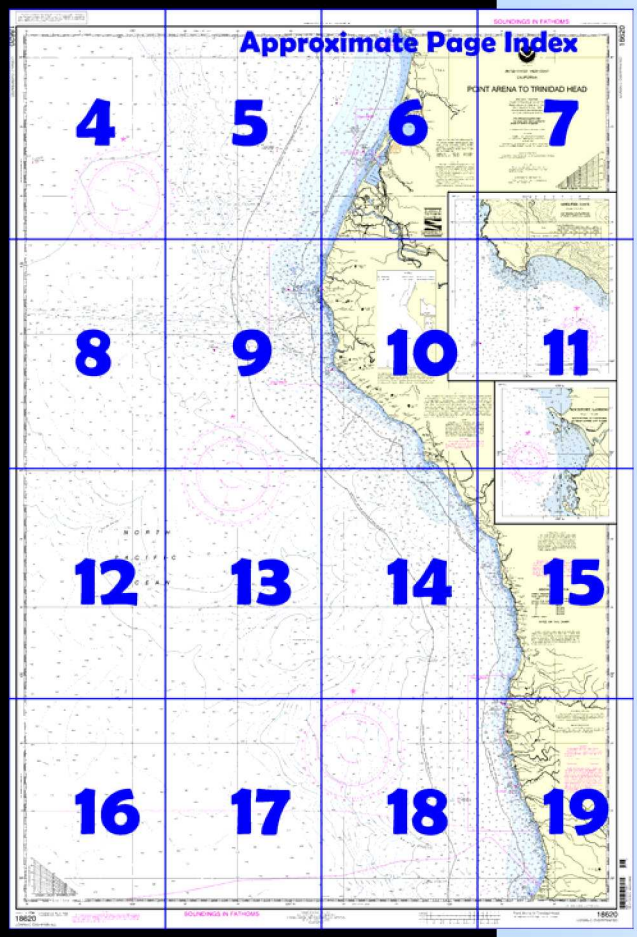
BookletChart™

Port Arena to Trinidad Head

(NOAA Chart 18620)



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™?

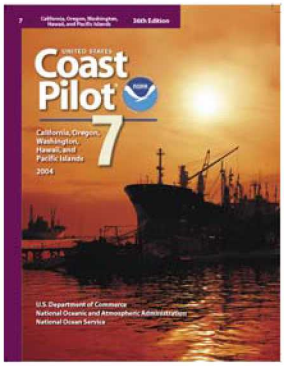
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 7, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(54) **Point Arena,** 68 miles NW of Point Reyes, consists of a long level plateau, diminishing in height to the end of the 60-foot-high point. It is the first prominent point N of Point Reyes. The point is bare of trees for about a mile from the shore.

(55) **Point Arena Light** (38°57.3'N., 123°44.4'W.), 155 feet above the water, is shown (66) From Cuffey Cove for 3 miles to **Navarro River,** the coast consists of cliffs 200 feet high, bordered by outlying rocks.

(73) **Little River,** 19 miles N of Point Arena, offers shelter in the entrance cove.

(75) **Mendocino Bay,** 21 miles N of Point Arena, affords fair shelter in NW weather, but vessels are obliged to leave in S or W weather.

(76) **Big River** enters in the NE part of Mendocino Bay. The town of **Mendocino** is on the N shore of the bay. Water is available.

(79) **Point Cabrillo Light** (39°20.9'N., 123°49.6'W.), 81 feet above the water, is shown from a 47-foot white octagonal frame tower on a dwelling on the point

(84) **Noyo River** enters at the head of Noyo Anchorage. A jetty with a light on its outer end and fog signal 80 yards inshore is on the N side of the entrance, and a small jetty is on the S side of the entrance.

(89) **Fort Bragg,** 30 miles N of Point Arena, is the largest coast town between San Francisco and Eureka.

(101) From Abalone Point the coast trends NW for 4 miles to **Cape Vizcaino,** which is a broad, irregular line of precipitous cliffs, 100 feet high, very broken, and bordered by low rocks, 200 to 300 yards offshore.

(120) **Shelter Cove** lies under the S face of Point Delgada and affords fair shelter in NW weather, but is exposed and dangerous with S or SE winds. Occasionally a swell runs in the cove. There are no wharves in the cove.

(131) **Punta Gorda** is a high, bold, rounding cape, 83 miles NW of Point Arena and 11 miles S of Cape Mendocino.

(143) **Cape Mendocino**, is a mountainous headland, the famous landmark of the old Spanish navigators and the galleons from the West Indies. The cape is the turning point for nearly all vessels bound N or S. In view of the dangers in the vicinity, it should be approached with considerable caution in thick weather; the bottom and the currents are very irregular.

(145) **Cape Mendocino Light** (40°26'23"N., 124°24'22"W.), 515 feet above the water, is shown from a post on the W slope of the cape. An abandoned lighthouse is 70 yards 298° from the light.

(154) **Eel River** empties 8 miles N of False Cape. This is a stream of considerable size and is occasionally entered by light-draft vessels, but the channel over the bar is continually shifting.

(158) **Humboldt Bay,** 21 miles N of Cape Mendocino Light, is the first important harbor N of San Francisco and is used by vessels drawing up to 38 feet. Humboldt Bay is the second largest natural bay on the coast of California and as such contains many environmentally and economically important wetland habitats. In addition to being a nursery area for many species of commercially and recreationally important fish and invertebrates, Humboldt Bay also produces more than 50 percent of the oysters harvested in California.

(184) **Eureka,** the principal town on the bay, is on the E shore, 4 miles N of the entrance. It handles much of the waterborne commerce on the bay. Eureka is the terminus of the North Coast Railroad Co.; a branch of the railroad continues to Arcata and Samoa.

(223) N of the entrance to Humboldt Bay, the coast consists of sand dunes partly covered with timber for 11 miles to the mouth of **Mad River.** The first 7 miles forms the W shore of Humboldt Bay, and then the land behind the dunes is low and marshy as far as the river.

(224) From the mouth of Mad River, the sand dunes are 20 to 60 feet high and continue for 5.5 miles to **Little River,** a small shallow stream.

(230) **Trinidad Head Light**, 196 feet above the water, is shown from a 25-foot white square tower near the SW side of the head. A lighted whistle buoy is 1 mile W of the head. A fog signal is at the light.

(231) **Trinidad Harbor,** a small cove E of Trinidad Head, affords shelter in NW weather, but is dangerous in W or S weather. The cove is small and is further constricted by several rocks, and, as a rule, there is always a swell even in N weather. It is used by fishing boats to a considerable extent during the summer, even though the holding ground is only fair. A pier with a bait and tackle shop, and restaurant is located in the bight W of Little Head. A small marine railway near the foot of the pier is used for launching and retrieving small craft up to 25 feet long and 8½ feet wide. A beach boat launch is located on the E side of the marine railway. A water taxi is available during the summer months and a floating pier is provided to access the main pier during the months of May through September. Gasoline, marine supplies, and ice are available in **Trinidad**, a town on the N shore of the cove. The harbor monitors VHF-FM channel 78.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 22/02
Corrected through LNM Jun. 4/02

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Eureka, CA	KEC-82	162.40 MHz
Point Arena, CA	KIH-30	162.55 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

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.

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.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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 0.471" southward and 4.172" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

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

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 List 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) o(Approximate location)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY .....**100kHz.**
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9940 .....**99,400 Microseconds**
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
M .....**Master**
W .....**Secondary**
X .....**Secondary**
Y .....**Secondary**
Z .....**Secondary**
EXAMPLE: 9940-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the Natior Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be us with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjust based on survey data. Every effort has been made to m the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely the lattices in inshore waters.

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 A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. 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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in San Franscisco, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

CAUTION

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

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe 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

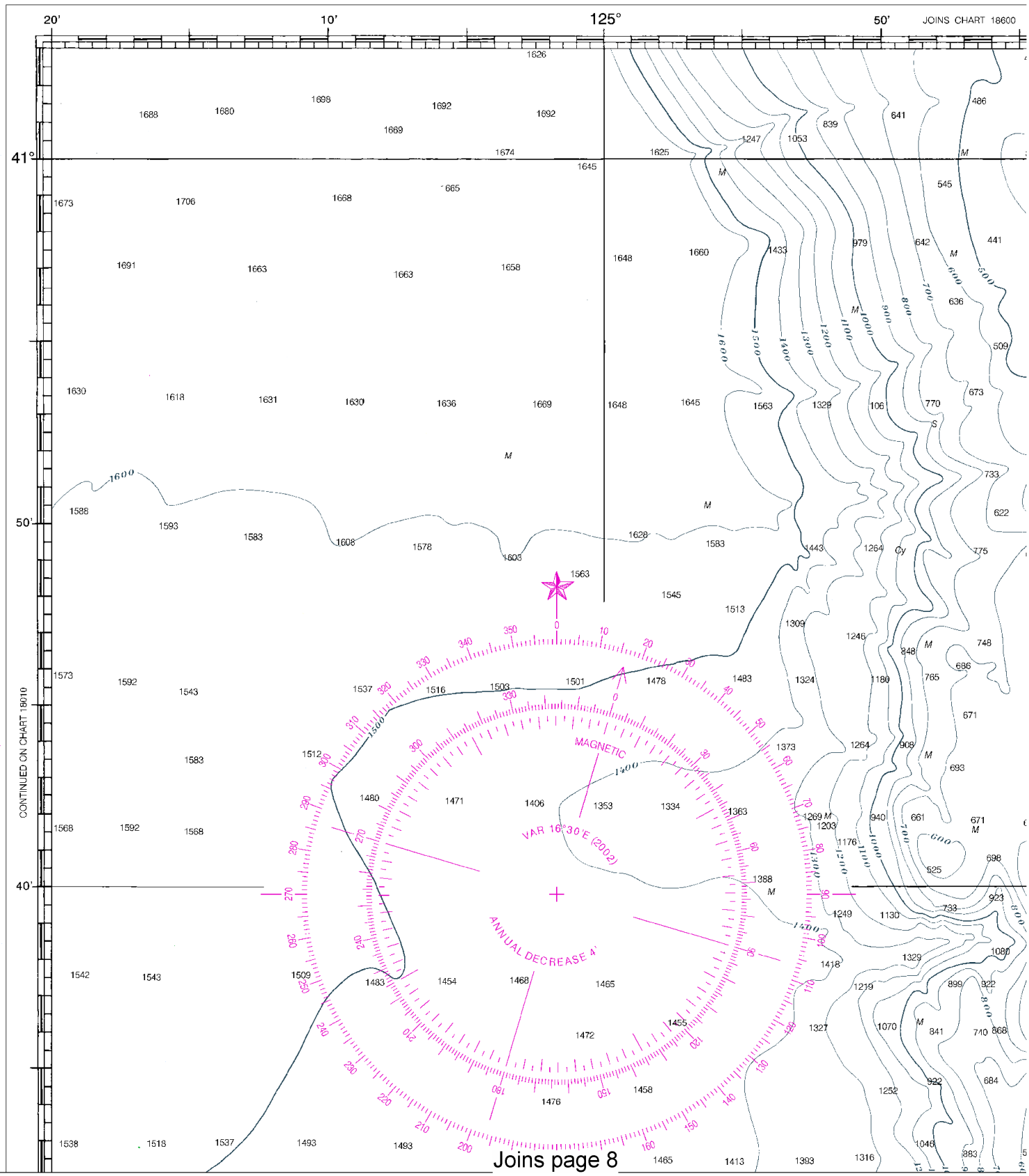
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Shelter Cove	(40°02'N/124°04'W)	6.0	5.4	1.2	-2.5

(899)

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.

18620

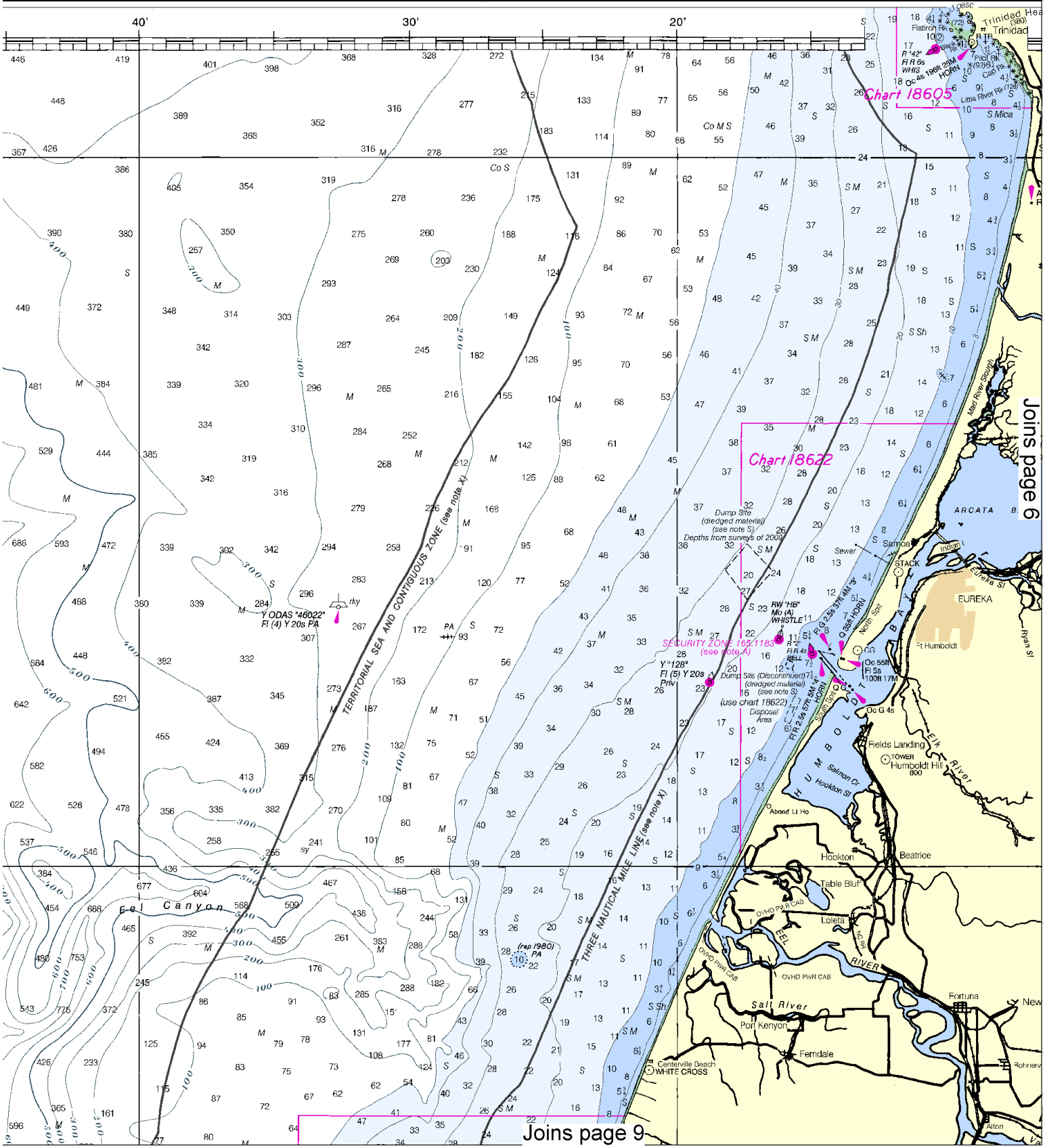
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



Joins page 8

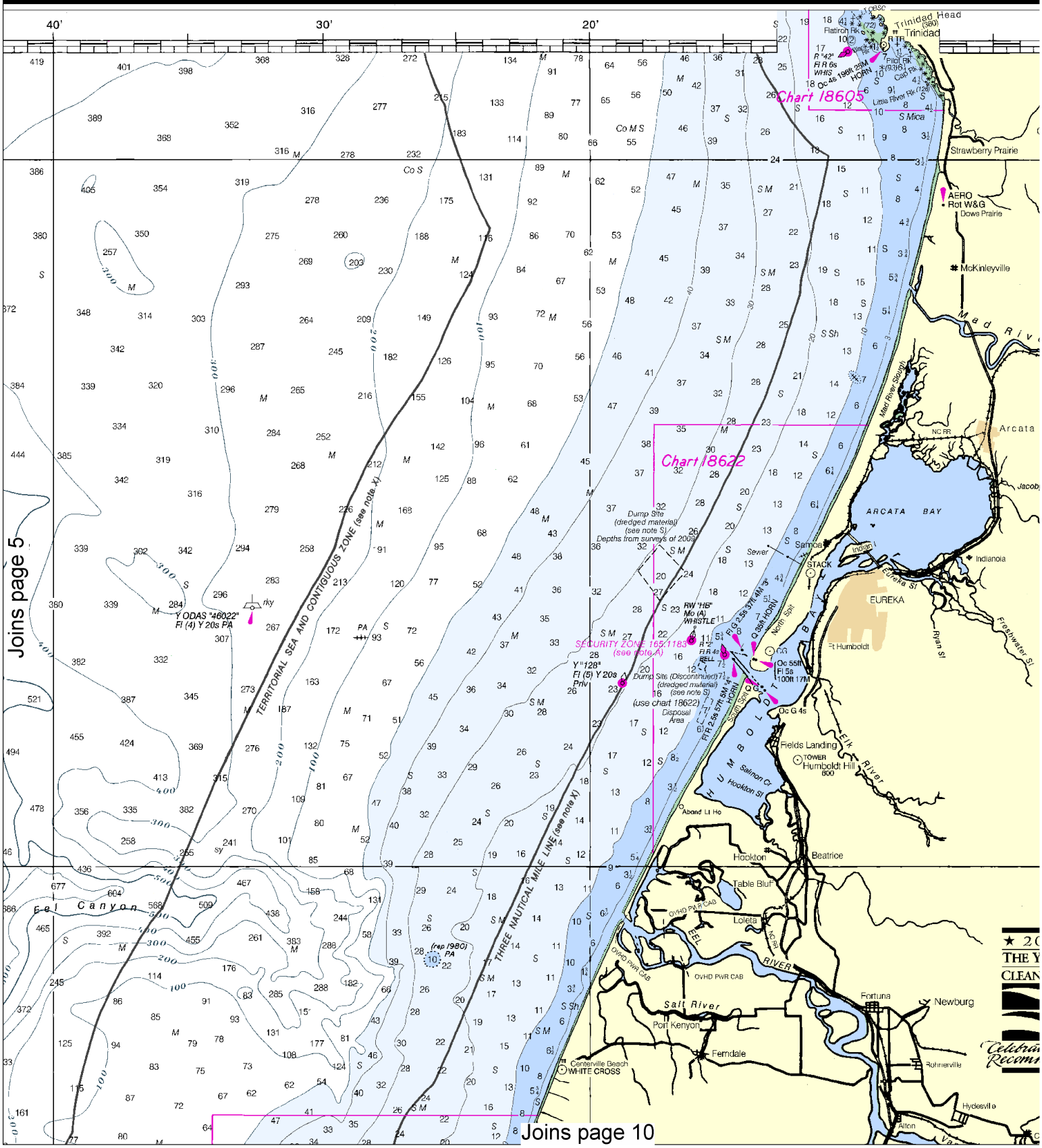
North

Formerly C&GS 5602, 1st Ed., Oct. 1915 C-1913-132 KAPP 1806



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:266667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 5602, 1st Ed., Oct. 1915 C-1913-132 KAPP 1806



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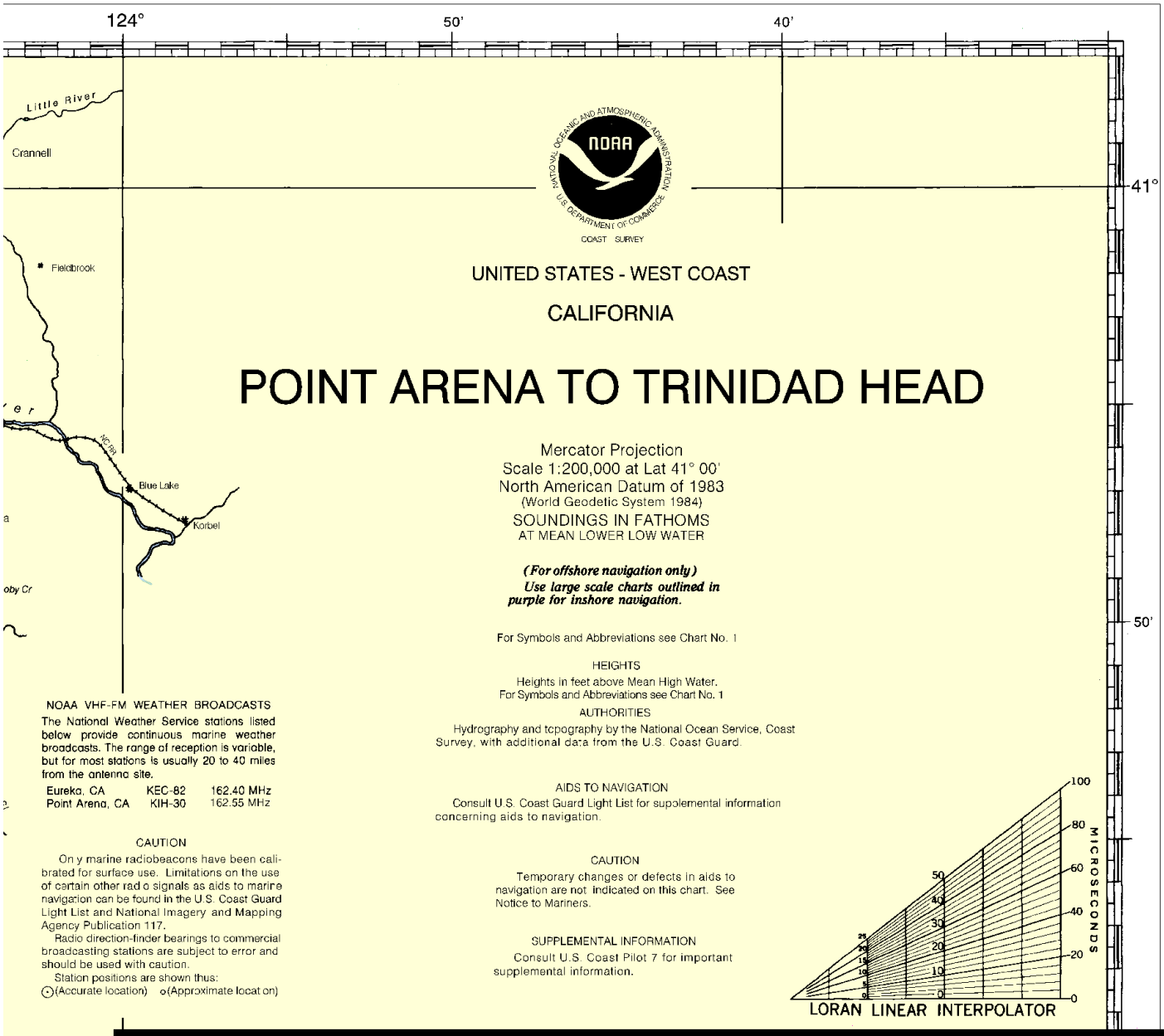
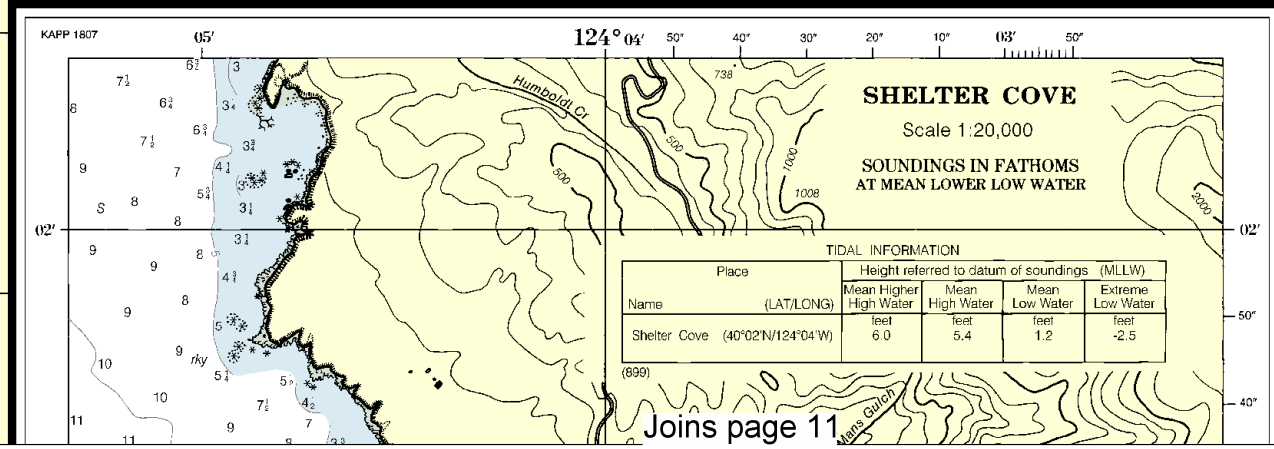
North





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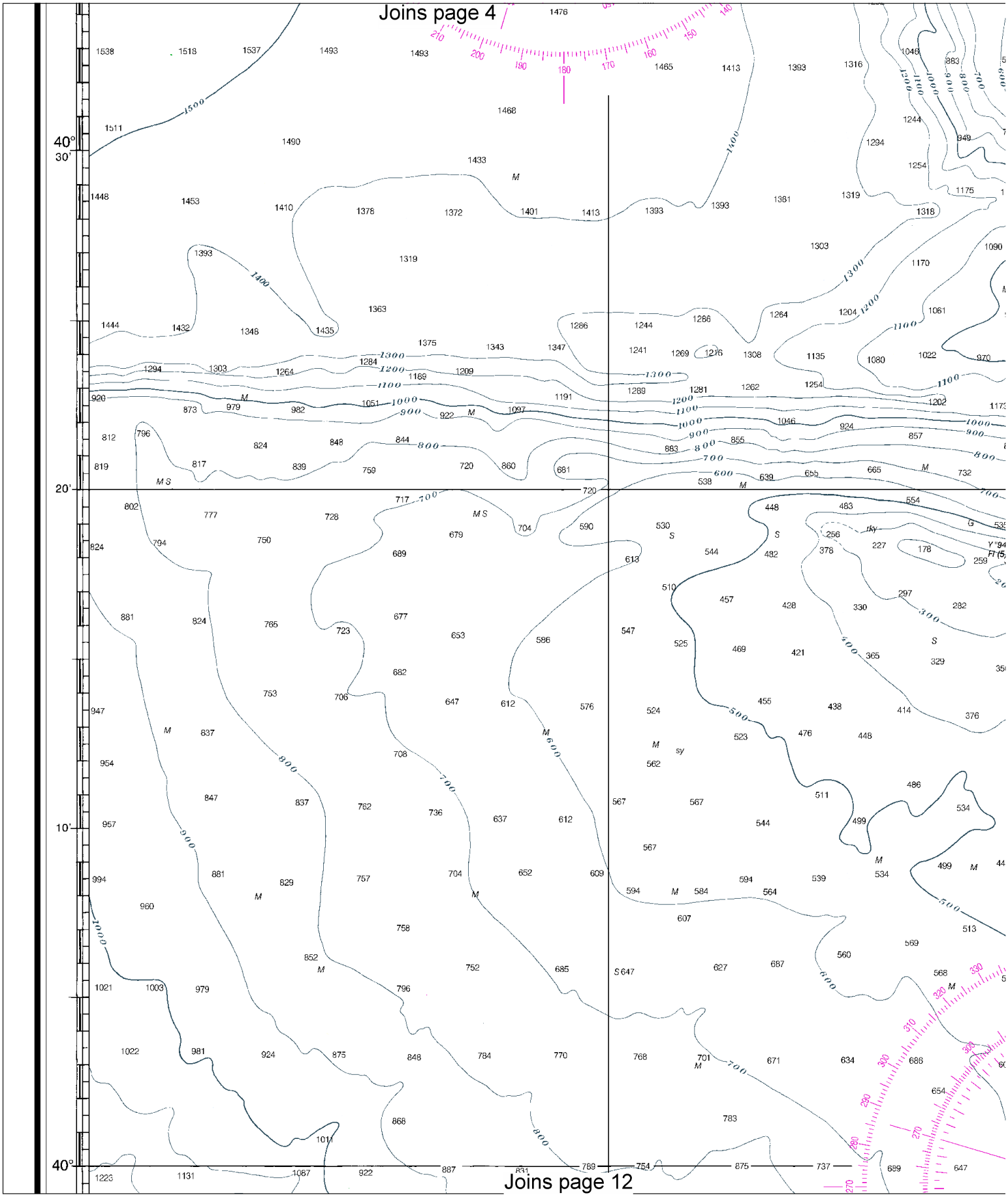

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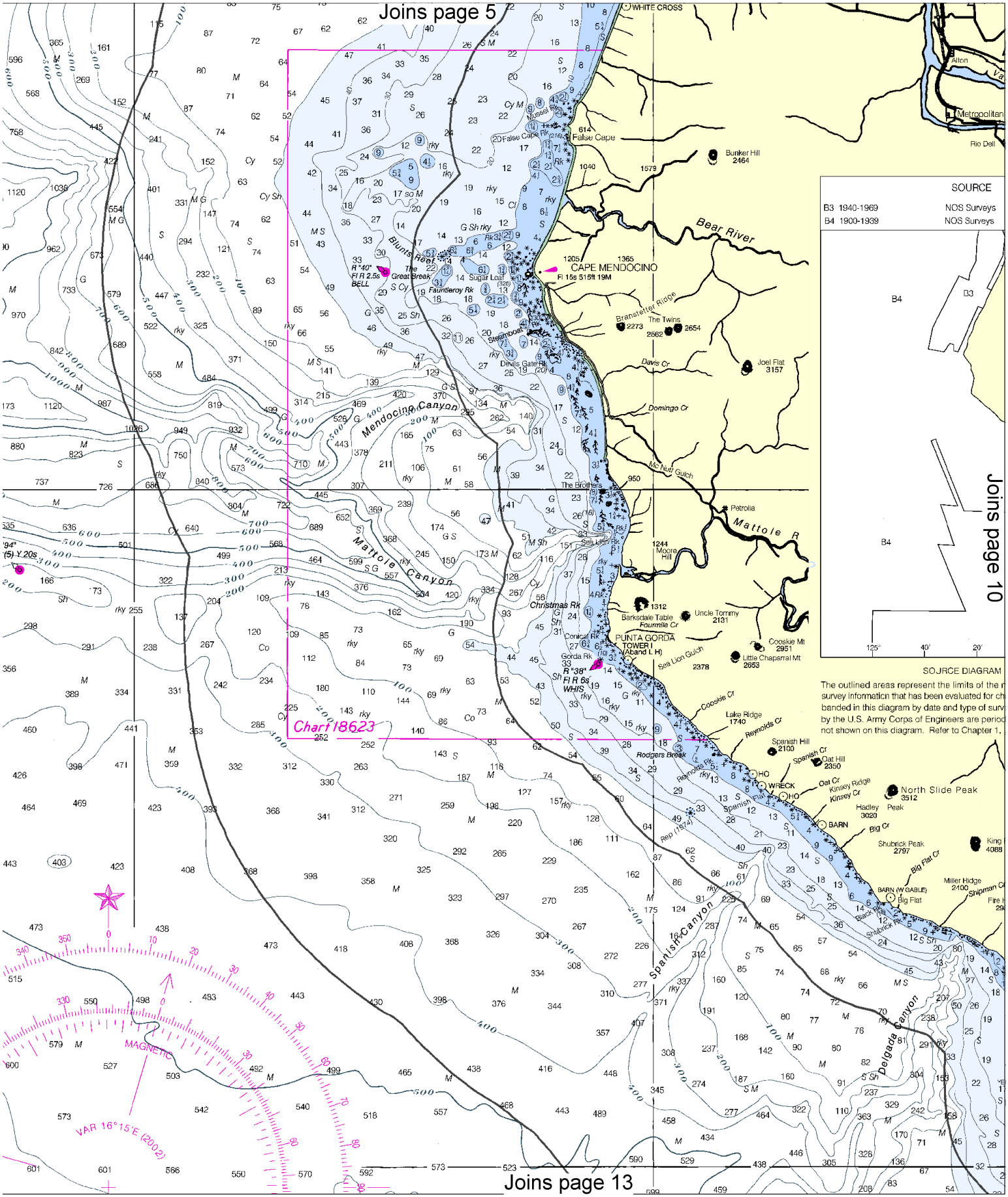
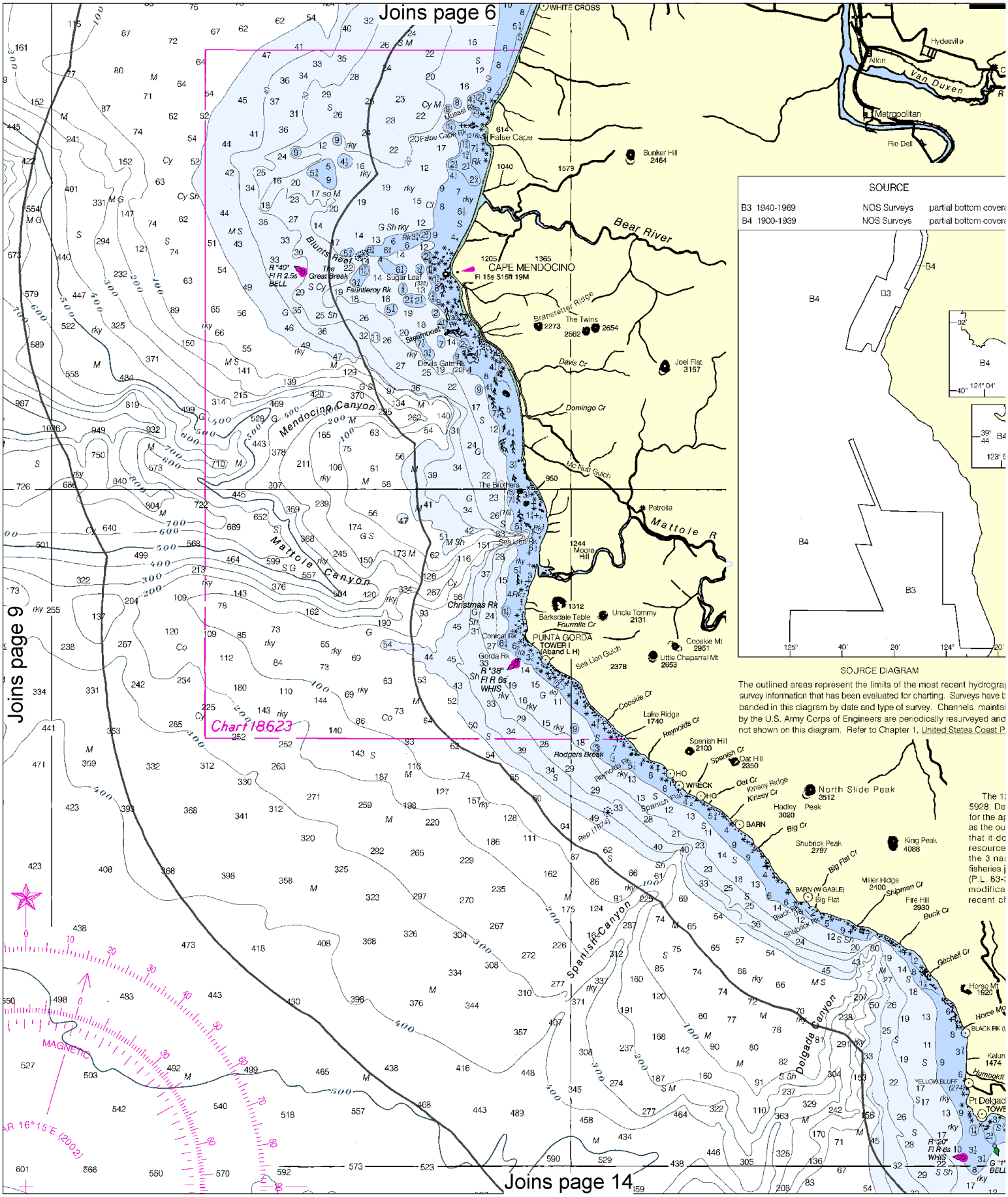

Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Charf 18623
WHITE CROSS
False Cape
Bunker Hill
2464
Bear River
CAPE MENDOCINO
Fl 15s 515ft 19M
Sugar Loaf
Blunts Reef
The Great Break
Fauntleroy Rk
Steamboat Rk
Devils Gate Rk
Branstetter Ridge
The Twins
2273
2654
Davis Cr
Joel Flat
3157
Domingo Cr
Mendocino Canyon
Mc Nutt Gulch
The Brothers
Petrolia
Mattole R
Moore Hill
Sea Lion Rk
Christmas Rk
Barksdale Table
Fourmile Cr
Uncle Tommy
2131
Conical Rk
PUNTA GORDA
TOWER I
(Aband L H)
Gorda Rk
Sea Lion Gulch
Cooskie Mt
2951
Little Chaparral Mt
2653
Cooskie Cr
Lake Ridge
1740
Reynolds Cr
Spanish Hill
2100
Spanish Cr
Oat Hill
2350
Rodgers Break
Reynolds Rk
WRECK
Oat Cr
Kinsey Ridge
Kinsey Cr
North Slide Peak
3512
Hadley Peak
3020
BARN
Big Cr
Shubrick Peak
2797
King
4088
Big Flat Cr
Miller Ridge
2400
Shipman Cr
BARN (W GABLE)
Big Flat
Black Rk
Shubrick Rk
Spanish Canyon
Delgada Canyon
MAGNETIC
VAR 16°15'E (2002)
SOURCE
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the
survey information that has been evaluated for ch
banded in this diagram by date and type of surv
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are period
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1,


Joins page 6
Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Chart 18623
CAPE MENDOCINO
Fl 15s 515ft 19M
False Cape
Bear River
Mattole R
Petrolia
Mendocino Canyon
Mattole Canyon
Spanish Canyon
Delgada Canyon
PUNTA GORDA TOWER I (Aband L H)
WHITE CROSS
Hydesville
Alton
Van Duxen
Metropolitan
Rio Dell
SOURCE
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom covera
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom covera
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrograp
survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have b
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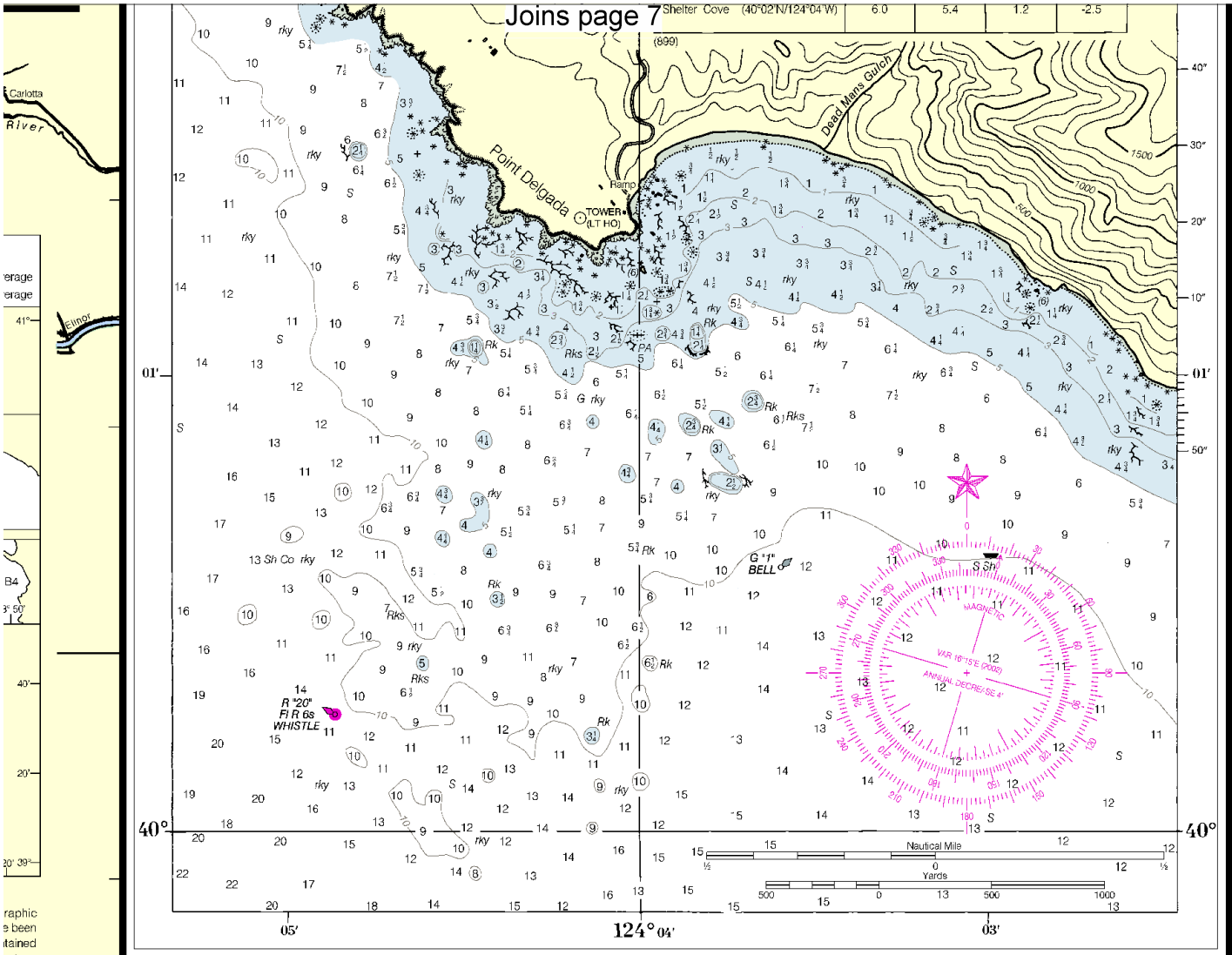
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast P

North



NOTE X

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NOTE S

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WARNING

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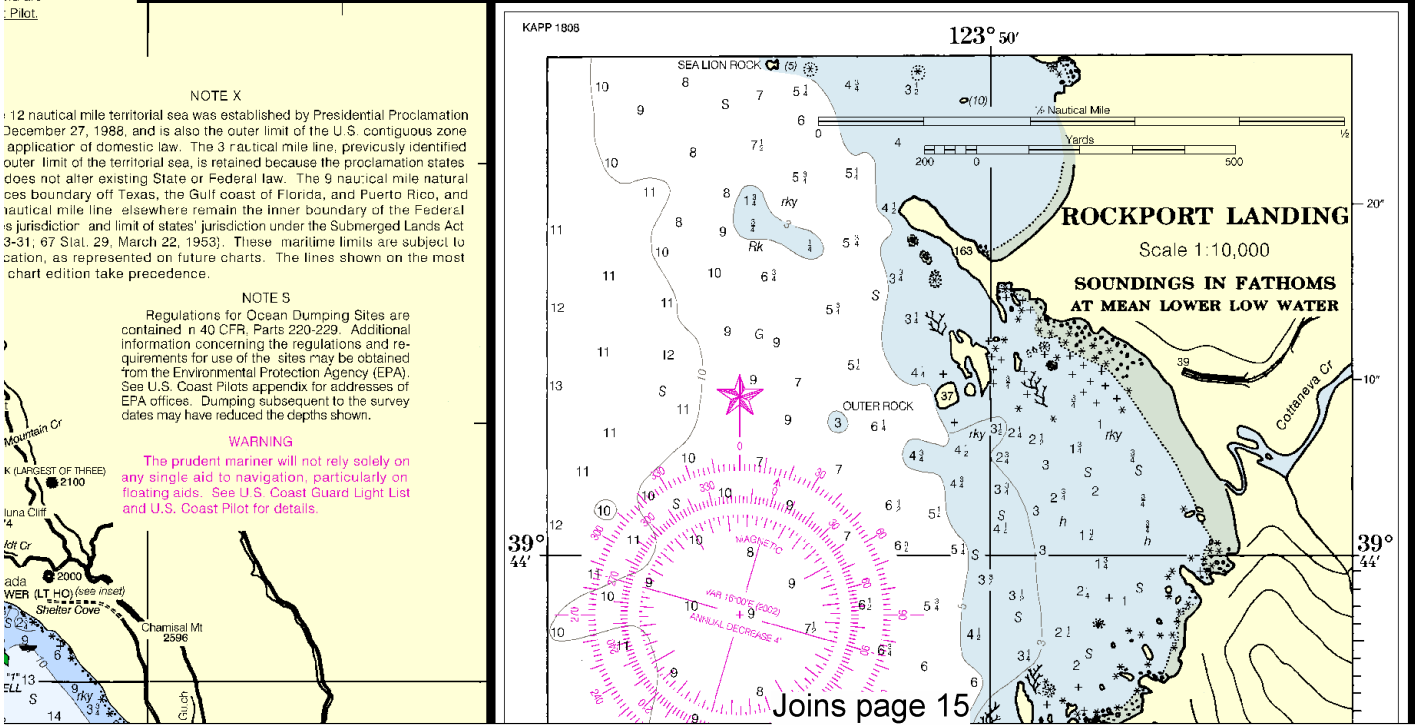

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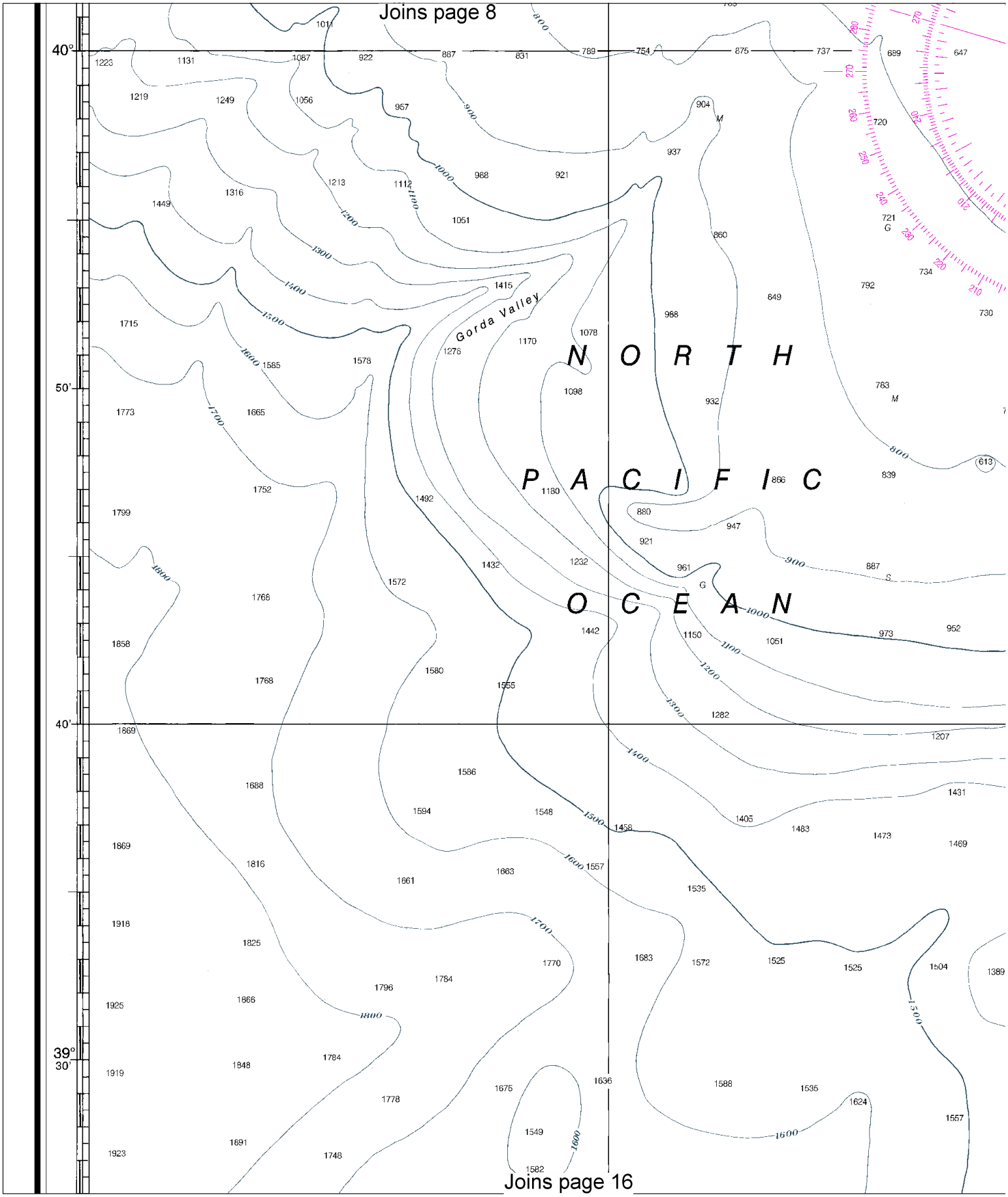

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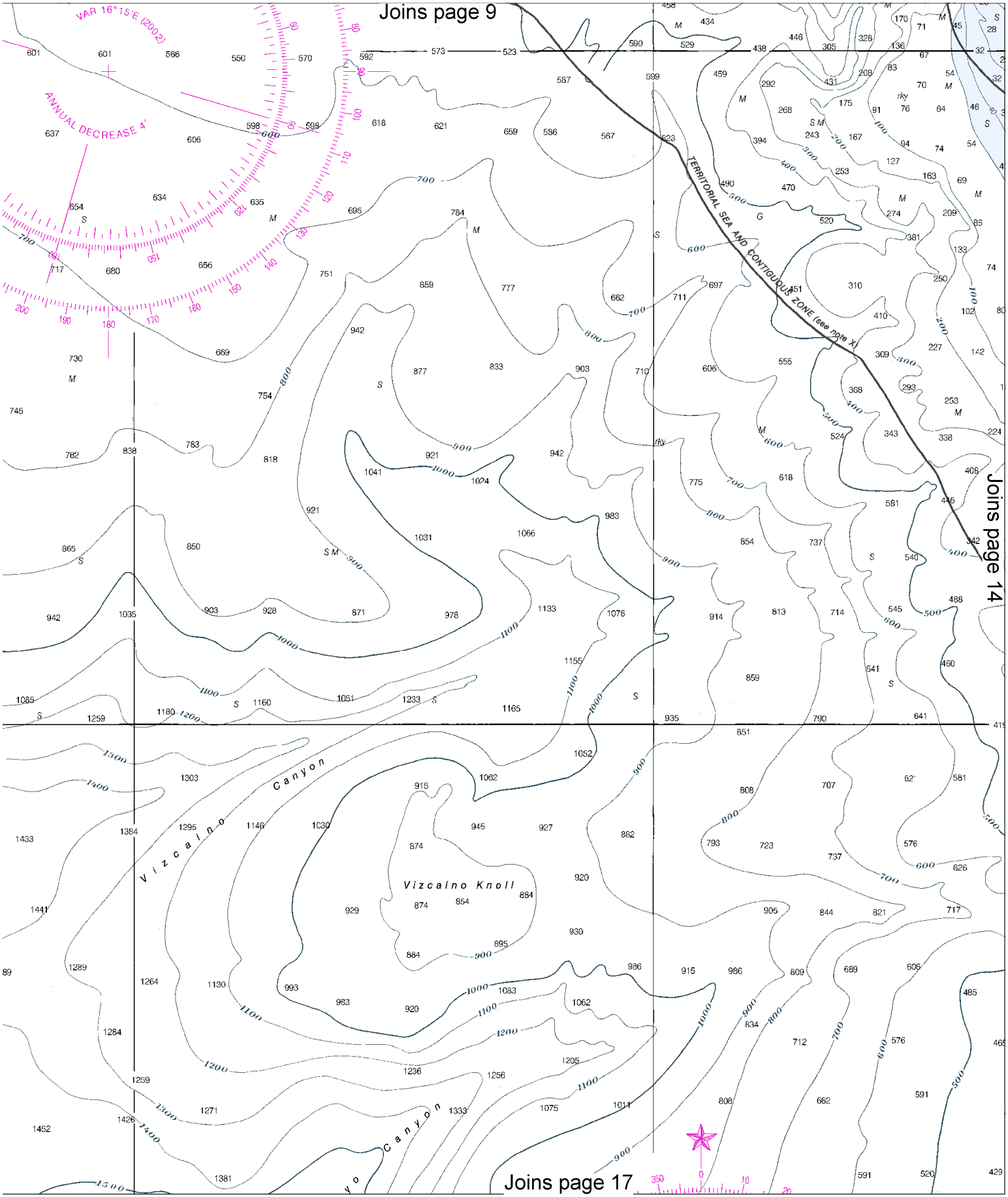
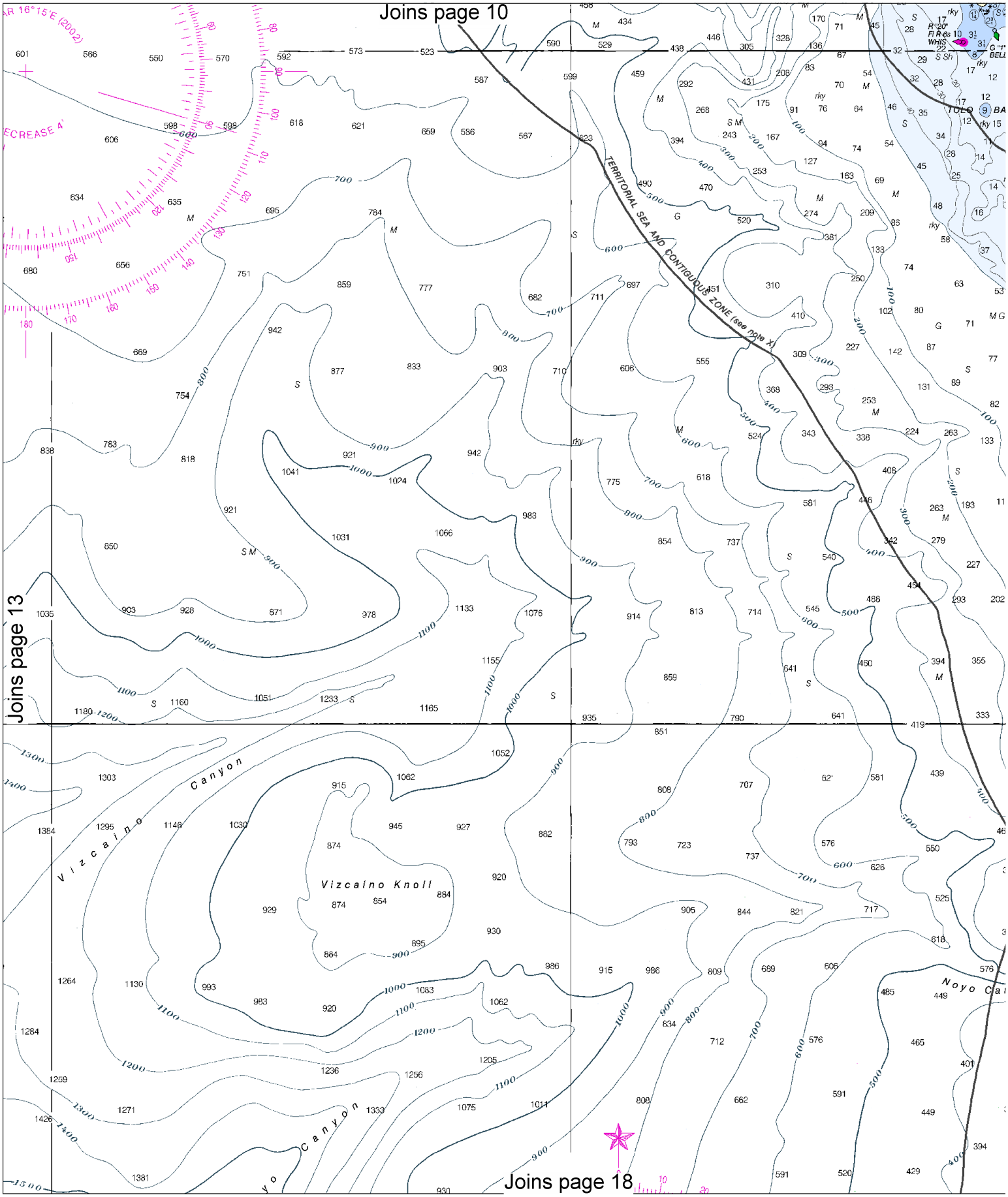
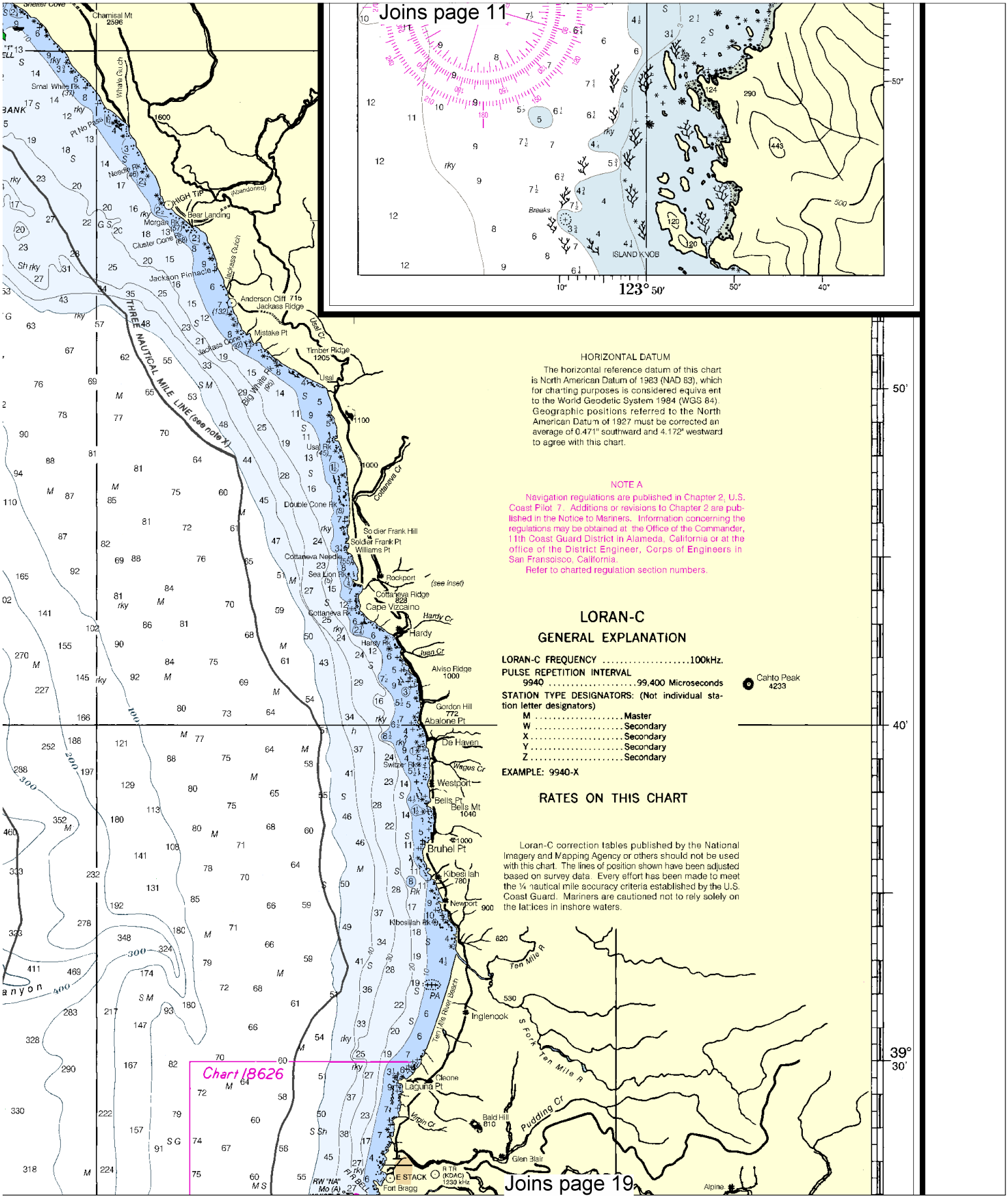
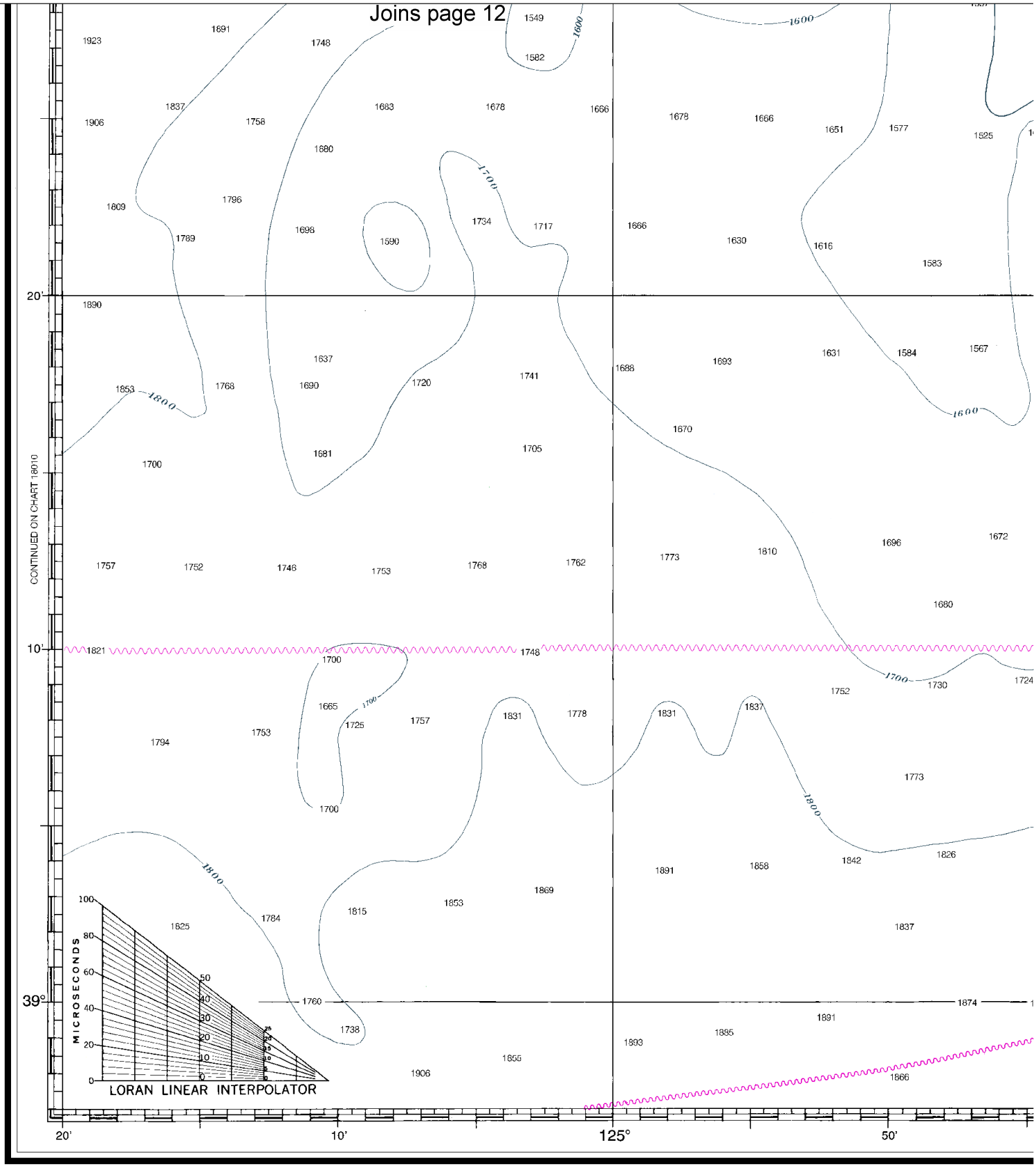
North


Joins page 9
VAR 16°15'E (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 4'
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
Joins page 14
Vizcaino Canyon
Vizcaino Knoll
Joins page 17


Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Joins page 18
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
Vizcaino Canyon
Vizcaino Knoll
Noyo Canyon

North


Joins page 11
Joins page 19
Chart 18626
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equiva ent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.471" southward and 4.172" westward to agree with this chart.
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. 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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in San Franscisco, California.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
LORAN-C FREQUENCY .....100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9940 .....99,400 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
M .....Master
W .....Secondary
X .....Secondary
Y .....Secondary
Z .....Secondary
EXAMPLE: 9940-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 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.
Cahto Peak 4233
123° 50'
50'
40'
39° 30'



23rd Ed., Jun. /02

Corrected through NM Jun. 22/02
Corrected through LNM Jun. 4/02

18620

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

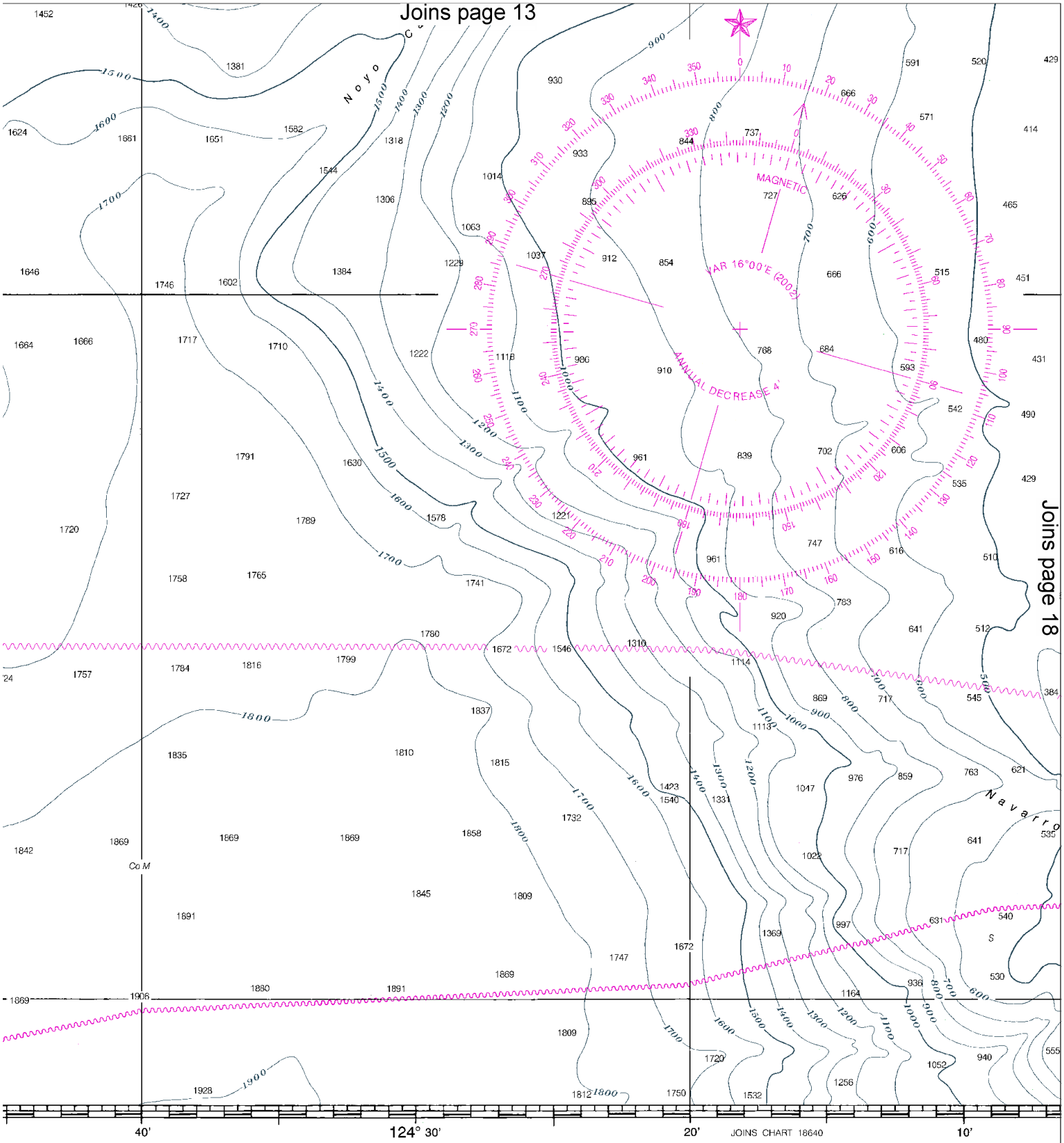
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the ower left hand corner.

SOUNDIN

16

North

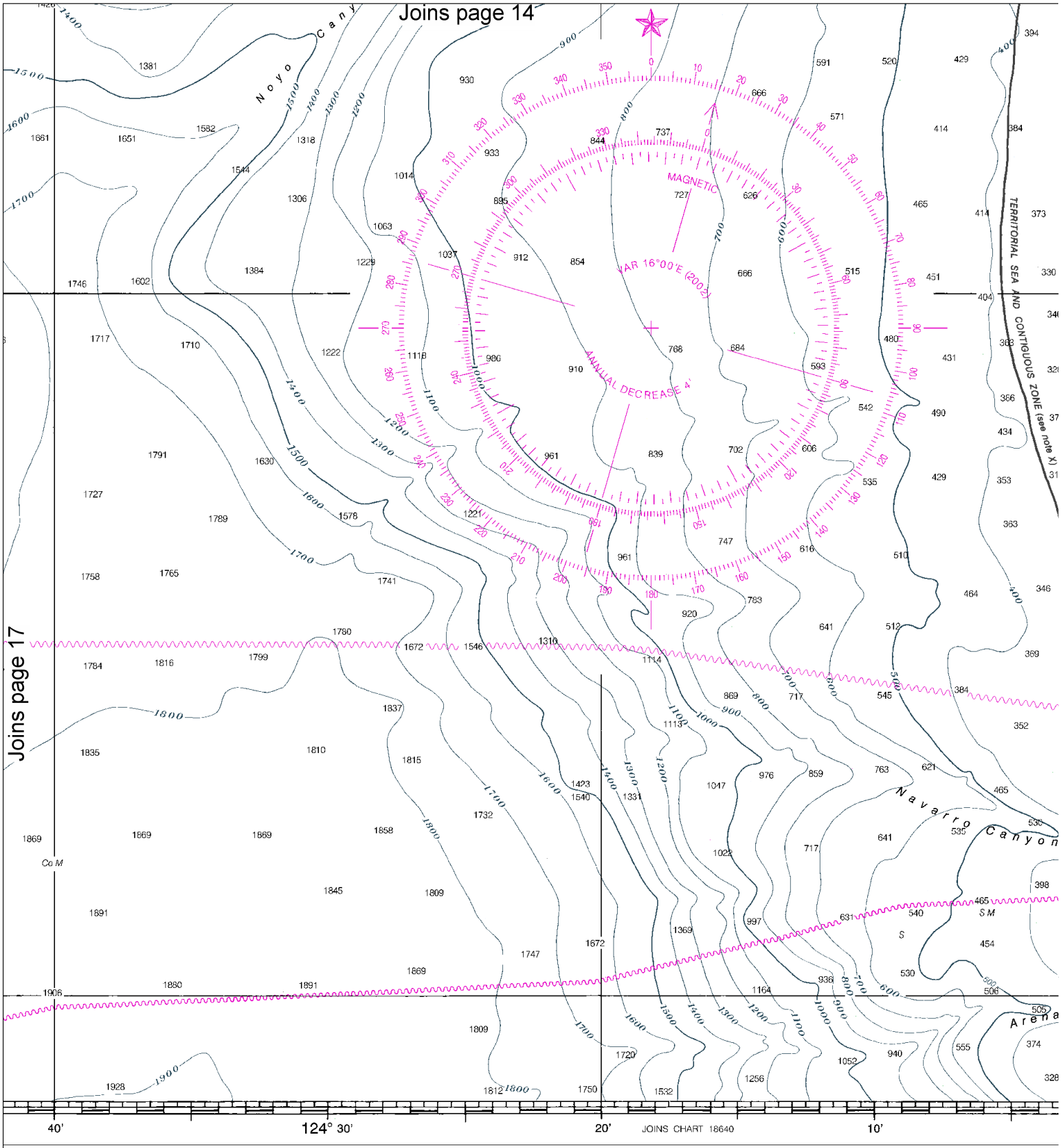
Joins page 13



Joins page 18

IGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

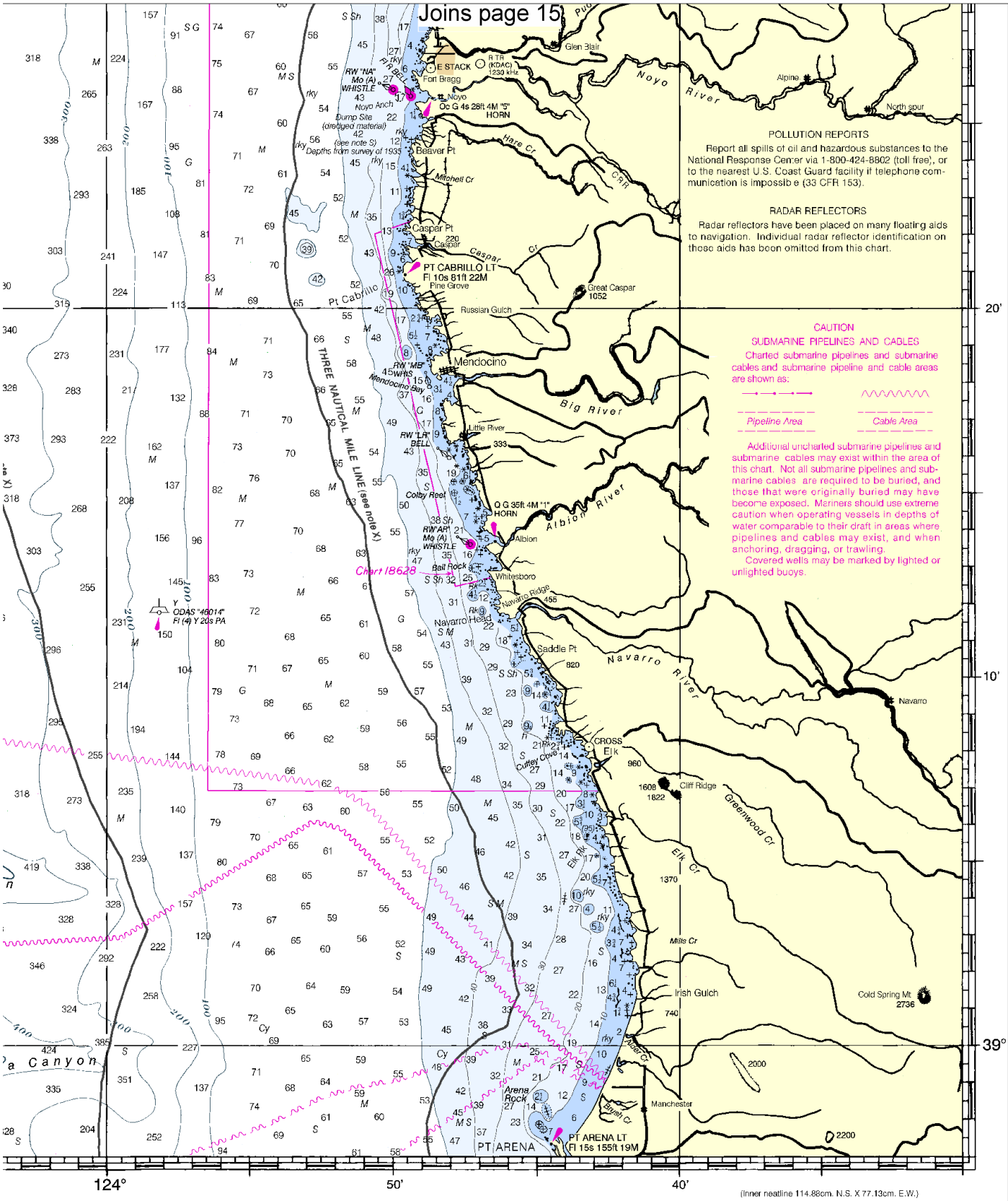


FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2

North



(Inner neatline 114.88cm. N.S. X 77.13cm. E.W.)

LD NO. 23

NSN 7642014011497

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 18ACO18620

Point Arena to Trinidad Head

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:200,000

18620

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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 – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Humboldt Bay – 541-756-9210
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

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.