

BookletChart™

Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors

NOAA Chart 18751

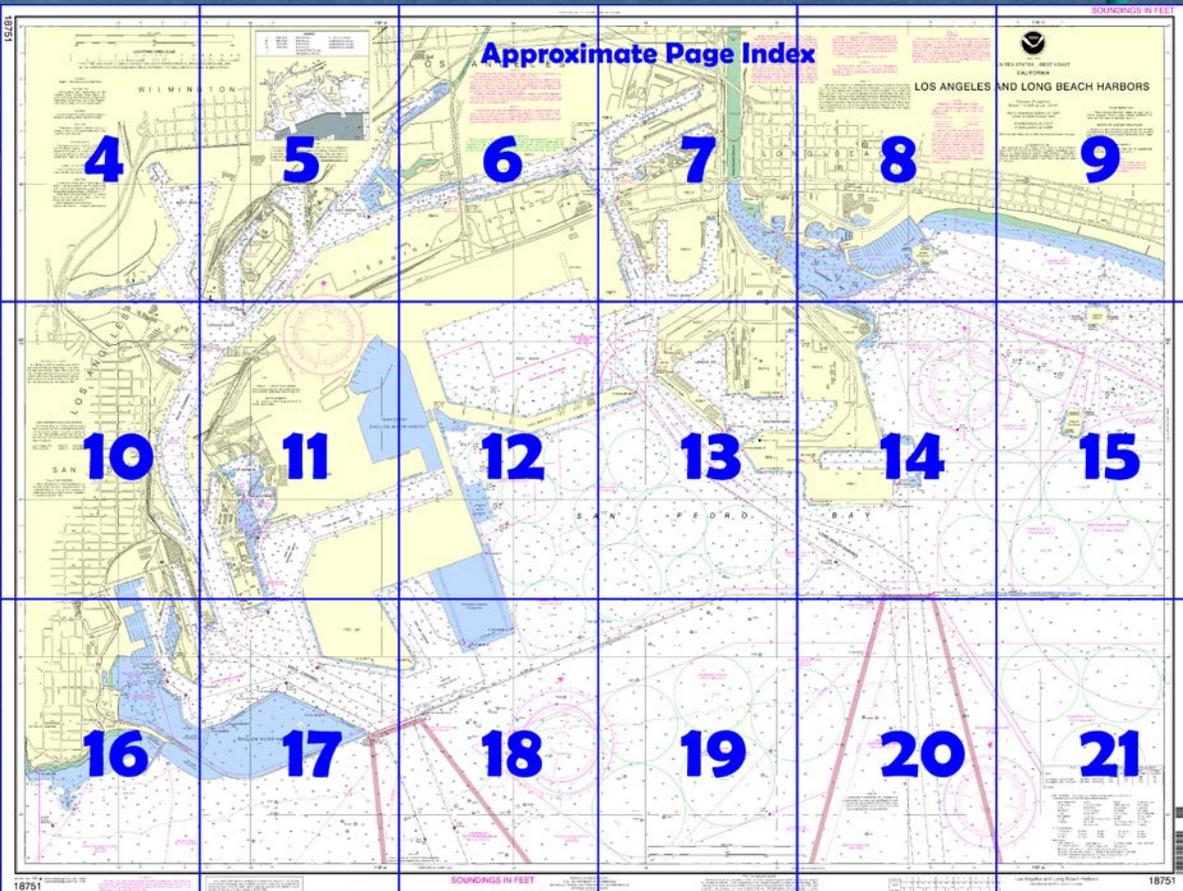


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

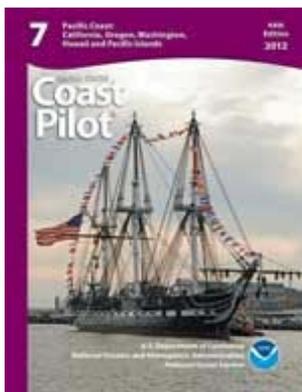
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=18751>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
San Pedro Bay is between Seal Beach on the E and Point Fermin on the W. On the shores of the bay are the cities and port areas of **Long Beach** and **Los Angeles**. **Terminal Island**, in the NW part of San Pedro Bay, separates the outer bay from Los Angeles and Long Beach inner harbors.
Long Beach Harbor is in the E part of San Pedro Bay.
Los Angeles Harbor, at the W end of San Pedro Bay.
Long Beach and Los Angeles Harbors

are connected by Cerritos Channel. Distance between the seaward entrance to the two harbors is about 4 miles.

The **Port of Long Beach**, one of the largest ports on the Pacific coast, has extensive foreign and domestic traffic. It is a major container cargo port. The **Port of Los Angeles**, also one of the largest ports on the Pacific coast, has extensive facilities to accommodate all types of traffic. The **Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) Los Angeles/Long Beach**, operated by the Marine Exchange in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, has been established within the approaches to the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. The **VTS Area** consists of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors (inside the breakwater), and the waters of San Pedro Bay and San Pedro Channel, excluding Santa Monica Bay, within a 25 nautical mile radius of Point Fermin Light. This includes all of the Precautionary Area and portions of the Traffic Separation Scheme Lanes.

Channels.—Long Beach Channel leads NW from W of Long Beach Breakwater for 2.2 miles to **Middle Harbor**, thence N to **Back Channel** and the **Inner Harbor**. A **restricted harbor** entrance area has been designated in the channel and side areas extending from about 1 mile N of the breakwater to inside Middle Harbor; regulations of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, Port of Long Beach, grant priority to outbound vessels and stipulate a **6-knot speed limit** in this area.

Los Angeles Main Channel leads NW from E of the San Pedro Breakwater for about 1 mile, thence N to the Inner Harbor turning basin, thence NE through **East Basin Channel** and **Cerritos Channel**. About 0.6 mile NW of the breakwater, **Super Tanker Channel** leads W from the Main Channel to the deep-draft facilities at Berths 45–50. Los Angeles Main Channel is marked by a **296°** lighted range.

The Los Angeles and Long Beach main channels are considered narrow channels. Vessels less than 20 meters in length, sailing vessels, vessels engaged in fishing, or any vessel attempting to cross these channels shall not impede a vessel that can only safely navigate within a narrow channel per Inland Navigation Rules, Rule 9. To obtain information on the movement of deep draft vessels inside the Federal Breakwater, contact the Los Angeles Pilot Station on VHF-FM channel 73 (156.675 MHz) or Long Beach Pilot Station of VHF-FM channel 74 (156.725 MHz).
Dangers.—A shoal area, with a rock covered 3 feet and a rock awash near the outer end, extends about 0.3 mile S of the shore just E of Point Fermin Light. A lighted whistle buoy is about 300 yards SW from the S end of the shoal area.

A **naval restricted area** is in the West Basin off the S shore of Terminal Island inside the jetty of the Naval Base Mole (See 334.990, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A **restricted area** is off the E side of Reservation Point. (See 334.938, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Surge.—Both Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors are subject to seiche and surge. The most persistent and conspicuous oscillation has a period of approximately 1 hour. In the vicinity of Reservation Point and near the E end of Terminal Island, the hourly surge is very prominent, causing velocity variations which at times may be as great as 1 knot, and which often overcome the lesser tidal current so that the current floods and ebbs at half-hour intervals. Because of the more restricted channel, the surge through Back Channel at the E end of Terminal Island usually reaches a greater velocity than through the channel W of Reservation Point. In Back Channel, the hourly variation may sometimes be 1.5 knots or more. The hourly surge, together with other oscillations of shorter period and of more irregular occurrence, at times causes a very rapid change both in height of the water and the velocity and direction of the current and may endanger vessels tied up at the piers.

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

RCC Alameda Commander
11th CG District (510) 437-3700
Alameda, CA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

BERTH NUMBERS
 The numbers on land along the waterfront are the berth numbers.

VINCENT THOMAS FIXED BRIDGE
 Two fixed green lights mark center of span. Four fixed red lights mark limits of channel.

CAUTION
 Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.



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

ARTICULATED AIDS
 An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labelled "Art".

CAUTION
 Vessels should not enter the Pilot Operating Area unless entering or departing Long Beach Channel. Vessels entering Long Beach Channel should pass eastward of lighted whistle buoy "LB," and vessels departing should pass westward.

CAUTION
 Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AUTHORITIES
 Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy, City of Los Angeles, City of Long Beach, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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)

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.

Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:12,000 at Lat. 33°44'
 North American Datum of 1983
 (World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
 AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.
 Los Angeles, CA KWO-37 162.550 MHz
 Santa Ana, CA WWG-21 162.450 MHz

CAUTION
 Vessels should not enter the Pilot Operating Area unless entering or departing Los Angeles Channel.

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.

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).

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
 Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

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

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 Los Angeles, California. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B
 The Restricted Harbor Area Entrance Regulations are contained in the City of Long Beach Tariff No. 4 (February 2, 1994). Consult Board of Harbor Commissioners, Port of Long Beach.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
 The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and 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 0.069' northward and 3.252' westward to agree with this chart.

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.

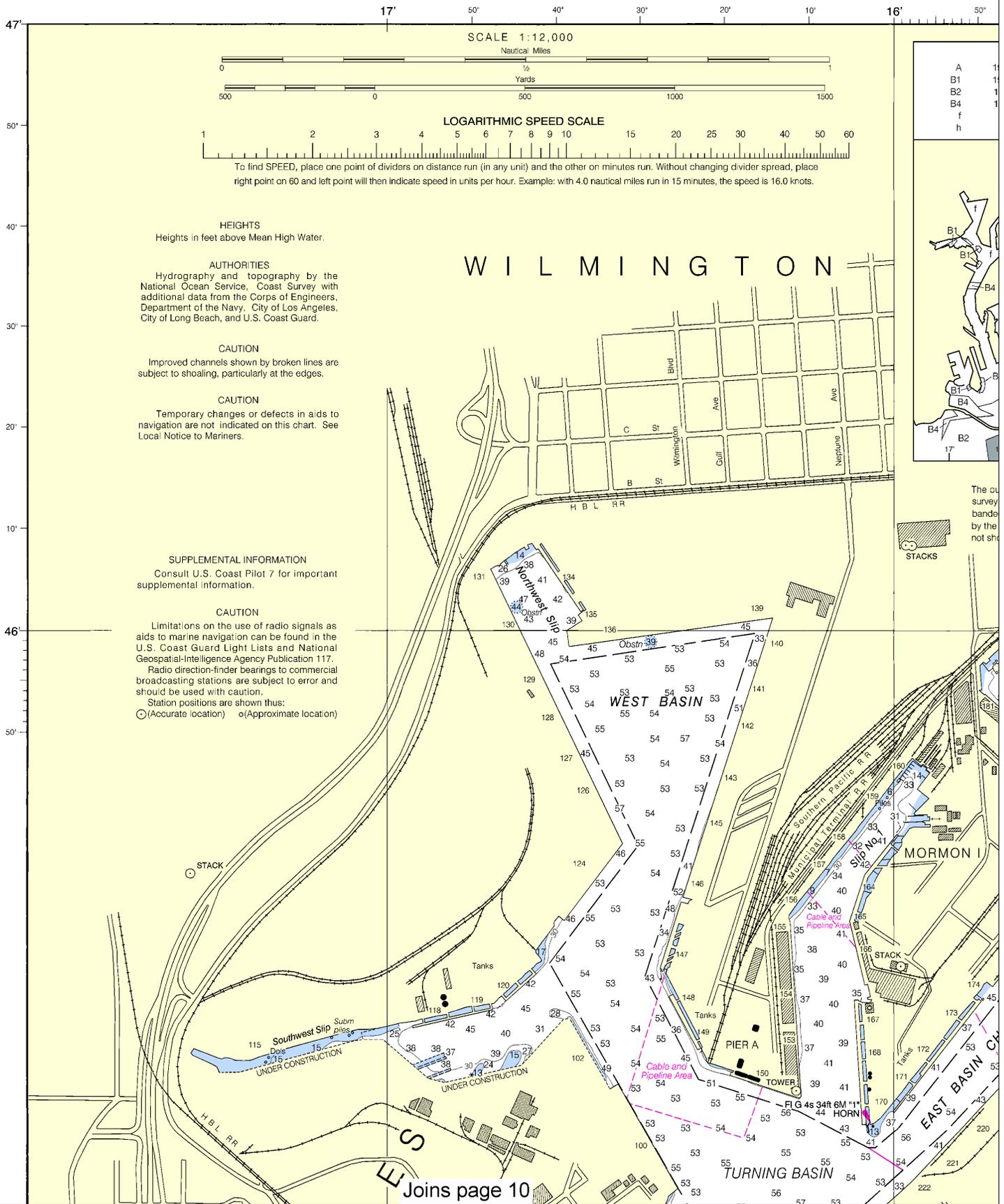
TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Los Angeles, Outer Harbor	(33°43'N/118°16'W)	feet 5.5	feet 4.8	feet 0.9
Los Angeles Harbor, Mormon Island	(33°45'N/118°16'W)	feet 5.4	feet 4.7	feet 1.0

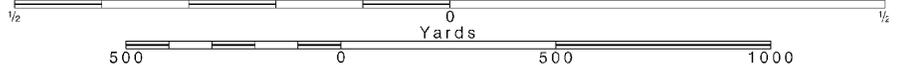
Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2009)

NOTE E
 A precautionary area has been established in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. Large vessels are maneuvering to embark or disembark pilots, and to enter or depart the traffic separation system. It is recommended vessels proceed with extreme caution in the area. Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the precautionary area except in designated anchorages (110.214 - see note A).

ANCHORAGE BERTHS
 The anchorage berths shown in green are for the convenience of the Captain of the Port and/or port pilots. Anchorages outside the federal breakwater are assigned by the Captain of the Port through VTMS. Anchorages inside the breakwater are assigned by the applicable port pilot. The Delta anchorages are for the use of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard for explosive loadings.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

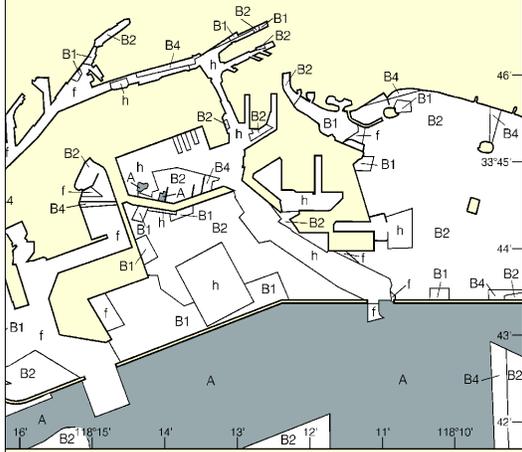


118° 15'

14'

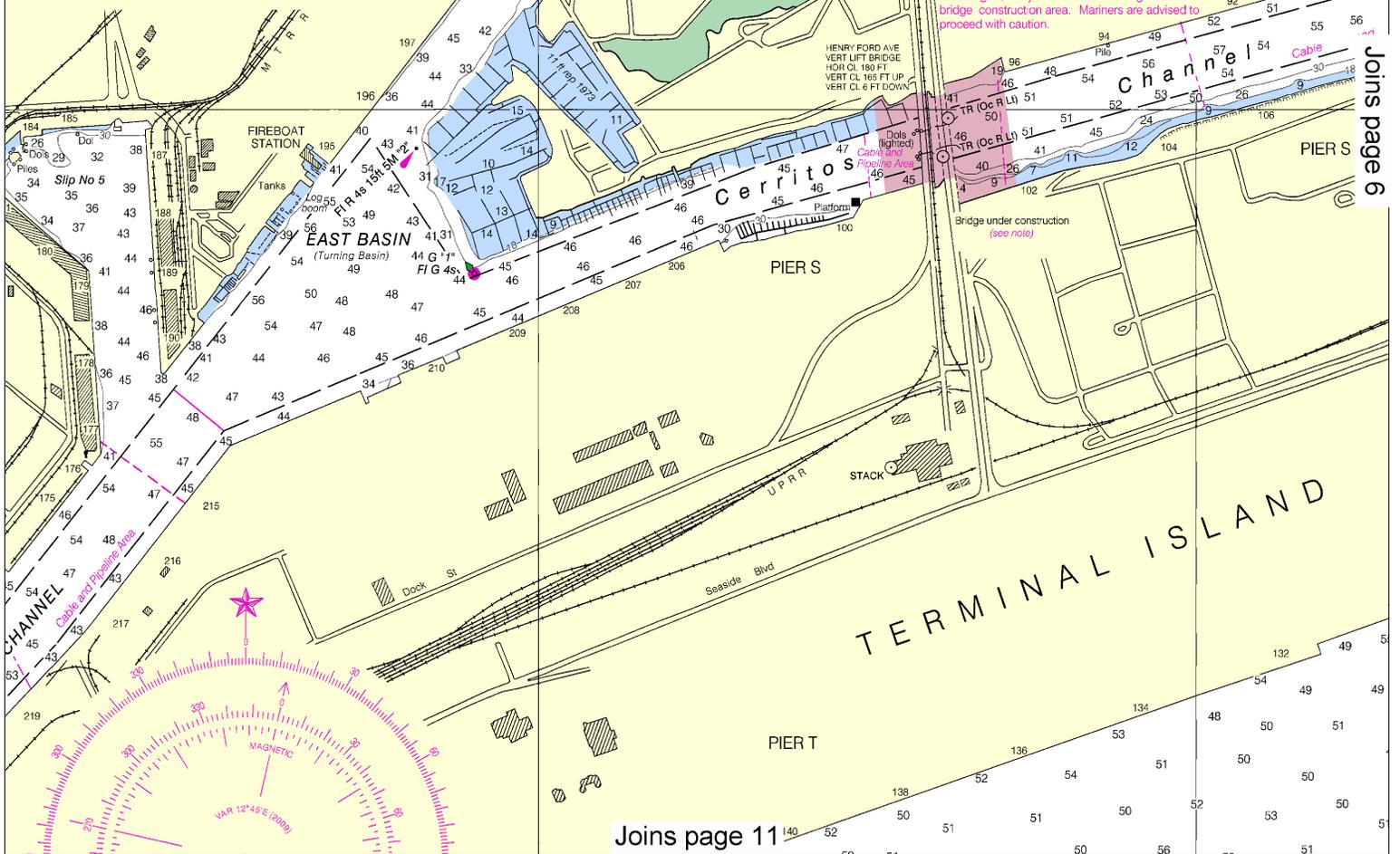
SOURCE

1990-2008	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
1990-2002	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
	US Government Surveys	
	Miscellaneous Surveys	



SOURCE DIAGRAM

outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been identified in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



LOS ANGELES

NOTE D

Traffic lanes and Pilot Areas established at approaches to Los Angeles Beach Harbors are shown on Charts 18746, 18740, and 18720. The normal Pilot Operating Areas are outlined by trapezoidal magenta lines. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within these areas unless a vessel is entering or departing the Los Angeles Beach main channels. Vessels shall pass directly through without stopping or loitering unless stopping is for taking on a pilot. To receive information regarding the movement of vessels in the traffic schemes and the precautionary area contact the Vessel Traffic Service. The frequency for the VTS is channel 14 VHF/FM (156.7 MHz) (ph. 310-832-6700) the call sign is "San Pedro Traffic."

NOTE E

A precautionary area has been established in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor. Large vessels are maneuvering to embark or disembark pilots, and to enter the traffic separation system. It is recommended vessels proceed with caution in the area. Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the precautionary area except in designated anchorages (110 214 - see note A).

ANCHORAGE BERTHS

The anchorage berths shown in green are for the convenience of the Port and/or port pilots. Anchorages outside the federal break assigned by the Captain of the Port through VTMS. Anchorages outside the federal break are assigned by the applicable port pilot. The Delta anchorage is for the use of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard for explosive loading.

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

PIER A

Joins page 6

Joins page 11

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:16000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

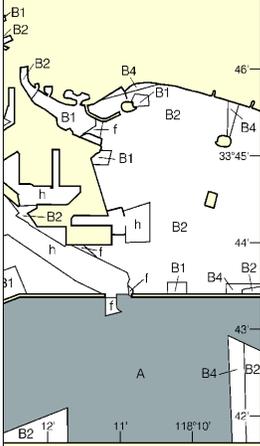


118° 15'

14'

LOS ANGELES

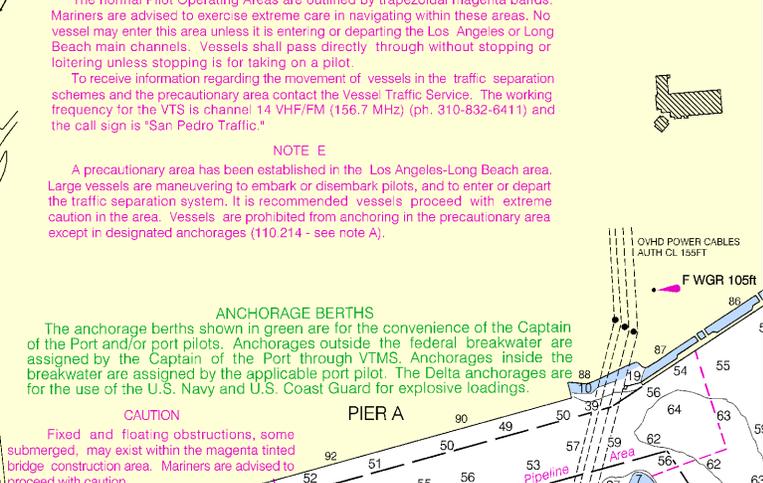
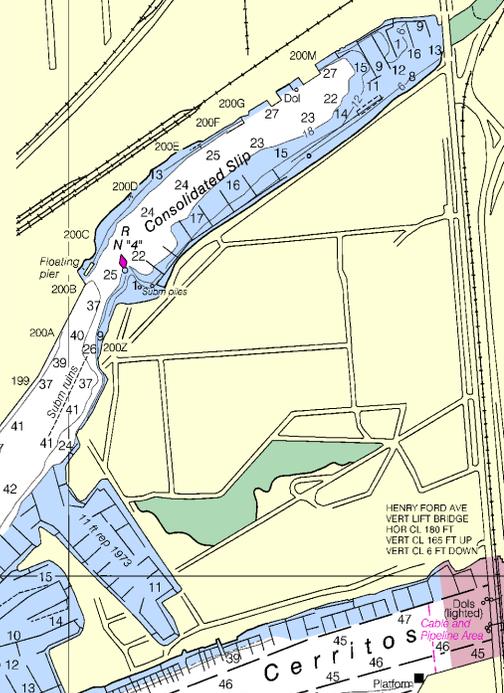
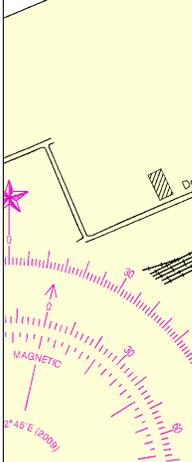
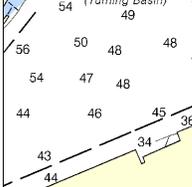
full bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage



most recent hydrographic
sounding. Surveys have been
made by Channels maintained
regularly resurveyed and are
charted States Coast Pilot.

Joins page 5

EAST BASIN
(Turning Basin)



NOTE D

Traffic lanes and Pilot Areas established at approaches to Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors are shown on Charts 18746, 18740, and 18720. The normal Pilot Operating Areas are outlined by trapezoidal magenta bands. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within these areas. No vessel may enter this area unless it is entering or departing the Los Angeles or Long Beach main channels. Vessels shall pass directly through without stopping or loitering unless stopping is for taking on a pilot.

To receive information regarding the movement of vessels in the traffic separation schemes and the precautionary area contact the Vessel Traffic Service. The working frequency for the VTS is channel 14 VHF/FM (156.7 MHz) (ph. 310-832-6411) and the call sign is "San Pedro Traffic."

NOTE E

A precautionary area has been established in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. Large vessels are maneuvering to embark or disembark pilots, and to enter or depart the traffic separation system. It is recommended vessels proceed with extreme caution in the area. Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the precautionary area except in designated anchorages (110 214 - see note A).

ANCHORAGE BERTHS

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CAUTION

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CHANNEL

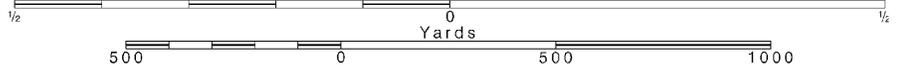
Joins page 12



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000

See Note on page 5.



50° 40° 30° 20° 10° 118° 10' 50°

NOTE C
CAUTION

The Los Angeles and Long Beach main channels are considered narrow channels. Vessels less than 20 meters in length, sailing vessels, engaged in fishing, or any vessel attempting to cross these channels shall not impede a vessel that can only safely navigate within the narrow channel as per Inland Navigation Rules, Rule 9. To obtain information on the movement of deep draft vessels inside the Federal water, contact the Los Angeles Pilot Station on channel 73 (575 MHz) / ph 562-732-3805 or Long Beach Pilot Station on channel 74 (156.6 MHz) / ph 562-432-0664.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH HARBORS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:12,000 at Lat. 33°44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and 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 0.069" northward and 3.252" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

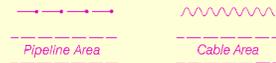
AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

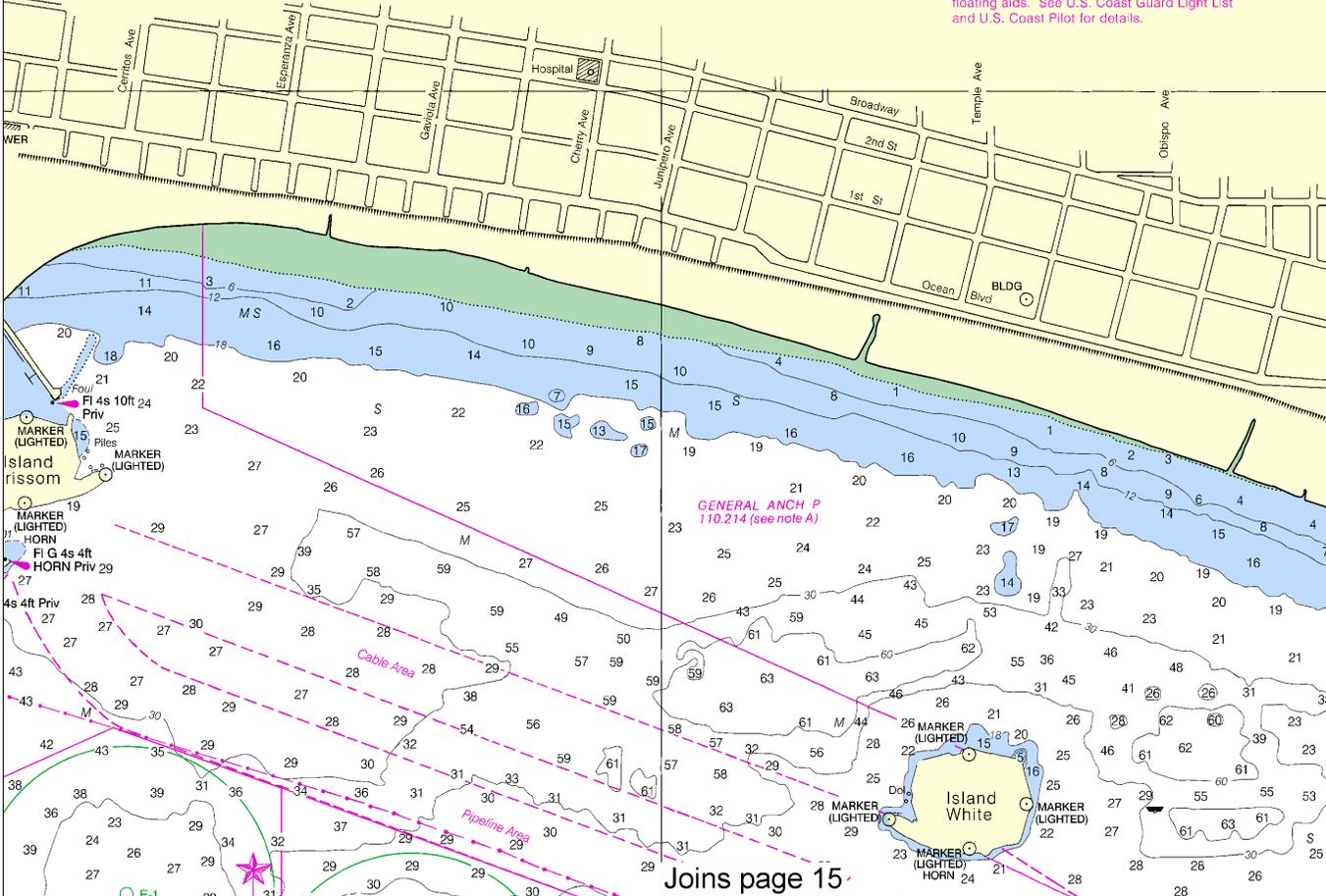
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

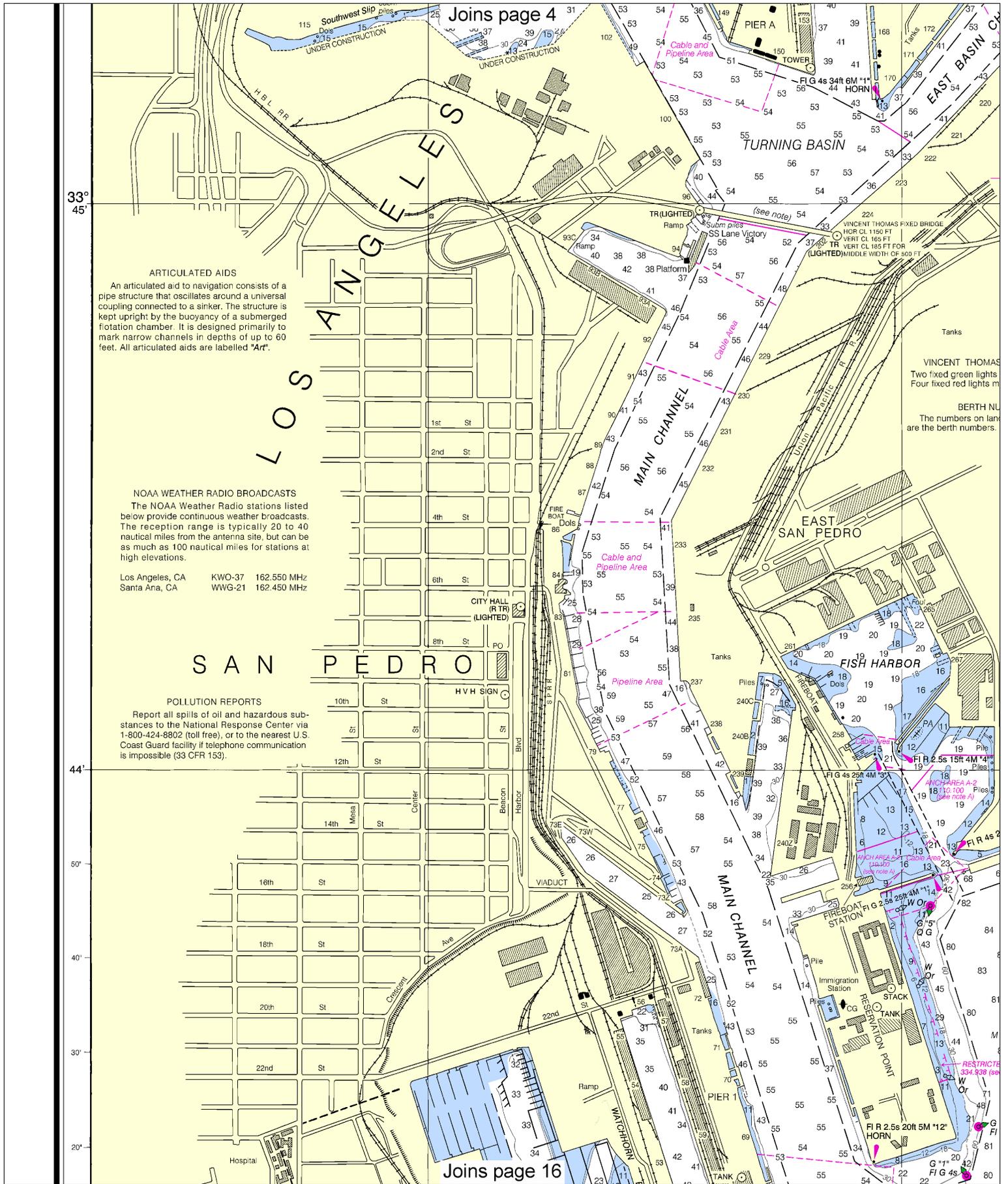
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



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.



Joins page 15

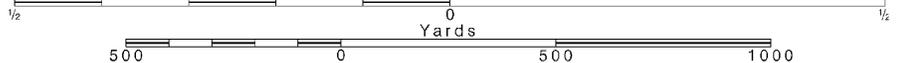


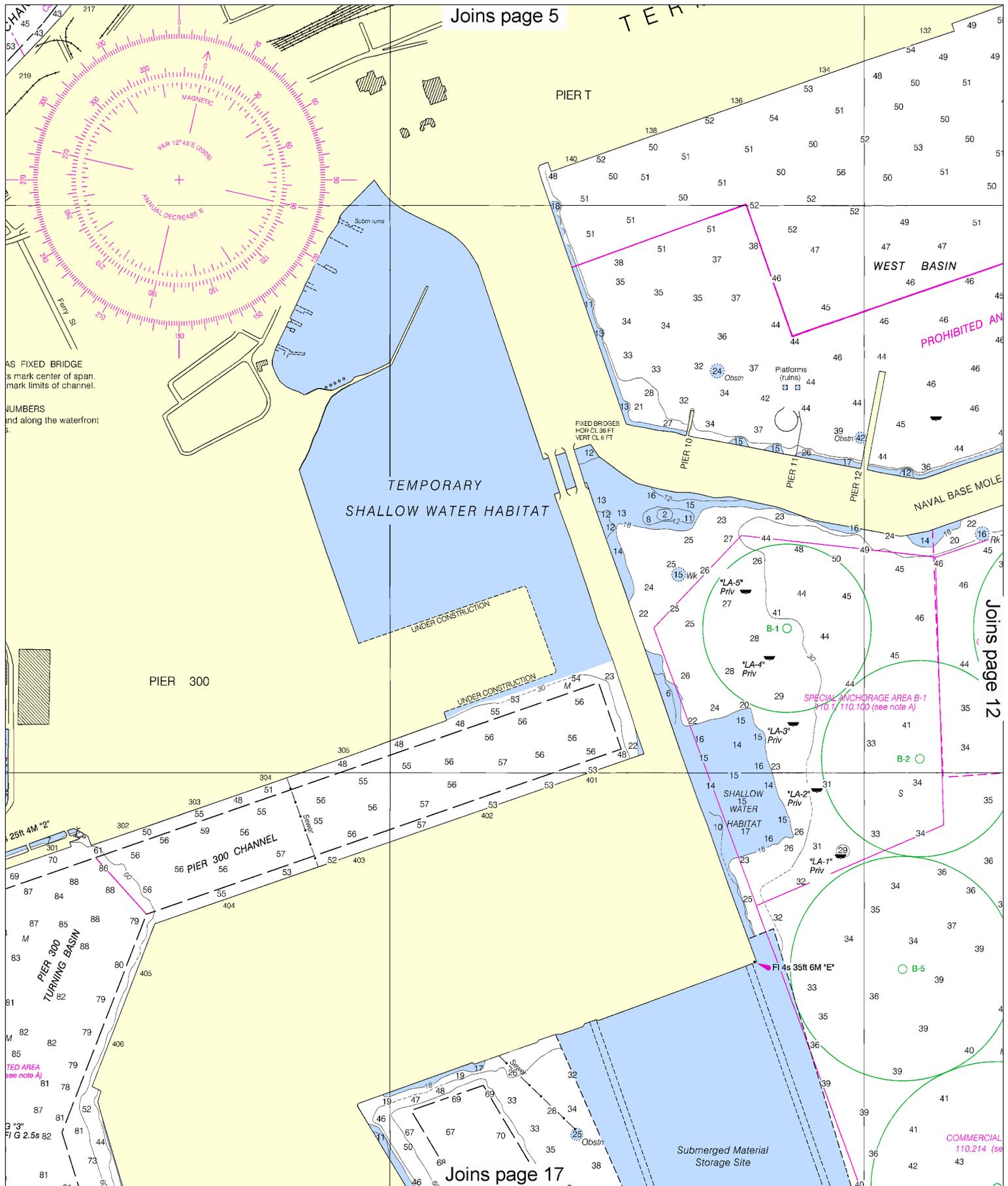
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

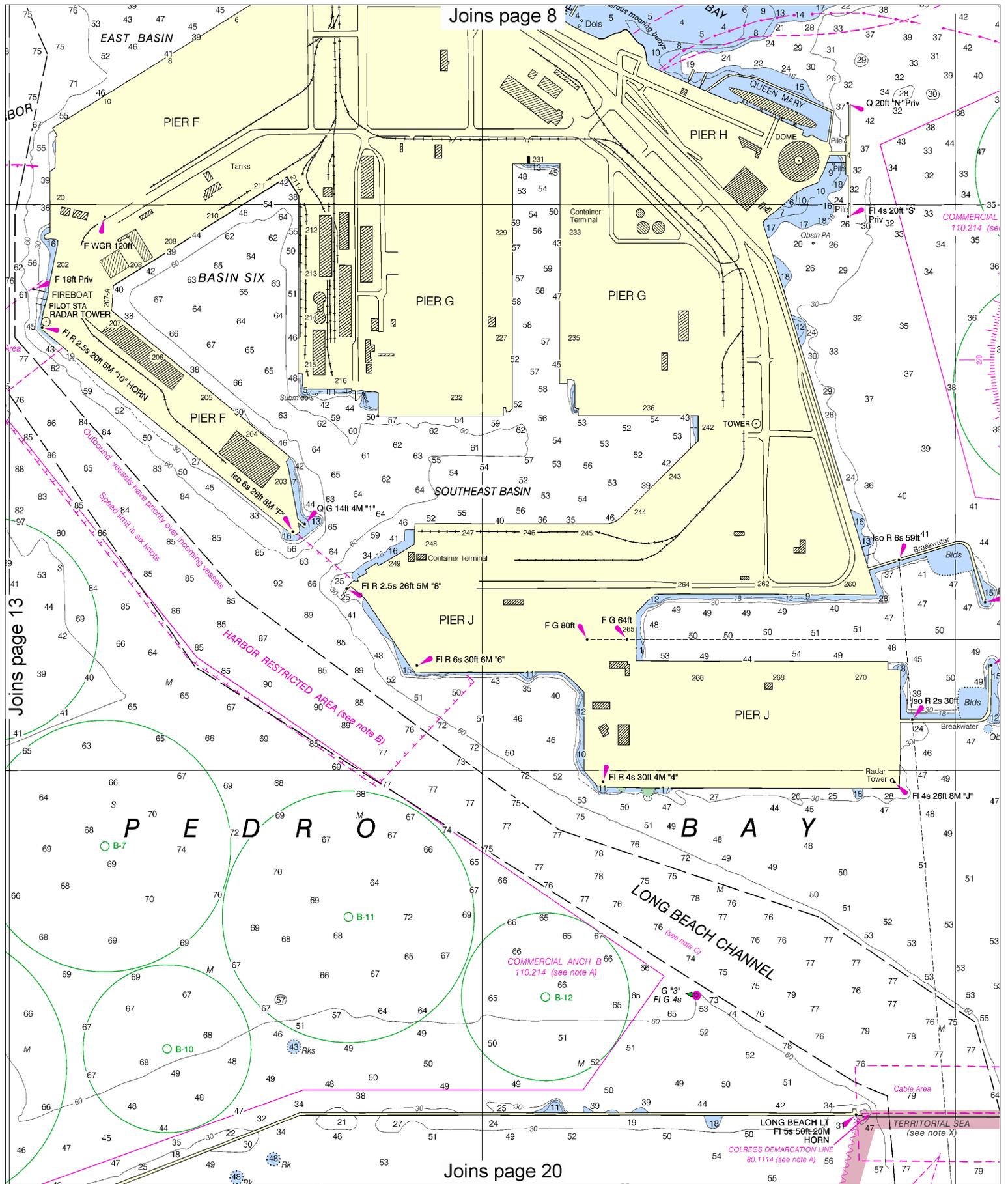
Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12



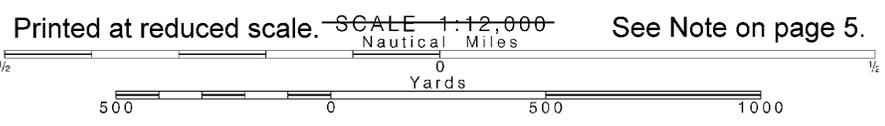
Joins page 13

Joins page 8

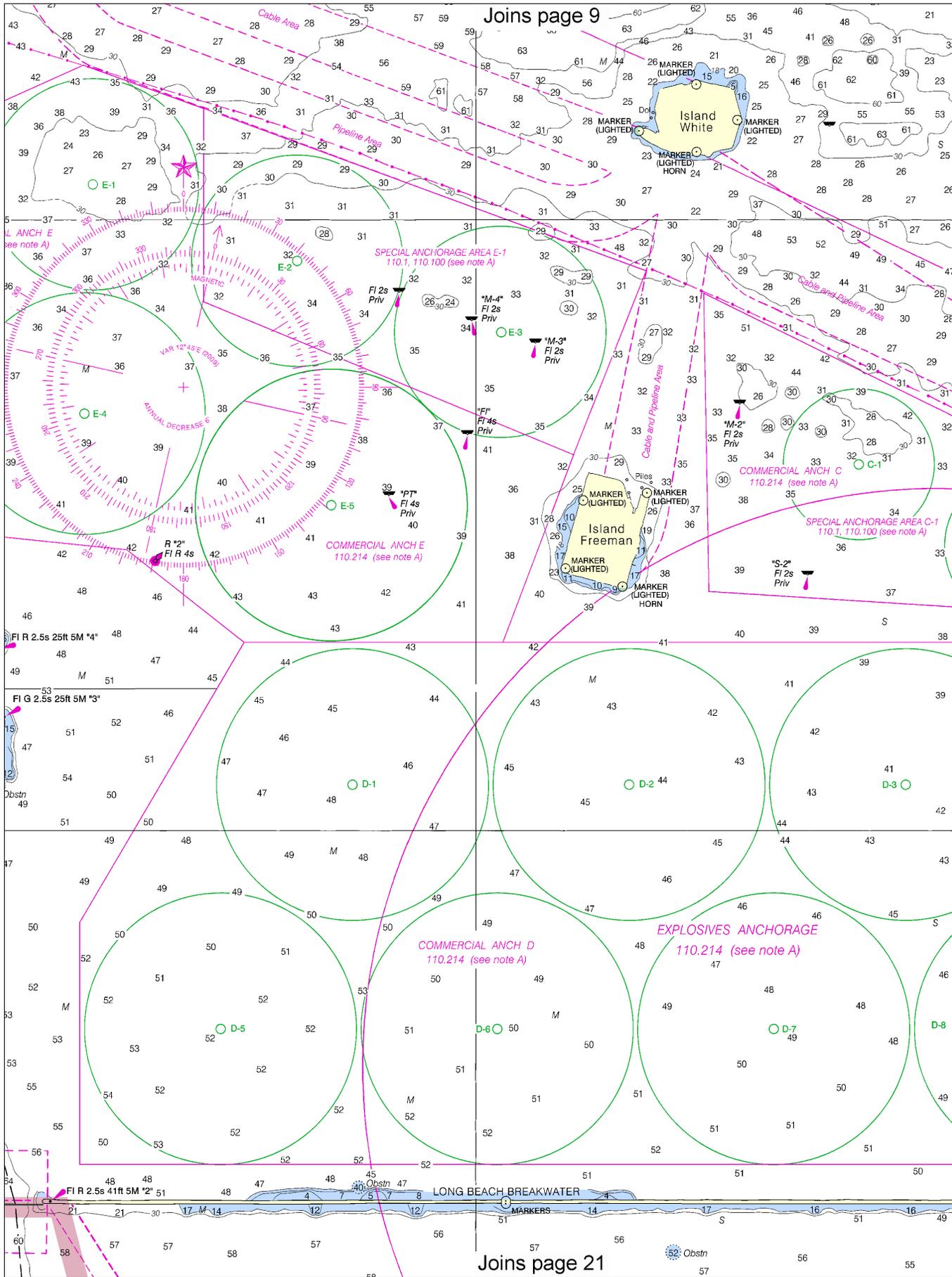
Joins page 20

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



33° 45'

CONTINUED ON CHART 18749

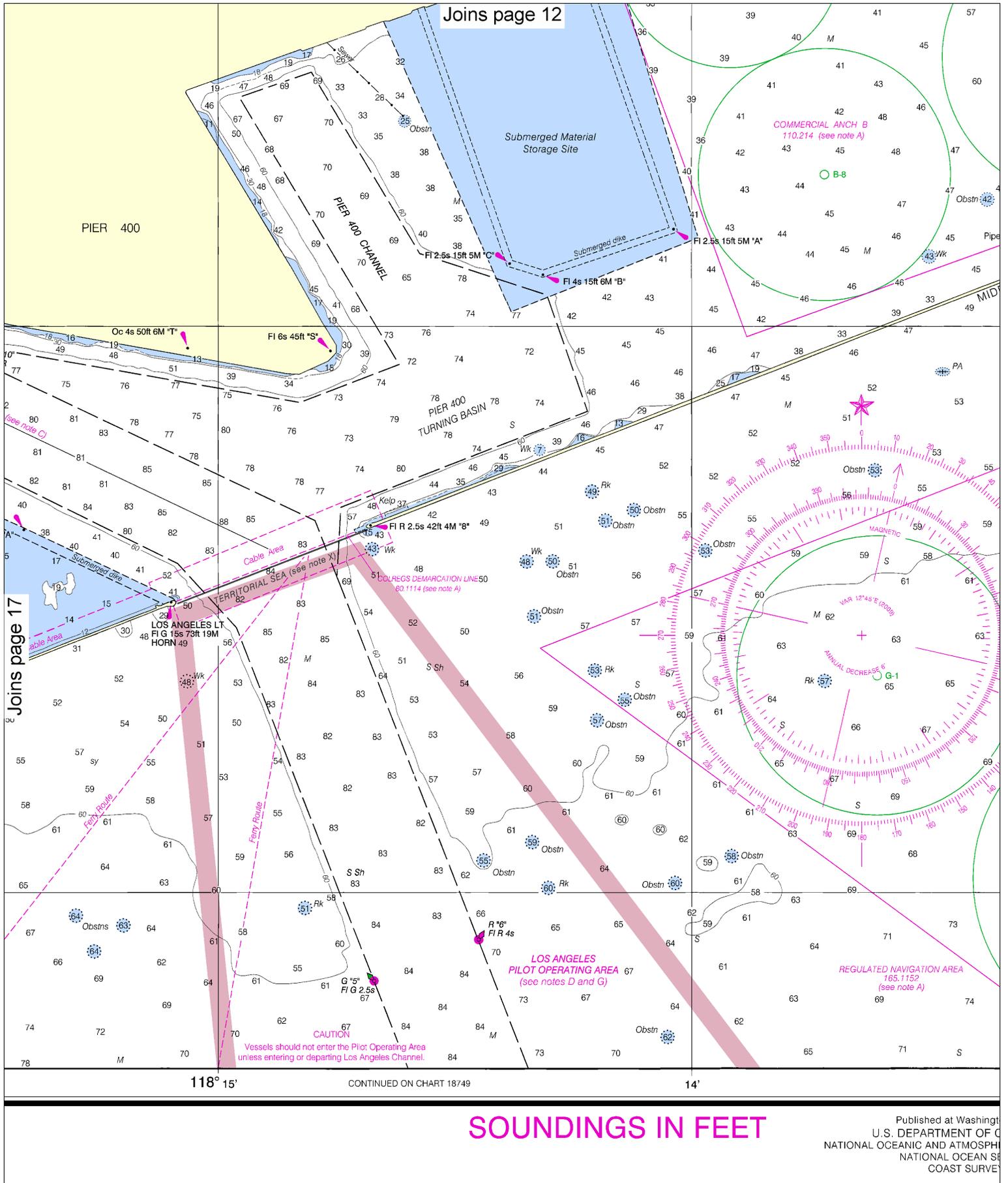
44'

50'

40'

30'

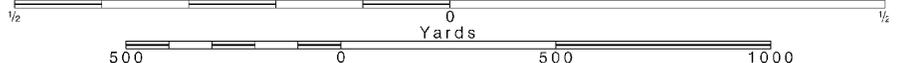
20'



18

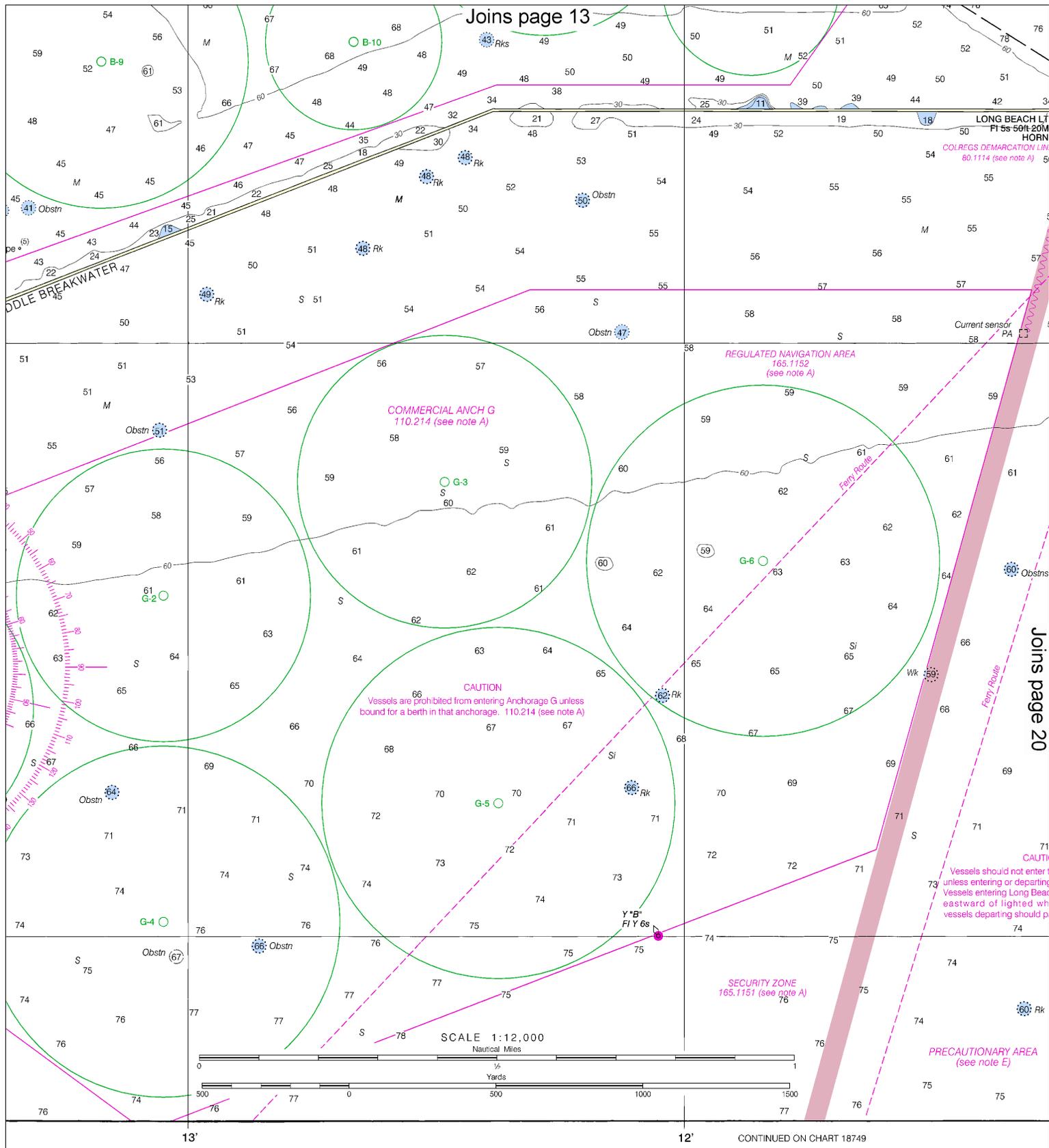
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000



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

See Note on page 5.

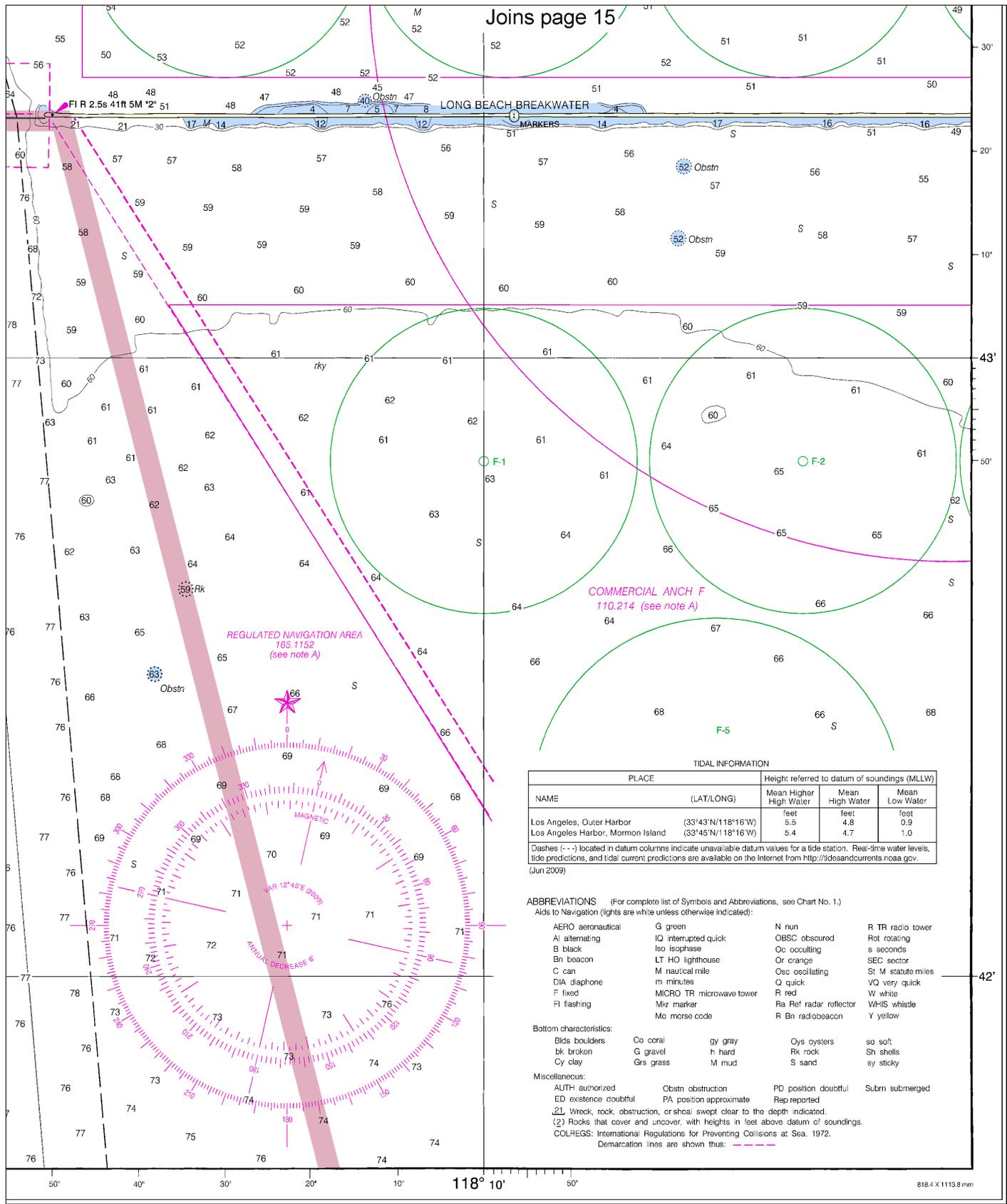


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CONTINUED ON CHART 18749

Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
 COMMERCE
 MARINE ADMINISTRATION
 CHART SERVICE
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
 NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



COMMERCIAL ANCH F
110.214 (see note A)

REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.1152
(see note A)

TIDAL INFORMATION

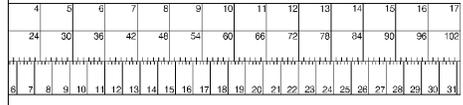
NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Los Angeles, Outer Harbor	(33°43'N/118°16'W)	feet 5.5	feet 4.8	feet 0.9
Los Angeles Harbor, Mormon Island	(33°45'N/118°16'W)	5.4	4.7	1.0

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2009)

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 | N nun | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | OBSC obscured | Rot rotating |
| B black | iso isophase | Oc occulting | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Or orange | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Osc oscillating | 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 |
| | Mo morse code | 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 | |
- 2L 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.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---



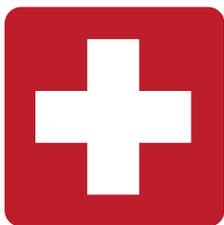
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:12,000

18751

ED. NO. 46

NSN 7642014011534
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18A-HA18751





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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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

