

BookletChart™

Revillagigedo Channel

NOAA Chart 17434

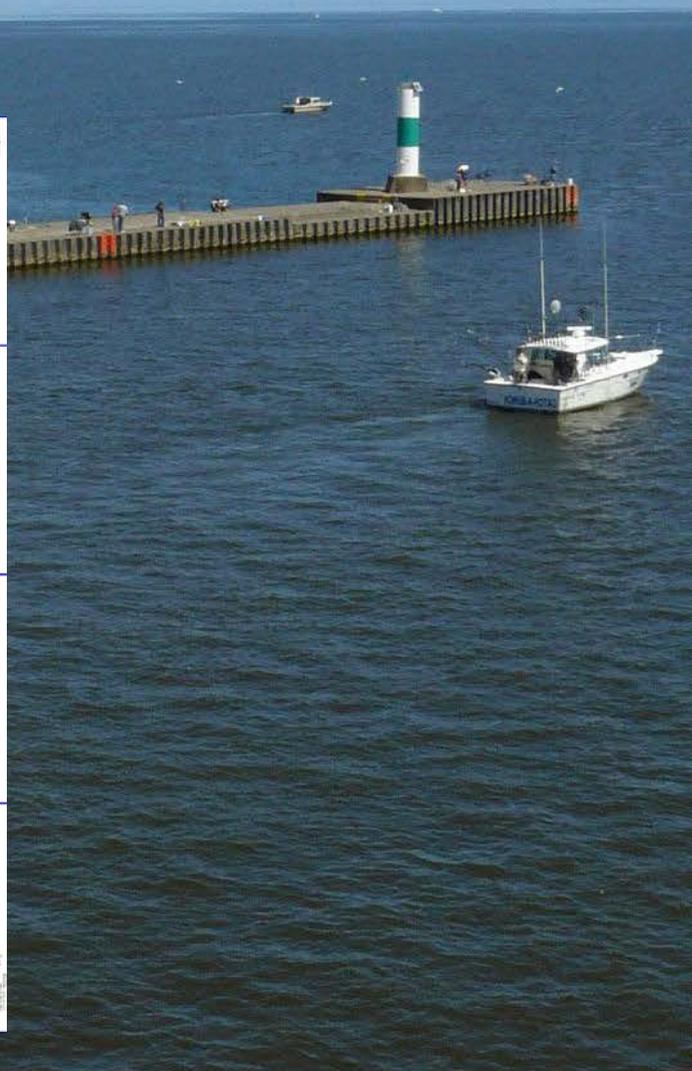
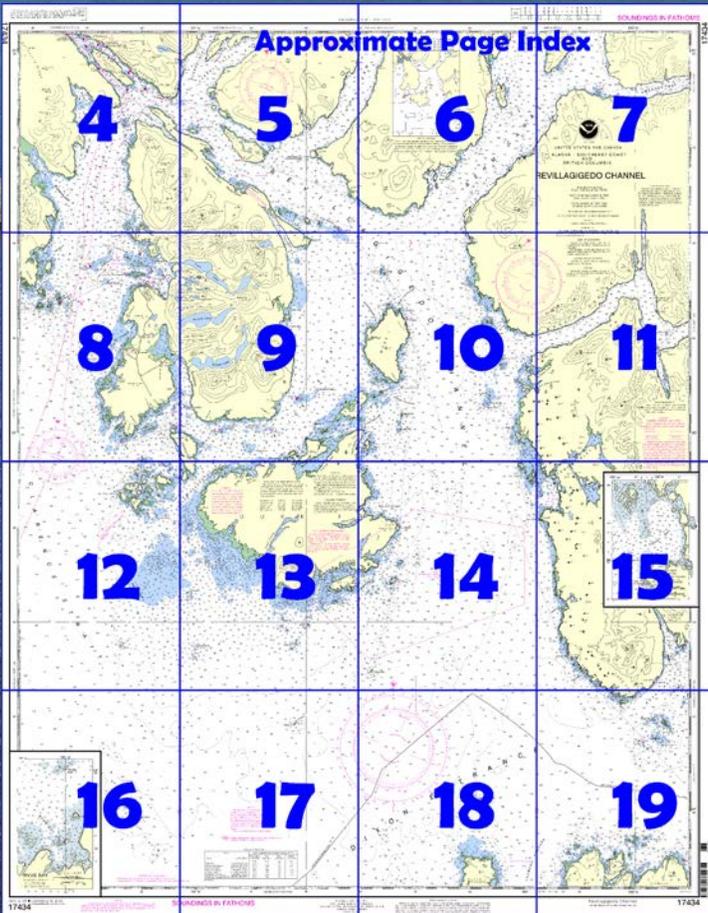


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

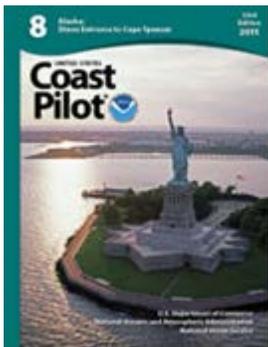
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=17434>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Duke Island, on the N side of Dixon Entrance between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, is low and heavily wooded, and shows numerous round-topped hills. The S and SW sides of the island should be avoided, as rocks and reefs extend about 7 miles offshore. Dangers are marked by kelp during the summer. The farthest outlying dangers are Hassler Reef, West Rock, Club Rocks, Yellow Rocks, Barren Island, and a

reported rocky shoal, covered 3 fathoms with breakers in its immediate vicinity, about 4 miles W of West Rock.

Kelp Island Anchorage, a bight in the E end of Kelp Island, offers fair

shelter for small boats. Anchorage is in 2 to 7 fathoms.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Extreme magnetic disturbances, with differences of as much as 50° have been observed SE of Duke Island. The magnetic compass should not be relied upon within the area outlined in magenta on the charts.

East Island, marked by a light on its E side, is a small island, 2.5 miles S of **Duke Point**, the easternmost point of Duke Island. Round East Island with great care because of the outlying rocks to the W, the magnetic disturbance, and the uncertainty of the tidal currents.

Hassler Reef is an extensive shoal area with depths of 3¼ to 10 fathoms about 7.8 miles W of Mount Lazaro. The reef is covered by heavy kelp during the summer and has deep water close-to. Very irregular bottom extends 3 miles to the S of Hassler Reef, and passage over that section is not recommended.

A rocky shoal, covered 3 fathoms with breakers in its immediate vicinity, is reported about 2.5 miles SSW of Hassler Reef and about 4 miles W of West Rock.

West Rock, 12 feet high, is 6.3 miles SW of Mount Lazaro. A rock with 2 fathoms over it and marked by kelp is about 0.6 mile S of West Rock.

Club Rocks, two in number, bare, and surrounded by reefs and kelp, are about 4.4 miles S of Mount Lazaro; the N rock is 40 feet high, and the S rock is 35 feet high. **Yellow Rocks**, two in number, yellowish in color, and surrounded by kelp, are about 7.3 miles SE of Mount Lazaro. The larger rock is 25 feet high and shows some vegetation.

Caution.—Vessels without local knowledge should not go inside the line of Hassler Reef, West Rock, and Club Rocks. These waters should be navigated with great caution, and every appearance of kelp should be avoided. It is quite possible that isolated pinnacle rocks may exist that show no kelp. There is deep water close to Yellow Rock and Barren Island.

Currents.—Tidal currents have an estimated maximum velocity of about 1.5 knots at the entrance to Boca de Quadra, diminishing toward the head.

The preferred entrance is between Slate Islands and White Reef, following midchannel courses, passing on either side of Kite Island, but preferably N of it.

Naval **restricted** areas are in Behm Canal along the W side of Revillagigedo Island. (See **334.1275**, chapter 2, for limits/regulations.)

Currents.—The flood current enters Behm Canal at each end and meets somewhere in the vicinity of Burroughs Bay. In general the currents are not very strong, ordinarily from 1 to 1.4 knots. Tide rips generally occur on the ebb at the mouths of the various tributaries. During the ebb a strong W set is noticed in Behm Canal at the entrance to Naha Bay. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions in Behm Canal.) In the early summer, milky colored water extends from Burroughs Bay to the W end of Gedney Island and up into Yes Bay. This is the result of the glacial silt carried down by the rivers emptying into Burroughs Bay.

Currents in Felice Strait have considerable strength. At Harris Island they have a maximum velocity of about 4.2 knots, diminishing rapidly at short distances away. Around Snipe Island the currents have a maximum velocity of 4.2 knots. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions for places in Felice Strait.)

Currents.—Vessels bound to Nichols Passage from points across Clarence Strait should take the current into consideration, for the course is rarely made good. In Nichols Passage the flood sets N with a velocity of 0.7 to 2.8 knots, the greatest strength being felt in the vicinity of Walden Rocks. Currents are considerably influenced by the winds.

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

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

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 2/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 21/05

NOTE B

Unexploded ordnance has been reported approximately 1 nautical mile southwest of Pt White, Duke Island, at depths of 0 to 35 ft. Care should be exercised by all mariners while in this vicinity. For more information contact the Commanding Officer, MSO Juneau, 17th Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 55°20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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 1.220" southward and 6.049" westward to agree with this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see chart No. 1

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Extreme magnetic disturbances exist southeast of Duke Island. The Magnetic compass should not be relied upon within the area outlined in magenta.

Differences of as much as 17½° from the normal variation have also been observed in the vicinity of latitude 54°56.0'N., longitude 131°35.5'W.

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

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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



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.

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

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence 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)

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.

Sukkwai I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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

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

(23) Vessel Traffic Services calling-in-point with numbers; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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

AUTHORITIES

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

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.

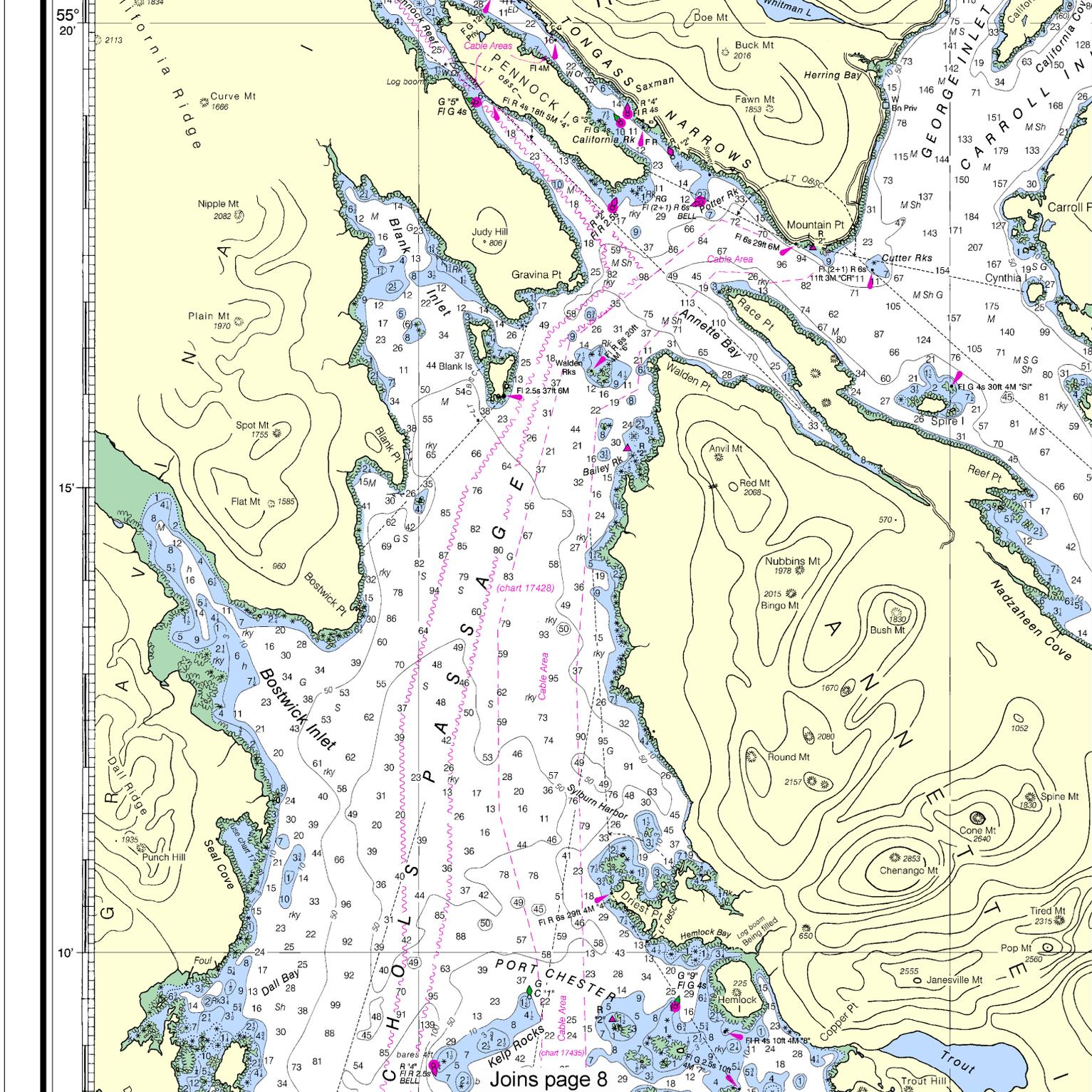
TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Cape Fox	(54°46'N/130°51'W)	14.6	13.7	1.3	-4.5
Morse Cove, Duke Is.	(54°55'N/131°15'W)	14.8	13.9	1.5	-4.5
Boca de Quadra	(55°07'N/130°48'W)	15.0	14.1	1.4	-4.5
Mary I. Anchorage	(55°06'N/131°12'W)	15.4	14.5	1.5	-4.5
Hassler Harbor	(55°13'N/131°26'W)	15.5	14.6	1.5	-5.0
Mellakatta, Port Chester	(55°08'N/131°34'W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
Ketchikan, Tongass Narrows	(55°20'N/131°38'W)	15.4	14.5	1.6	---

(Feb 2004)

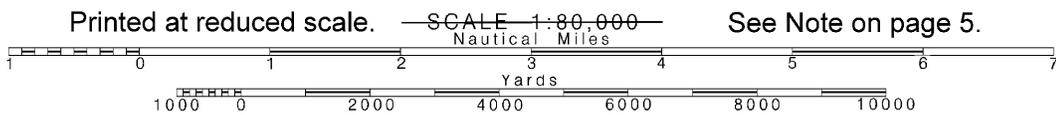
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey (NCG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3233.

17434



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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

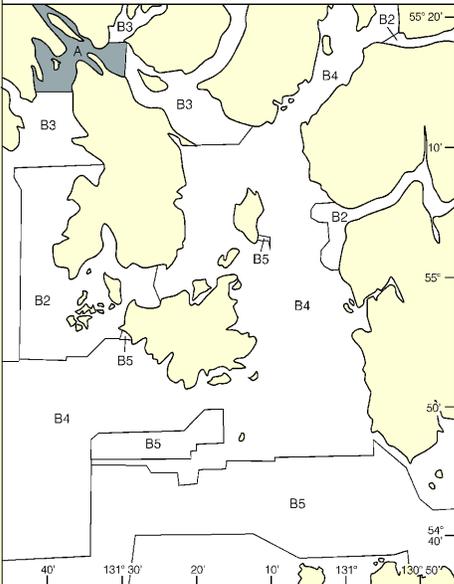


See Note on page 5.

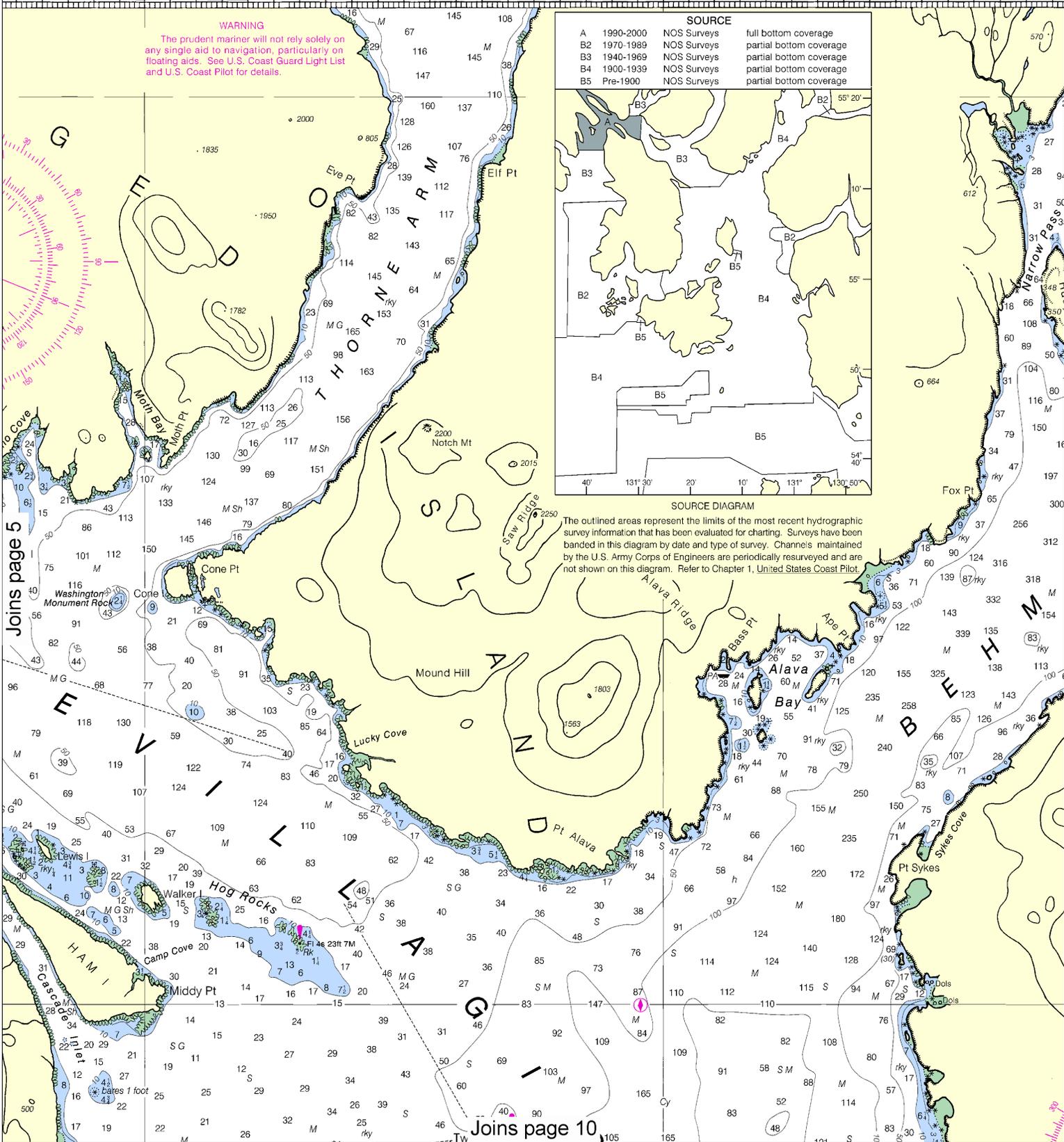
20' 15' CONTINUED ON CHART 17428 10' 05'

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.

SOURCE		
A	1990-2000	NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



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.



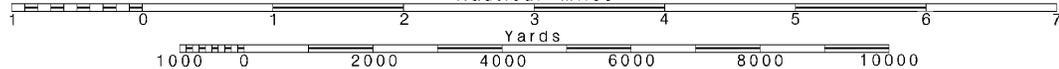
Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

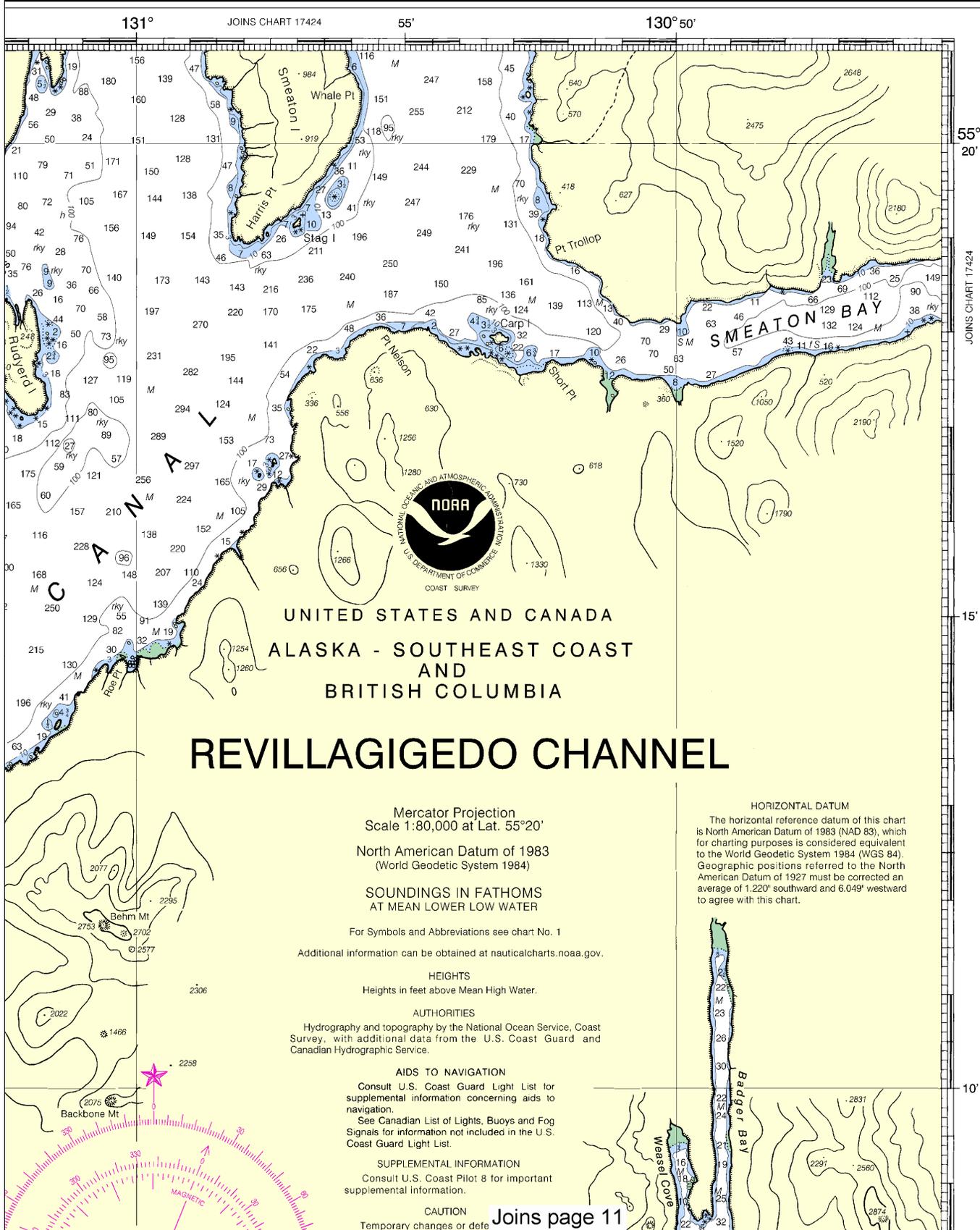


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

17434



UNITED STATES AND CANADA
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST
AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

REVILLAGIGEDO CHANNEL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 55°20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see chart No. 1

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

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 and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

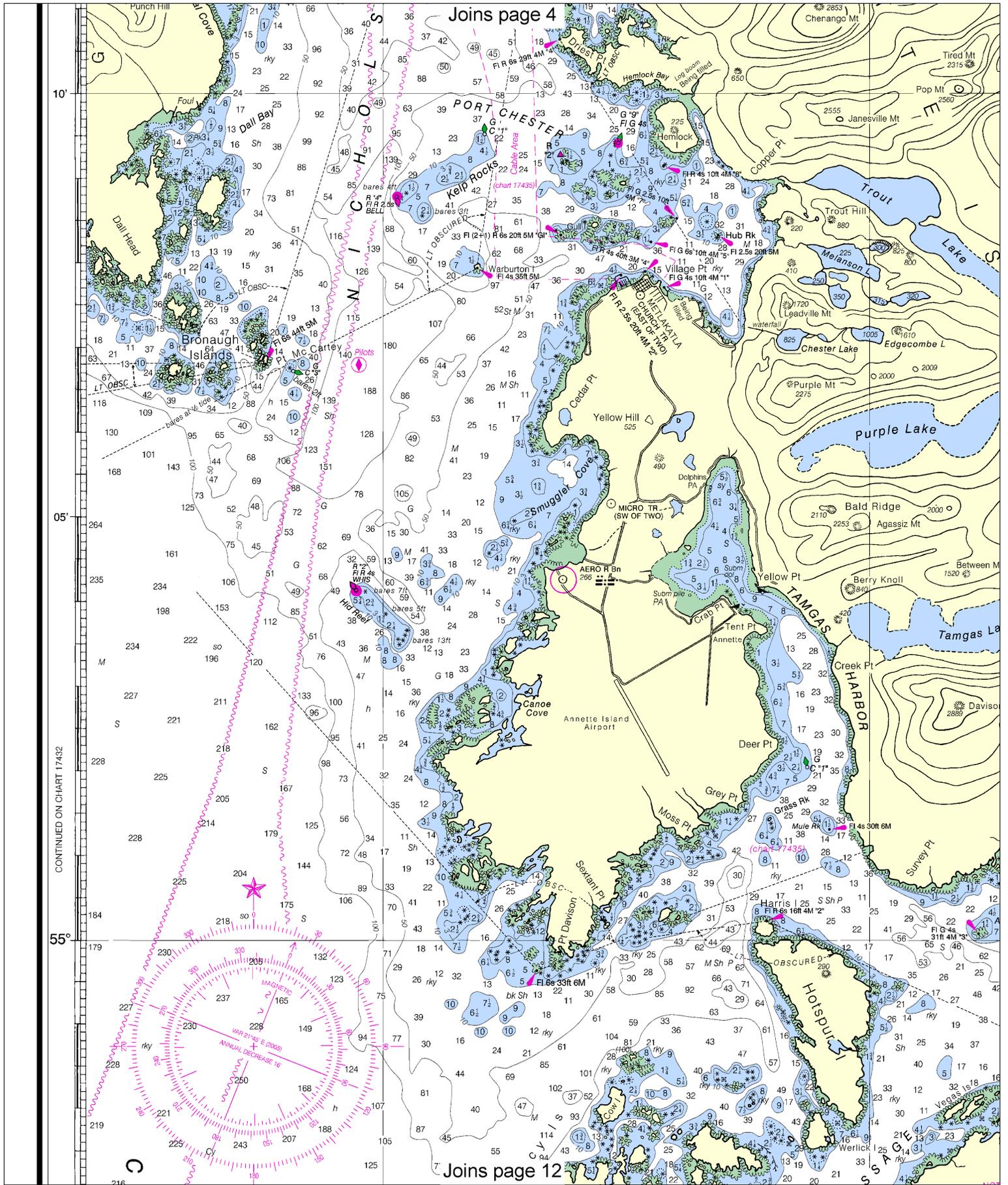
CAUTION

Temporary changes or deletions

Joins page 11

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 1.220' southward and 6.049' westward to agree with this chart.

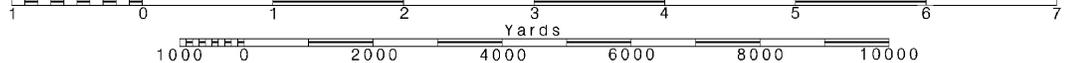


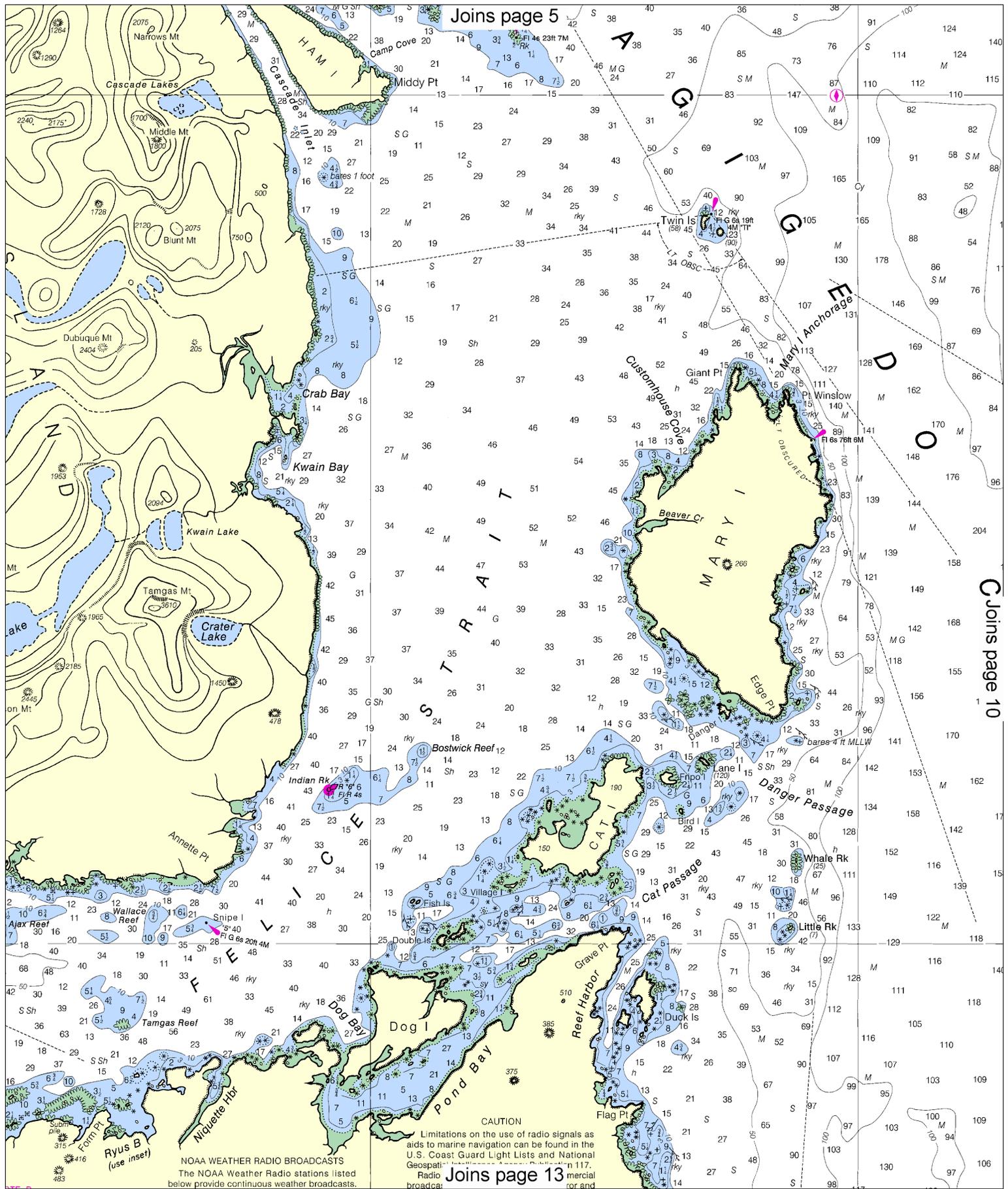
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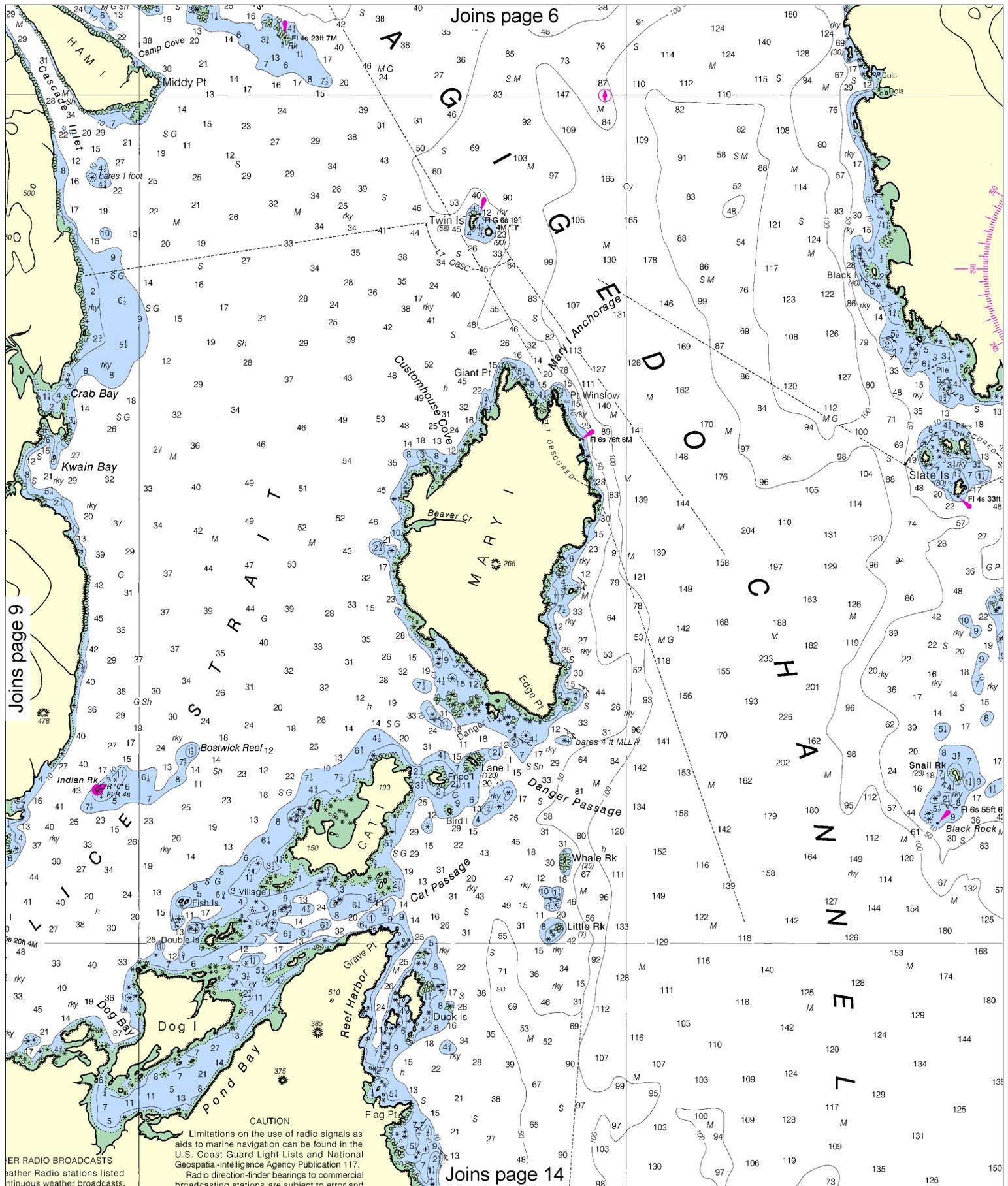
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SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 6

Joins page 14

Joins page 9

OTHER RADIO BROADCASTS
 VHF Radio stations listed
 continuous weather broadcasts.

CAUTION
 Limitations on the use of radio signals as
 aids to marine navigation can be found in the
 U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National
 Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
 Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial
 broadcasting stations are subject to error and

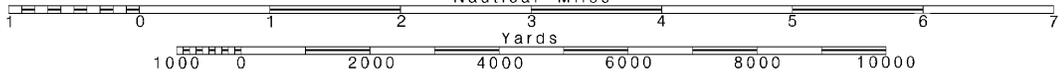
10

Note: Chart grid
 lines are aligned
 with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



AUTHORITIES

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

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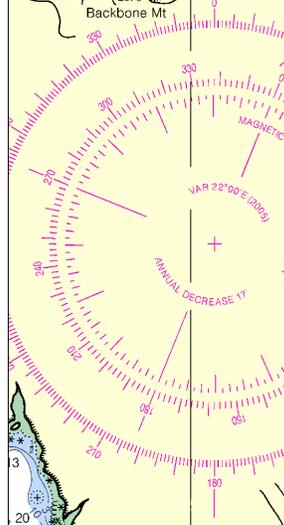
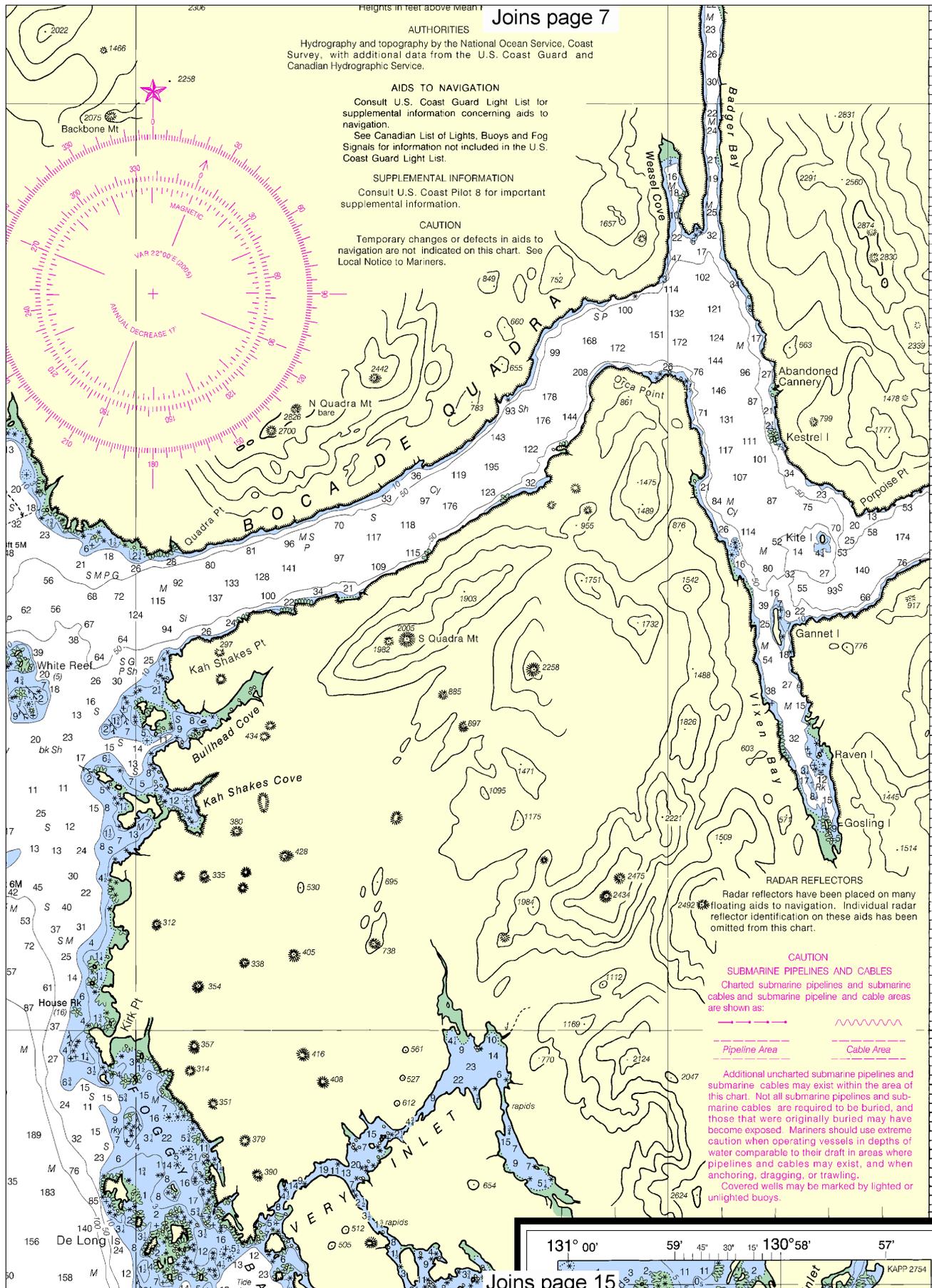
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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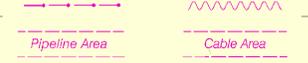
CAUTION

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



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
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
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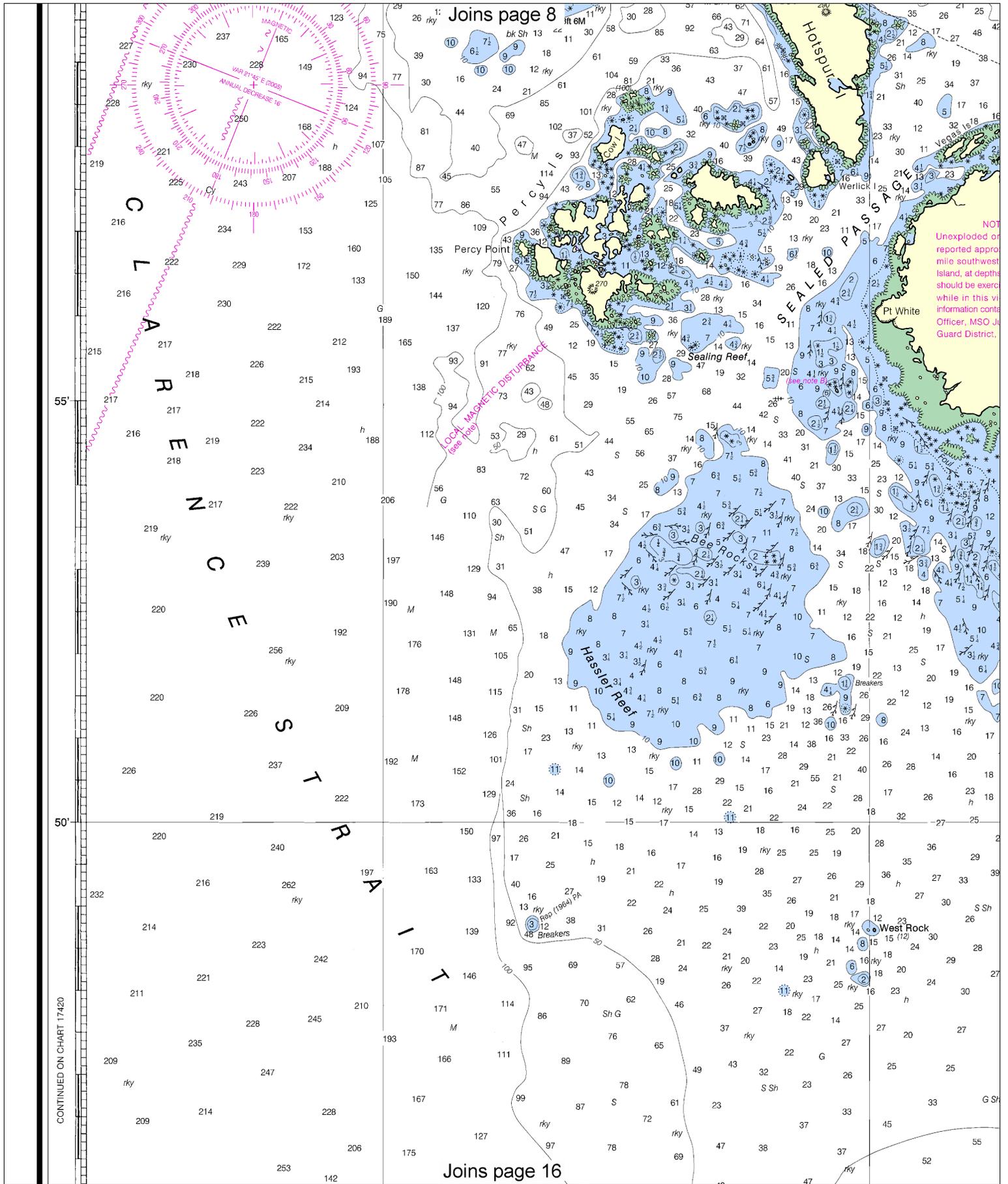
131° 00' 59' 45' 30' 15' 130° 58' 57'

JOINS CHART 17427

10'

05'

55°



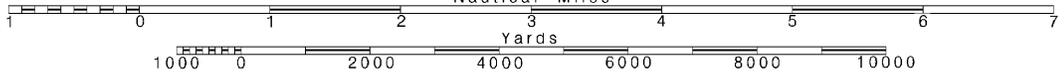
CONTINUED ON CHART 17420

Joins page 16

Printed at reduced scale.

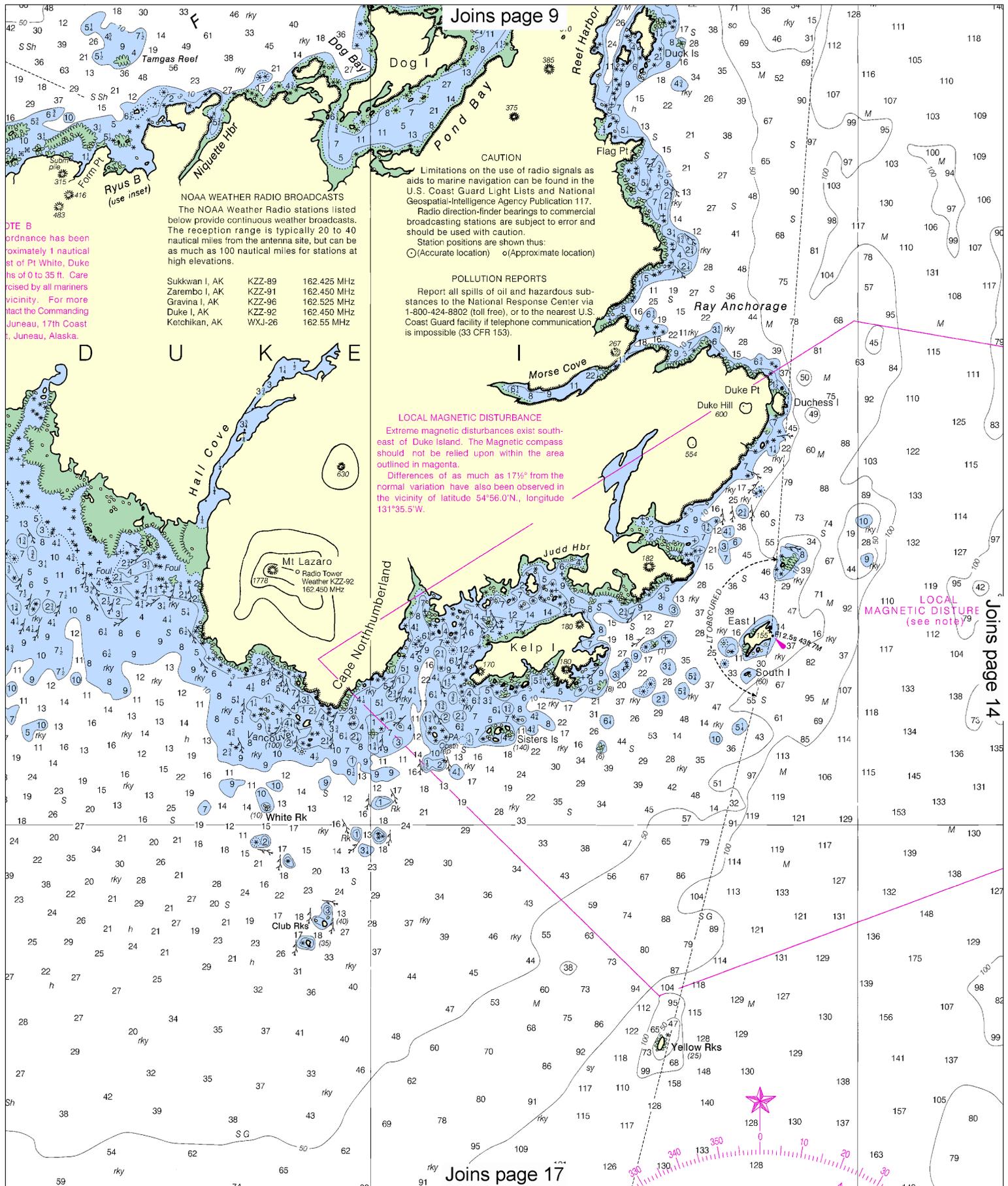
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

Joins page 17

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
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Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

CAUTION
 Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence 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)

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).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
 Extreme magnetic disturbances exist south-east of Duke Island. The Magnetic compass should not be relied upon within the area outlined in magenta.
 Differences of as much as 17½° from the normal variation have also been observed in the vicinity of latitude 54°56'N., longitude 131°35'W.

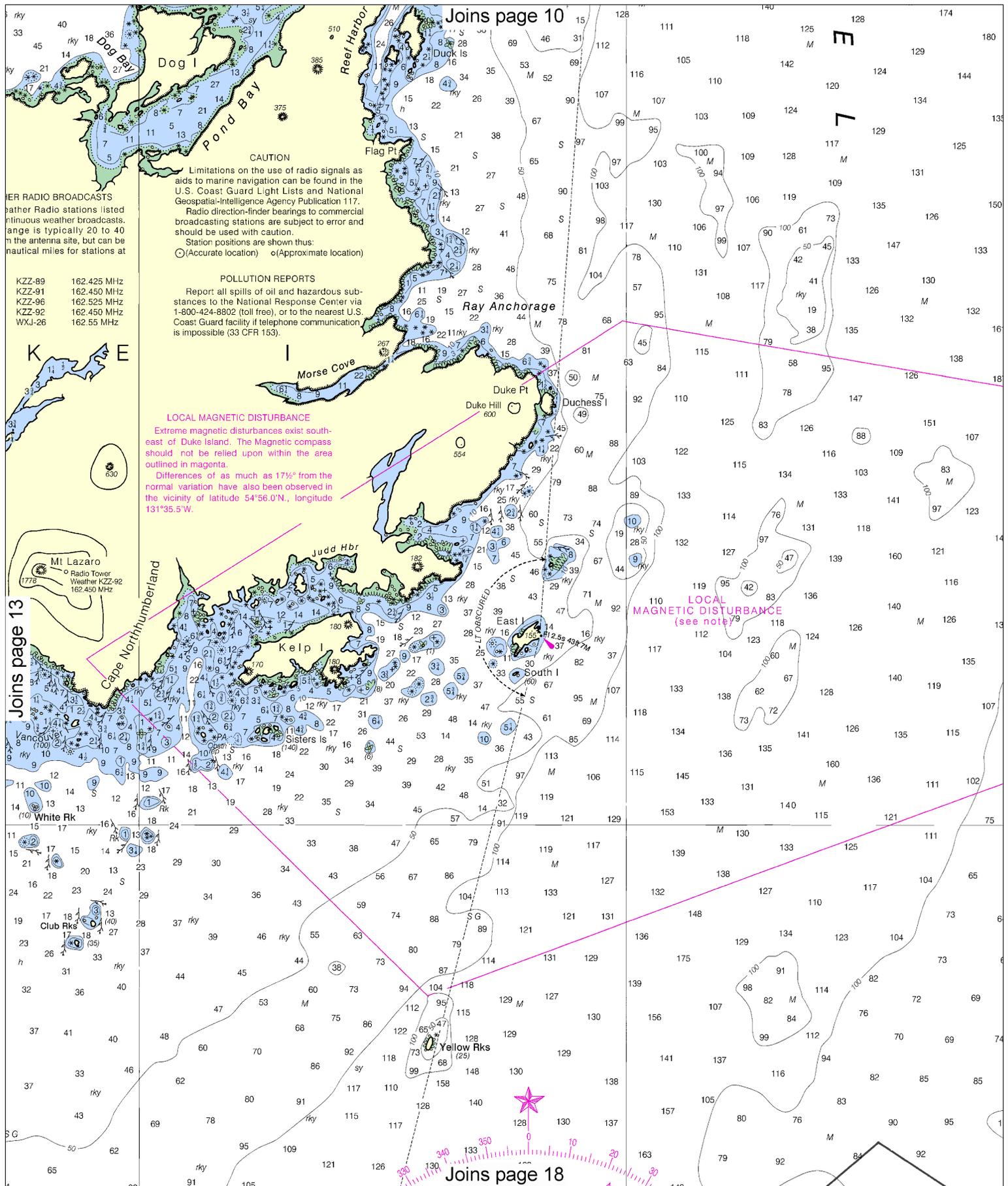
LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
 (see note)

NOTE B
 Ordinance has been promulgated at Pt White, Duke I, Alaska, for depths of 0 to 35 ft. Care should be exercised by all mariners in the vicinity. For more information contact the Commanding Officer, Juneau, 17th Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska.

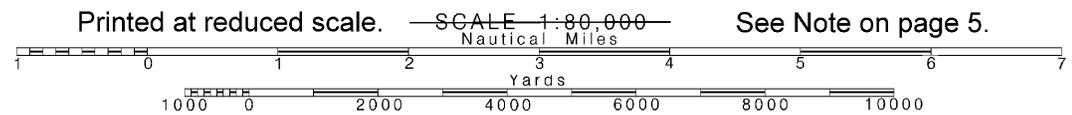
RYUS B (use inset)

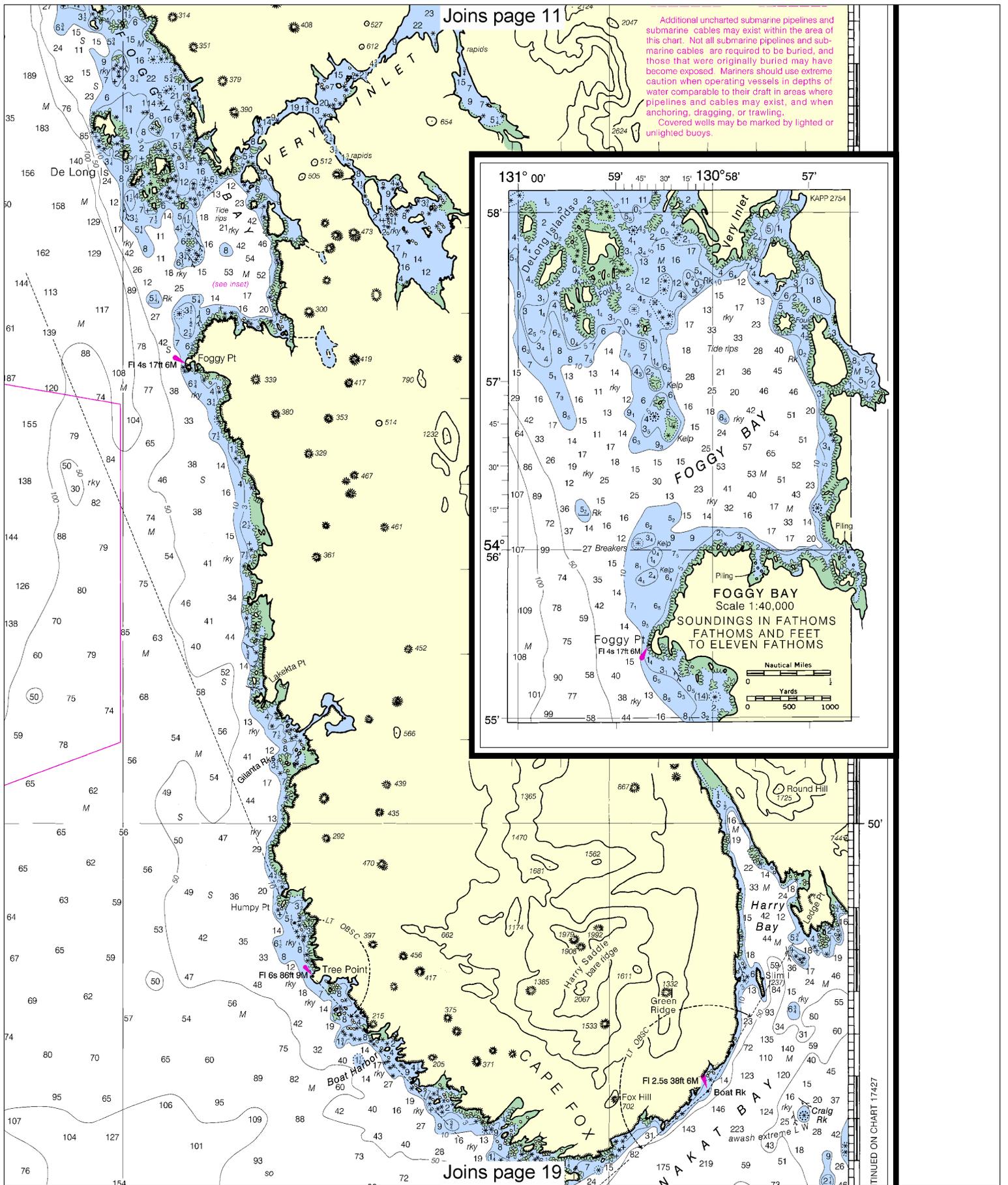
Mt Lazaro
 Radio Tower
 Weather KZZ-92
 162.450 MHz





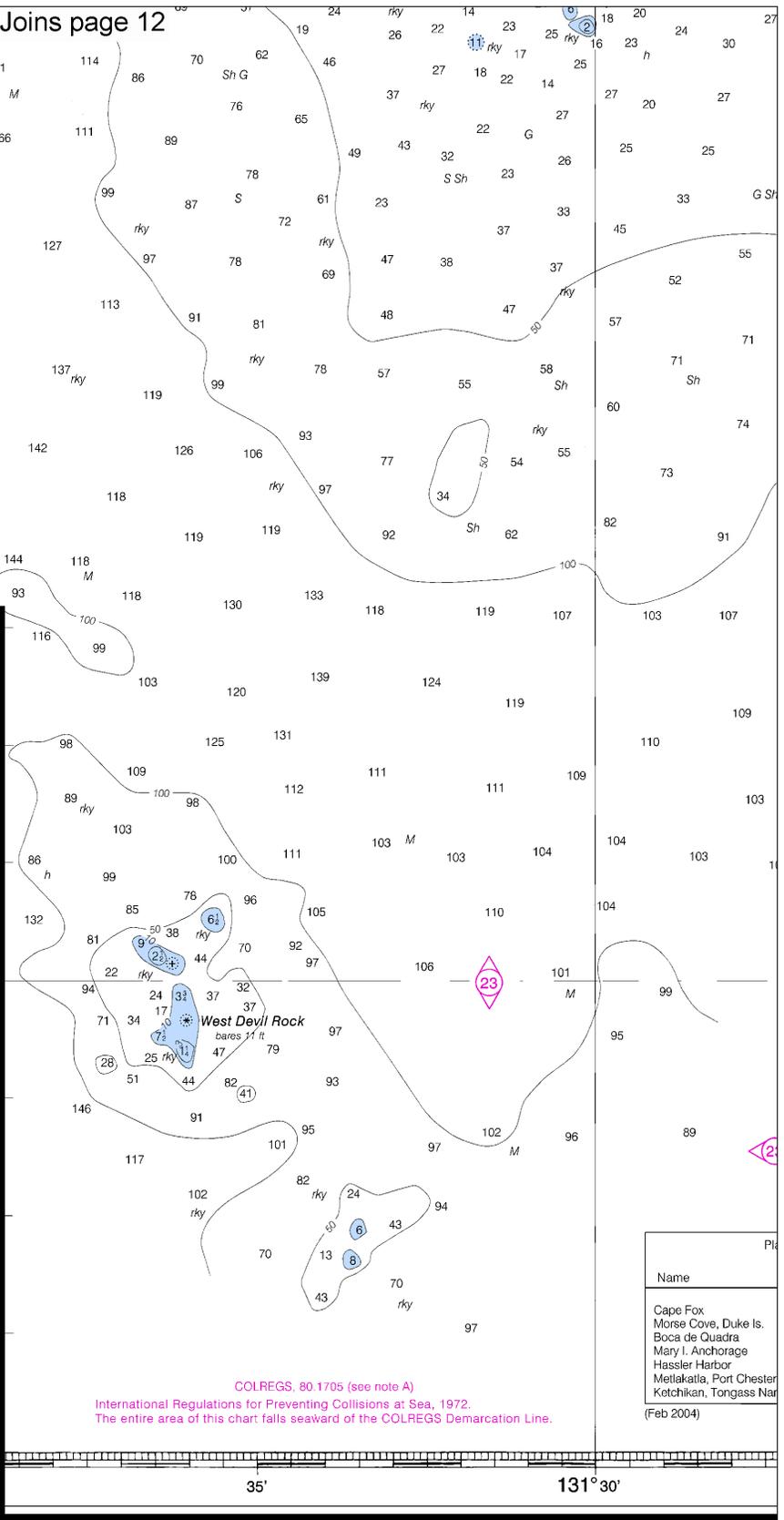
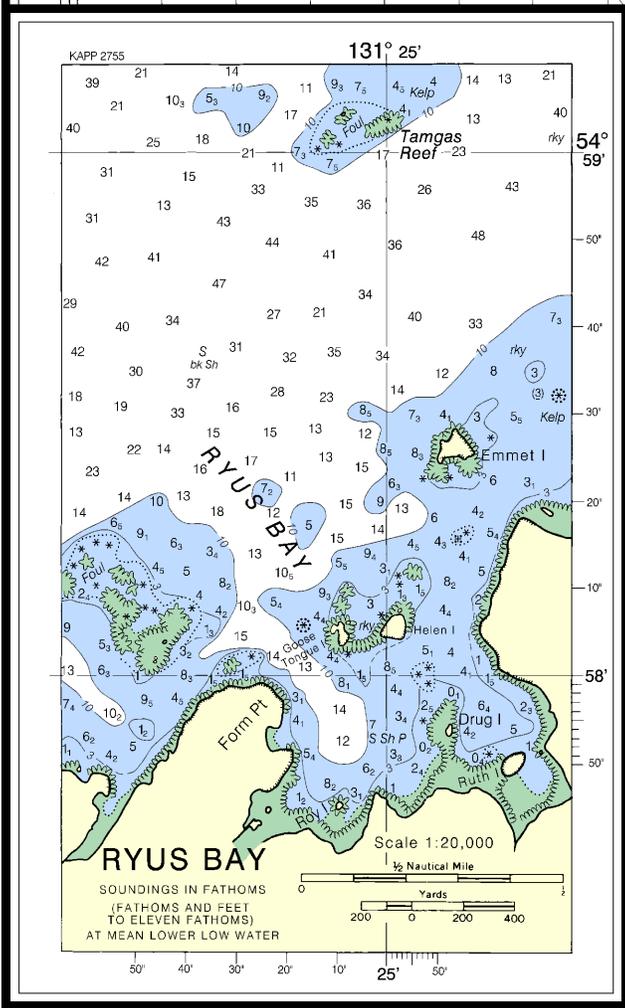
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





CONTINUED ON CHART 17420

Joins page 12



Name
Cape Fox
Morse Cove, Duke Is.
Boca de Quadra
Mary I. Anchorage
Hassler Harbor
Metlakatla, Port Chester
Ketchikan, Tongass Nar

(Feb 2004)

13th Ed., Jul. / 05 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 2/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 21/05

17434

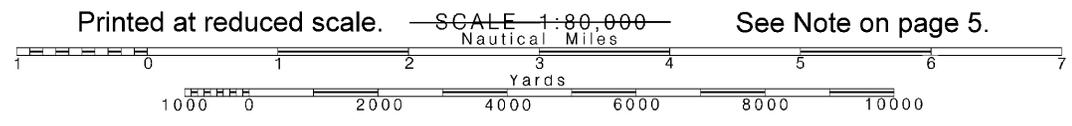
CAUTION

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.

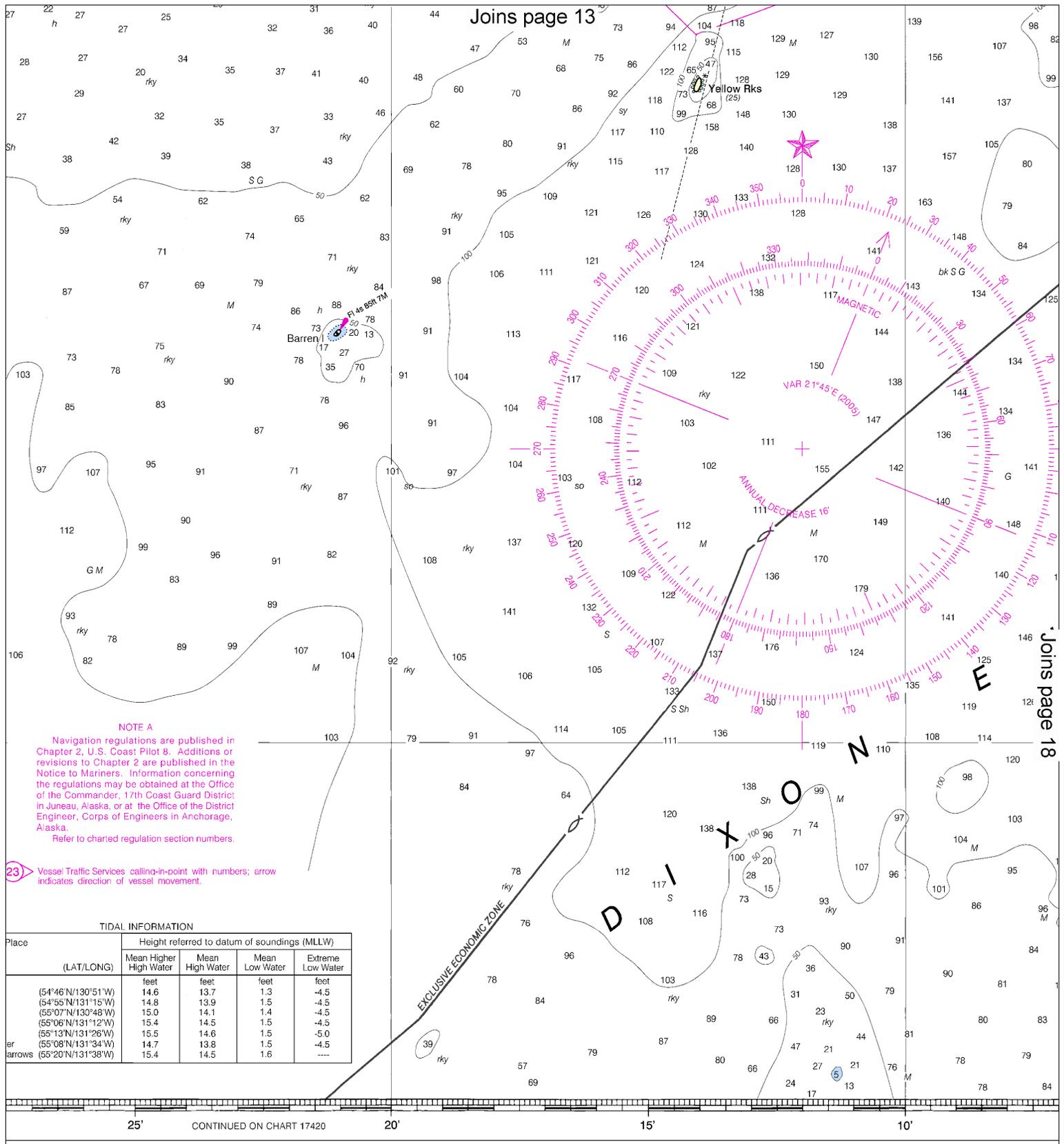
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

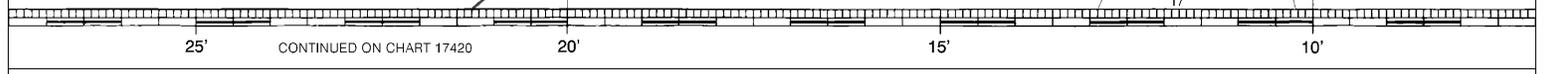


NOTE A
 Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
 Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

23 Vessel Traffic Services calling-in-point with numbers; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

TIDAL INFORMATION

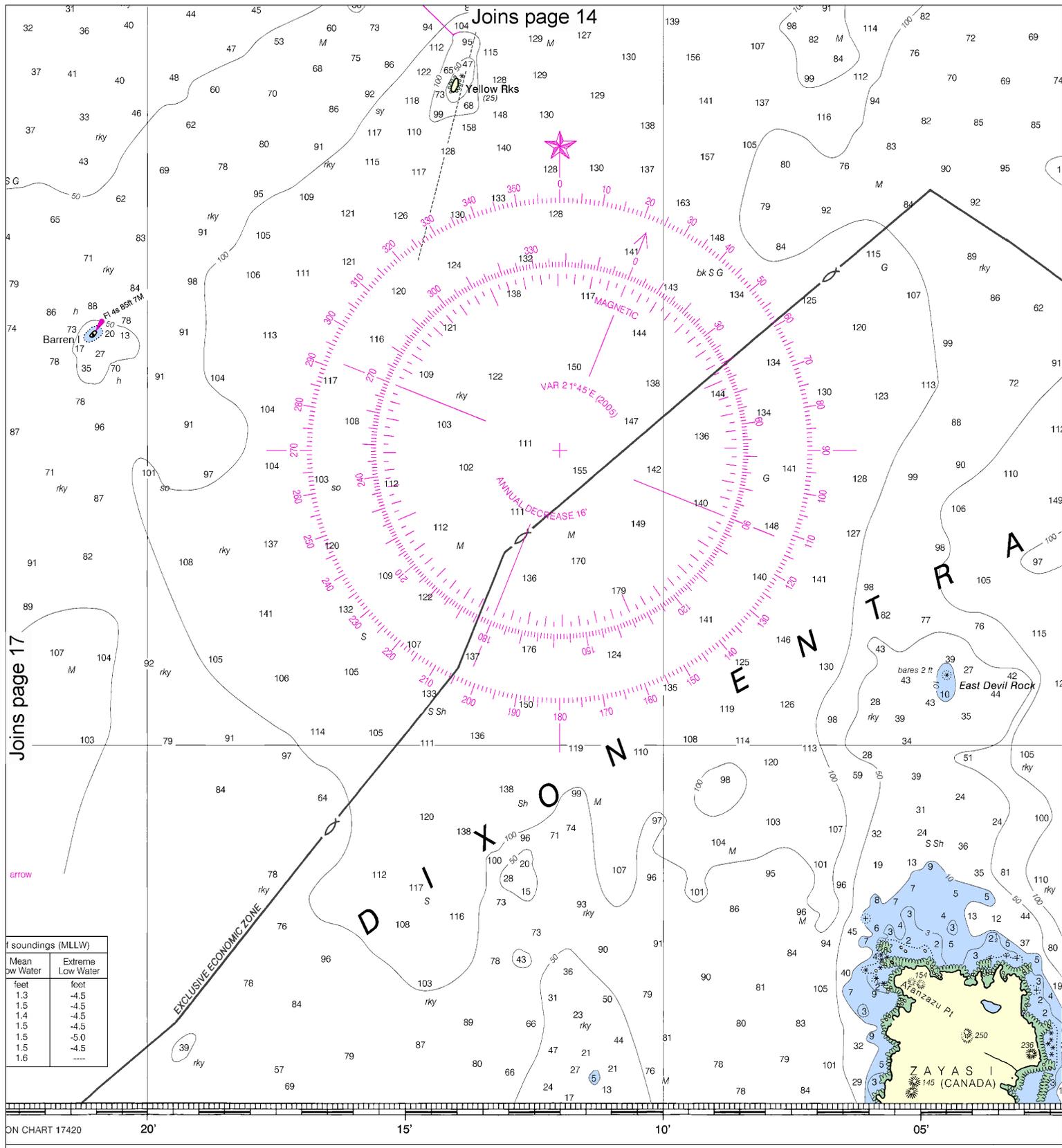
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
(54°46'N/130°51'W)	feet 14.6	feet 13.7	feet 1.3	feet -4.5
(54°55'N/131°15'W)	14.8	13.9	1.5	-4.5
(55°07'N/130°48'W)	15.0	14.1	1.4	-4.5
(55°06'N/131°12'W)	15.4	14.5	1.5	-4.5
(55°13'N/131°28'W)	15.5	14.6	1.5	-5.0
(55°08'N/131°34'W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
arrows (55°20'N/131°38'W)	15.4	14.5	1.6	----



FATHOMS

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Joins page 17

Joins page 14

Soundings (MLLW)	
Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
1.3	-4.5
1.5	-4.5
1.4	-4.5
1.5	-4.5
1.5	-5.0
1.5	-4.5
1.6	----

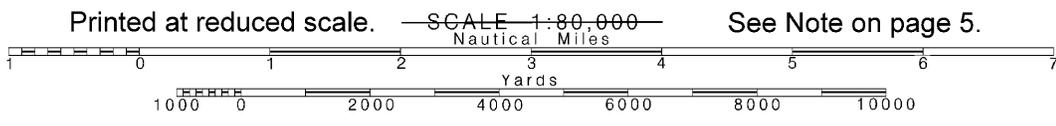


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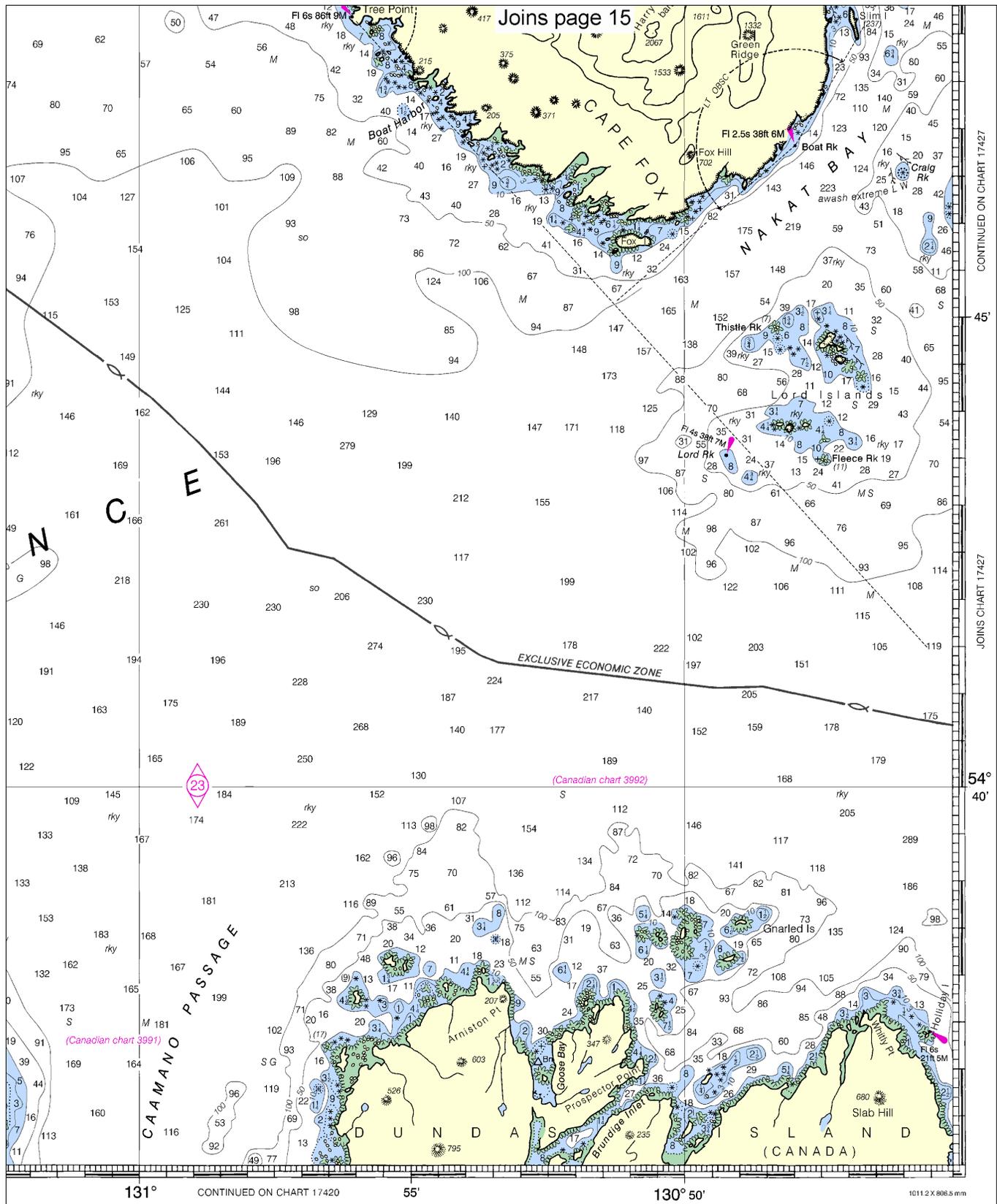
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



CONTINUED ON CHART 17427

JOINS CHART 17427

54° 40'

ED. NO. 13

NSN 7642014011397
NSA REFERENCE NO. 17BC017434

131°

CONTINUED ON CHART 17420

55'

130° 50'

1011.2 X 808.5 mm

Revillagigedo Channel
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17434



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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