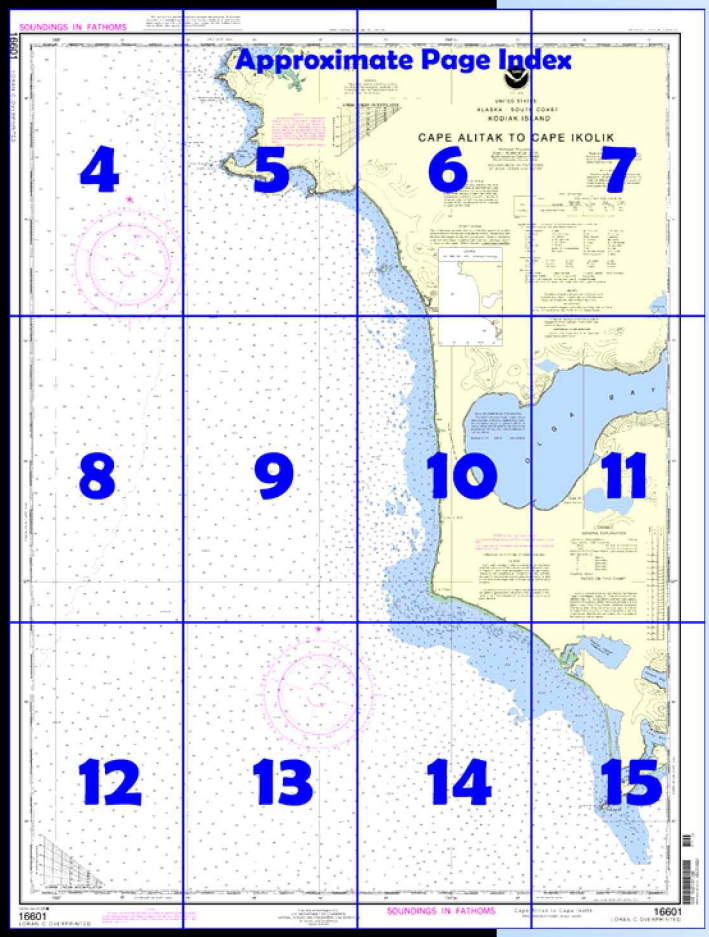
BookletChart™

Cape Alitak to Cape Ikolik

(NOAA Chart 16601)

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 all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

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™?

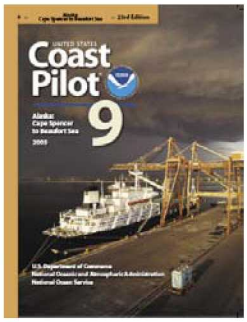
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(809) **Cape Ikolik**, 4 miles S of Middle Cape, is a rugged headland 1,008 feet high, with its summit forming a ridge lying in a NE and SW direction.

(810) **Outer Seal Rock**, 1.8 miles W from Cape Ikolik, resembles a sail and is 89 feet high. The rock has deep water close-to except about 200 yards to the SW where there are submerged rocks. Outer Seal Rock is a sea lion rookery.

(811) **Inner Seal Rock**, 0.3 mile W from Cape Ikolik, is a steep-sided bare rock 125 feet high, surmounted by a rocky nub which gives it the appearance of a lighthouse. From some directions it appears as a huge bell.

(812) **Bumble Bay** is 2.5 miles E of Cape Ikolik. The W point of the bay is marked by three pinnacle rocks, while the E point is marked by a single pinnacle rock 127 feet high. Small craft will find shelter from E winds in the E part of the bay, while large vessels will find anchorage in the center of the bay in 12 fathoms, sand bottom.

(813) **Ayakulik Island**, 5 miles SE of Bumble Bay, is small and 220 feet high. A reef extends E from the E point of the island to a sandspit on the mainland of Kodiak Island. About 300 yards W and N of the island are bare rocks and rocks awash.

(814) Small launches will find shelter in SE or E weather in 5 fathoms, 300 yards NE of the island. Larger vessels will find shelter from E weather in 7 fathoms, 0.5 mile N of the island.

(815) **Ayakulik River**, known locally as **Red River**, discharges at a point 1.8 miles SE of Ayakulik Island. With local knowledge, the river can be entered at high tide in smooth weather by small launches. The Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a station here during the salmon season.

(816) From a point 3 miles N of Ayakulik Island to Low Cape, the shoreline runs in a nearly N-S direction and is marked by earth bluffs varying from a few feet to 267 feet high.

(817) **Ikpik Hill**, a prominent high dark-colored earth bluff is 3.2 miles N of Low Cape, and in approaching from Cape Ikolik, this bluff may be mistaken by a stranger for Low Cape.

(818) **Low Cape**, 11.5 miles NW from Cape Alitak, is the W extremity of the lowland in this vicinity. The extremity of the cape is marked by a peak-shaped light-colored earth bluff about 90 feet high. A spit, bare at low water, extends nearly 0.3 mile off the cape. The water deepens gradually, the 10-fathom curve lying 2.3 miles off the cape.

(819) From a position 2 miles W of Low Cape, heavy kelp extends ESE. Soundings in this kelp showed depths of from 3 to 7 fathoms, but much shoaler water probably exists. Low Cape should be given a berth of about 3 miles.

(820) **Sukhoi Bay** has its entrance about 6 miles S of Low Cape. The entrance is narrow and is between two sandbars. It has a depth of about 6 feet, but should not be attempted except with local knowledge.

(821) The coast from Low Cape to Cape Alitak apparently has no off-lying dangers.

(822) Cape Alitak has been described earlier in this chapter.

Routes

(823) **Routes, Cape Karluk to Cape Alitak**.–From a point 2 miles off Cape Karluk (see chart 16598), steer **222**° for 5.5 miles to a position with Sturgeon Head (a high white eroded cliff) abeam. Then change to **213**° for 11.5 miles until Tombstone Rock is on the port beam, 2 miles.

(824) Then change to **196**° for 4 miles or until Outer Seal Rock (a sail-shaped pinnacle) is a little abaft the beam, 2 miles.

(825) Then change to **154**° for 23.3 miles to pass 2.8 miles off Low Cape. On this course Low Cape should be passed in a depth of 14 fathoms.

(826) When Low Cape bears 083°, 3 miles, haul to **132**° for 12.5 miles, passing about 1.3 miles off Cape Alitak, to a position with the cape bearing 010°, 1.5 miles.

(827) If bound to Alitak Bay, follow routes given in the description of that place.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

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).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,905 at Lat. 57°05'
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 2.825" southward and 8.261" westward to agree with this chart.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks 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.

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.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
7960.....79,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping 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.

AUTHORITIES

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

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

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.

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(Lat/Long)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Lazy Bay	(56°54'N/154°15'W)	11.7	10.9	1.6	–4.5

(100)

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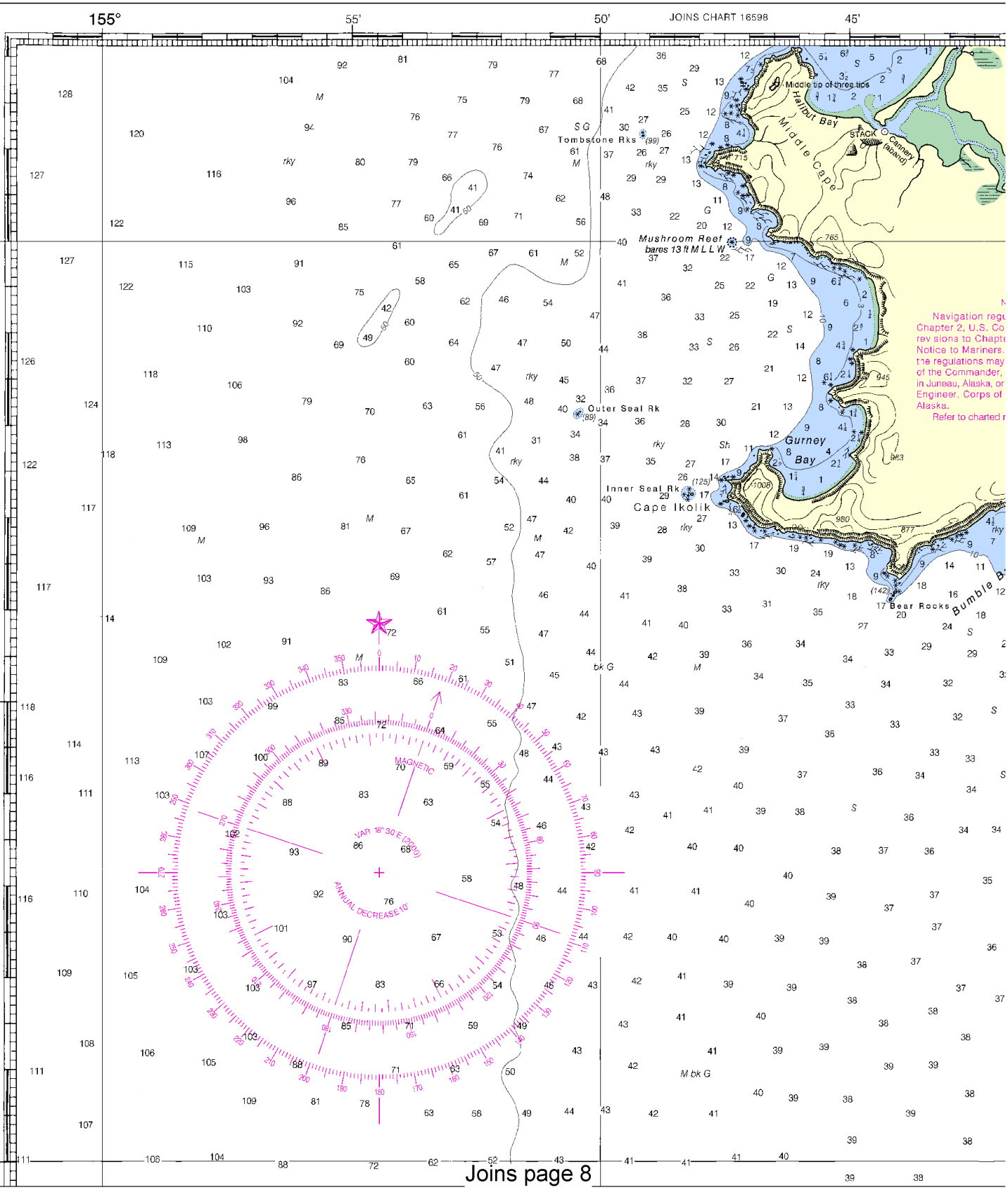
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16601

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



Joins page 8

4

North

Formerly C&GS 8540, 1st Ed., Sept. 1932 KAPP 2564

40' 35' 154°30' 25'

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
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WARNING
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NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - SOUTH COAST
KODIAK ISLAND

CAPE ALITAK TO CAPE I

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,905 at Lat. 57°05'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 6

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

MICROSECONDS

NOTE A
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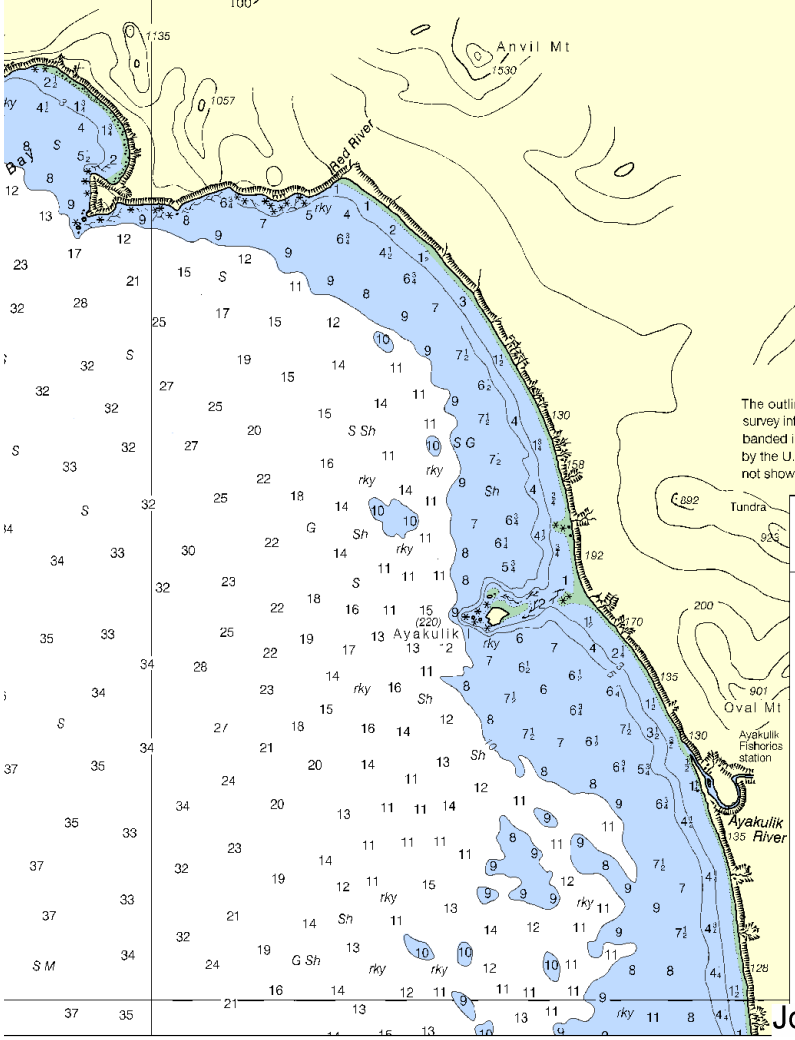

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SOURCE DIAGRAM
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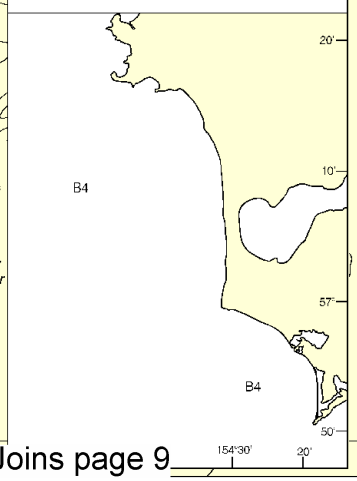
SOURCE
B4 1990-1999 NOS partial bottom coverage



TIDAL INFORMAT

Place Name	(Lat/Long)	Heig Mean Hig High Wa feet
Lazy Bay	(56°54'N/154°15'W)	11.7

(100)

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C can	M nautical mile
DIA diaphone	m minutes
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower
Fl flashing	Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

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bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to t
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HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks and lights to Mean High Water. Contour a values are in feet and refer to M

AUTHORITIE
Hydrography and topography by the N Survey, with additional data from the

CAUTION
Temporary changes or navigation are not indicated Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFO
Consult U.S. Coast Pilo supplemental information.

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:107873. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

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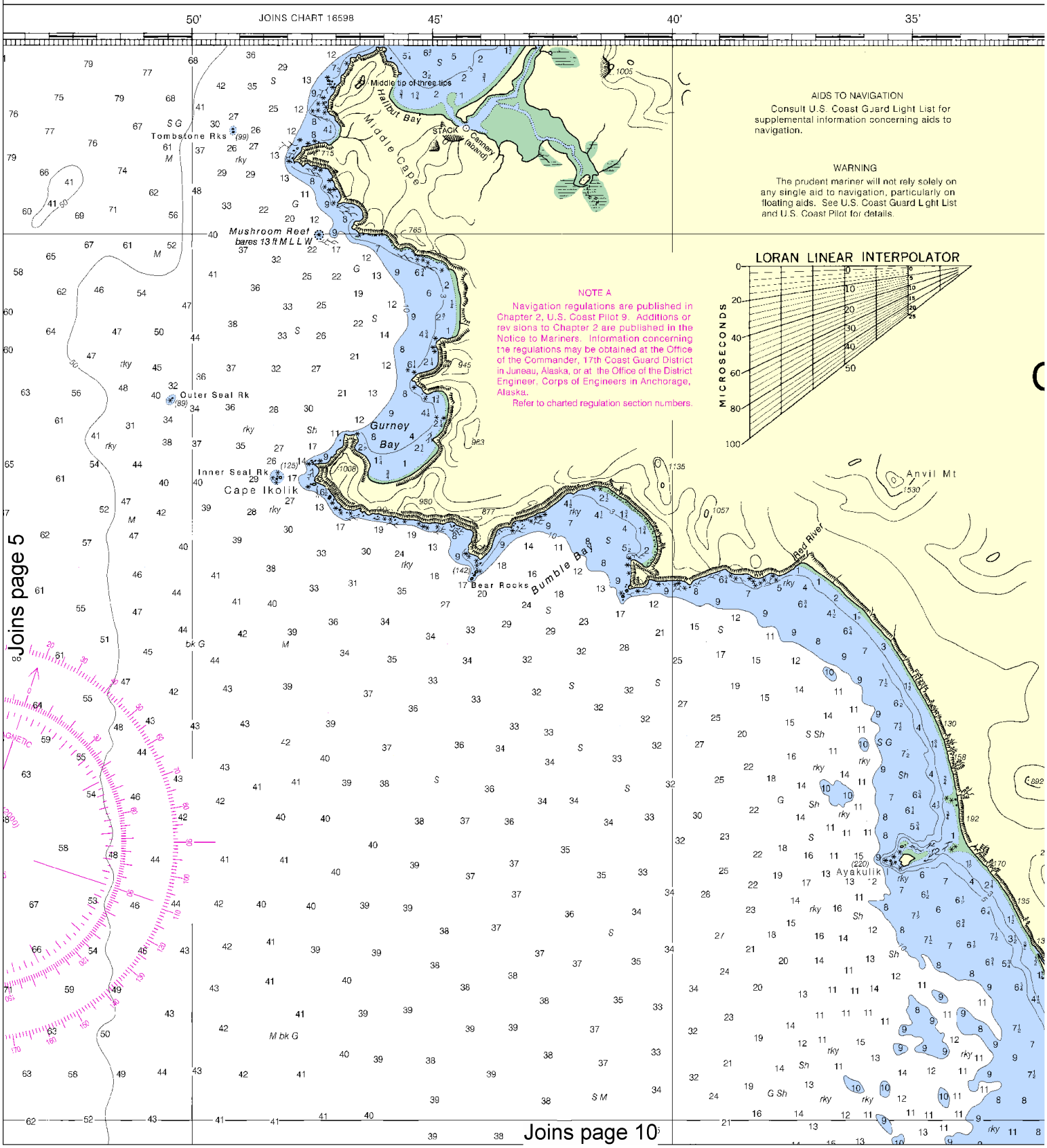

North

154°30' 25' 20' 15'

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

KODIAK ISLAND

CAPE ALITAK TO CAPE IKOLIK

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,905 at Lat. 57°05'
North American Datum of 1983
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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
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Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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Lazy Bay	(56°54'N/154°15'W)	11.7	10.9	1.6	−4.5

(100)

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SOURCE

B4 1990-1939 NOS partial bottom coverage

B4

B4

155° 50' 40' 154°30' 20'

20' 10' 57° 50'

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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	Rs Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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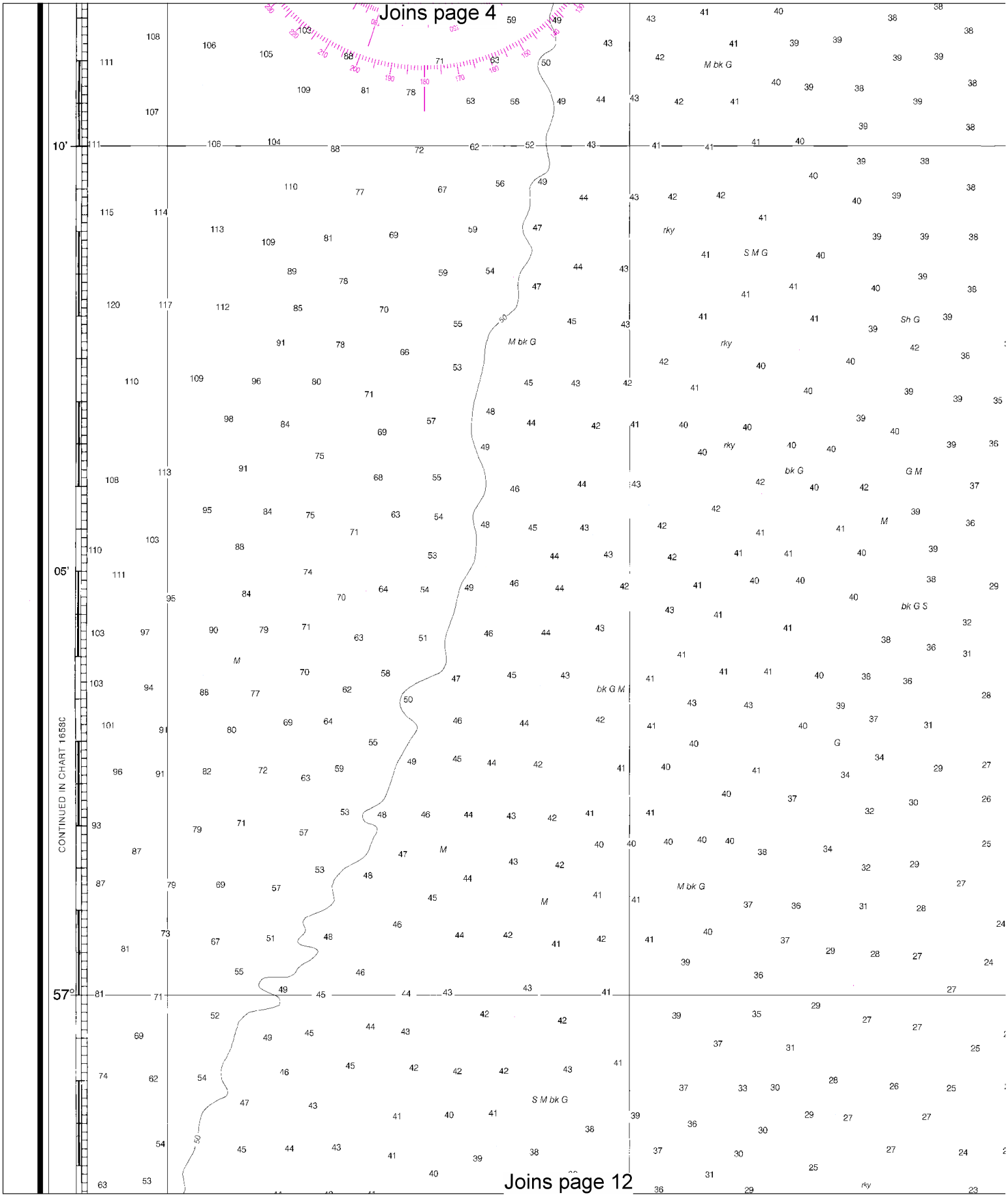
Tundra 923 200 901 Oval Mt 130 Ayakulik Fisheries station Ayakulik 135 River 42 42 129 44 44 8 44 989 2064 Akalura L Cannery

20' 15' 10'

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.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G M
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bk G M
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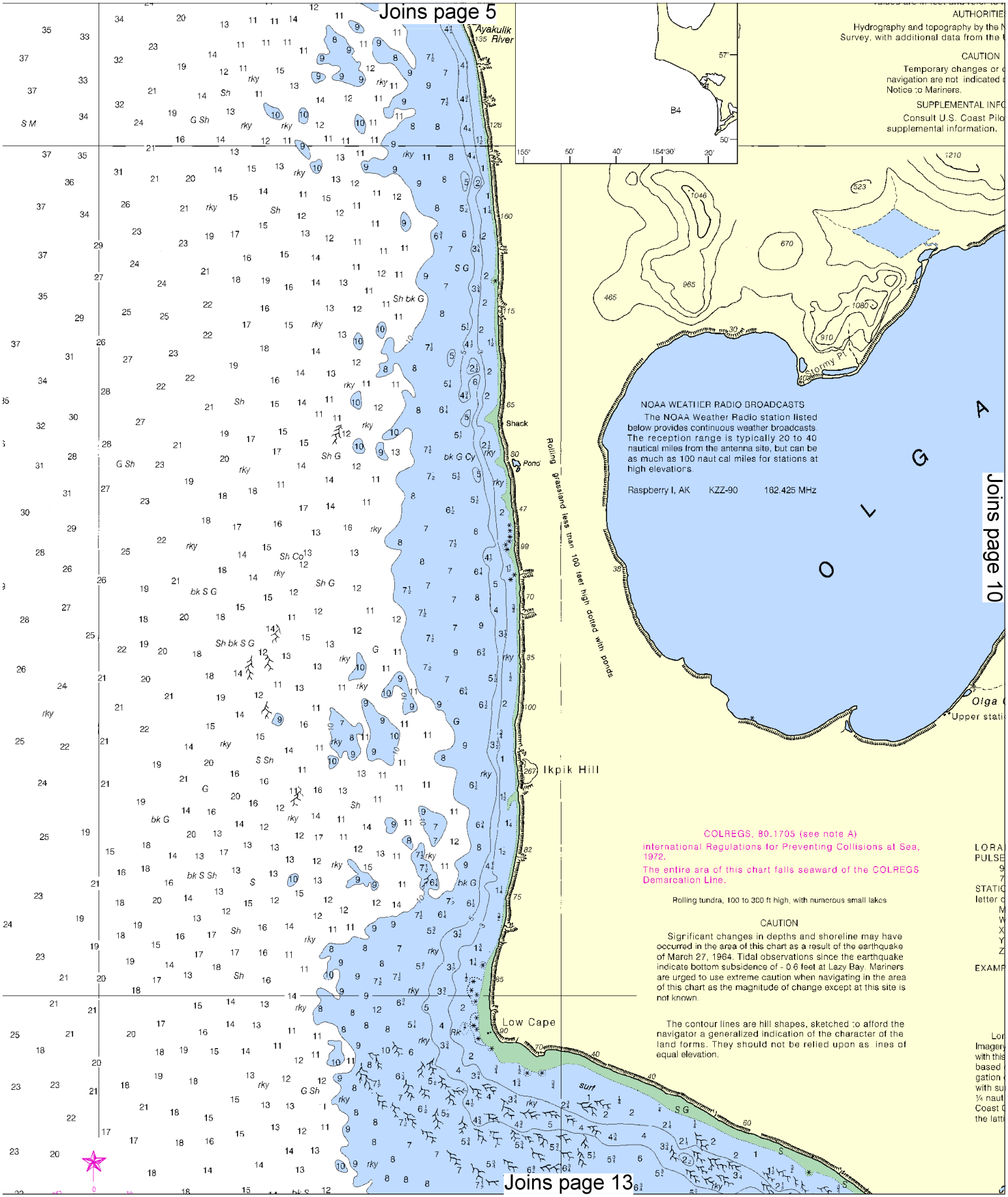
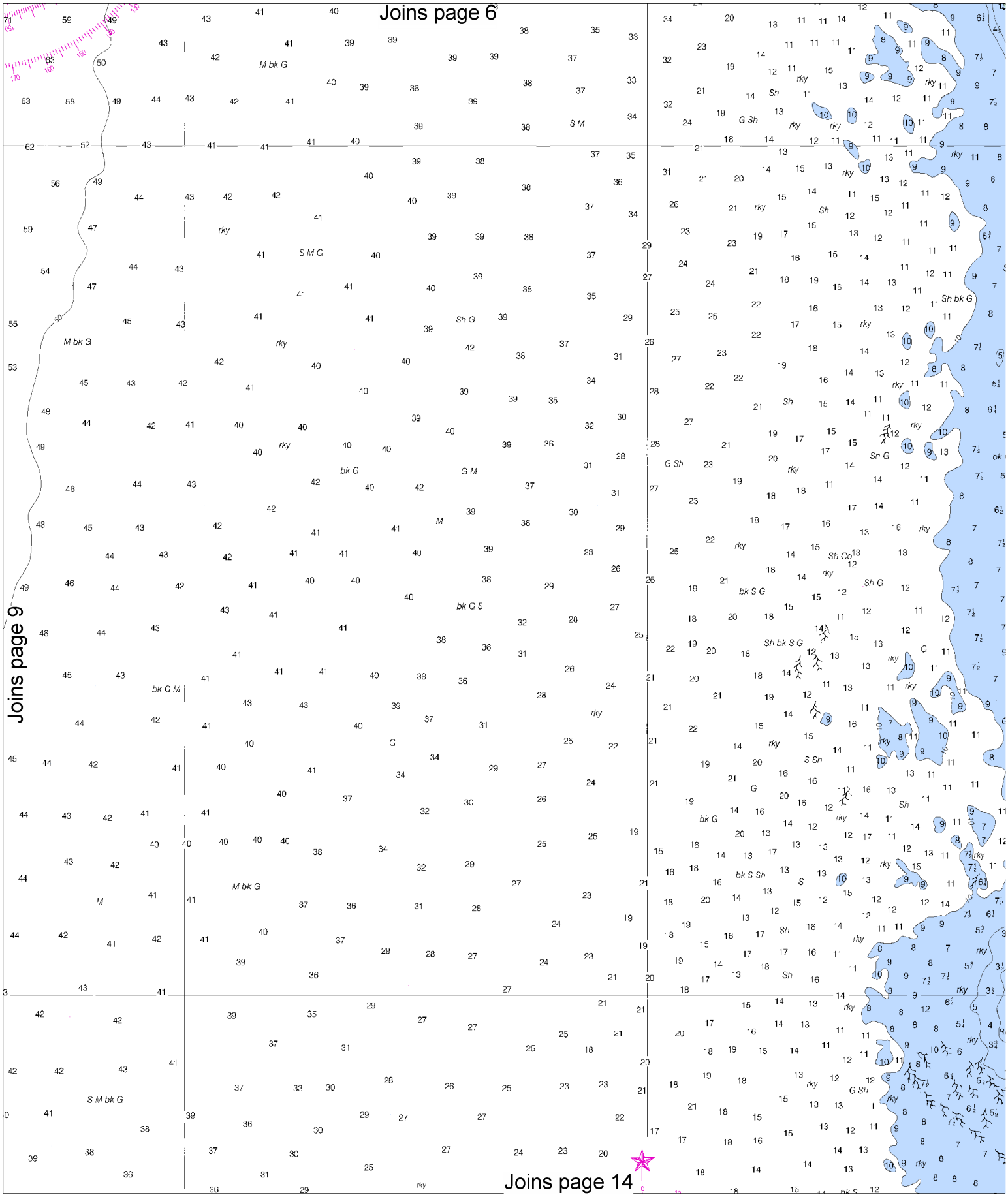
North


Joins page 5
Ayakulik River
AUTHORITIE
Hydrography and topography by the N
Survey, with additional data from the
CAUTION
Temporary changes or
navigation are not indicated
Notice to Mariners.
SUPPLEMENTAL INFO
Consult U.S. Coast Pilo
supplemental information.
B4
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 naut cal miles for stations at high elevations.
Raspberry I, AK KZZ-90 162.425 MHz
Shack
Pond
Rolling grassland less than 100 feet high dotted with ponds
Ikpik Hill
Low Cape
Joins page 10
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.
Rolling tundra, 100 to 300 ft high, with numerous small lakes
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 - 0.6 feet at Lazy Bay. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at this site is not known.
The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.
Joins page 13



North

Joins page 7

AUTHORITIES

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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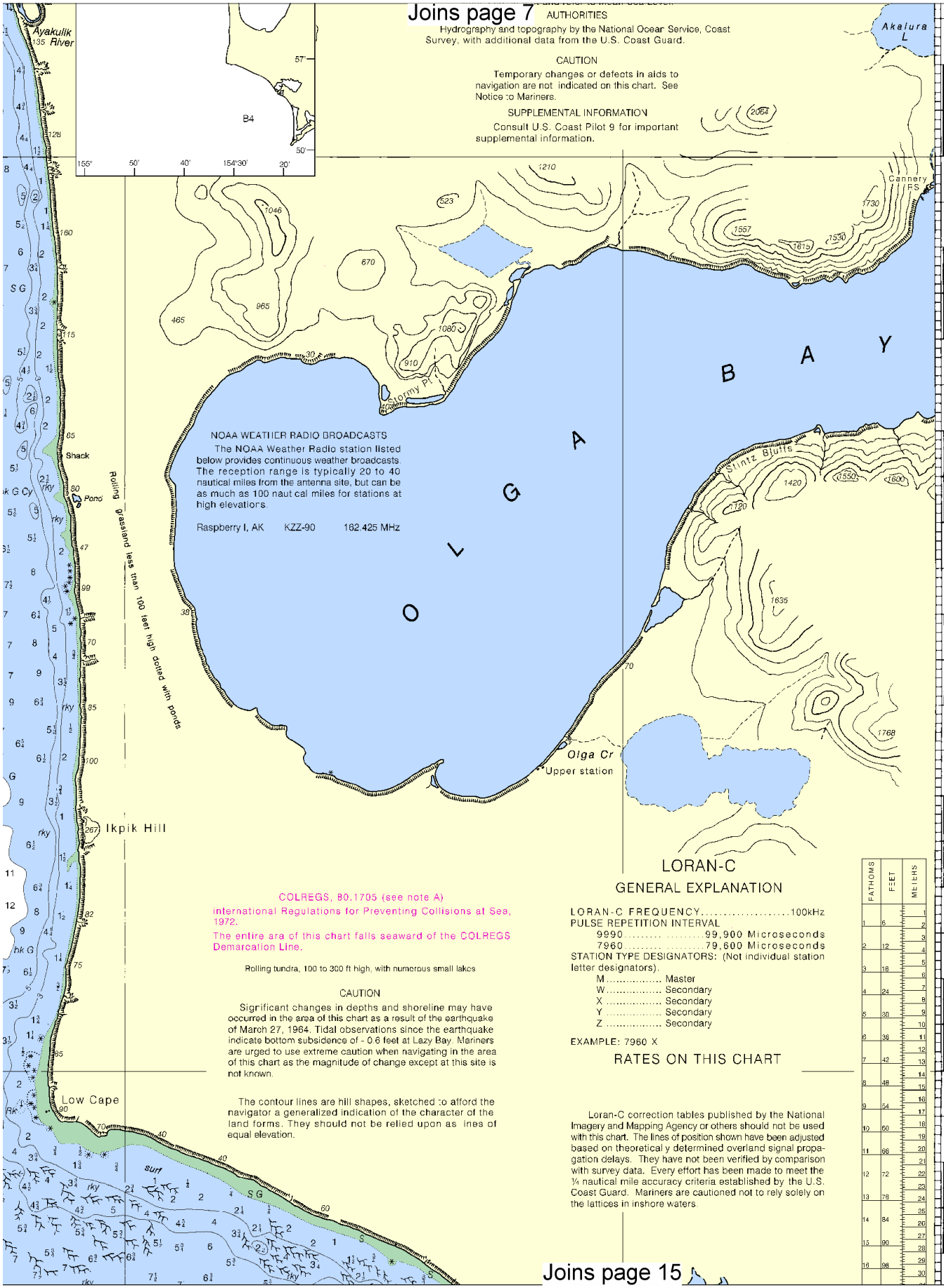

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

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Rolling tundra, 100 to 300 ft high, with numerous small lakes

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LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990 ....99,900 Microseconds
7960 ....79,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7960 X

RATES ON THIS CHART

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FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	2
2	12	4
3	18	6
4	24	8
5	30	10
6	36	11
7	42	13
8	48	15
9	54	17
10	60	18
11	66	20
12	72	22
13	78	24
14	84	26
15	90	27
16	96	29

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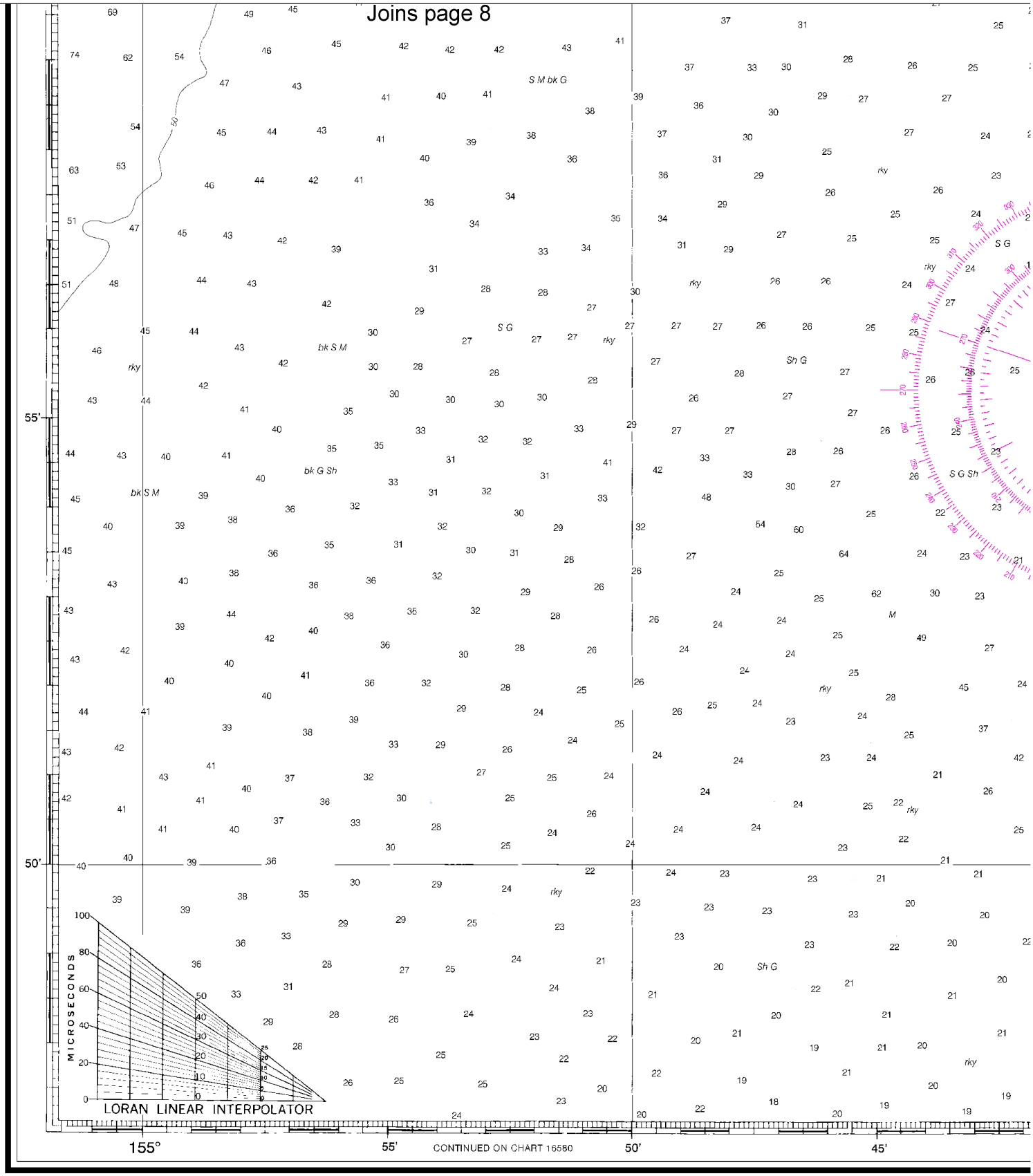


10th Ed., Jan, 22/ 00 ■

16601

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

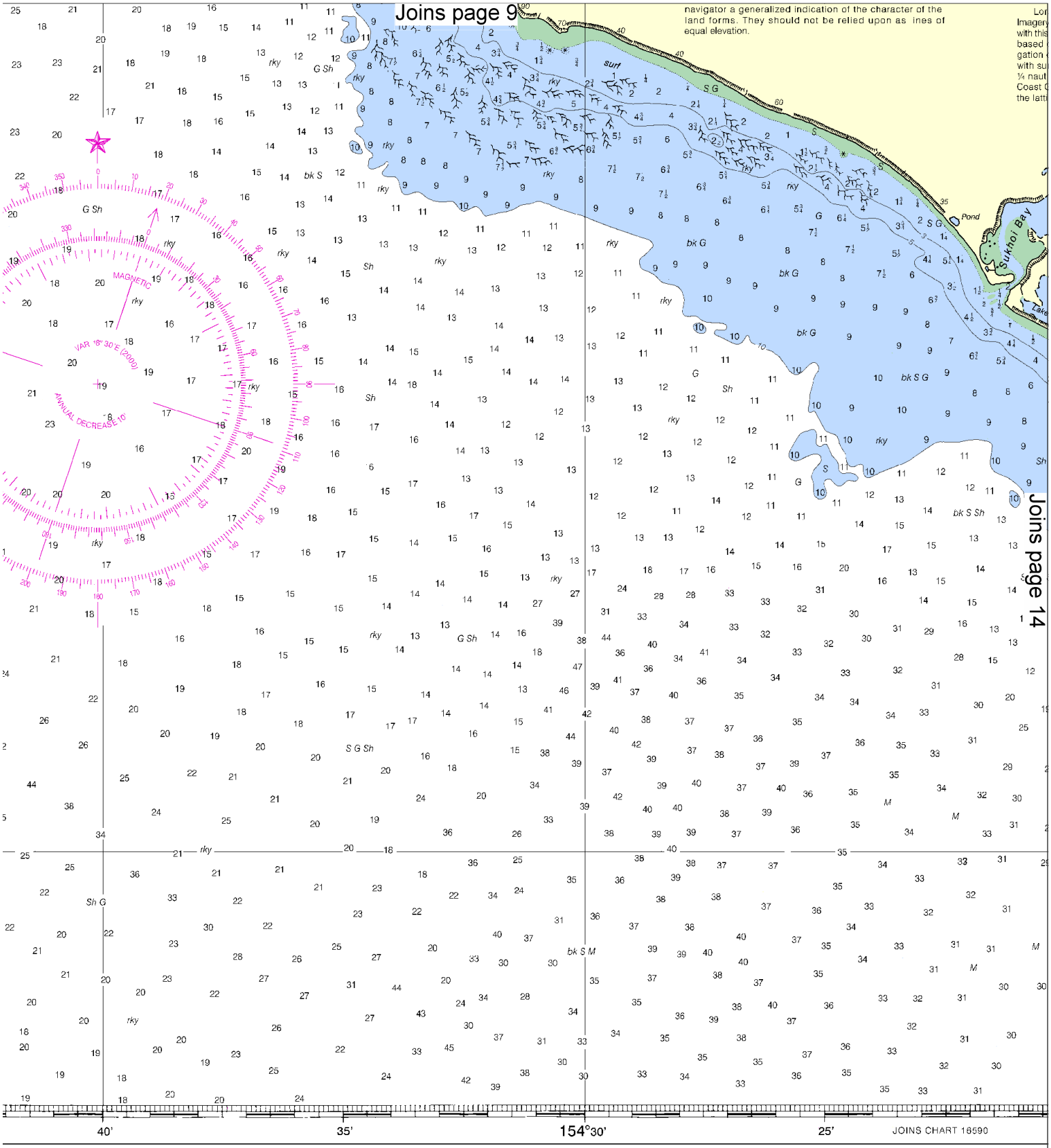
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

U.S
NATIONAL O

12

North



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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Cape Alitak to Cape I

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,9

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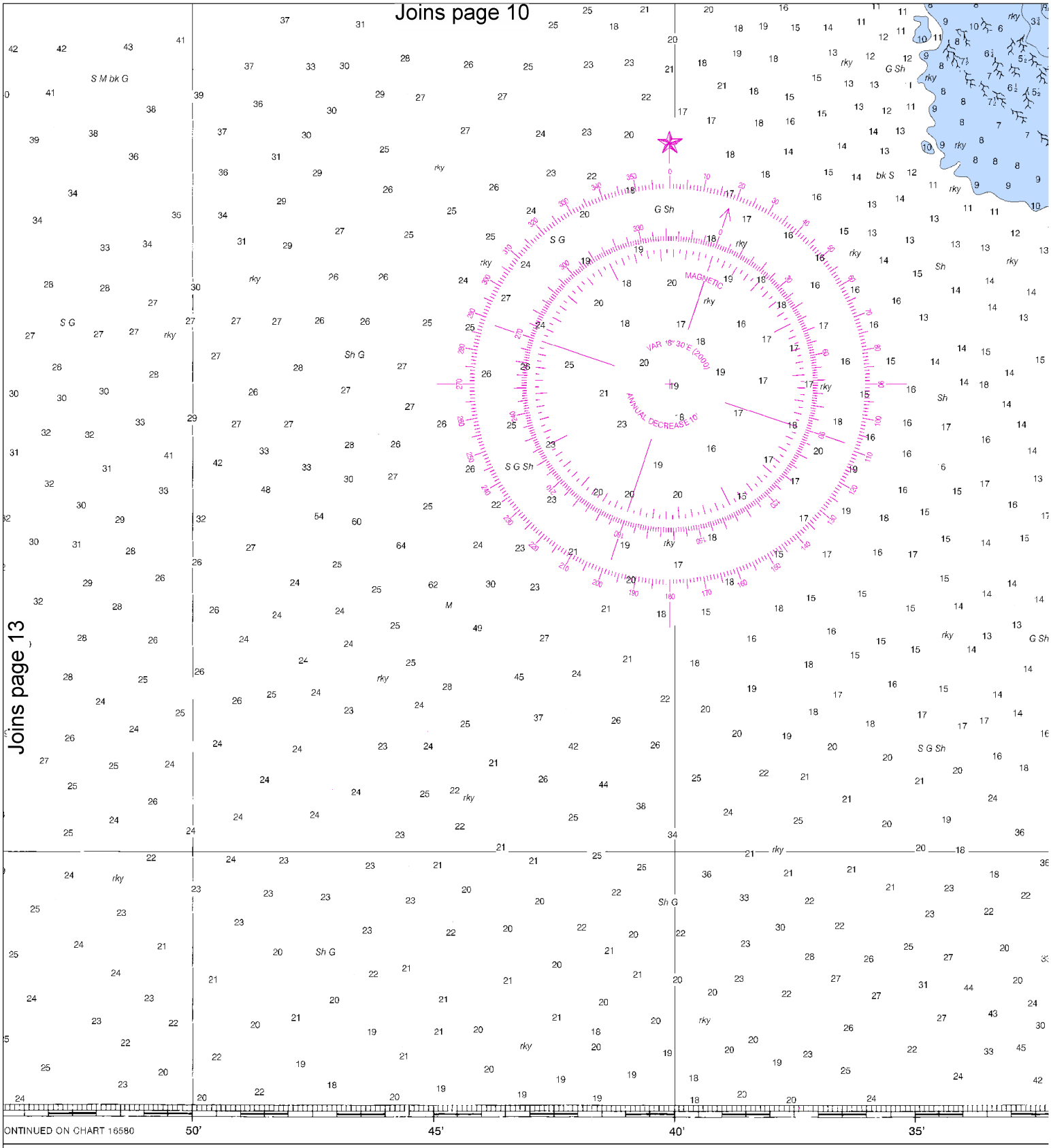
Joins page 13



ONTINUED ON CHART 16580

CAUTION
cted from the Notice to Mariners published weekly
Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners
J.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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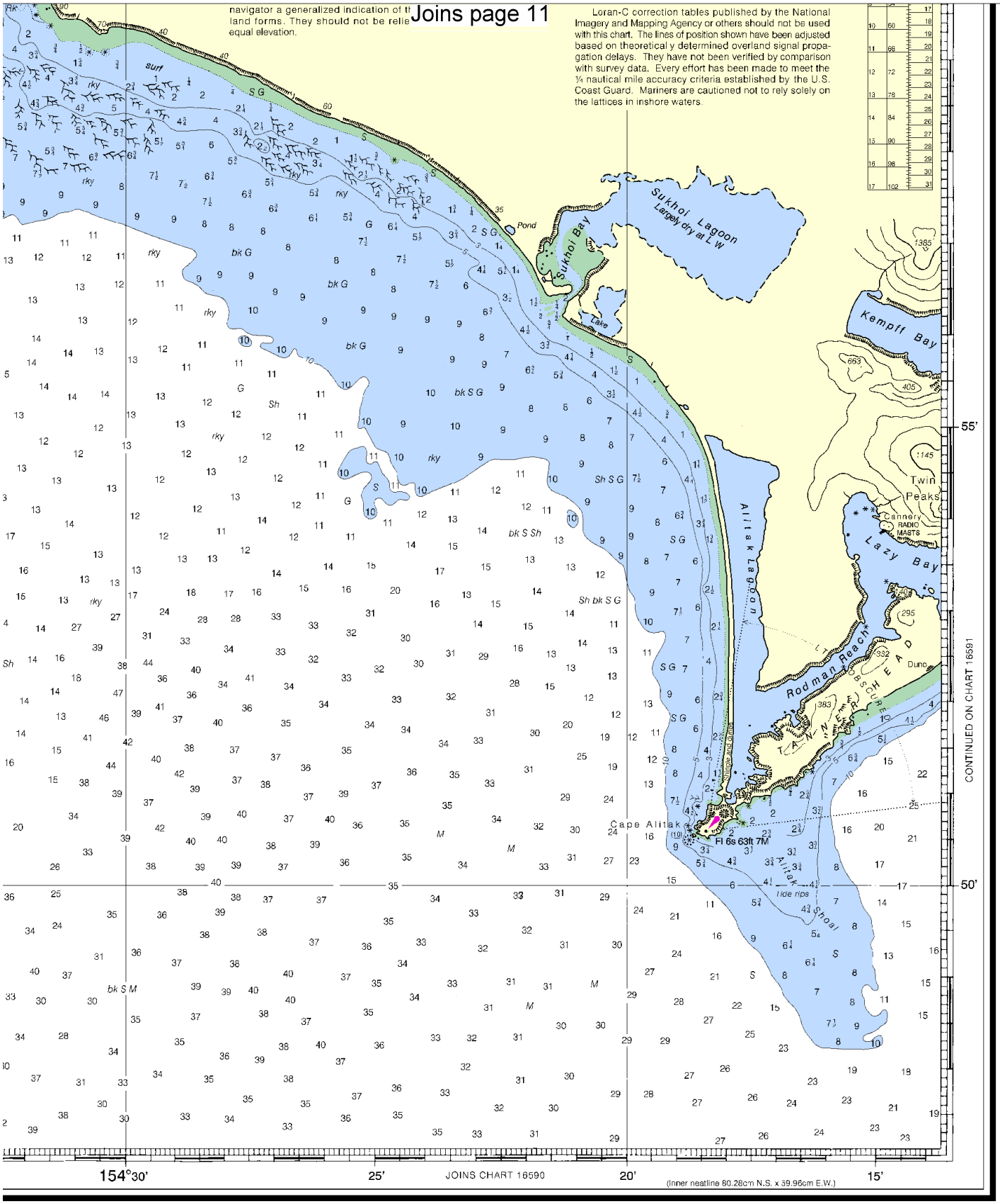

NGS IN FATHOMS

Cape Alitak to Cape Ikolik

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,905

16601

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EB.NO. 10

NSN 7642014011286

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16601

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 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

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.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.