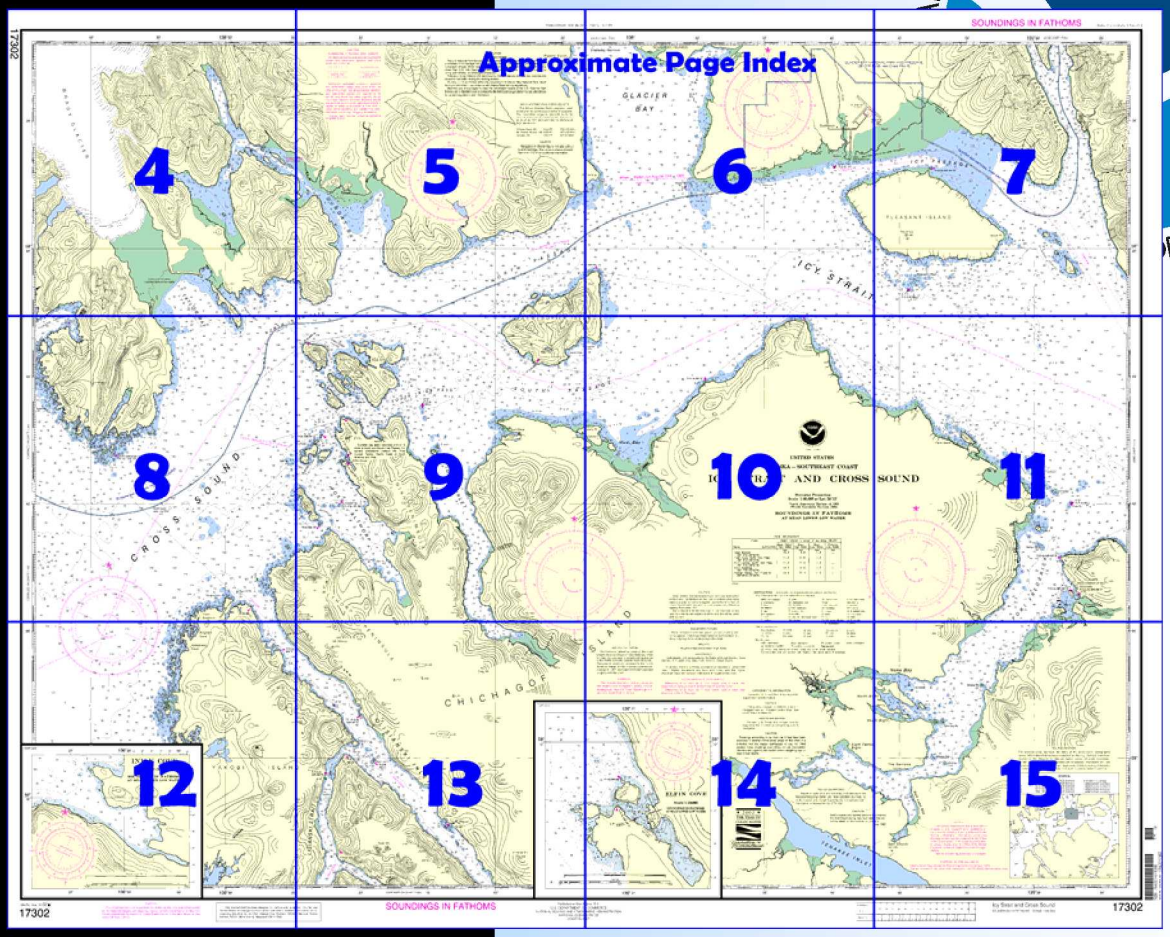
BookletChart™

Icy Strait and Cross Sound

(NOAA Chart 17302)

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.*



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™?

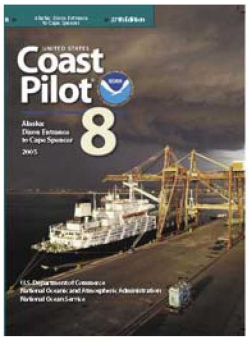
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 8, Chapter 15 excerpts]

(12) **Glacial ice** in varying quantities is prevalent in Icy Strait and Cross Sound throughout the year.
(13) **Cross Sound** is that part of the passage SW of the Inian Islands. Icy Strait is that part E of Inian Islands.
(22) **Taylor Bay**, on the NW side of Cross Sound has its entrance about 6 miles NE of Cape Spencer. The bay is open to the SE. **Brady Glacier**, at the head of the bay, has a face about 2 miles long and presents a broken, ragged appearance, with dark streaks.
(23) **Taylor Island**, high and hummocky, forms the NE side of the bay for 1.9 miles from the entrance with small rocky islets up to 0.4 mile off the S end of the island.
(24) **Fern Harbor**, the inlet on the E side of Taylor Island, extends about 1 mile in a NW direction and is about 0.3 mile wide.
(53) **Port Althorp**, on the SE side of Cross Sound, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia, with Three Hill Island and George Islands across the entrance, narrows to an inlet about 0.3 mile wide near the head.
(54) **Point Lucan**, 3 miles NE of Column Point, is a prominent wooded headland.
(55) **Three Hill Island**, NW of Point Lucan, has three prominent wooded hills separated by low saddles; the SE summit is somewhat flat; the NW summit appears conical. **Three Hill Island Light** (58°09'13"N., 136°23'05"W.), 80 feet (24.4 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower.
(56) **George Islands**, a group of four islands at the entrance of Port Althorp, are about 8 miles NE of Cape Bingham.
(57) **Granite Cove**, on its S side is open to the S.
(90) **Dundas Bay** has its entrance on the NW side of Icy Strait, N of Inian Islands. The N end of the main bay is filled by flats to a distance of about 1.3 miles from its head. Between the flats is a channel of very deep water leading N toward the mouth of the **Dundas River**.
(93) **Idaho Inlet** has its entrance on the S shore SE of Inian Islands. Anchorage can be made in 15 fathoms in the entrance to **Gull Cove**, on the E shore of the inlet just S of this point.
(94) **Shaw Islands**, two in number and wooded, are on the W side about 1.8 miles inside the entrance.
(95) **Lemesurier Island** is in the middle of Icy Strait, 4 miles E of the Inian Islands. **Willoughby Cove** is on the SE side of Lemesurier Island.
(96) **North Passage** and **South Passage** lead N and S of Lemesurier Island, respectively.
(98) From the E point at the entrance to Idaho Inlet (58°13.2'N., 136°09.6'W.), the shoreline is low and wooded and trends to the E for 4 miles to **Mud Bay**. **Mud Bay River** empties through the sandspits at the head of the bay, where flats extend for a considerable distance.
(100) **Point Adolphus**, the northernmost point of Chichagof Island, is marked by **Point Adolphus Light** (58°17'10"N., 135°46'59"W.
(101) **Flynn Cove** is on the S side of Icy Strait, about 7 miles SE of Point Adolphus and about 1.7 miles SE of **Eagle Point**. **Harry Island**, small and wooded, is in the entrance 600 yards NW of this point.
(102) **Pleasant Island**, on the N side of Icy Strait about 4.5 miles NE of Point Adolphus, is comparatively low. **The Knob**, near the middle of the S shore, is a prominent wooded knob. **Noon Point** is the E extremity of Pleasant Island. (103) **Icy Passage Light 2** (58°23'11"N., 135°37'43"W.), 22 feet (6.7 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red triangular daymark.
(104) **Gustavus** is a community with an airport on the N shore of Icy Passage at the mouth of **Salmon River**.
(106) **Pleasant Island Reef** is an extensive reef, 1 mile S of Pleasant Island.
(107) **Porpoise Islands**, a group of four islands, are near the E end of Icy Passage, about 2 miles E of Noon Point, Pleasant Island.
(200) **Port Frederick**, on the S side of Icy Strait between Crist Point and Point Sophia, has no known dangers other than those charted.
(203) **Crist Point**, the W point at the entrance, is marked by two islands about 0.7 mile off its N side. **Hoonah Island**, the NW and larger one, is 270 feet high and wooded. **Scraggy Island**, 40 feet high and sparsely wooded, is about 0.8 mile SE of Hoonah Island. **Pinta Rock**, awash and marked by kelp for about two-thirds of its length, is about 0.8 mile SE of Scraggy Island.
(205) **Halibut Island** on the W side, about 1 mile inside the entrance to the port, is wooded, and foul ground extends 0.3 mile E from it. **Halibut Rock,** which uncovers, is about 0.6 mile S of Halibut Island.
(206) **Point Sophia** shows from E as a wooded hill, somewhat bluff at the water's edge; S of the hill is a **V**-shaped saddle, from which the hill rises to high land. From Point Sophia to Cannery Point, the shore is free of dangers.
(208) **Hoonah Point**, 0.8 mile S of Cannery Point, is a rocky bluff, wooded on top, and appears detached from the hill nearby. About 0.6 mile S of Hoonah Point is **Pitt Island**, the northernmost of several islands near the E shore.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 58°12′
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B

Currents may attain velocities of 8 or 10 knots in North and South Inian Passes. For current predictions consult the Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 1.301" southward and 6.593" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide 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.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Juneau, AK	WXJ-25	162.55 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.

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).

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

AUTHORITIES

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

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from normal variation have been observed on George Island at the head of Granite Cove.

Differences of as much as 7° from normal variation have been observed in North Passage.

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. Consult larger scale charts for survey information in areas outlined in magenta. 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.

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.

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
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Cape Spencer (58°12′N/136°40′W)	10.4	9.6	1.5	----
Inian Cove, North Inian Pass (58°16′N/136°20′W)	11.5	10.6	1.4	----
Point Lavinia, South Inian Pass (58°13′N/136°21′W)	11.9	10.9	1.4	----
Point Adolphus (58°17′N/135°47′W)	14.5	13.5	1.5	----
Hoonah Harbor, Port Frederick (58°06′N/135°26′W)	14.8	13.4	1.5	----

(102)

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:

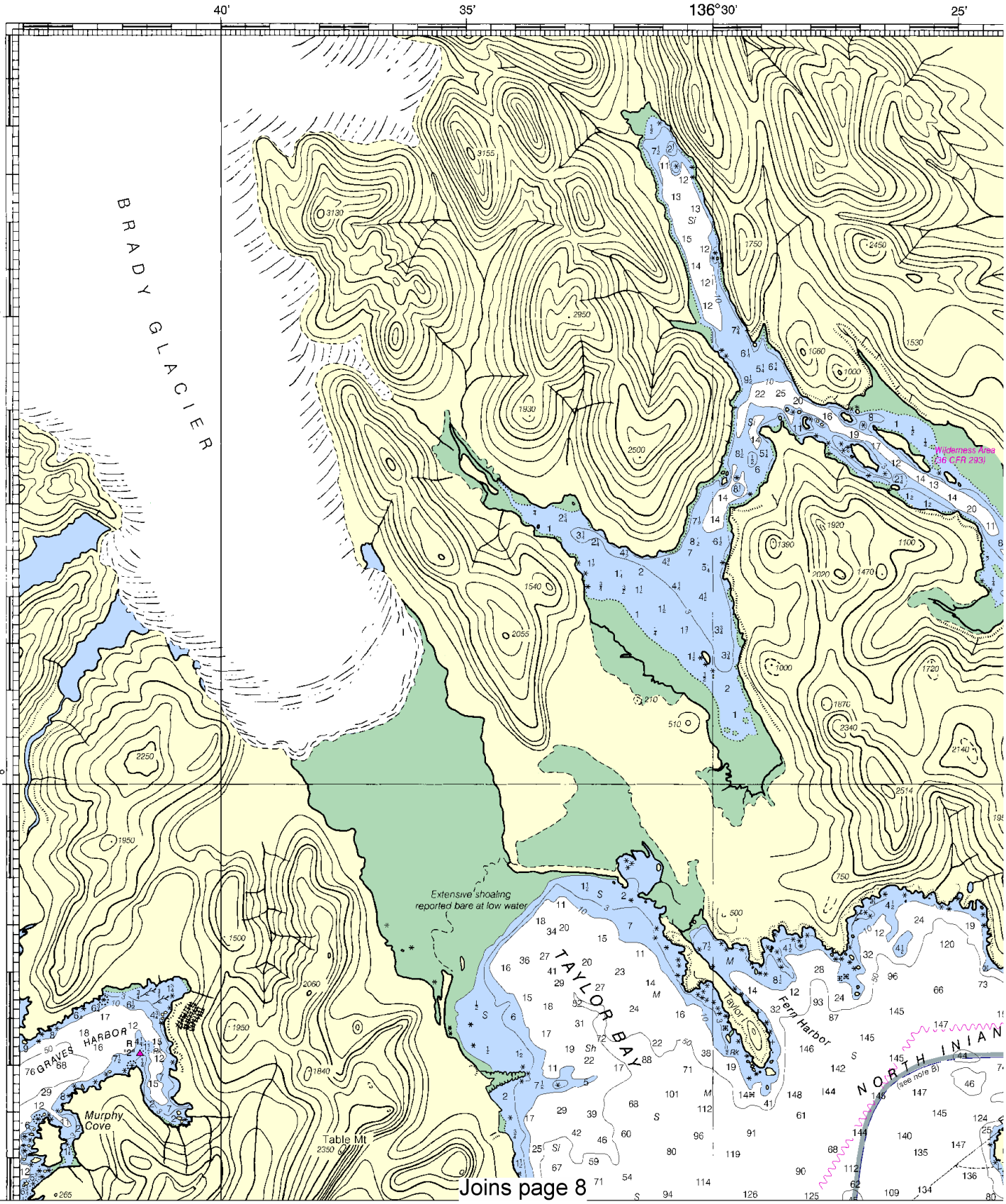
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

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.

17302



4

North

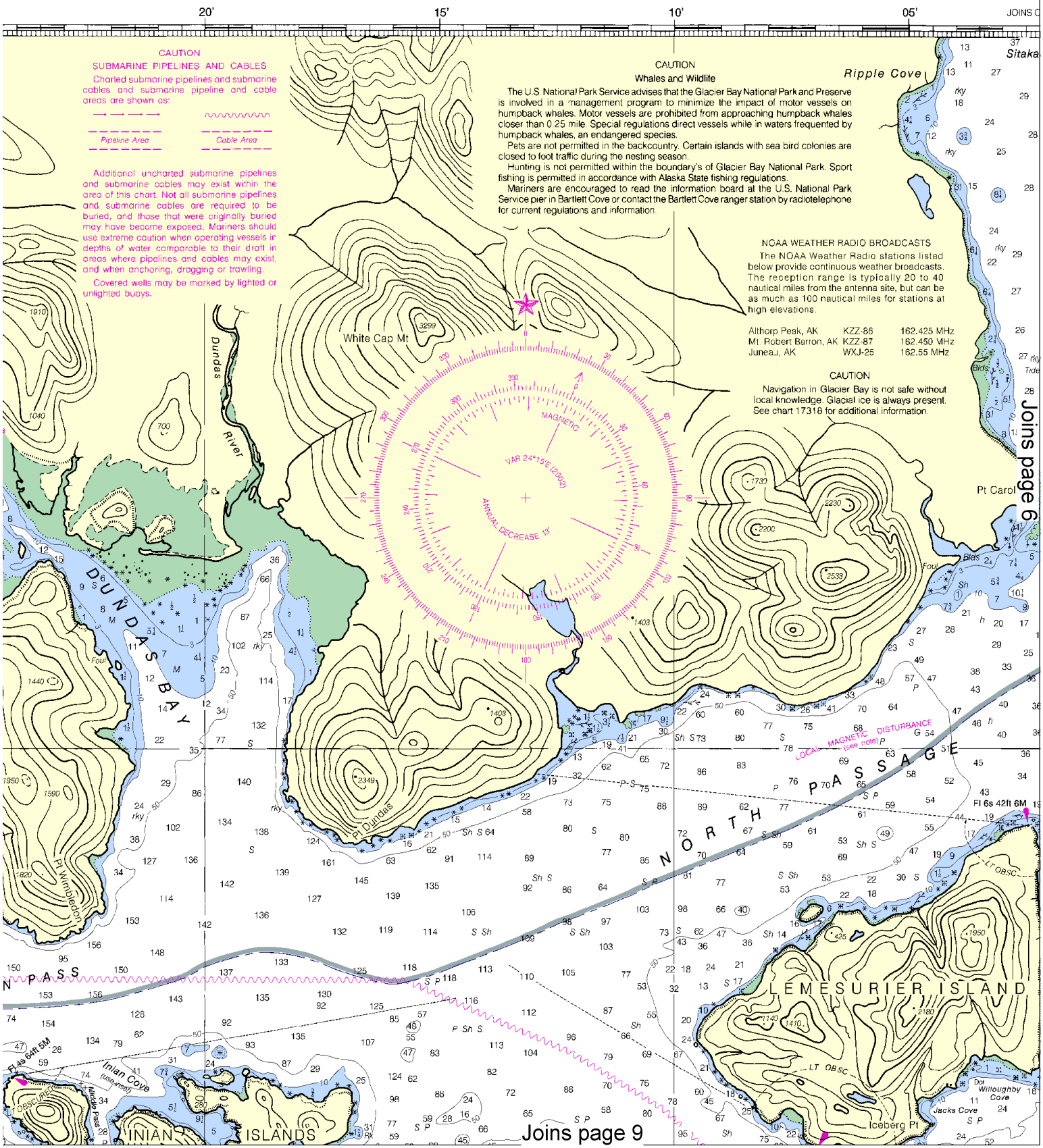
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

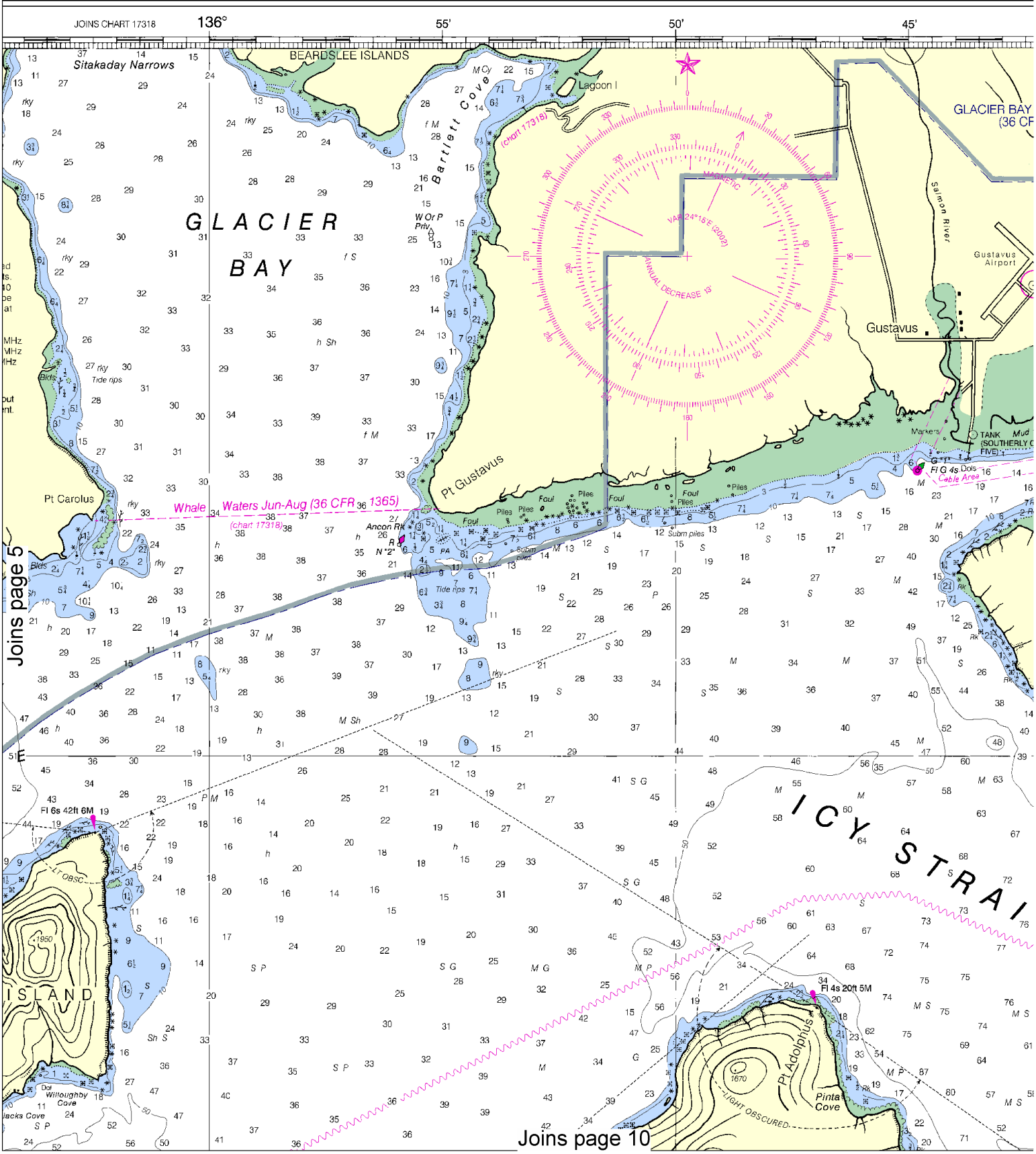
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



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.

Ed., May 1904 V-1904-55 KAPP 2621



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

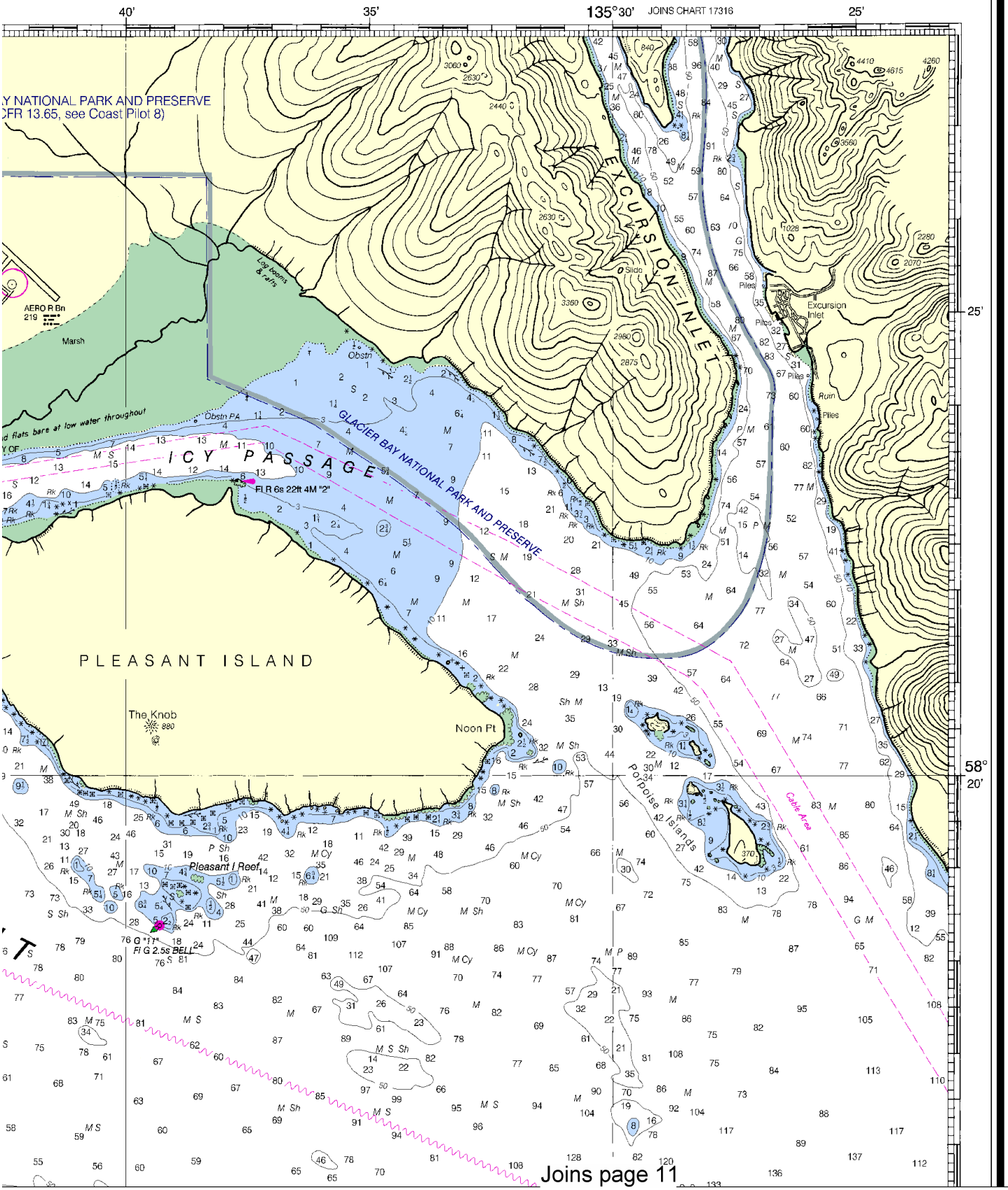
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

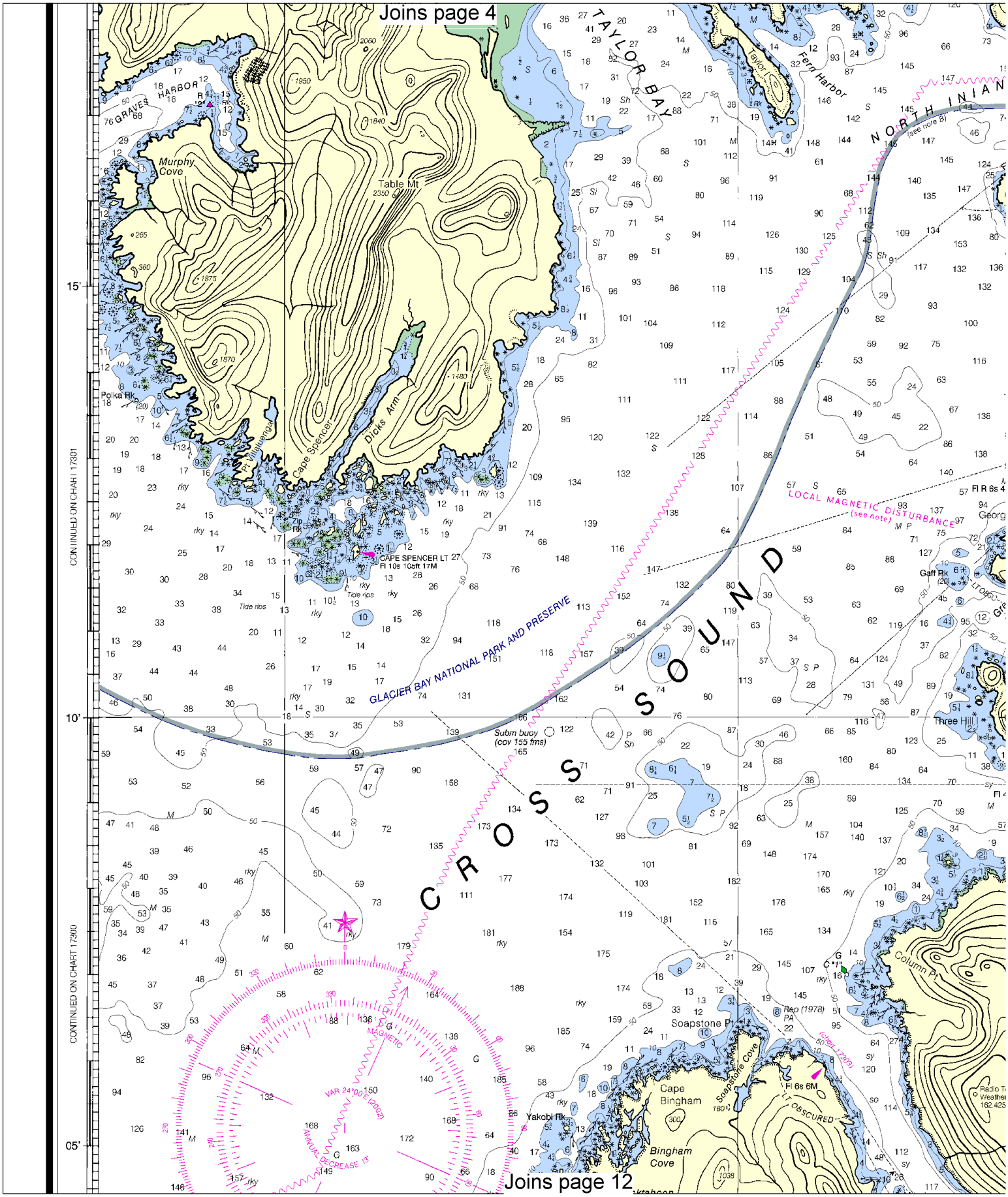
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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.



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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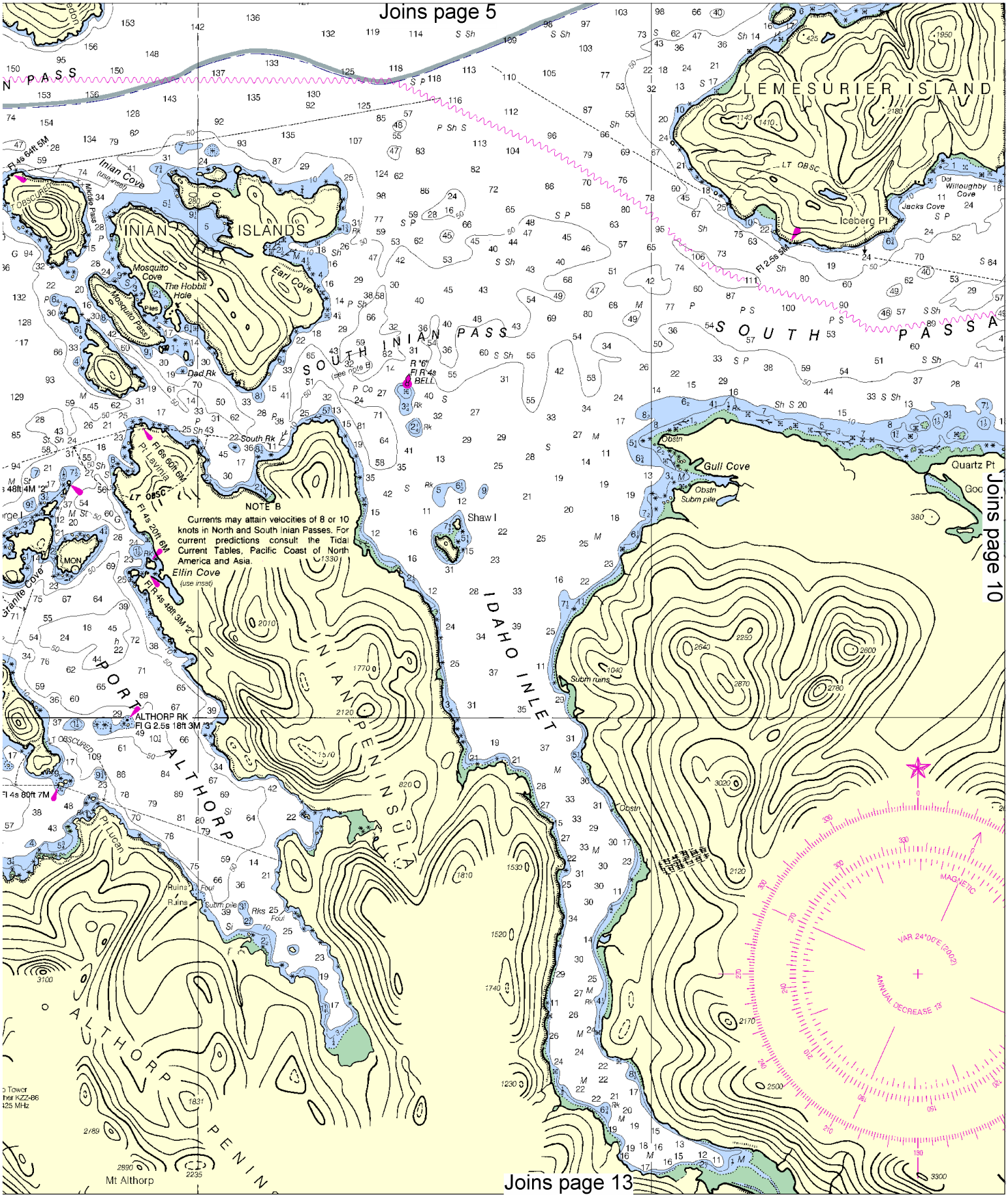
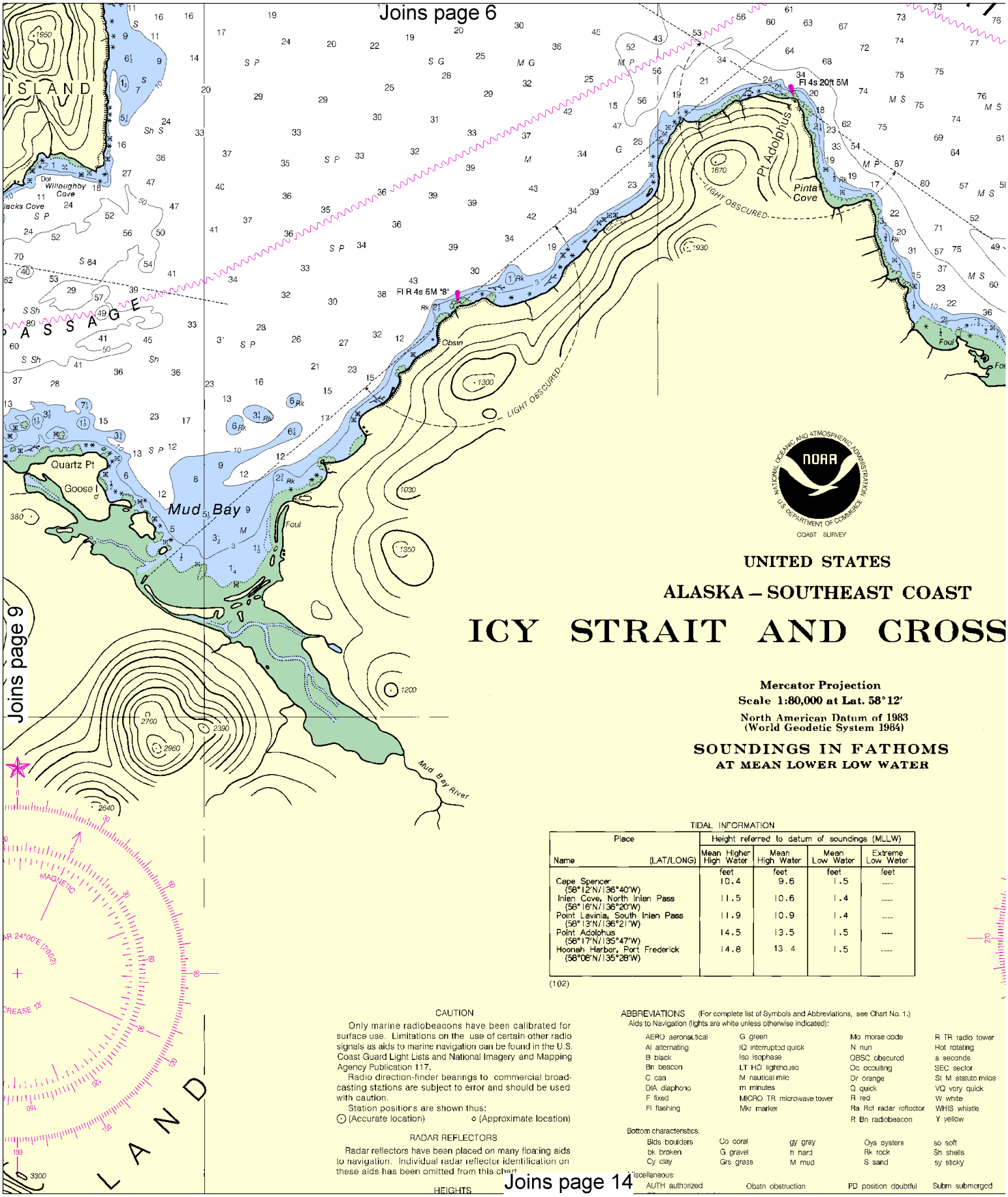

Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
LEMESURIER ISLAND
INIAN ISLANDS
Inian Cove
Mosquito Cove
The Hobbit Hole
Earl Cove
Mosquito Pass
Dad Rk
SOUTH INIAN PASS
SOUTH PASSA
Iceberg Pt
Jacks Cove
Willoughby Cove
Gull Cove
Quartz Pt
Shaw I
IDAHO INLET
INIAN PENINSULA
PORT ALTHORP
ALTHORP PENIN
Elfin Cove
Granite Cove
Pt Lucan
Mt Althorp
ALTHORP RK
Fl G 2.5s 18ft 3M "3"
Fl 4s 80ft 7M
Fl 4s 20ft 6M
Fl 6s 60ft 6M
Fl 4s 48ft 3M "2"
Fl 2.5s 5M
Fl 4s 64ft 5M
NOTE B
Currents may attain velocities of 8 or 10 knots in North and South Inian Passes. For current predictions consult the Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia.
MAGNETIC
VAR 24°00'E (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 13'



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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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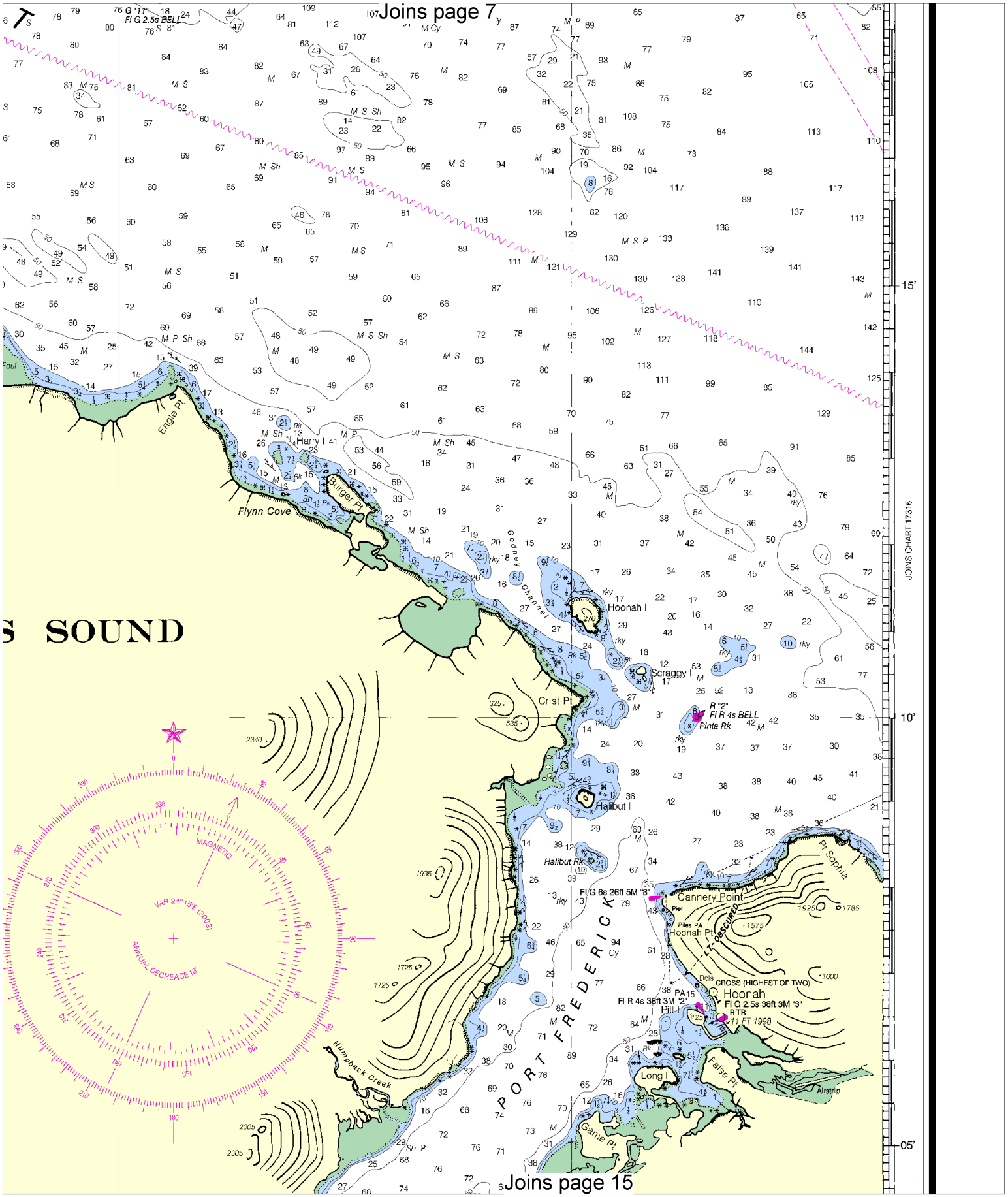
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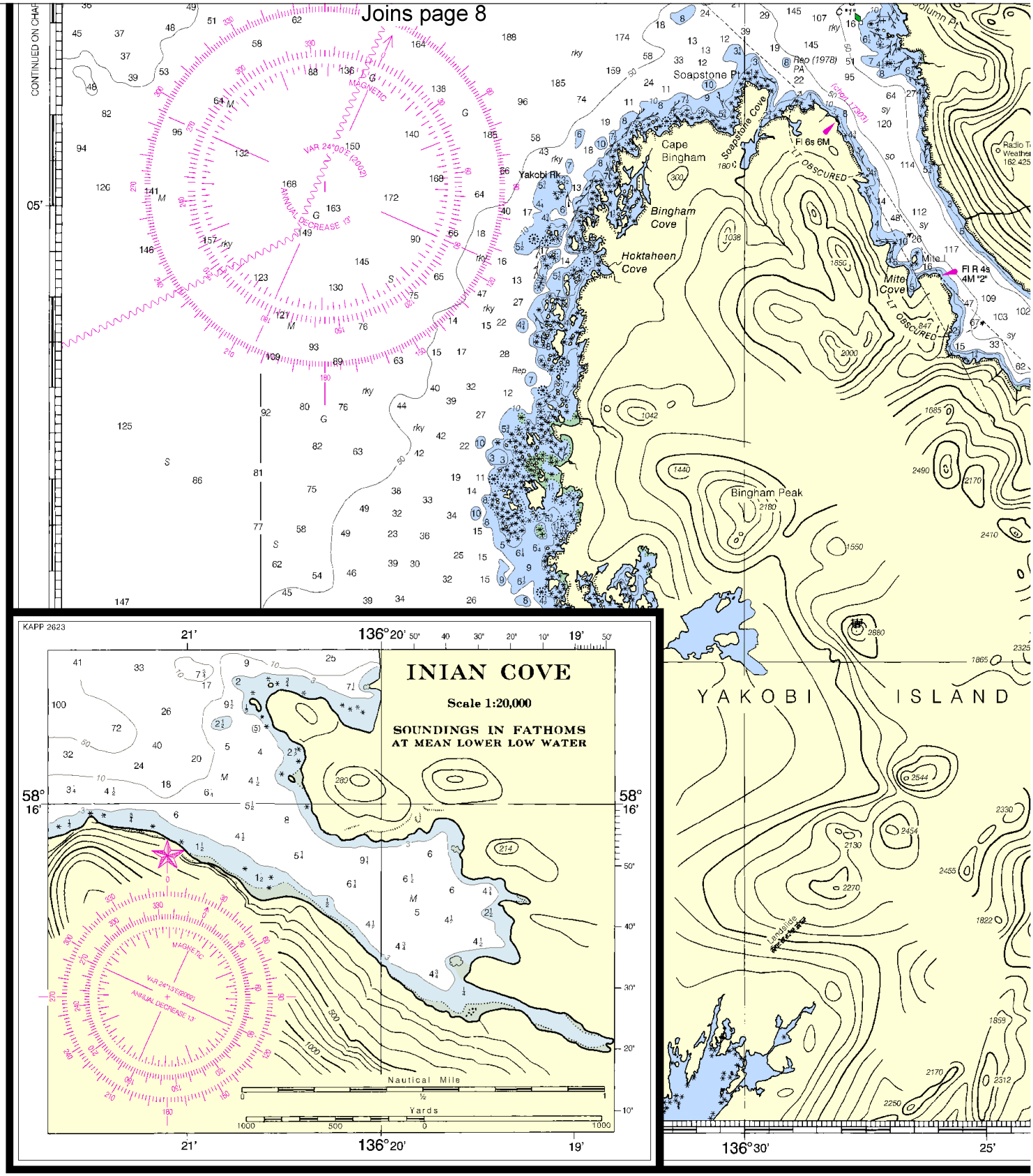
Joins page 15
JOINS CHART 17316
S SOUND
Eagle Pt
Harry I
Burger Pt
Flynn Cove
Gedney Channel
Hoonah I
Scraggy I
Crist Pt
Pinta Rk
Halibut I
Halibut Rk
Cannery Point
Hoonah Pt
Pt Sophia
PORT FREDERICK
Hoonah
Pitt I
Long I
False Pt
Game Pt
Humpback Creek
Airstrip
MAGNETIC
VAR 24°15'E (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 13'



18th Ed., Mar. 02/02

17302

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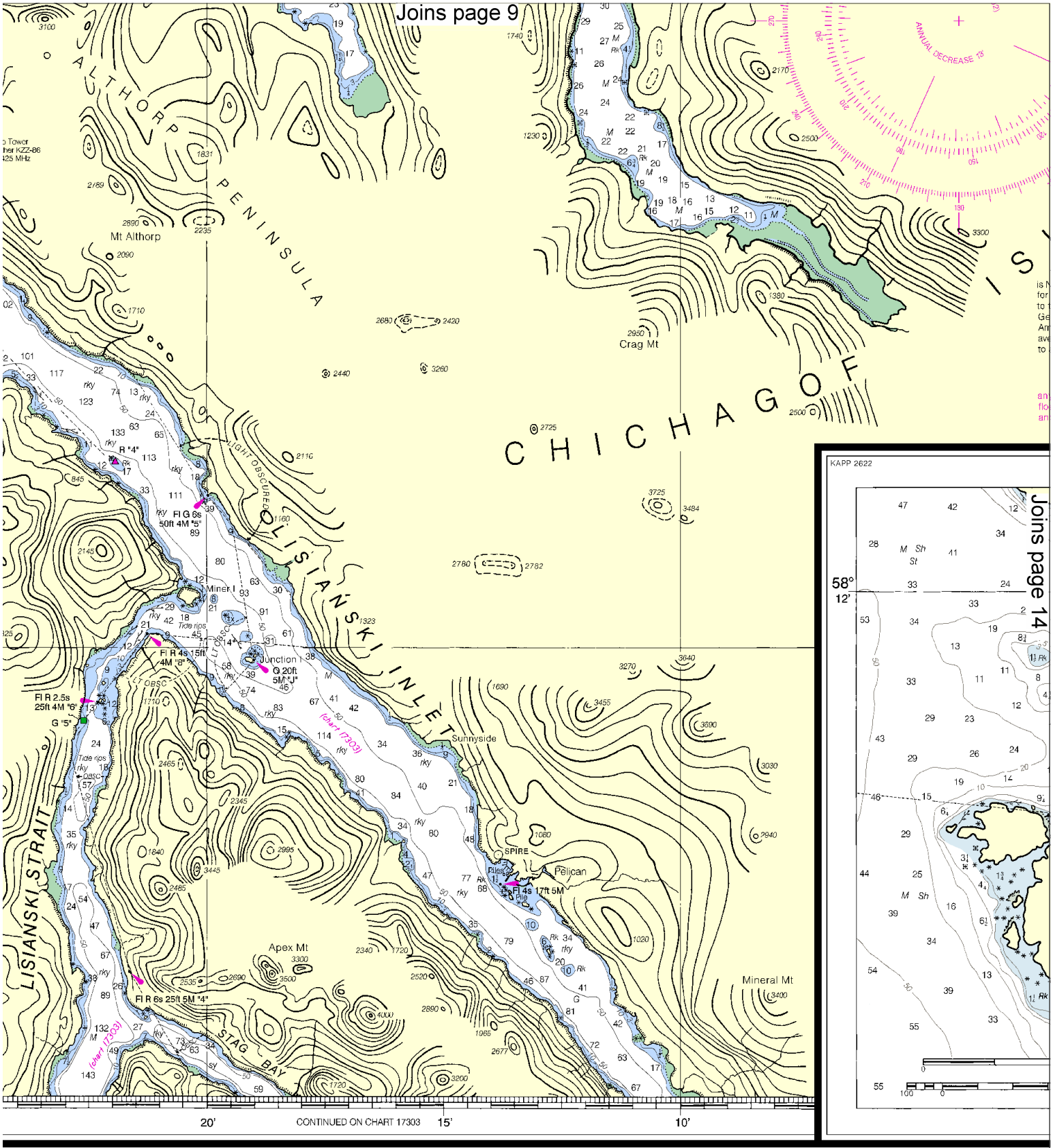
Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



The National
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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMME
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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 10

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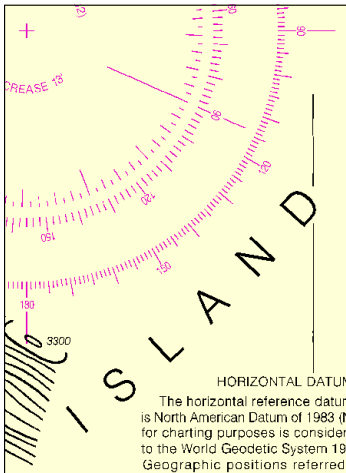
(102)



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WARNING

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Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

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.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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

In general, the land is thickly wooded to an elevation of about 1500 feet. Higher elevations are bare and rocky and the higher mountain tops are covered with snow throughout the year.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from normal variation have been observed on George Island at the head of Granite Cove.

Differences of as much as 7° from normal variation have been observed in North Passage.

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	Submn 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 foot above datum of soundings.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

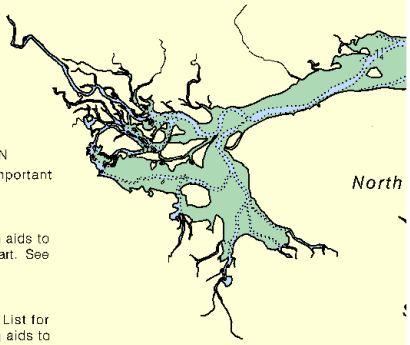
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

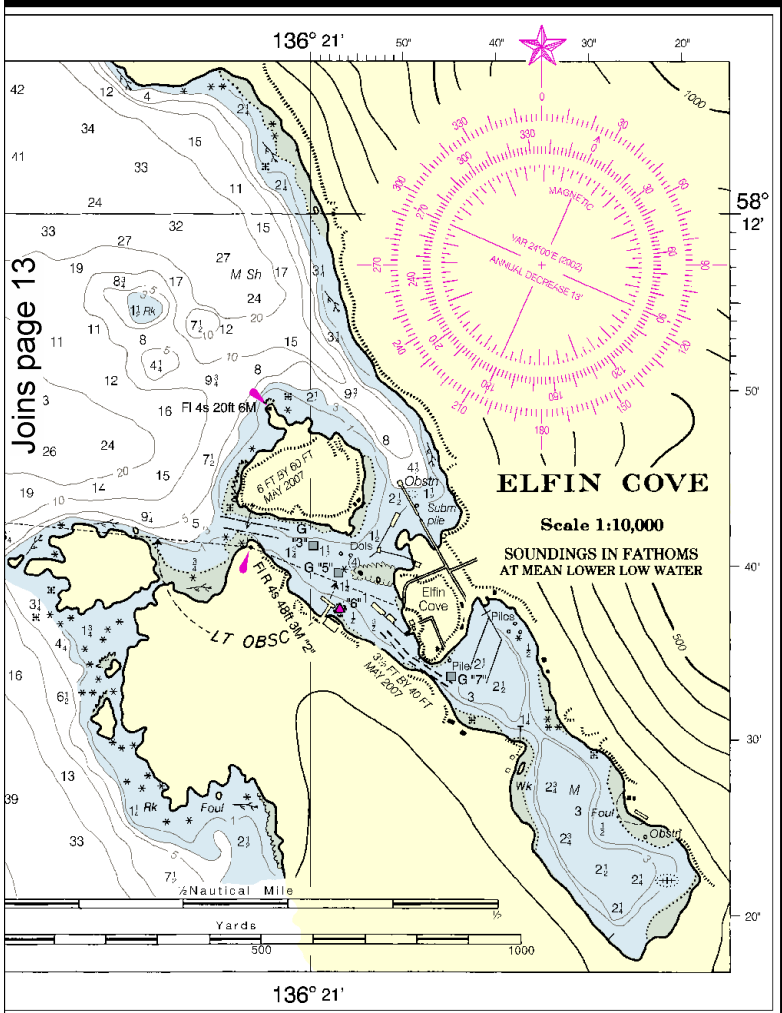
AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

Shoalings amounting to as much as 6 feet have been disclosed in several critical shoal areas on this chart. It is probable that the Alaska Earthquake of July 10, 1958 created these shoalings and others not yet discovered. Mariners are urged to use caution when navigating over or near critical depths.





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).

CAUTION

Swift currents and riptides occu into Salt Chuck during maximum trolling depth of the channel is

★ 2002 ★
THE YEAR OF
CLEAN WATER
Celebration & Recommitment

d at Washington, D.C.
TMENT OF COMMERCE
ID ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
AL OCEAN SERVICE
OAST SURVEY

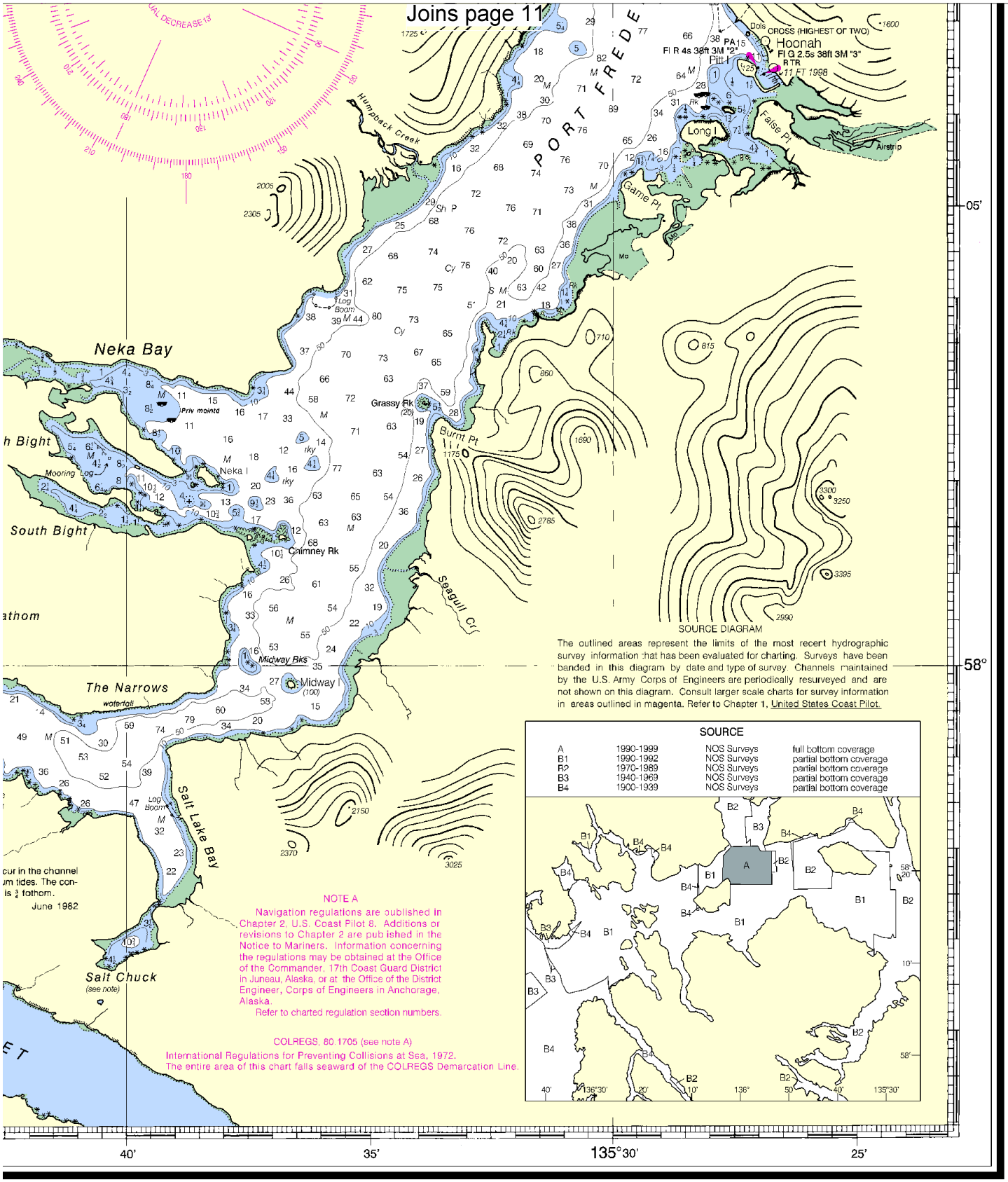
FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

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

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Icy Strait and Cross Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17302

ED NO. 18

NSN 7642014011388

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 17BCO17302

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.