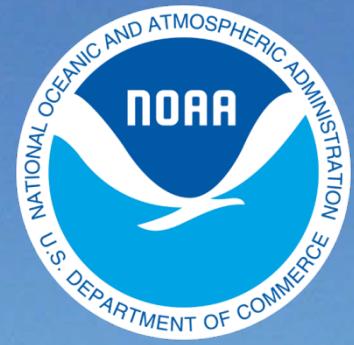


BookletChart™



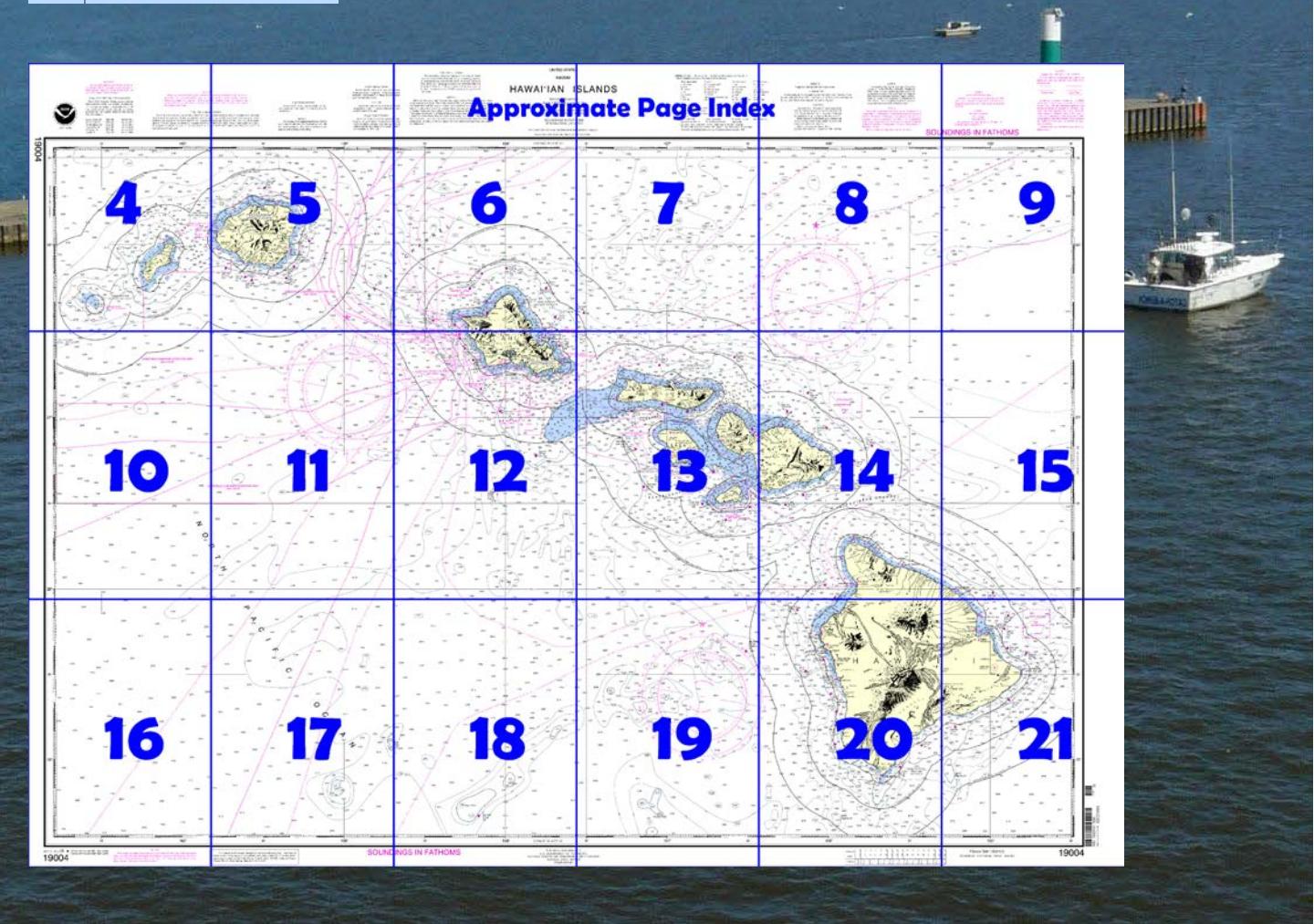
Hawaiian Islands
NOAA Chart 19004

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.

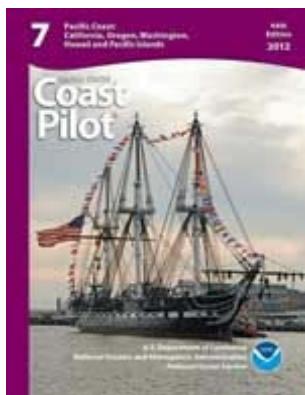
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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?book=7>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
The **Hawaiian Islands**, an archipelago, consist of eight large islands, plus many islets, reefs, and shoals, strung out from SE to NW for 1,400 nautical miles in the north-central Pacific Ocean. The archipelago extends from 18°55'N. to 28°25'N., and from 154°49'W. to 178°20'W., straddling the Tropic of Cancer. All the islands of the archipelago, except Midway, are part of the State of Hawaii.

Land area of the State totals 6,425 square statute miles, of which the "Big Island" of Hawaii alone accounts for nearly 63 percent. The other seven large islands are, in order of size, Maui, O'ahu, Kauai, Moloka'i, Lanai,

Ni'ihau, and Kahoolawe.

The major islands are mountainous and of volcanic origin; the Island of Hawaii has two volcanoes that are still active. Elevations range from sea level to nearly 14,000 feet, with many peaks in excess of 2,500 feet. Although coastal plains, valley floors, and certain plateaus are relatively flat, much of the surface is quite rugged, with high ranges and deep ravines or gorges.

Nearly all of the island streams may be classified as mountain torrents, although some of them can be navigated for short distances by small boats. Most of the streams are on the N and E coasts, where rainfall generally is heaviest.

The 20-fathom depth curve is seldom more than 1 mile from shore and usually is not far from the coral reefs that fringe much of the island coastline. The bottom generally pitches off rapidly to great depths from a narrow coastal shelf, and the few off-lying dangers usually are indicated by breakers or by a change in color of the water. Under normal conditions the color of the water changes from a deep blue in the open ocean to a blue-green between the 10- and 15-fathom curves; bottom features become visible at 6 to 7 fathoms.

Harbors and ports.—Honolulu is by far the largest commercial deepwater facility in Hawaii. Other commercial deepwater harbors are Hilo and Kawaihae on Hawaii Island, Kahului on Maui, and Nawiliwili and Port Allen on Kauai. These ports service both overseas and interisland shipping.

Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands make the area very popular with commercial and recreational fishermen. For reasons unknown, fish in the N and W Pacific Ocean frequently gather in schools under floating objects. FADs may be as sophisticated as floating devices, often buoys, with electronic equipment attached for tracking or as crude as floating logs or other objects. The FADs in Hawaiian waters, established by the state, are yellow, 6 feet across at the base, and show a quick flashing yellow light atop a 5-foot steel pole. The buoys display 12-inch white letters. These buoys frequently break loose and/or become unlighted. Mariners are advised to use caution when in the vicinity of the FADs.

Tsunami (seismic sea wave).—The Hawaiian Archipelago has been visited from time to time by tsunami, which causes enormous destruction. Loss of life and property can be lessened by intelligent response to warnings that such waves are imminent. (See Chapter 1 for basic discussion.) All warnings will also be broadcast by the National Weather Service on NOAA Weather Radio. (See Appendix A for locations and frequencies of the stations.)

Pilotage, Hawaii, General.—Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade; it is optional for U.S. vessels in the coastwise trade. Hawaii Pilots provide pilotage service to several ports in the islands, namely, Honolulu Harbor, Hilo Harbor, Kahului Harbor, Port Allen Harbor, Nawiliwili Harbor, and Kawaihae Harbor. Specific information is given in the description of the various ports.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulation of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) There are good hospitals on Hawaii, Molakai, Maui, Lanai, Oahu, and Kauai. Honolulu is a **customs port of entry**.

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

RCC Honolulu Commander
14th CG District (808) 535-3333
Honolulu, HI

Table of Selected Chart Notes

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.

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).

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.

Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz
Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
Kokee, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

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.

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Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
Kokee, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz

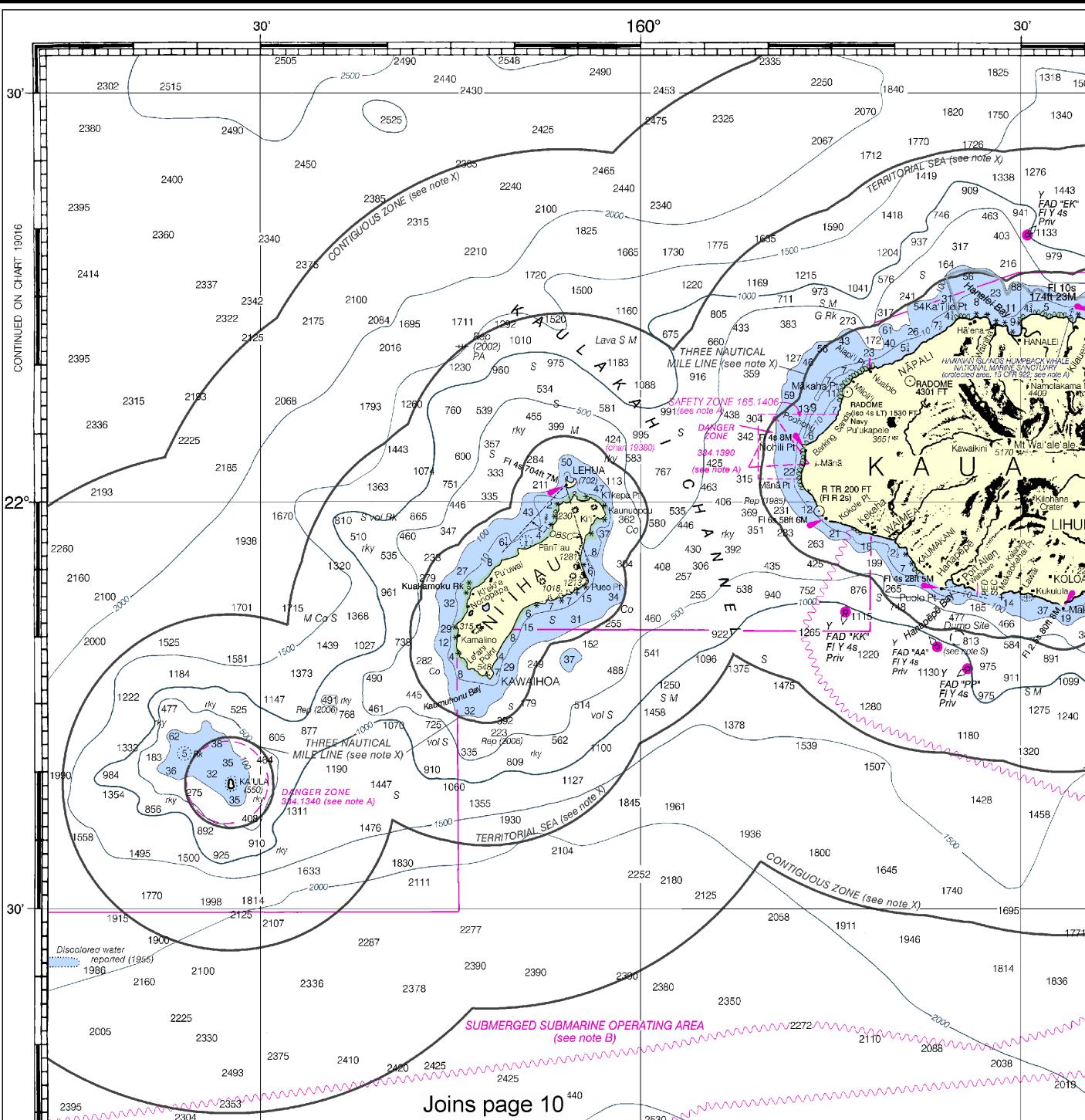
NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

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 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocstdata.nodc.noaa.gov/ltrs/inquiry.aspx>. OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

19004



Joins page 10

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

HAWAII

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

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

POLLUTION REPORTS

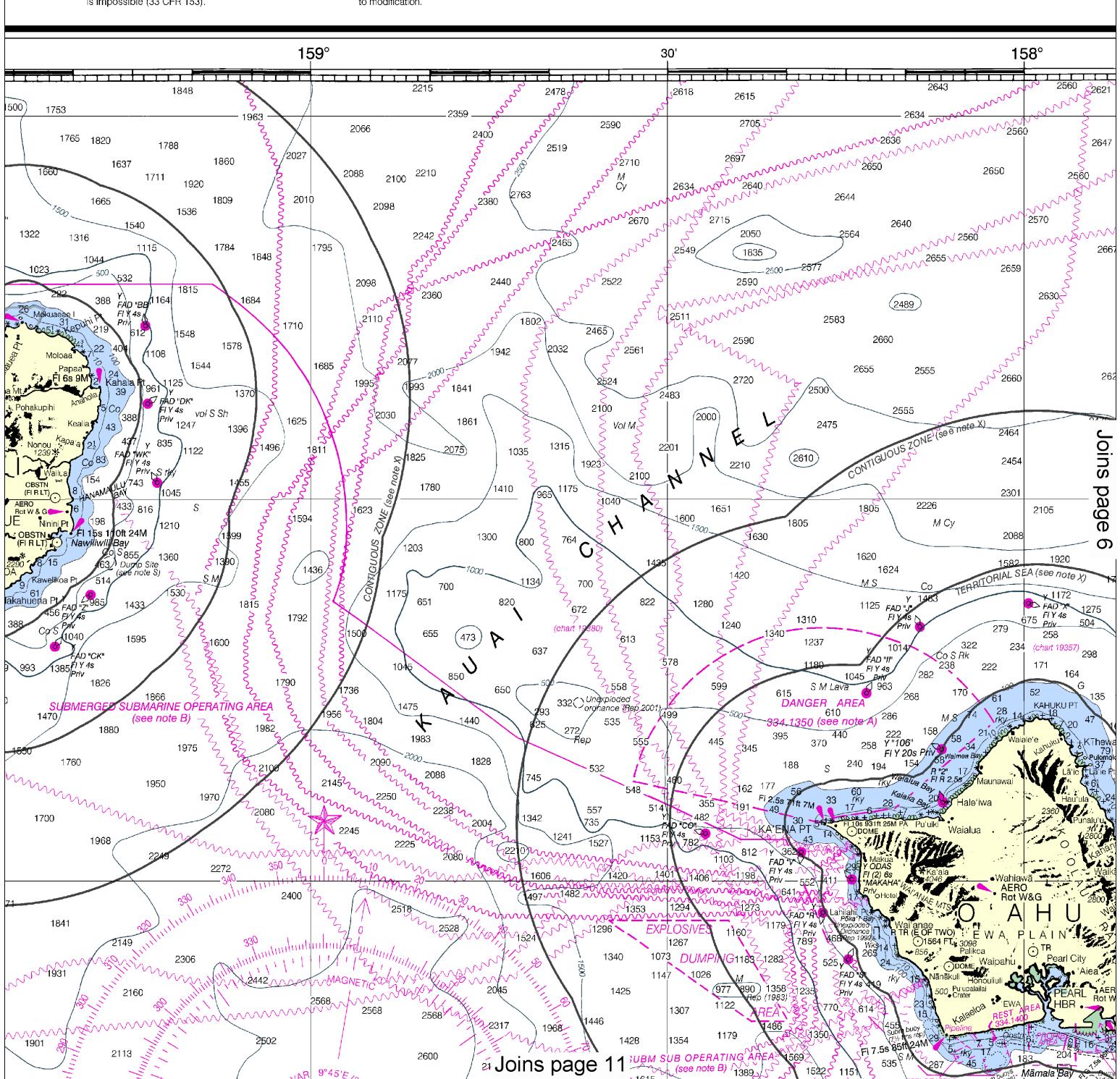
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.210° southward and 10.030° eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Partners
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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:800000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.210° southward and 10.030° eastward to agree with this chart.

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World Geodetic Syste
(North American Datum)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW

Additional information can be obtained at

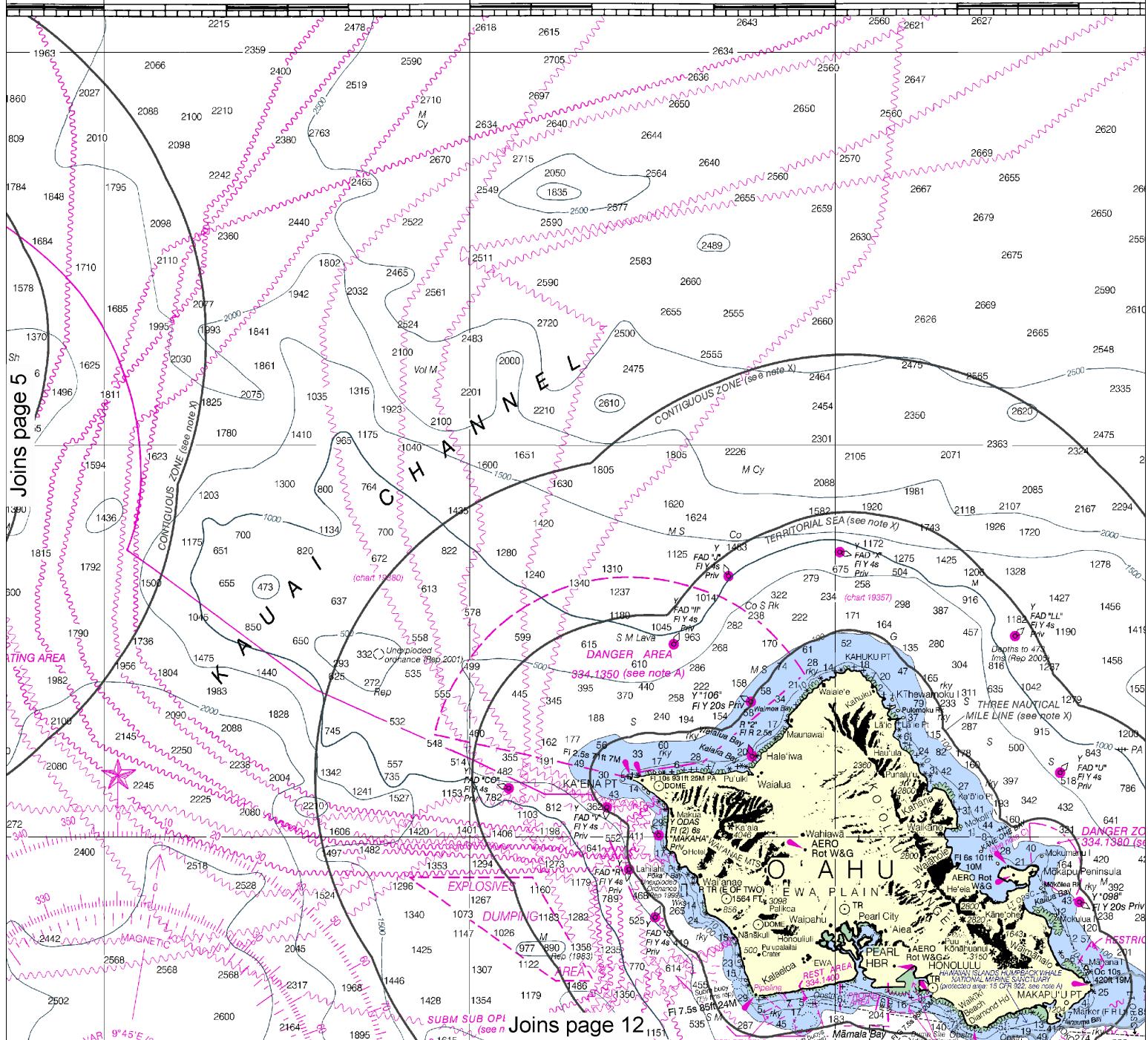
Formerly C&GS 4102, 1st Ed., Mar. 1912 C-19

159°

30°

158°

CONTINUED ON CHART 540



Joins page 12

6

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

ISLANDS

ction
at 20° 31'

tem 1984
(of 1983)

THOMS
WATER

nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

912-115 KAPP 2763

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	M Morse code	R TH radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N num	Rot rotating
B black	Isp isophase	CBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Cc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
FI flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle

Bottom characteristics:	G coral	gr gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bcls boulders	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
bk broken	Gr's grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:	AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subrn submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.				

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard supplemental information on navigation.

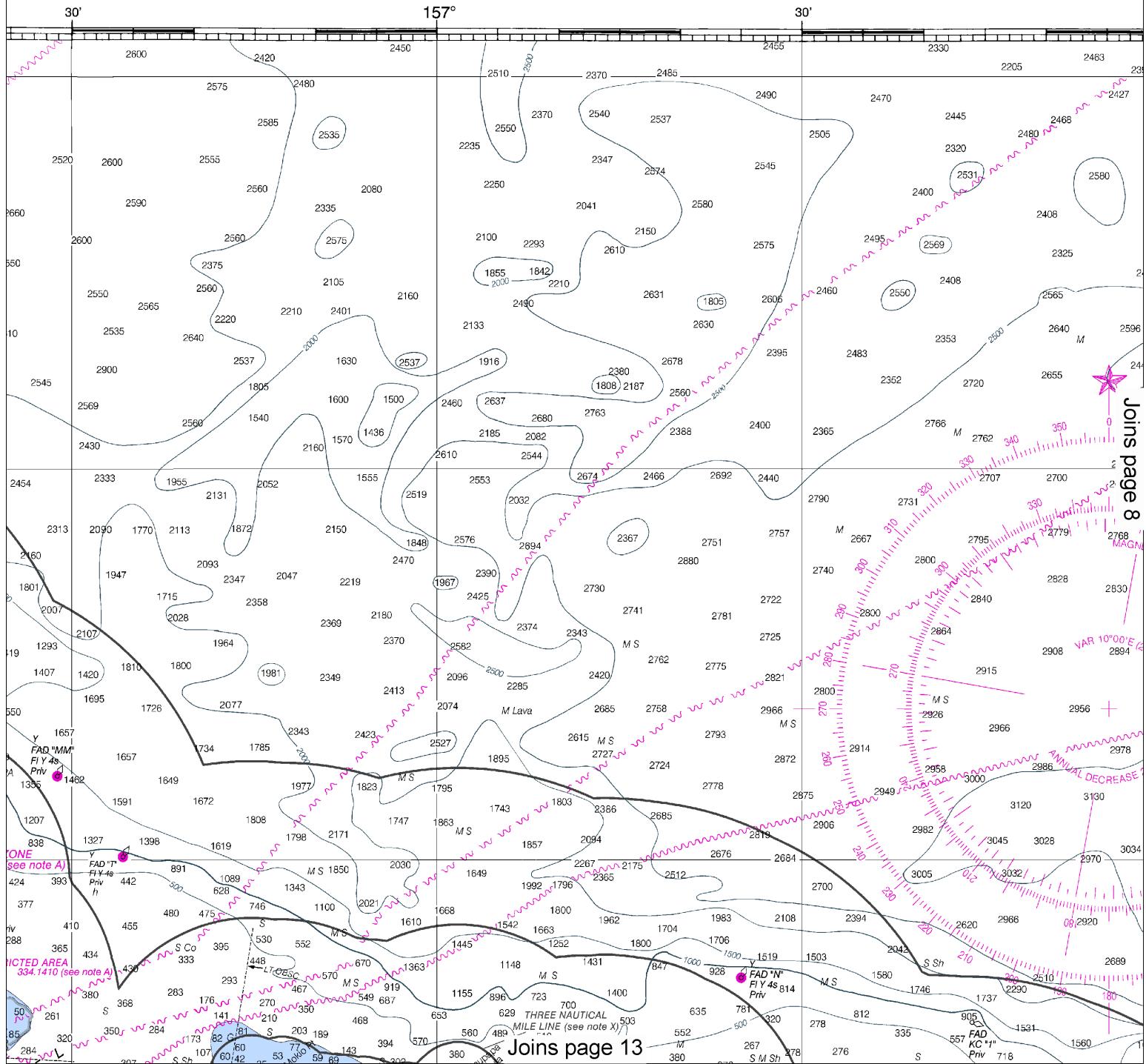
CAUTION

Limitations on the use of aids to marine navigation by the U.S. Coast Guard Light List Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. Radio direction-finder bearing broadcasting stations are still should be used with caution. Station positions are shown.

○(Accurate location) ○(Ap)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the U.S. Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Survey, U.S. Navy, and National Geospa



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0313 1/15/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0613 2/9/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isc isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Br radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

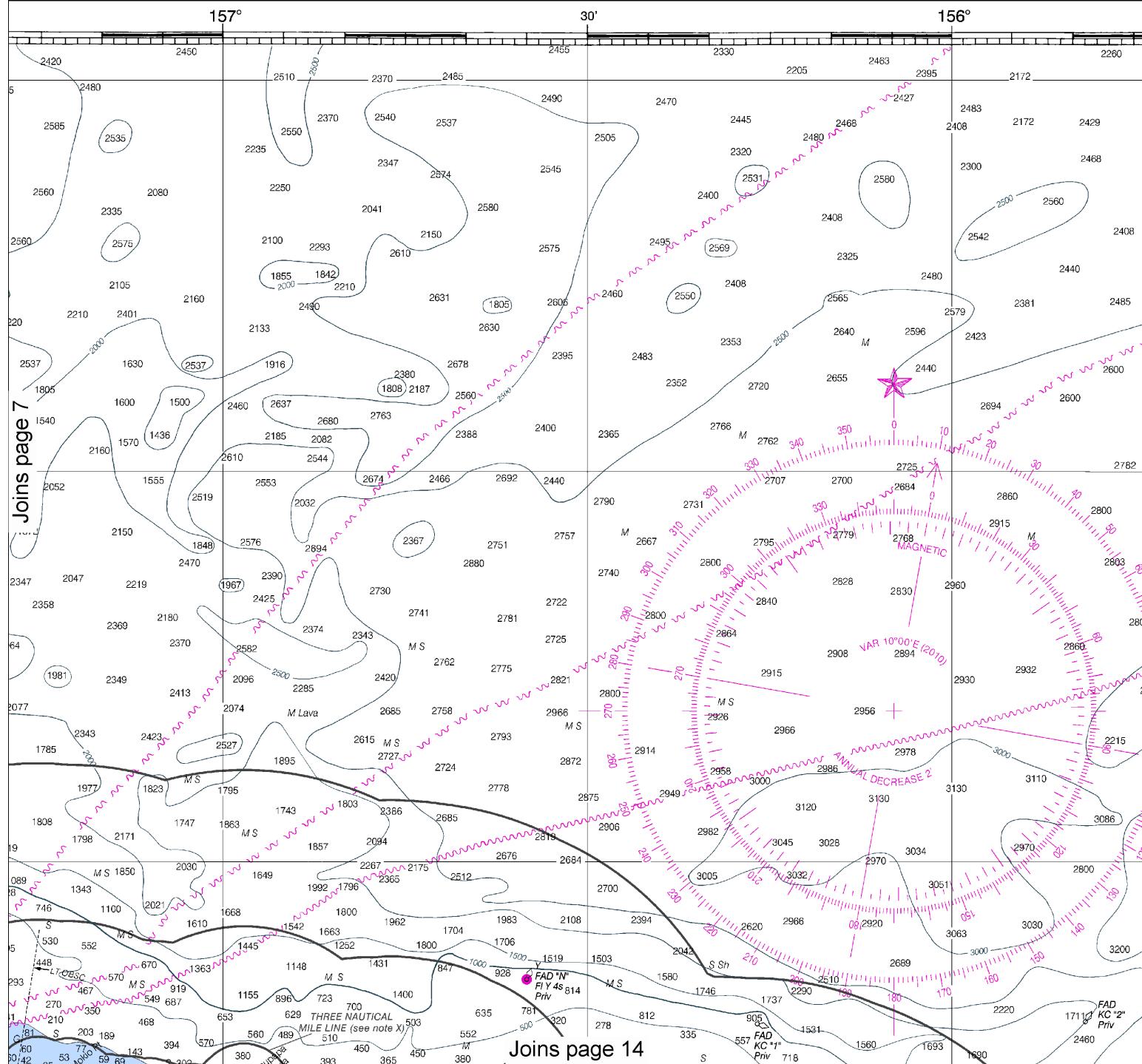
Station positions are shown thus:

○(Accurate location) ◊(Approximate location)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, U.S. Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

Coast
lish
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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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, 4th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE E
NAVAL OPERATING AREA

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

NOTE C
PROHIBITED AREAS

Pearl Harbor

Kāne'ohe Bay

Regulations are published in Chapter 14, United States Coast Pilot 7.

are shown as:

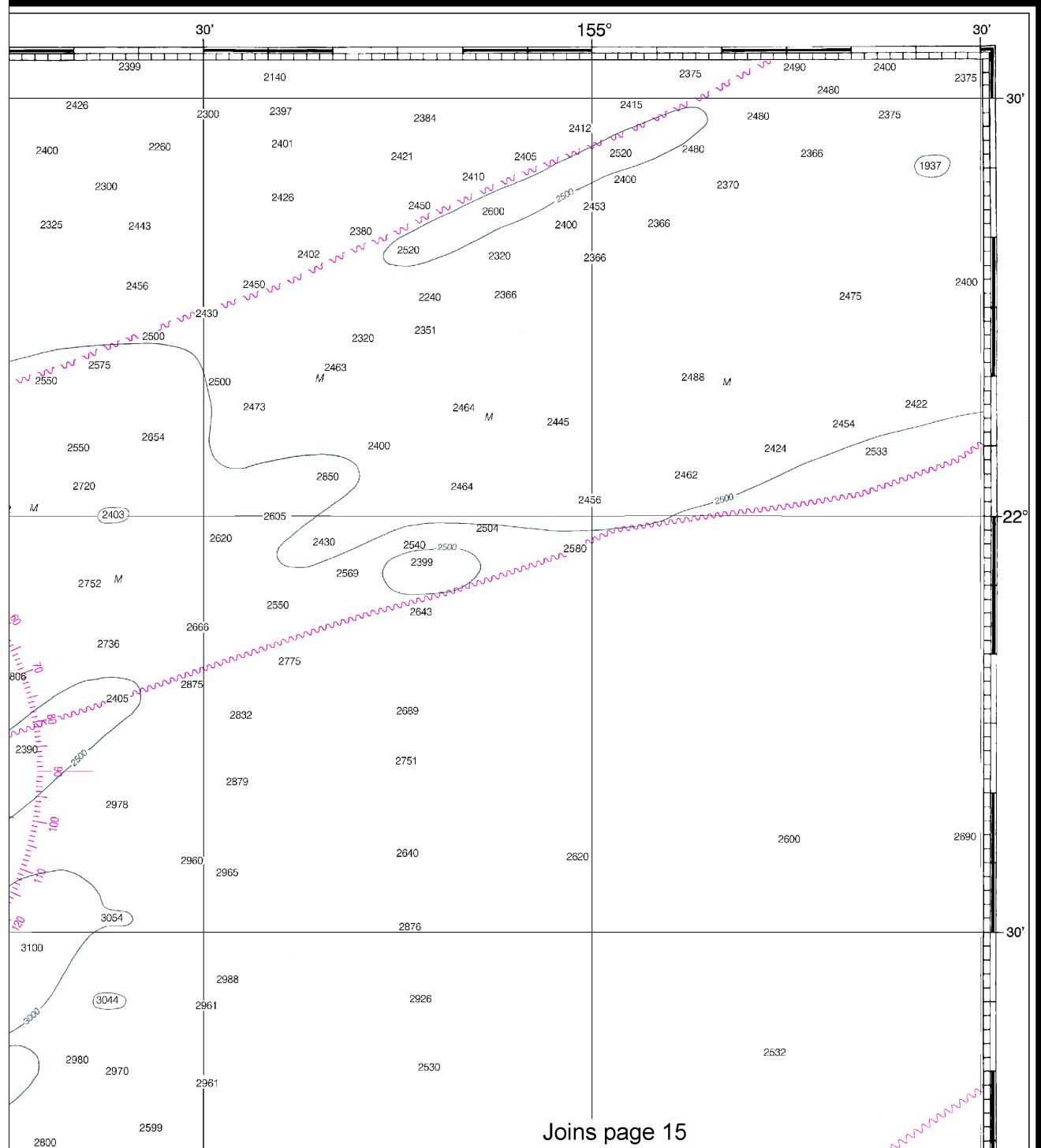
— Pipeline Area

— Cable Area

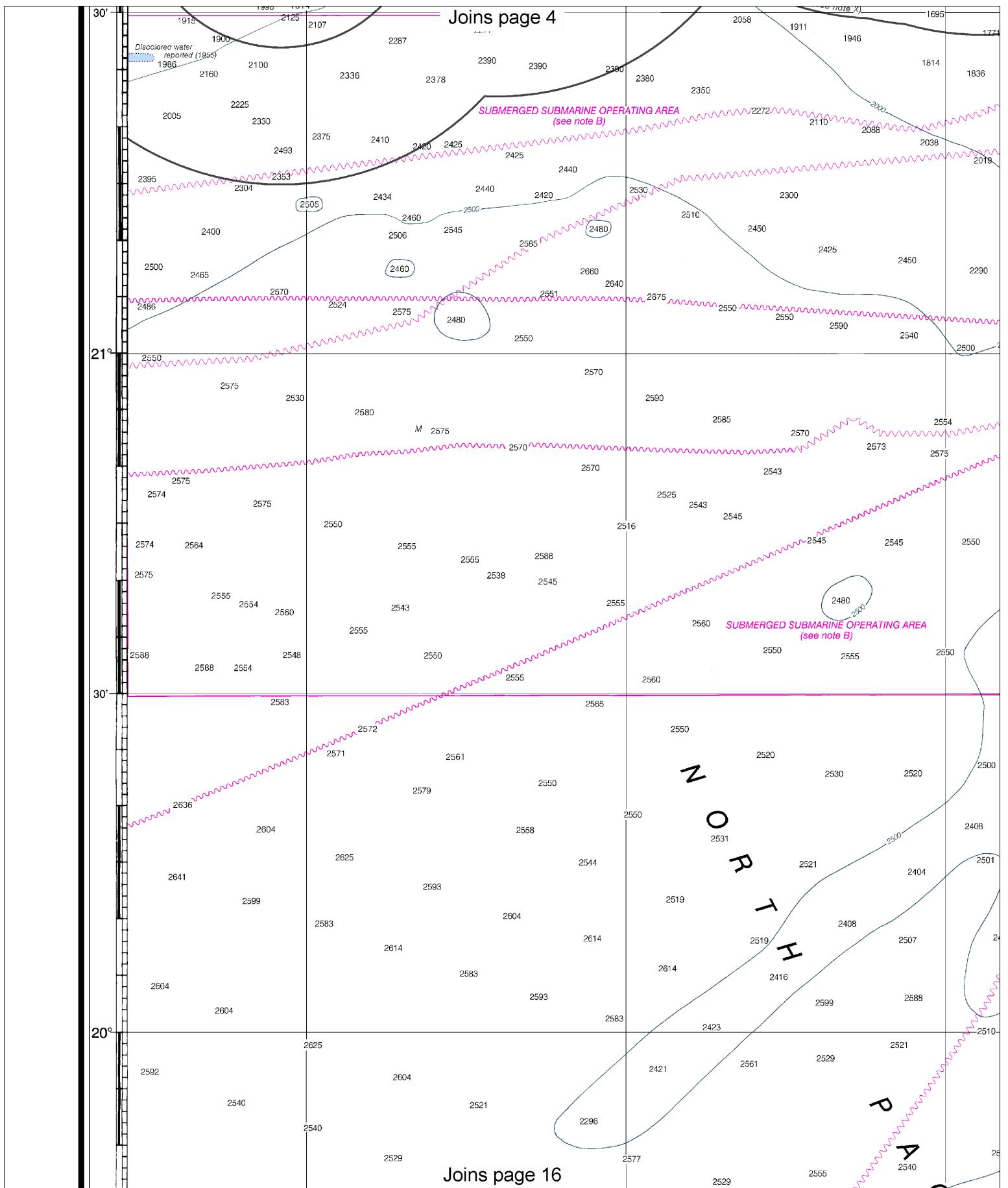
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels 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.

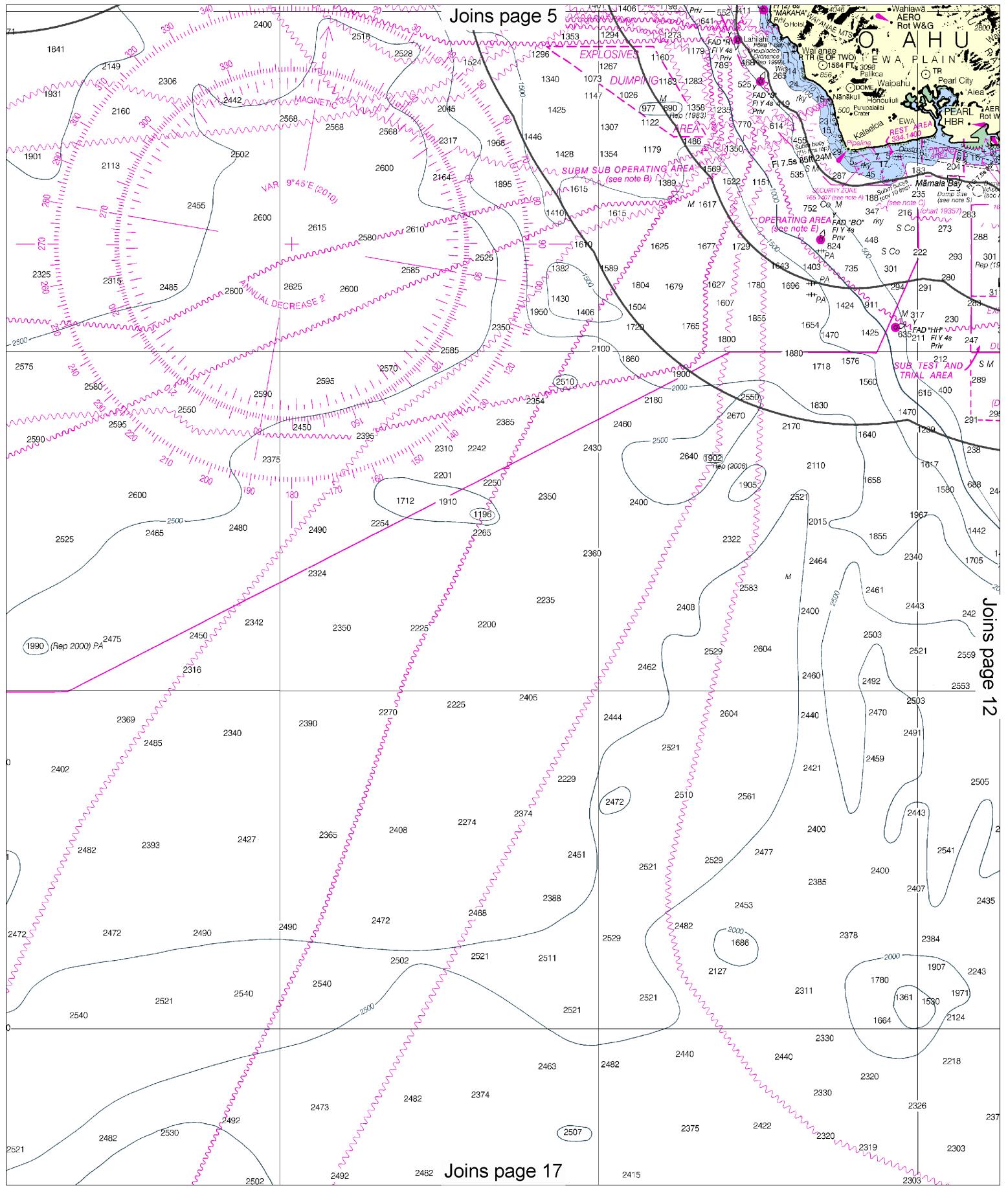
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

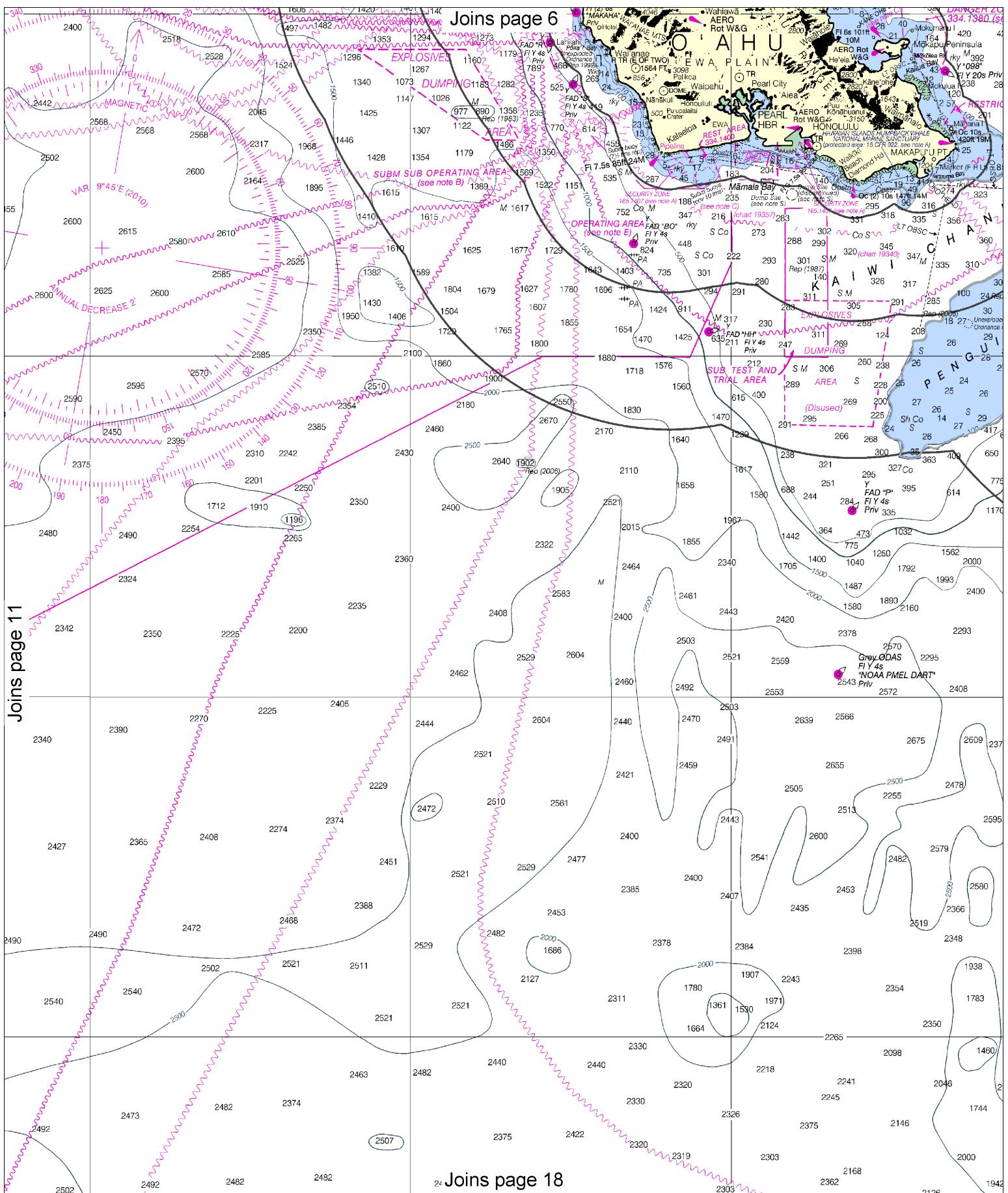


Joins page 15



Joins page 5





12

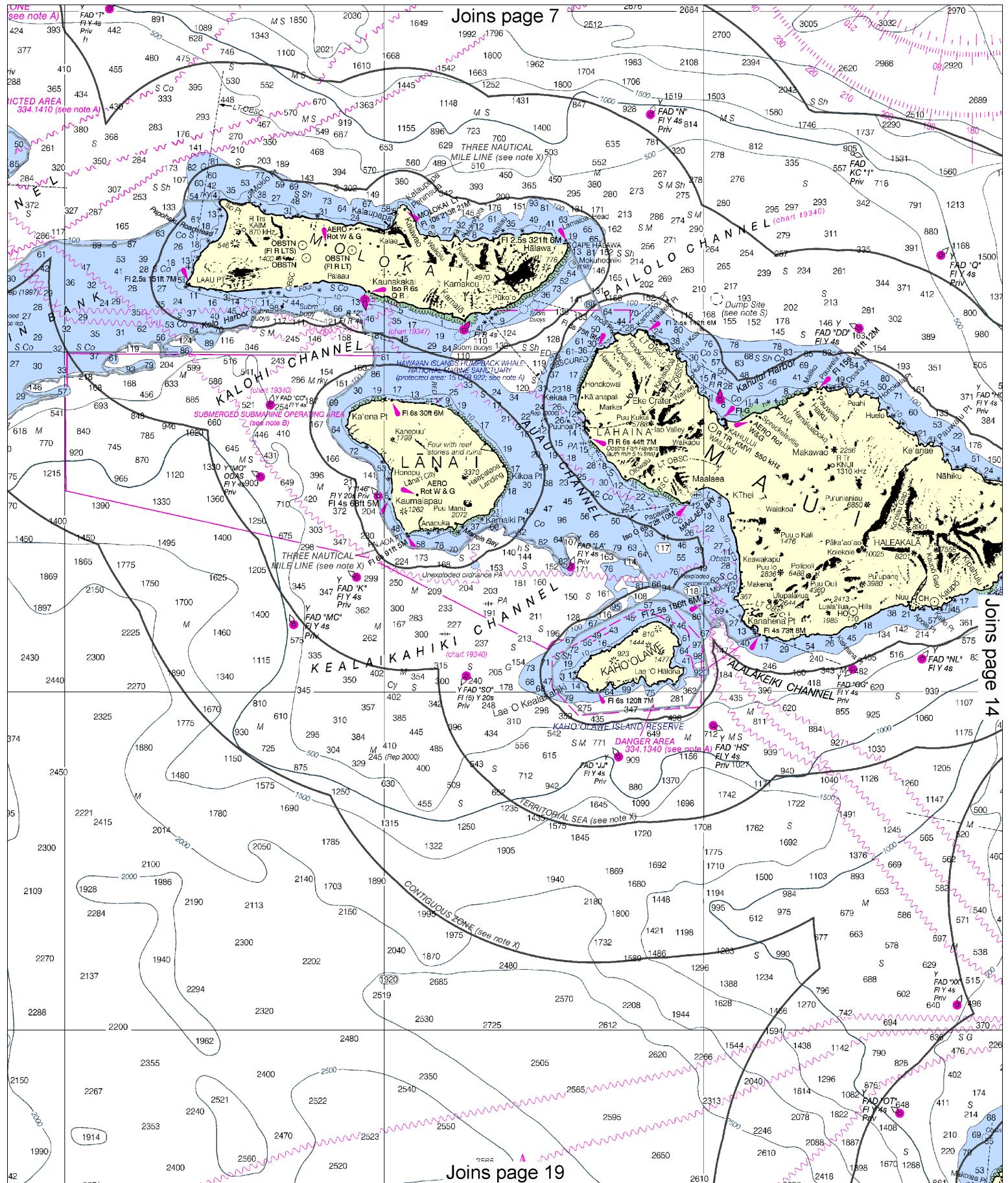
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

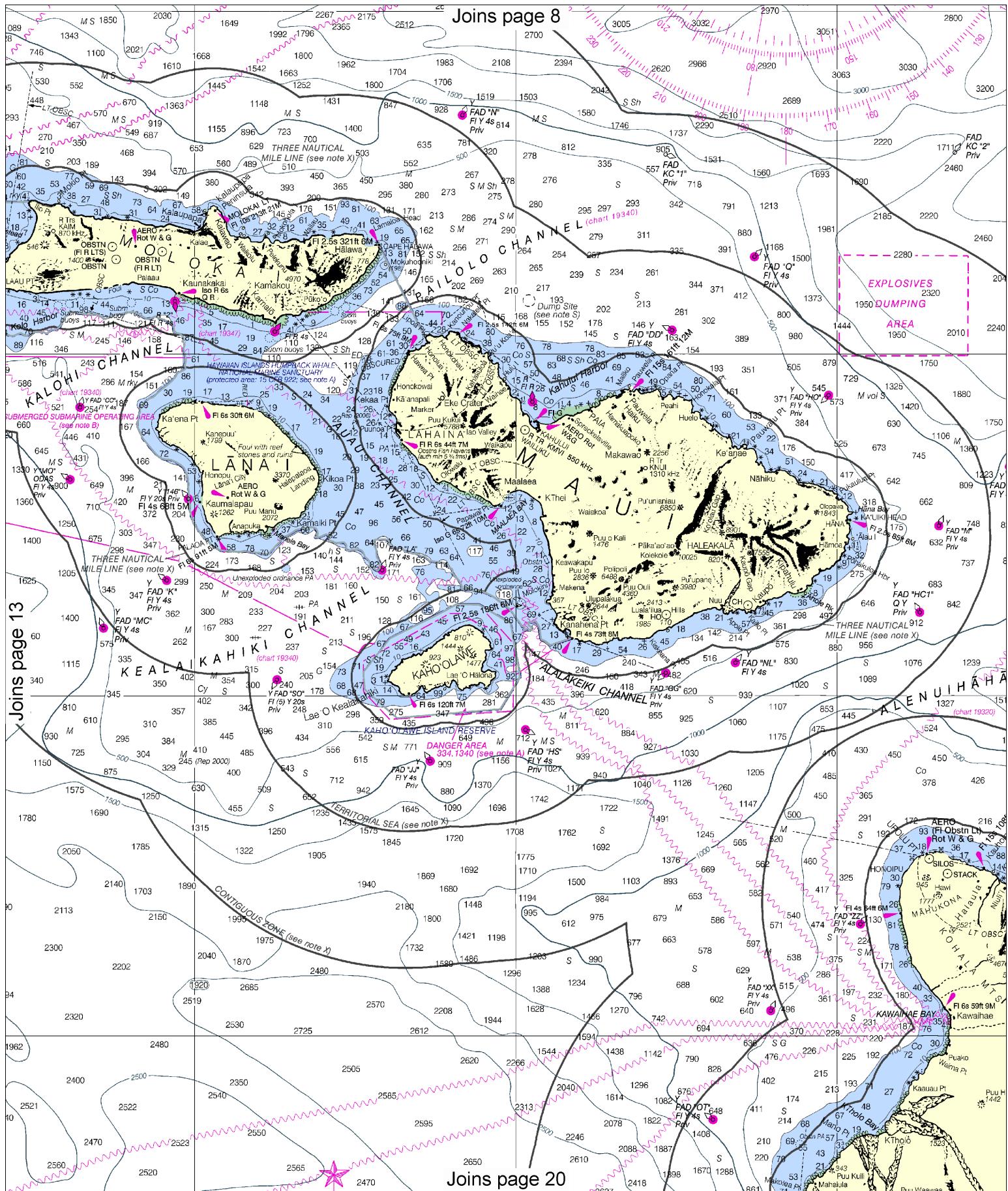
Joins page 14

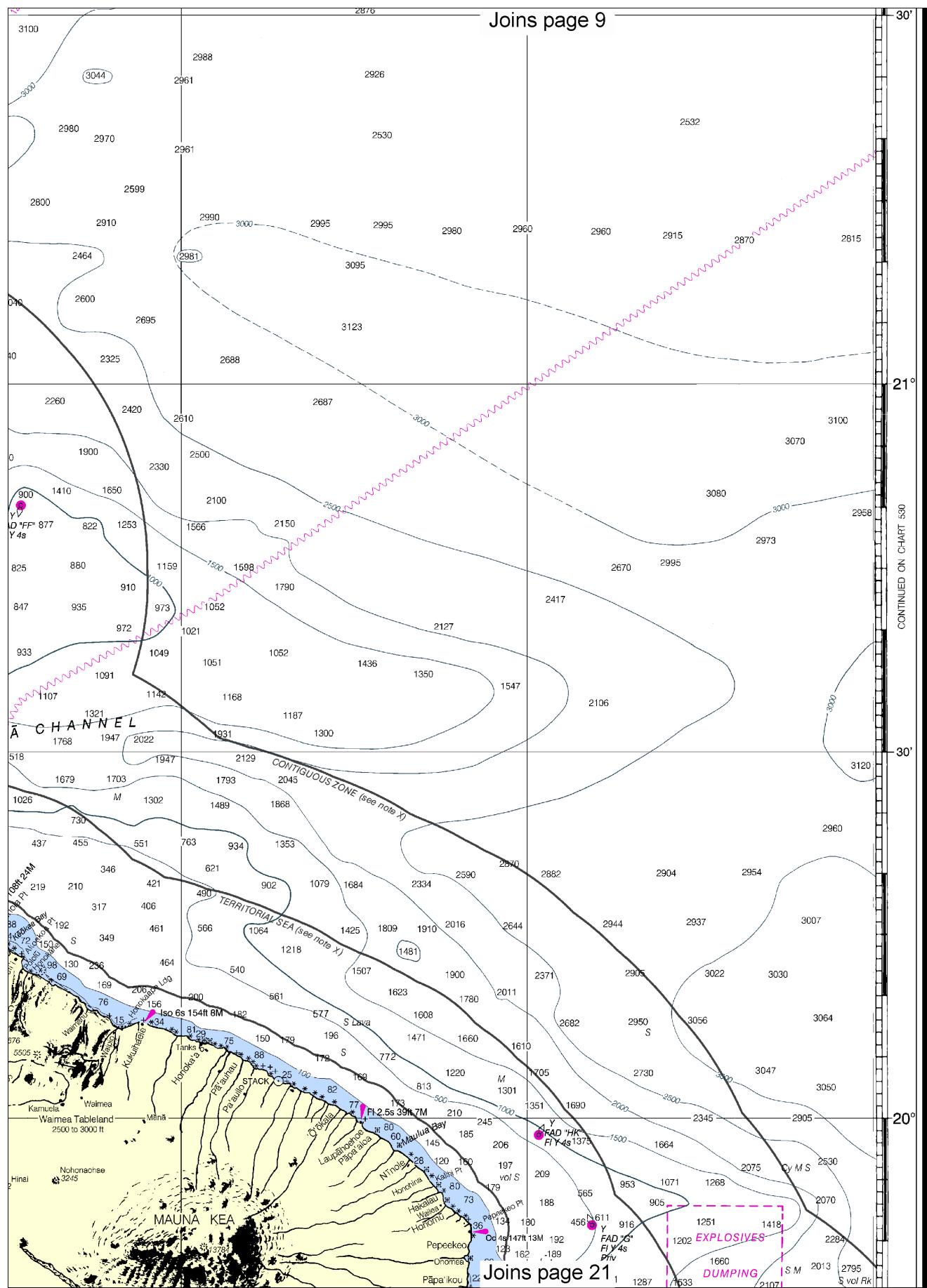
Joins page 7

Joins page 19

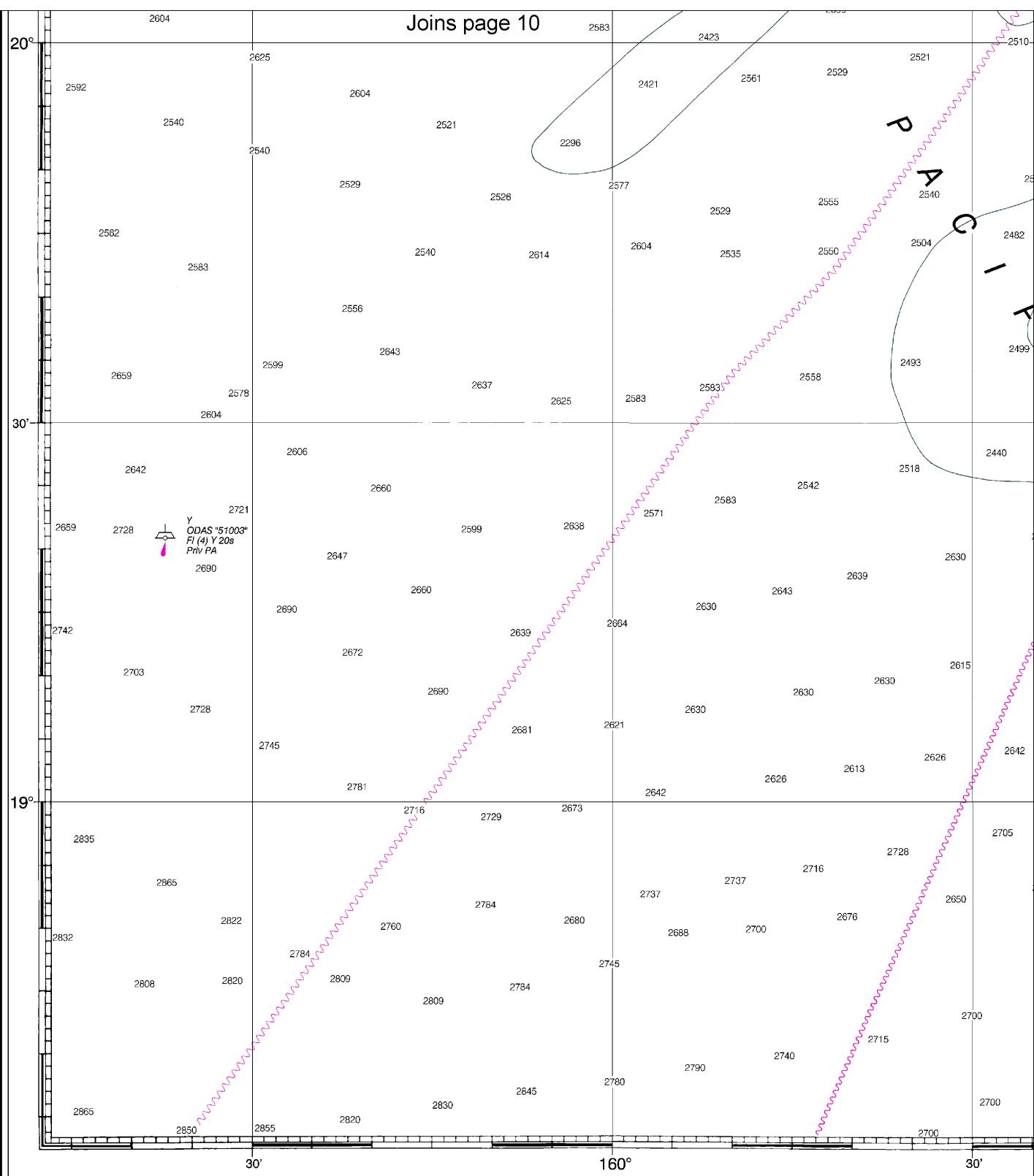
13







Joins page 10



39th Ed., Nov. /10 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 27/10
Corrected through LNM Nov. 16/10

19004

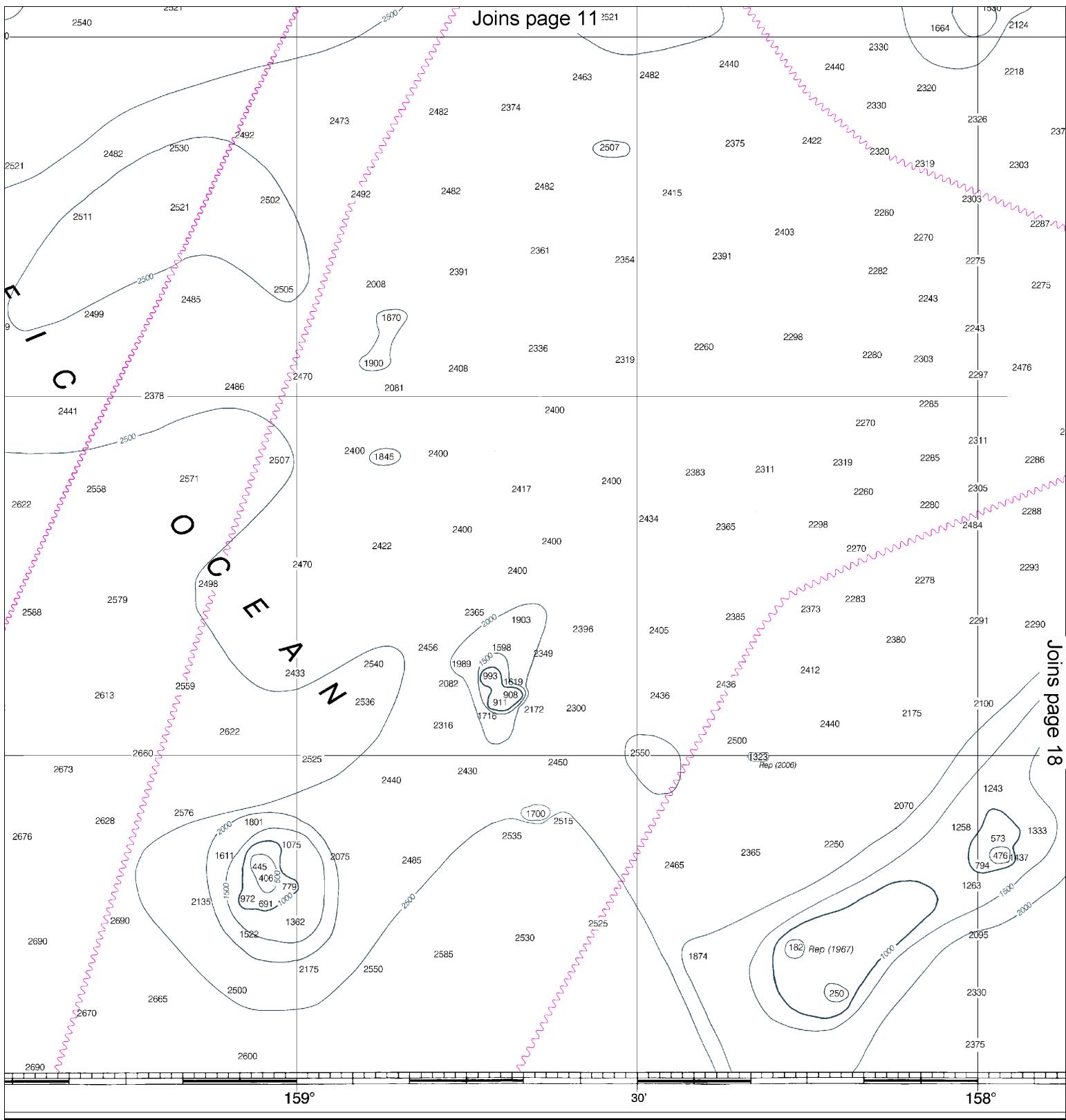
CAUTION

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. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, comments, and suggestions for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

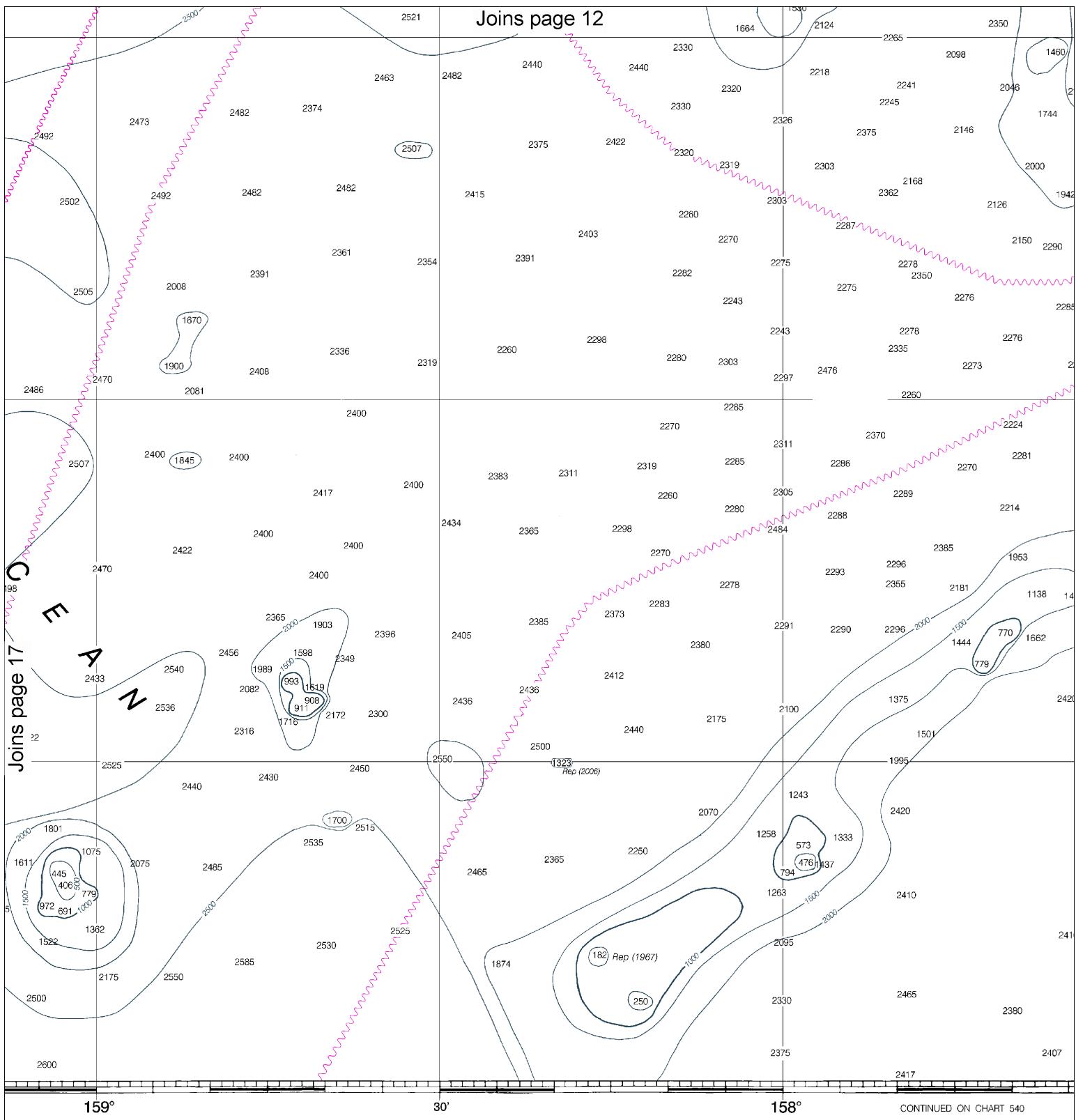
16

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.



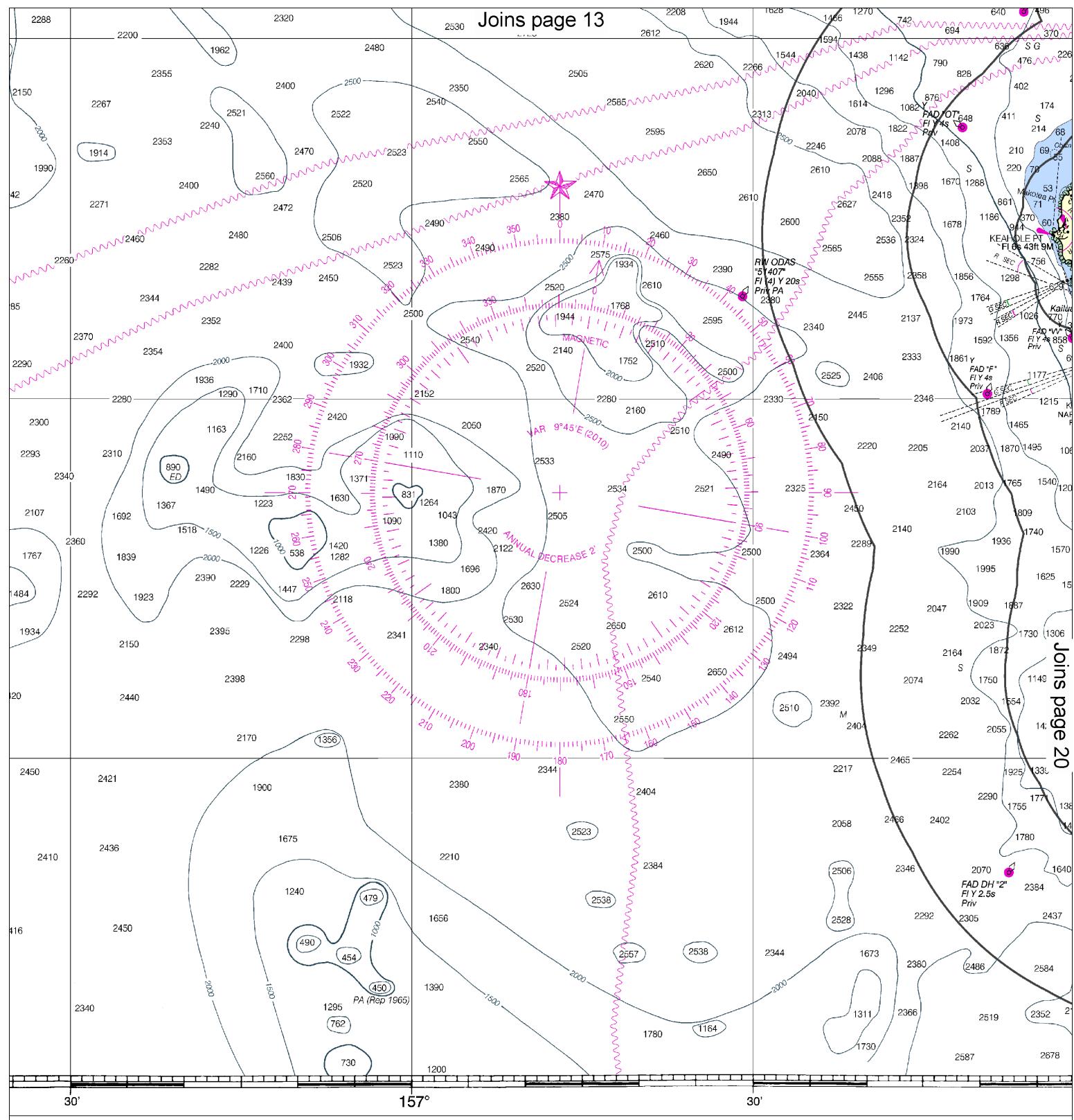
safe navigation. The National
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on (N/CS2), National Ocean

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

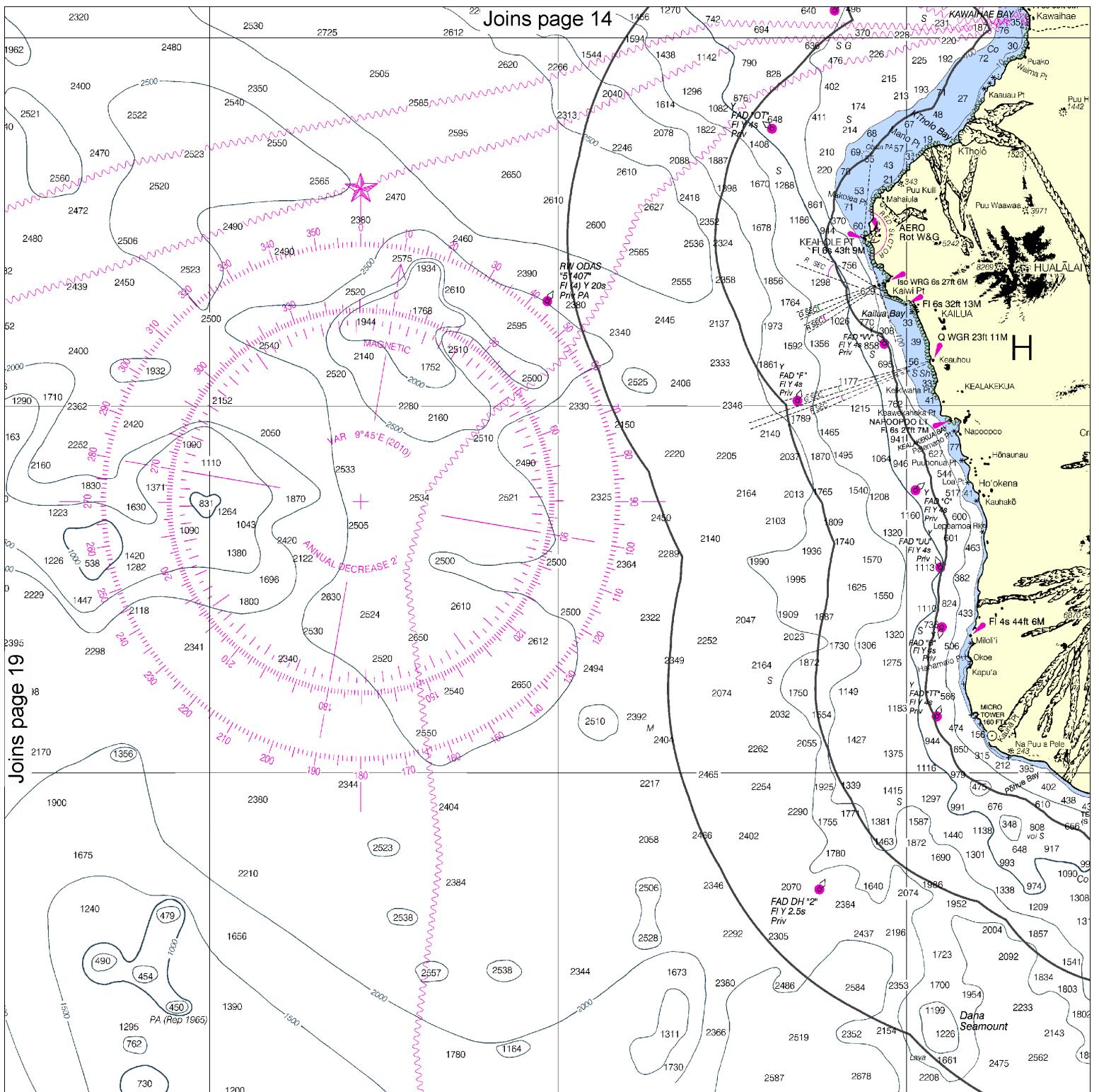


SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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



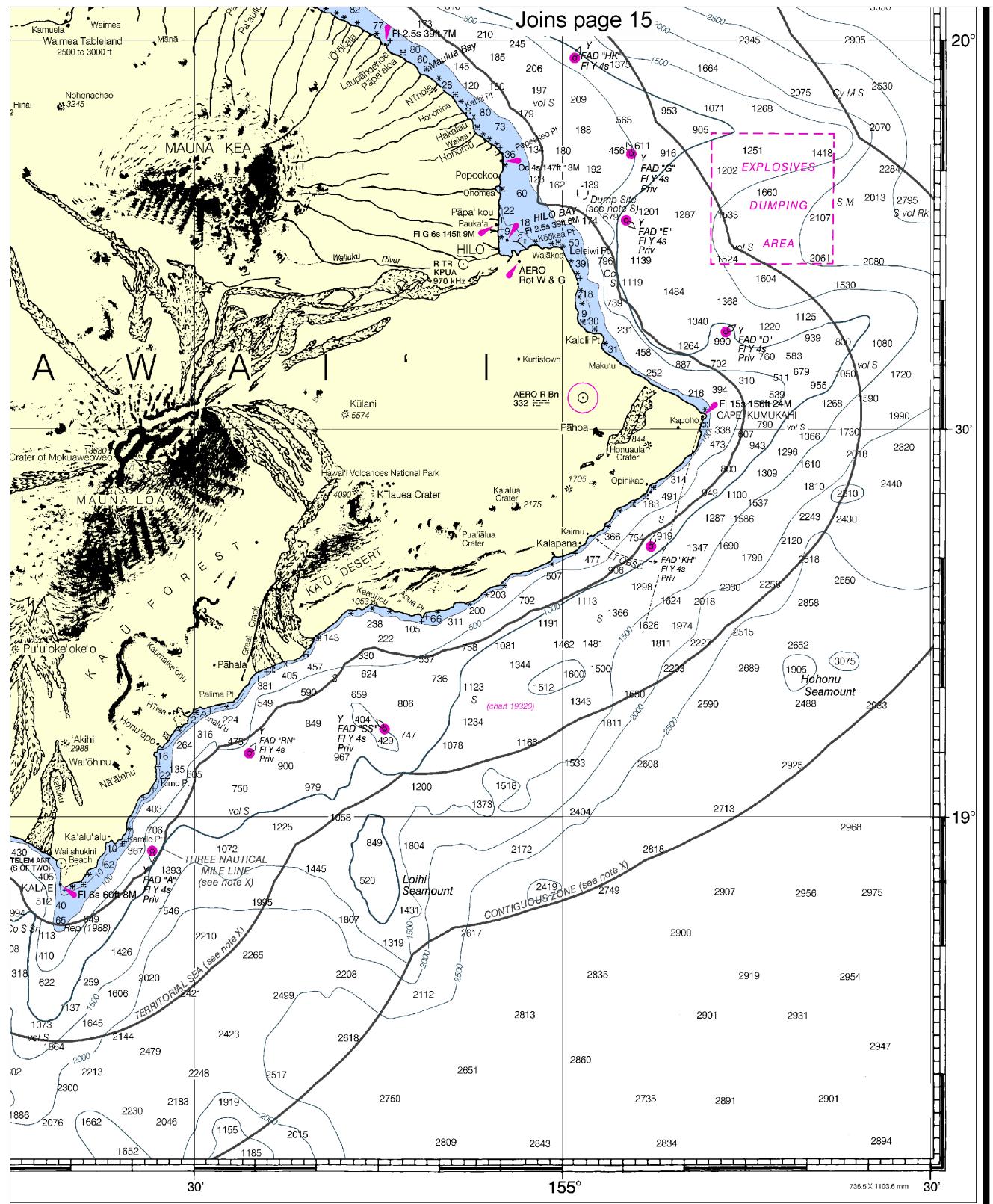
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FATHOMS	1	2	3
FEET	6	12	18
METERS	1	2	3

20

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.



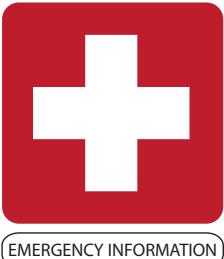
ED NO. 39
NSN 7612014011696
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19XCO19004

Hawaiian Islands
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:600,000

19004

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

21



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/NOAACharterViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	— http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsdata.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



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker