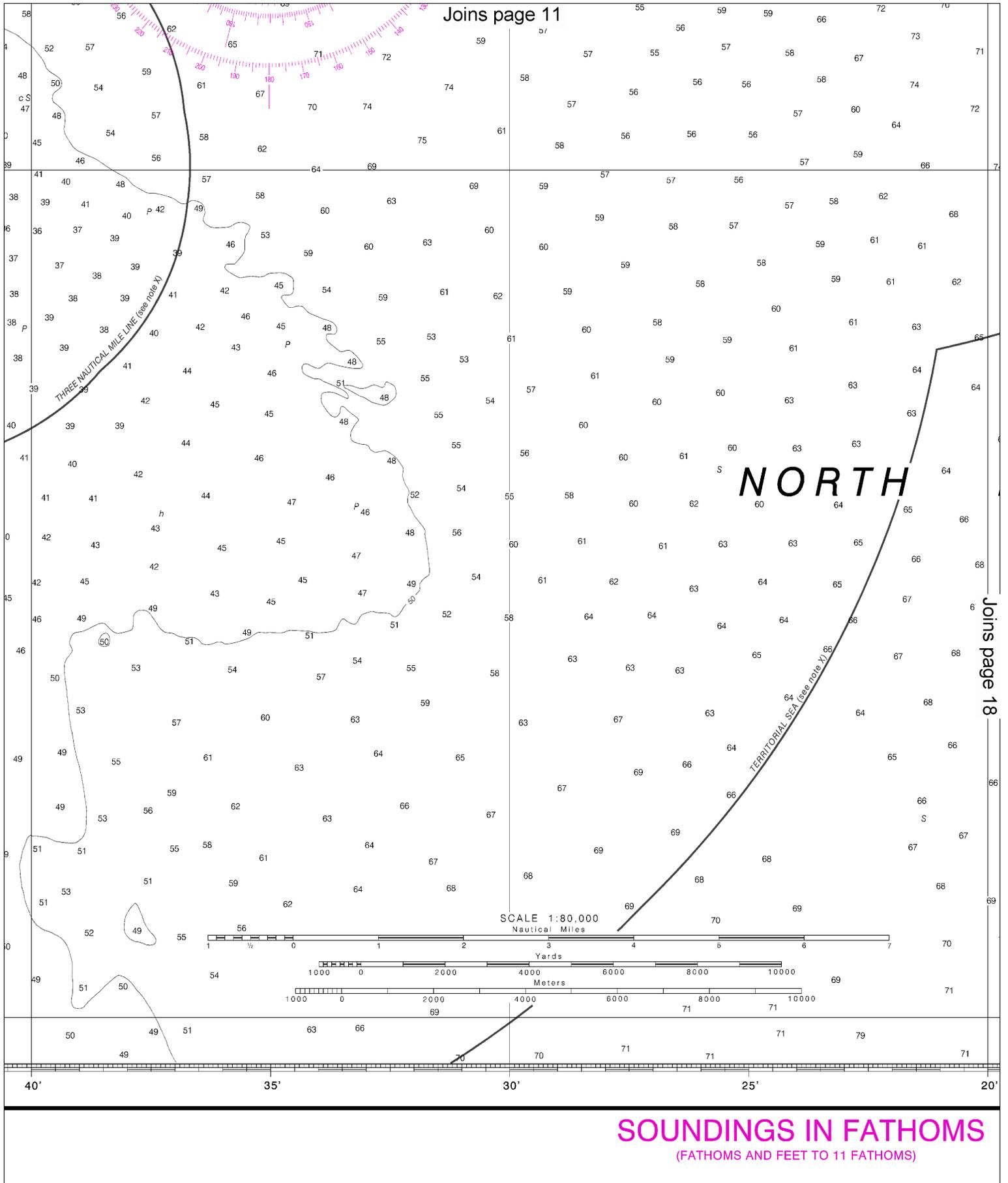
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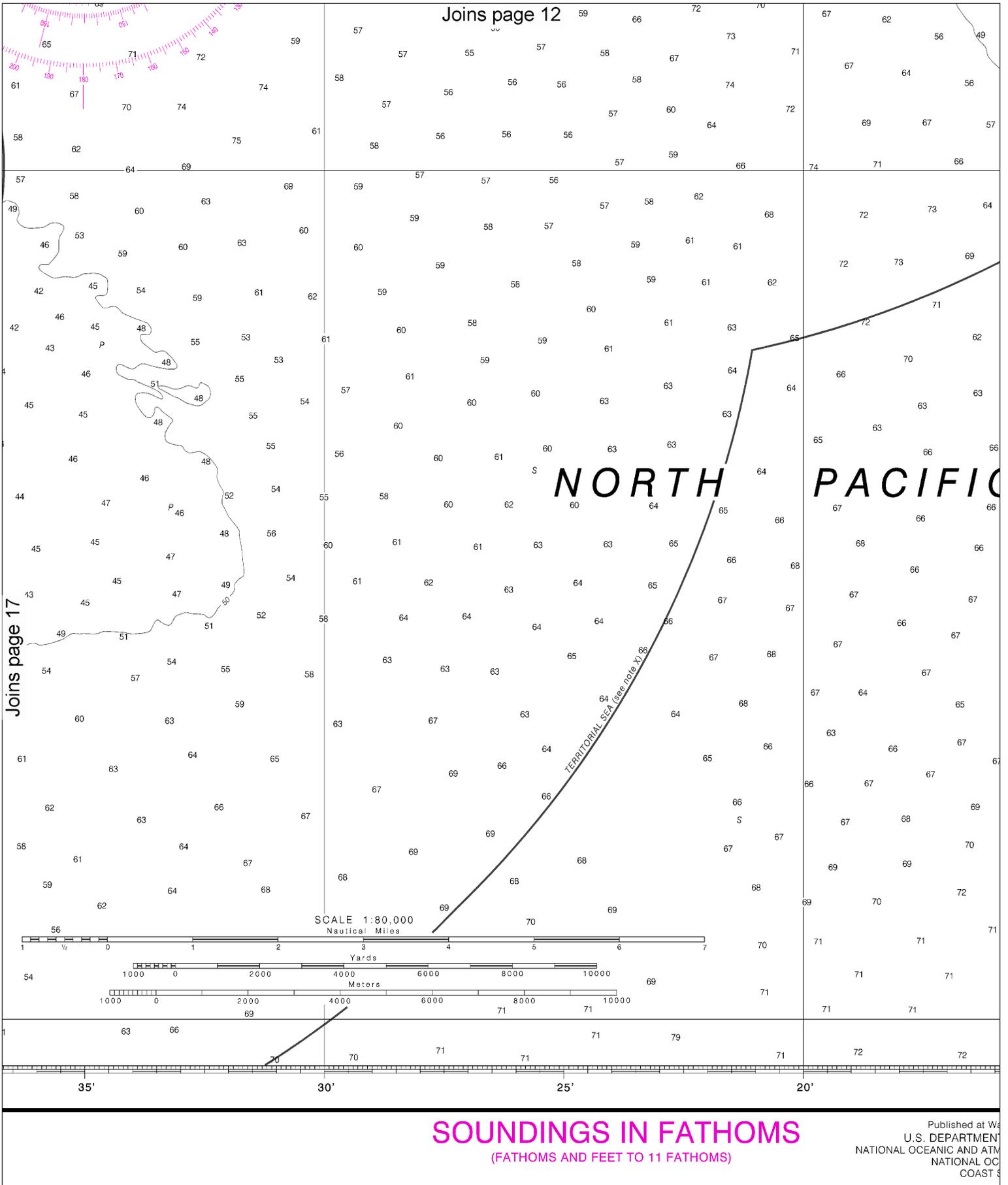
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 Nautical Miles

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
 (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
 (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC DATA CENTER
 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

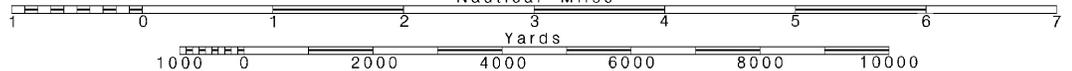
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

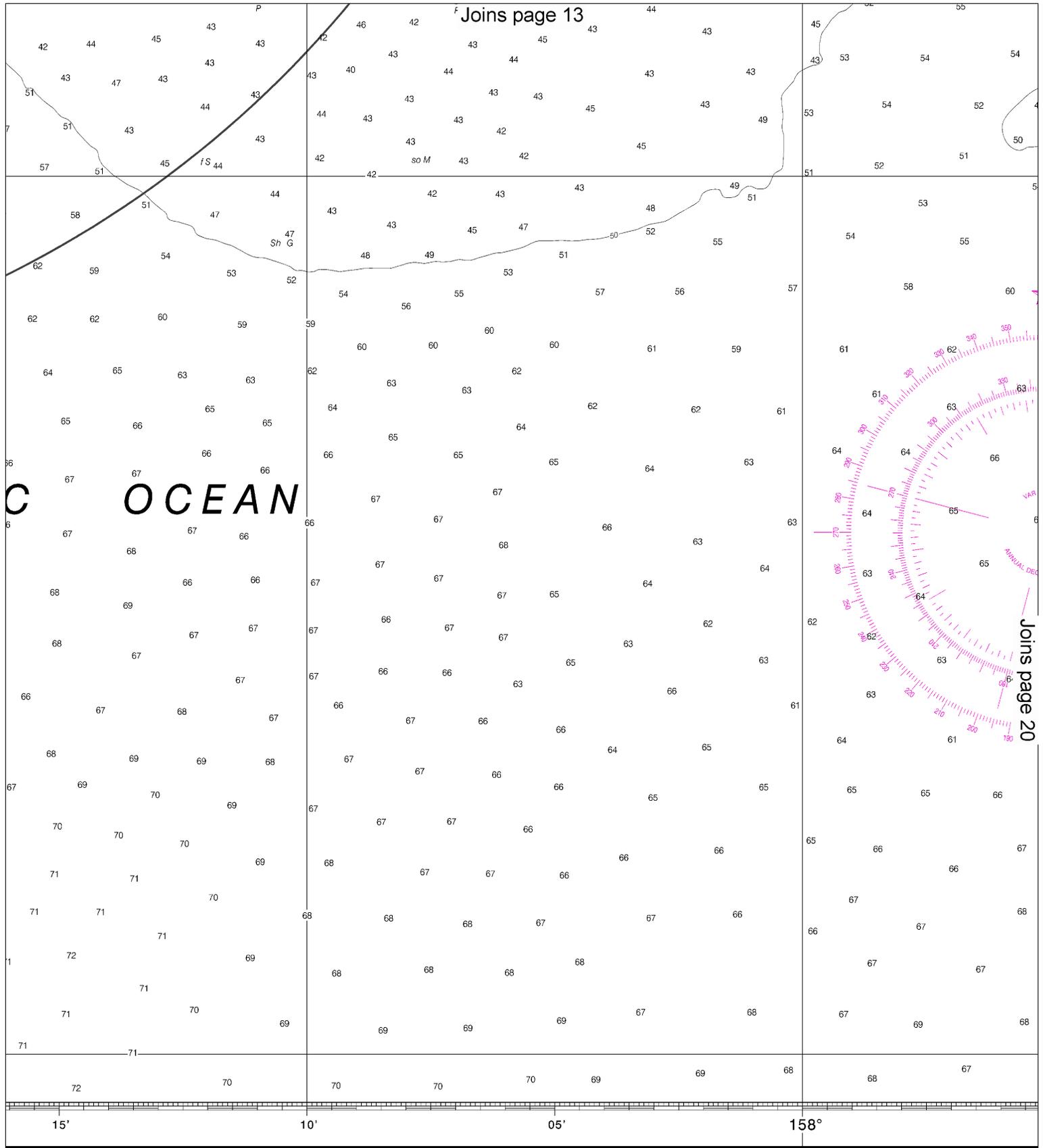
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SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

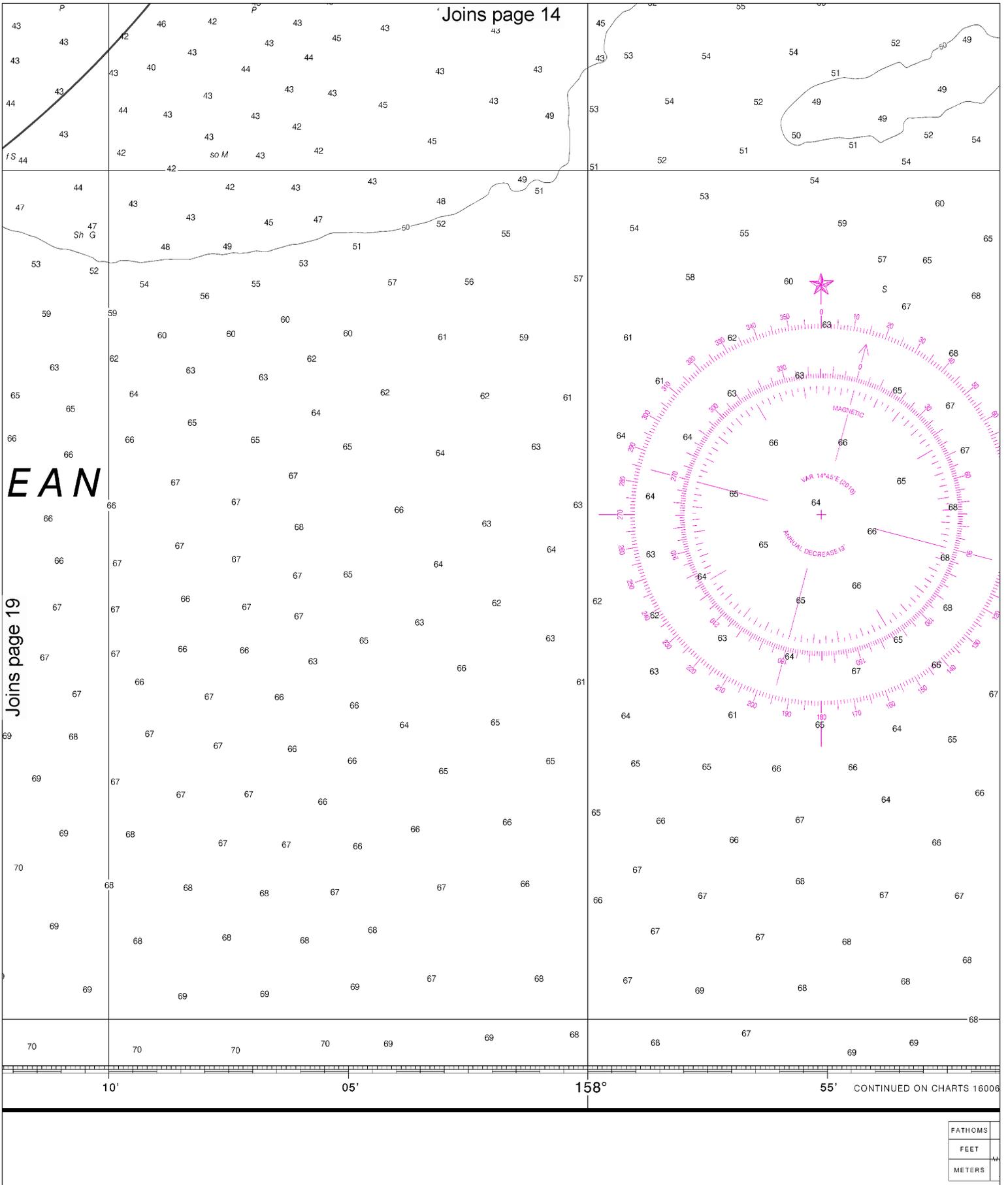
See Note on page 5.



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Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 OCEAN SERVICE
 BATHYMETRIC SURVEY



EAN

Joins page 19



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

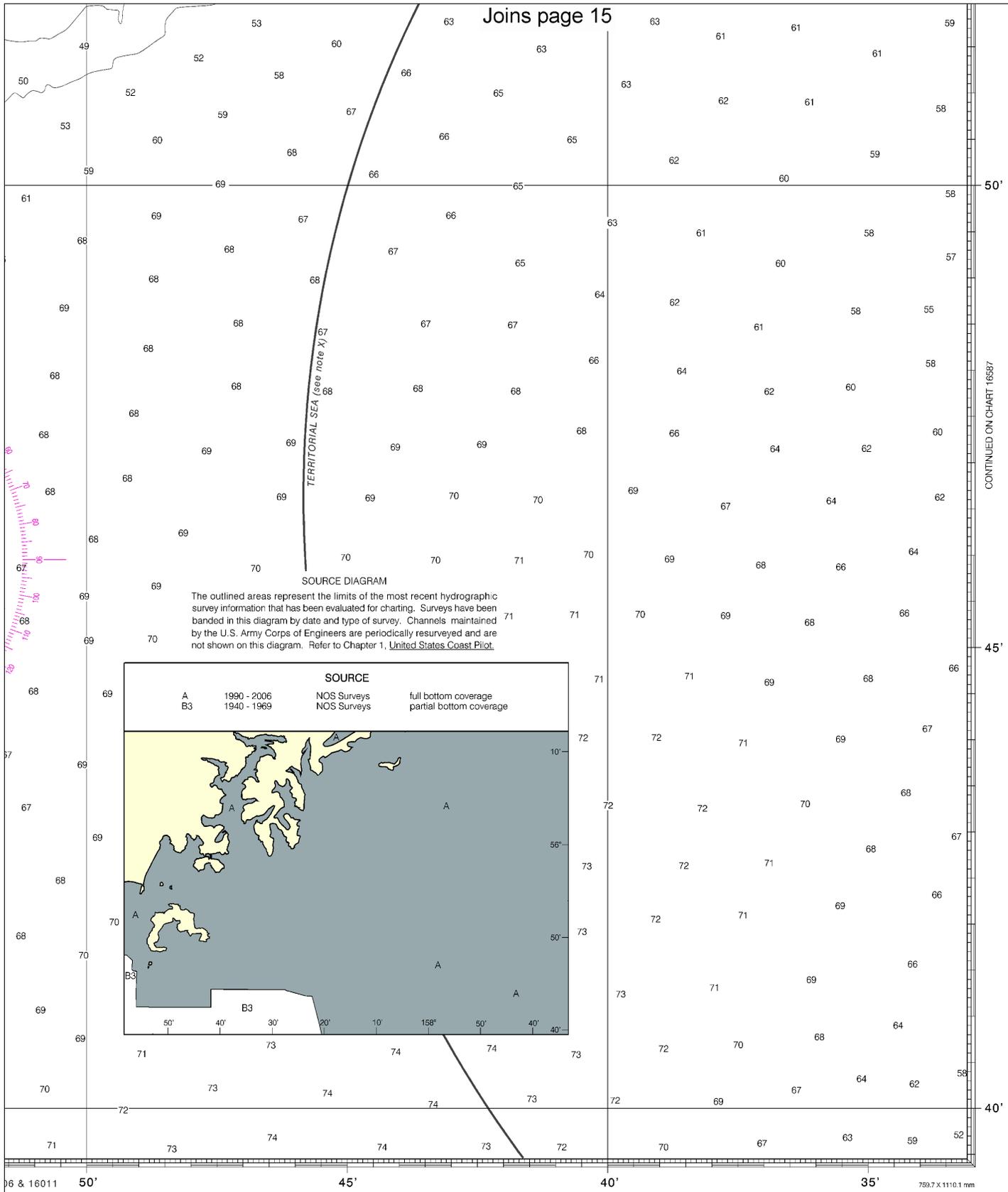
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SCALE 1:80,000
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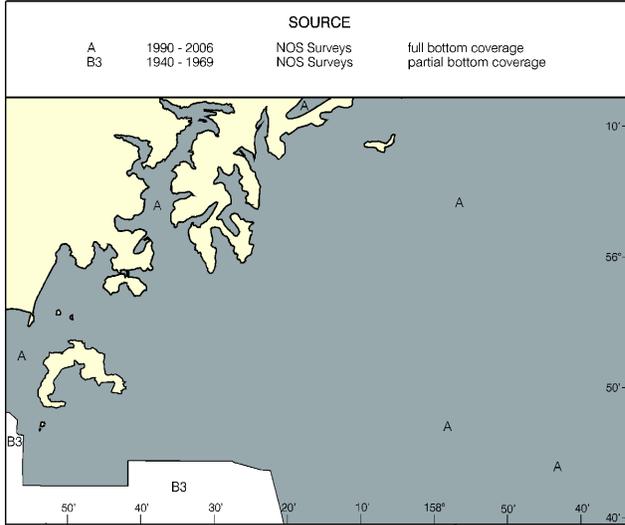
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FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	



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*.

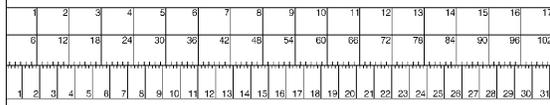


CONTINUED ON CHART 16567

ED. NO. 4

NSN 7642014815228
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 16561

6 & 16011 50' 45' 40' 35' 759.7 X 1110.1 mm



Mitrofanian Bay and Kuiukta Bay
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16561





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>



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