

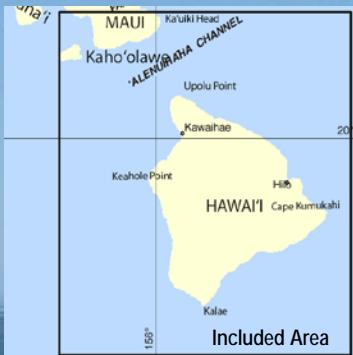
# BookletChart™

**Island of Hawai'i**  
NOAA Chart 19320

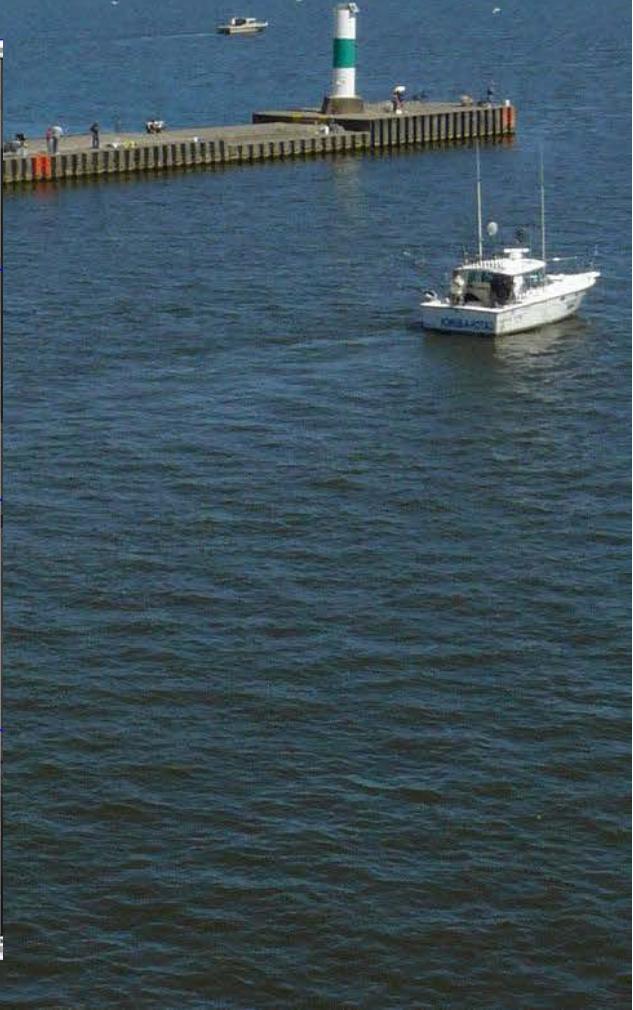
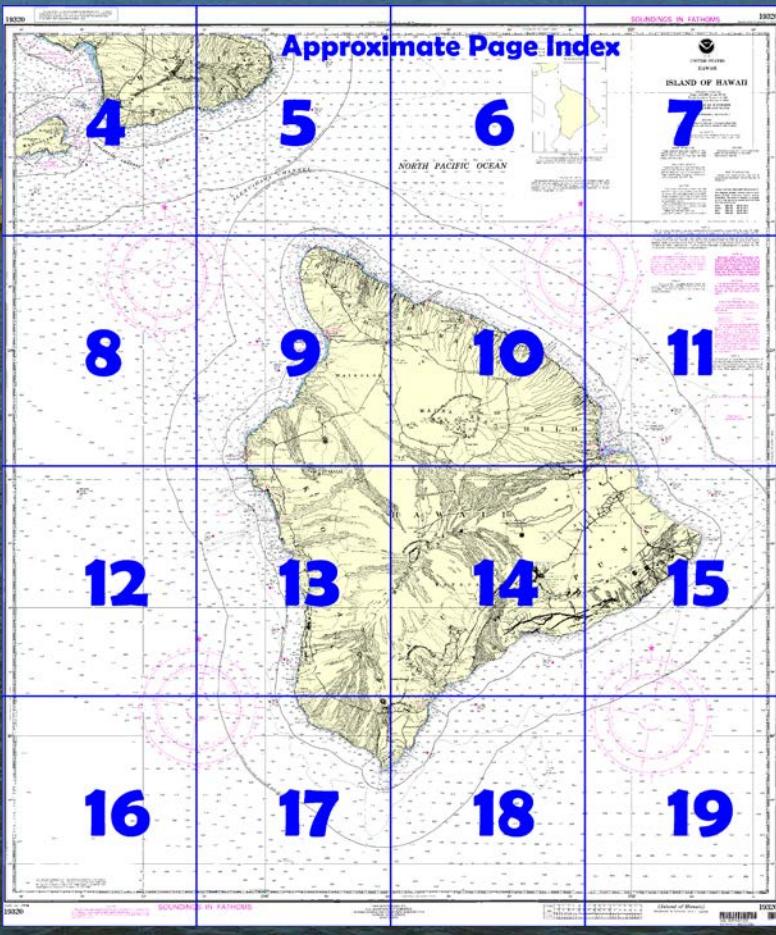


**A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters**

**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](http://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.

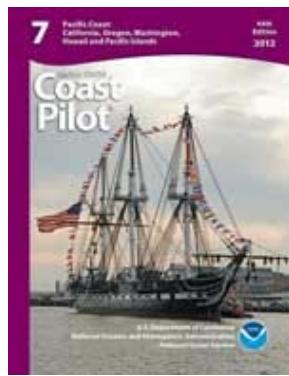
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=193\\_20](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=193_20).



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**Hawaii**, at the SE end of the archipelago, is the "Big Island"; its area of 4,021 square statute miles is twice that of all the other islands in Hawaii State combined. Hawaii is also the **Volcano Island**; it has five volcanoes, two of which—Mauna Loa and Kilauea—are still active. **Mauna Kea** and **Mauna Loa**, the two volcanoes that dominate the island, rise to heights of nearly 14,000 feet and are the highest in the State; from their summits, the land descends gradually with occasional cinder cones and lesser peaks dotting the slopes. Lava flows are numerous, and some reach the coast.

**Kilauea**, 20 miles E of Mauna Loa and 9 miles from the SE coast, appears to be a crater in the side of its towering neighbor, but is really a separate peak with an elevation of more than 4,000 feet.

**Hualalai**, a volcano dormant since 1801, rises to an elevation of 8,269 feet near the middle of the W coast. A peak of the **Kohala Mountains** rises to an elevation of 5,505 feet from the **Kohala Peninsula** at the NW end of the island.

**Anchorages.**—There is little shelter from the NE trades along the NE and SE sides of the island. Good anchorage is available along much of the W coast, but there are some areas so steep-to that anchorage is not practicable.

**Currents.**—The currents generally follow the NE trade wind, but occasionally set against it. One current follows the coast NW from Cape Kumukahi, the E extremity of Hawaii, and around Upolu Point, the N extremity. Another current follows the coast SW from Cape Kumukahi around Kalae, the S extremity, and thence N to Upolu Point; the latter flow is accompanied by an inshore counter current which sets SE from Hanamalo Point around Kalae and thence NE to Keauhou Point. An inshore current sets N from Hanamalo Point and sometimes attains considerable velocity. There are reports of strong NE currents off Makolea Point and strong N currents at Mahukona; another report states that currents offshore from Makolea Point set E toward the coast. Currents are weak at Kawaihae; SW currents with velocities of 0.5 knot have been observed in Honokaope and Kiholo Bays.

**Honokane Iki Stream** empties into a narrow bay about 9.2 miles SE of Upolu Point. The bay affords fair protection and possible landing places for small boats. A rock awash, 0.5 mile offshore from the stream, is surrounded by depths of 12 to 14 fathoms. A rock, covered 2 fathoms, is about 0.75 mile E of the bay in about 20°12'01"N., 155°42'20"W. Three rocky islets, the largest 230 feet high, are about 300 yards offshore 0.8 mile SE of Honokane Iki Stream. Between Akoakoa Point and the islets, the bottom is fairly regular and slopes gradually to the 20-fathom depth curve, which is about 0.7 mile offshore.

**Waimanu Valley**, 14.5 miles SE of Upolu Point, splits the highest cliffs in the vicinity and is the second largest ravine along this coast. Waimanu Bay may be used as an anchorage in favorable weather; there are depths of 7 fathoms 0.2 mile offshore from the ravine.

**Waipio Valley**, the largest ravine along this coast, is 17.5 miles SE of Upolu Point. Taro is grown near **Waipio**, a small village near the mouth of the valley. In favorable weather, anchorage may be found in depths of 7 to 9 fathoms 0.3 mile off the valley or under the bluffs to the E.

**Laupāhoehoe Point**, 39 miles SE of Upolu Point, is low and flat and makes out about 0.3 mile from a deep gulch. **Laupāhoehoe Point Light** (19°59'37"N., 155°14'26"W.), 39 feet above the water, is shown from a pole with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on the point. The outer end of the point is a mass of black lava rock which is broken into detached ledges that extend 250 yards seaward from the light. The seas usually break with considerable force over the ledges.

**Laupāhoehoe** is at the inner end of the point. A boat ramp is in a 30-foot opening in the rock on the SE side of the point. A breakwater, marked by a light, offers some protection for small boats in the area.

**Maulua Bay**, 1.7 miles SE of Papaaloa, is a 0.3-mile indentation in the coast at the mouth of a gulch which is spanned by a high bridge. In favorable weather, small boats can be beached on the shingle at the head of the bay. Only slight protection is afforded from the NE trades. **Ninole** is 1.5 miles SE of the bay.

**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

### 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.

## 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.

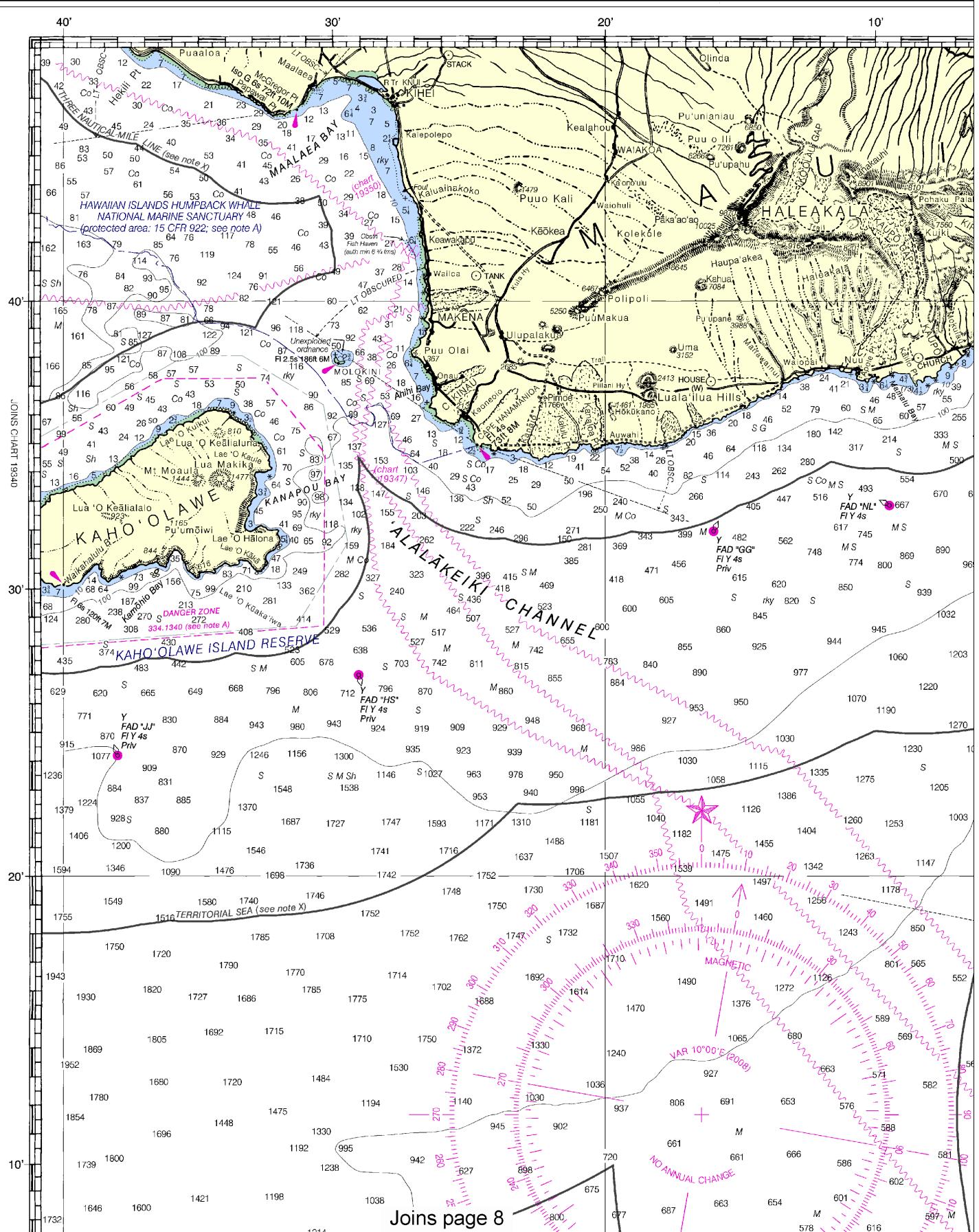
## NOTE A

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, 14th 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.

## NOTE X

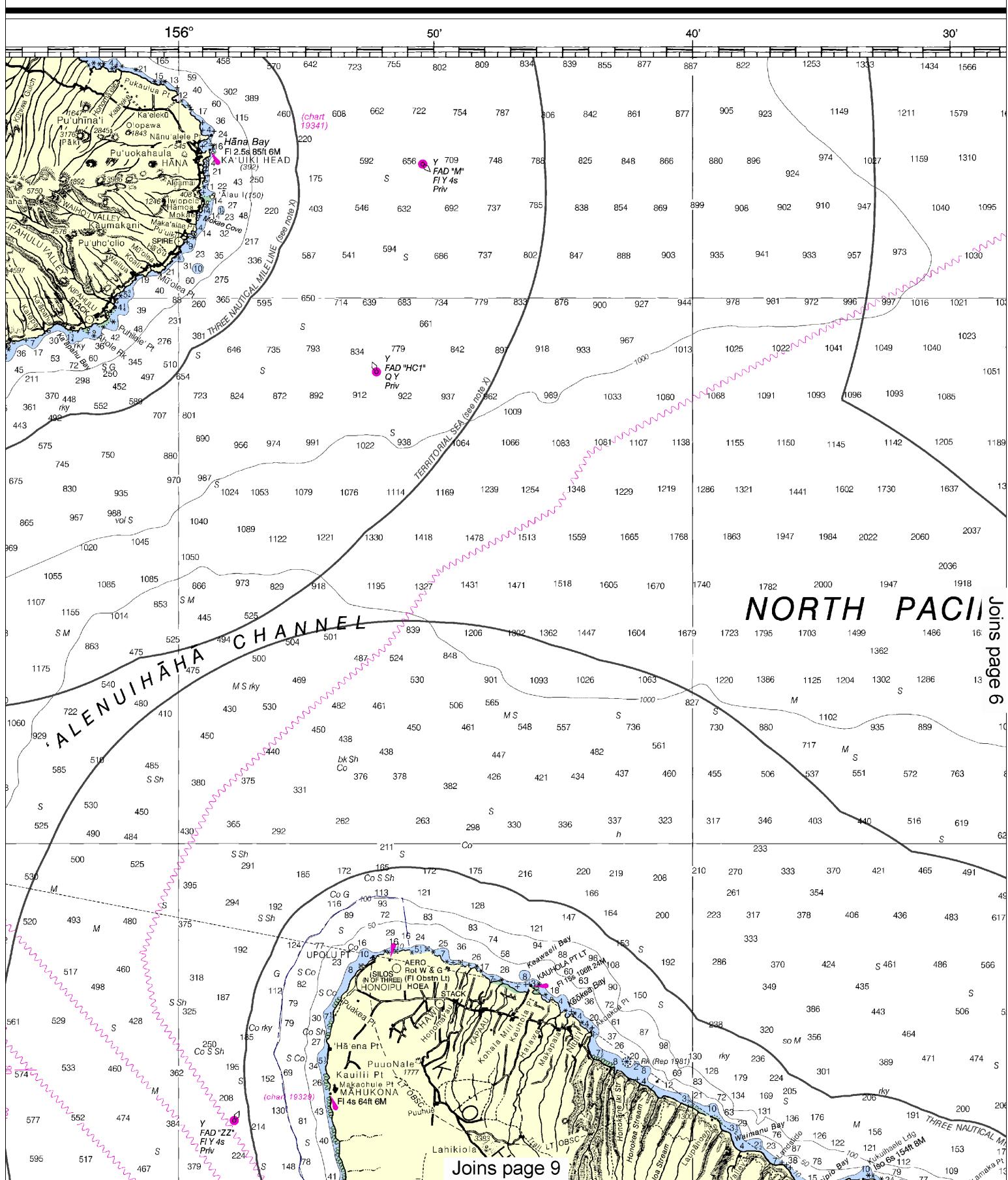
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile 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.



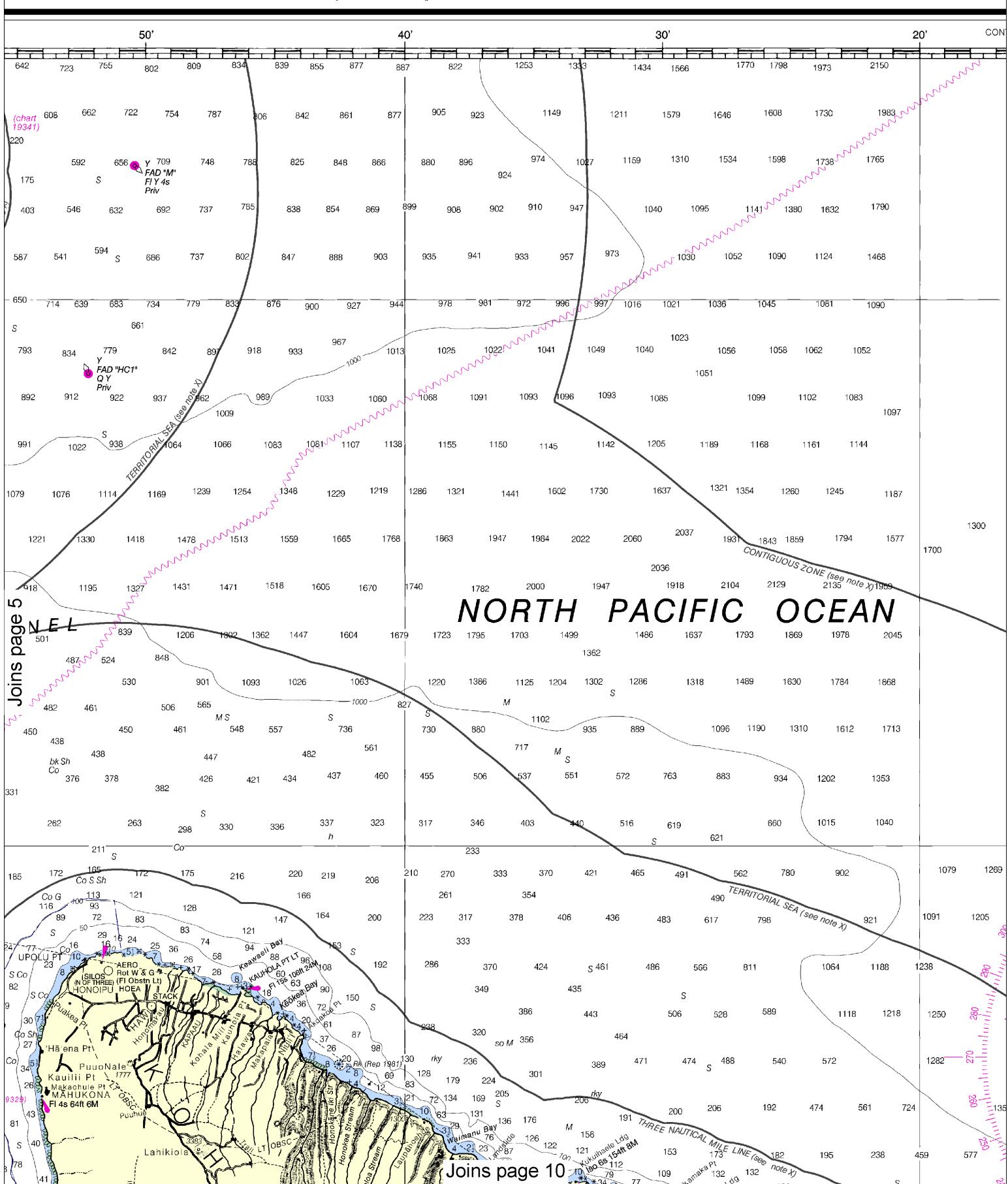
Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:333333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

CONTINUED ON CHART 19004

10°

155°

50°

40°

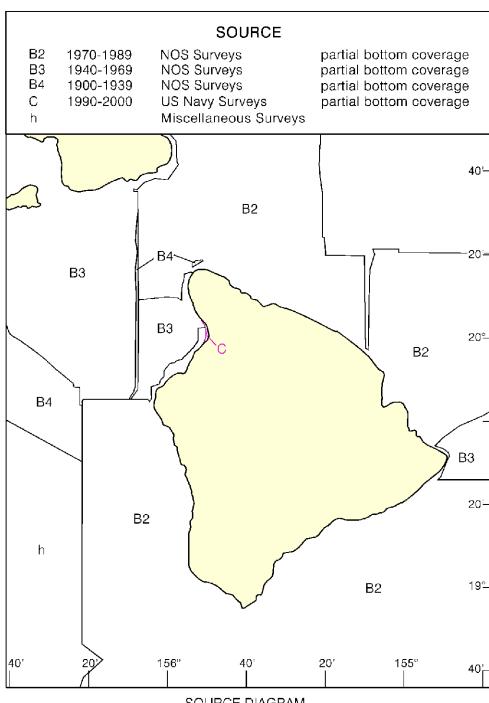


THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

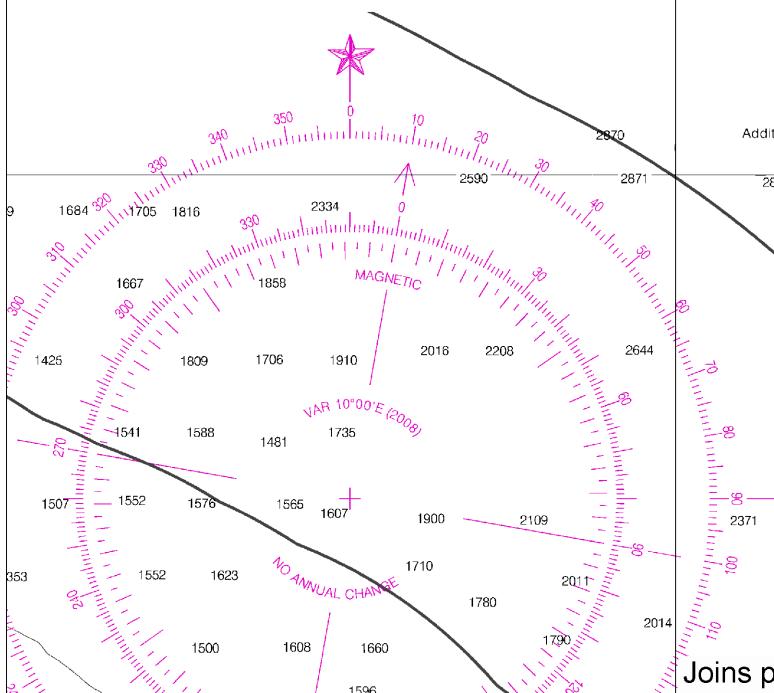
HAWAII

# ISLAND OF HAWAII



## 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 11.030° southward and 10.032° eastward to agree with this chart.



Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:250,000 at Lat. 20°30'

World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet above Mean High Water. Contour values and summit elevations refer to Mean Sea Level.

## AUTHORITIES

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

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

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

## CAUTION

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

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

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

## 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.

South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt. Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

## 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 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.

## NOTE B

Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

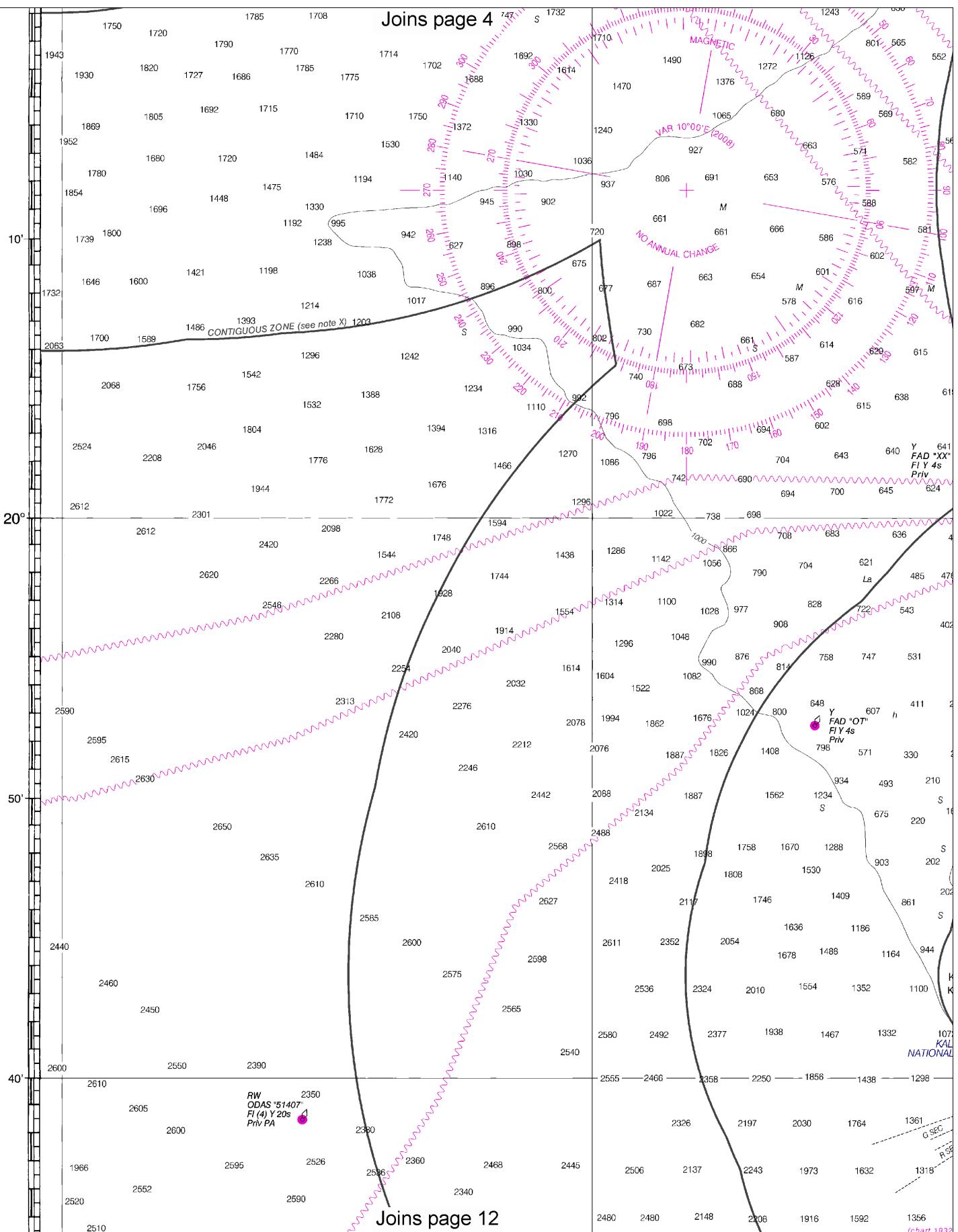
## WARNING

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.

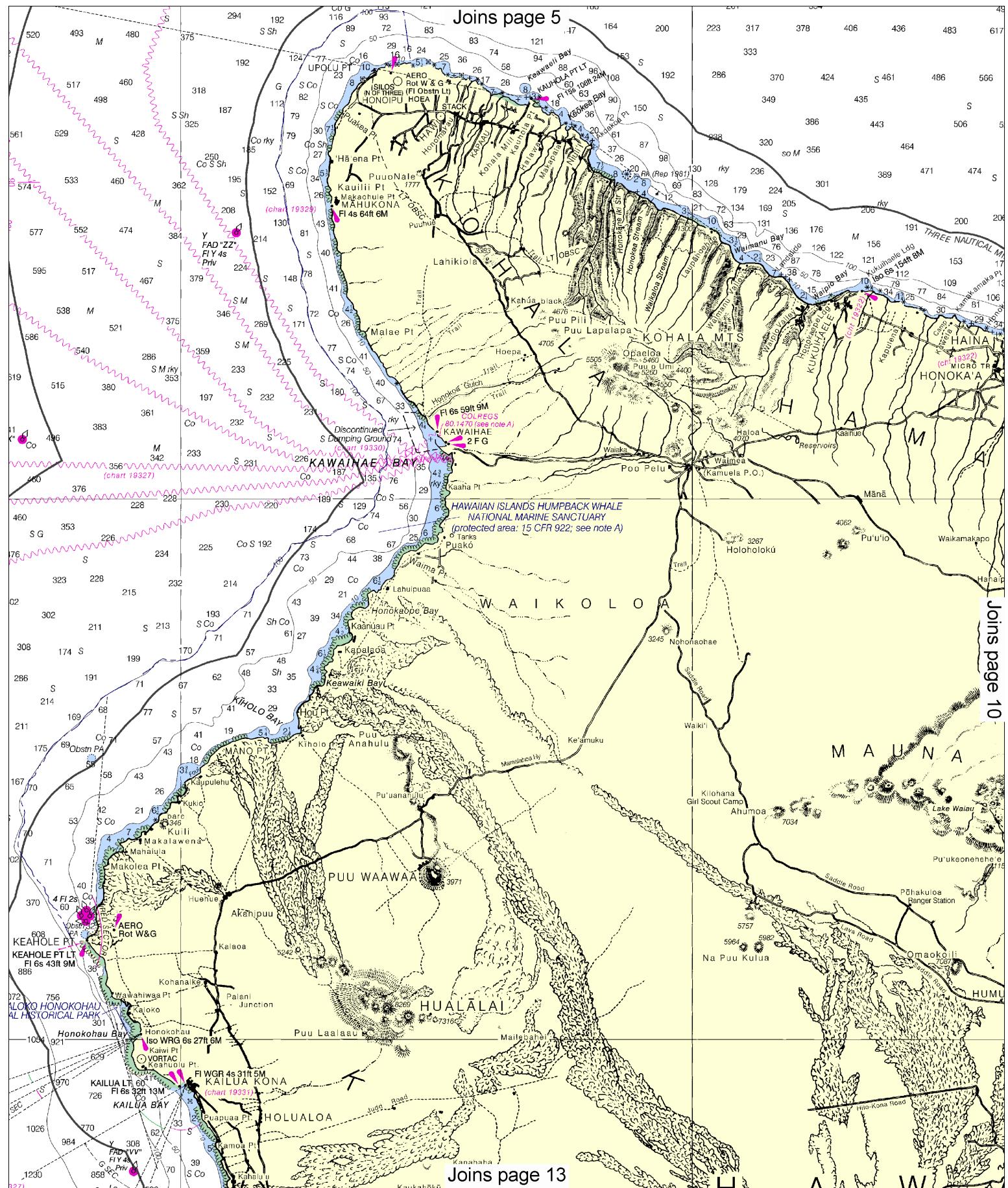
## CAUTION

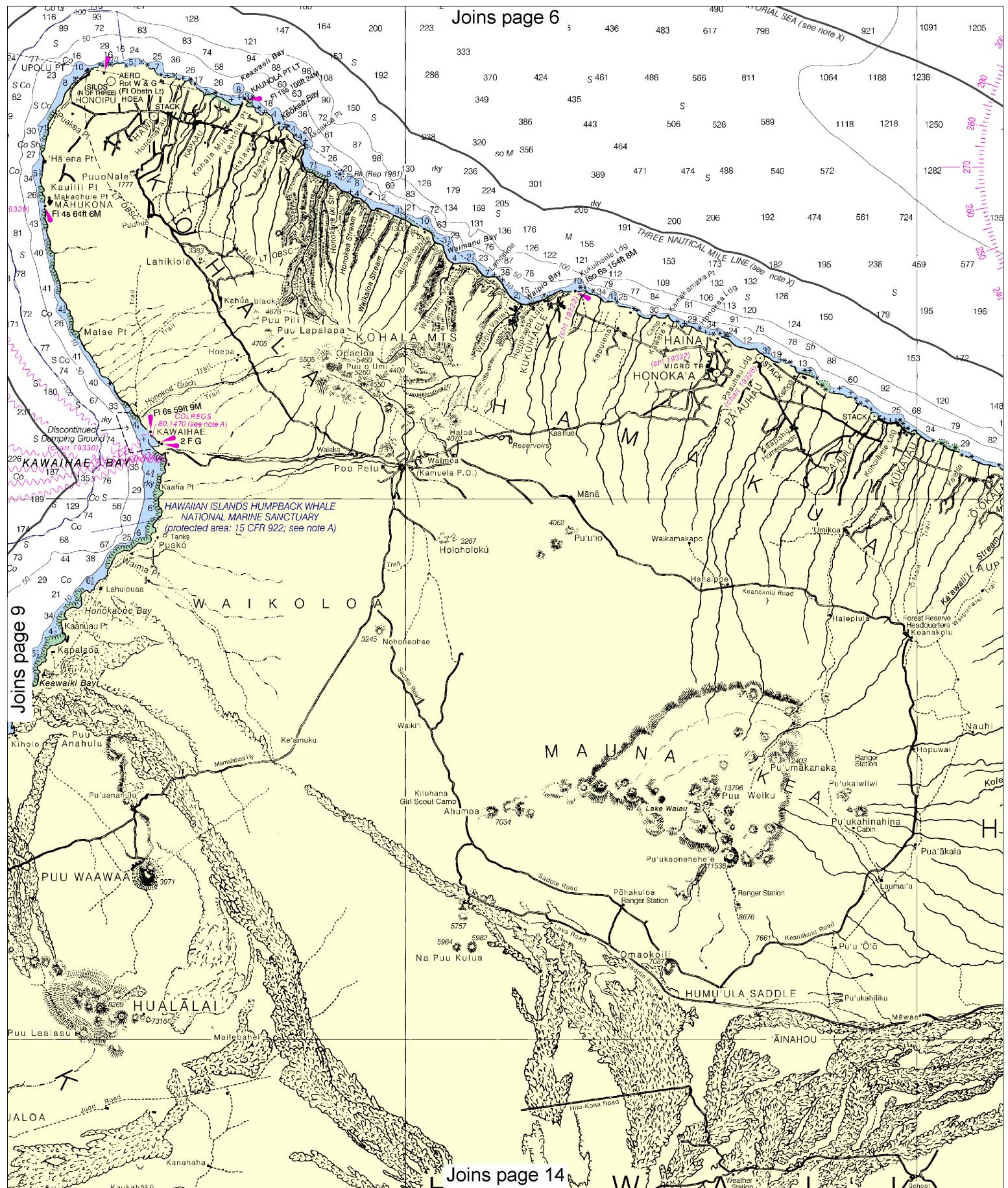
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

# Joins page 4



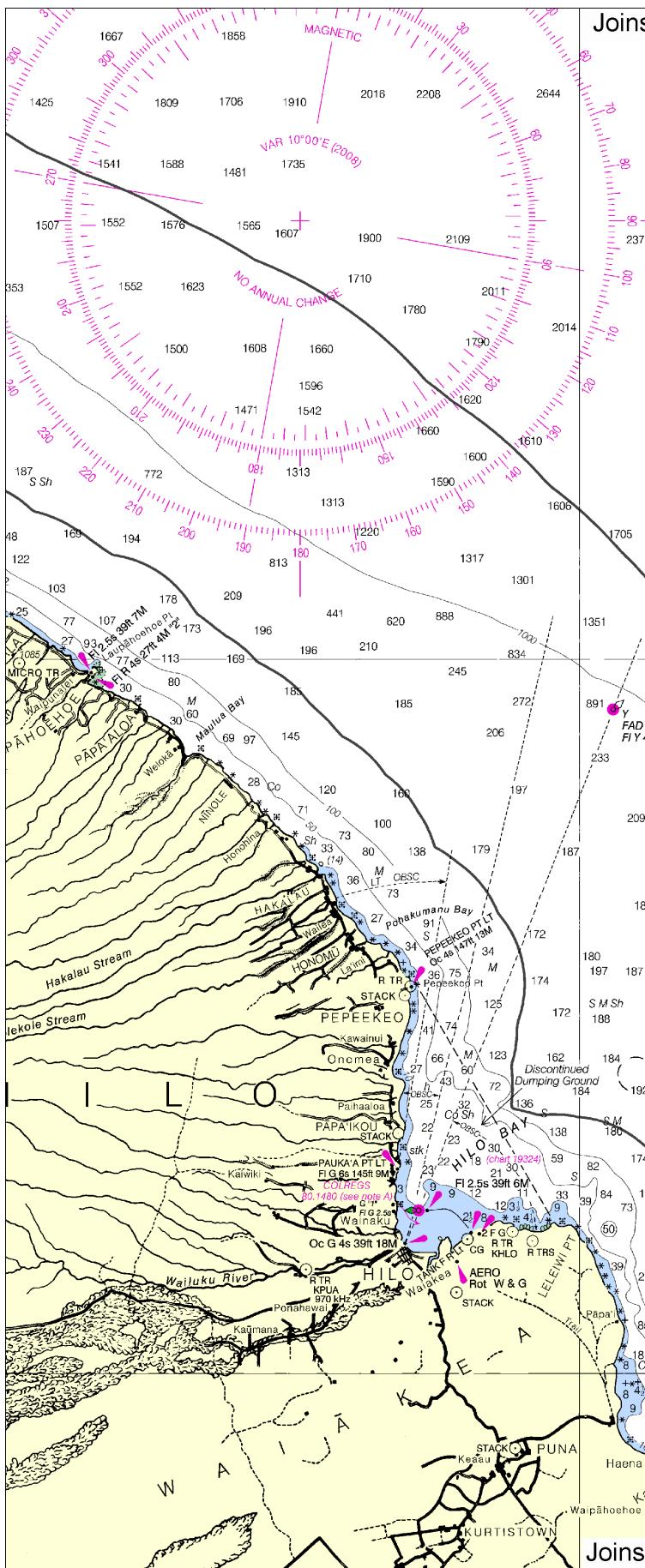
Joins page 5





10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 7

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.

**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, 14th 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.

**NOTE D**  
Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) buoys outside 3 NM may have a swing circle radius of up to 3.5 NM from their charted position. Mariners are advised to use caution when transiting in the vicinity of FAD buoys.

**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 B**  
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

#### 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:

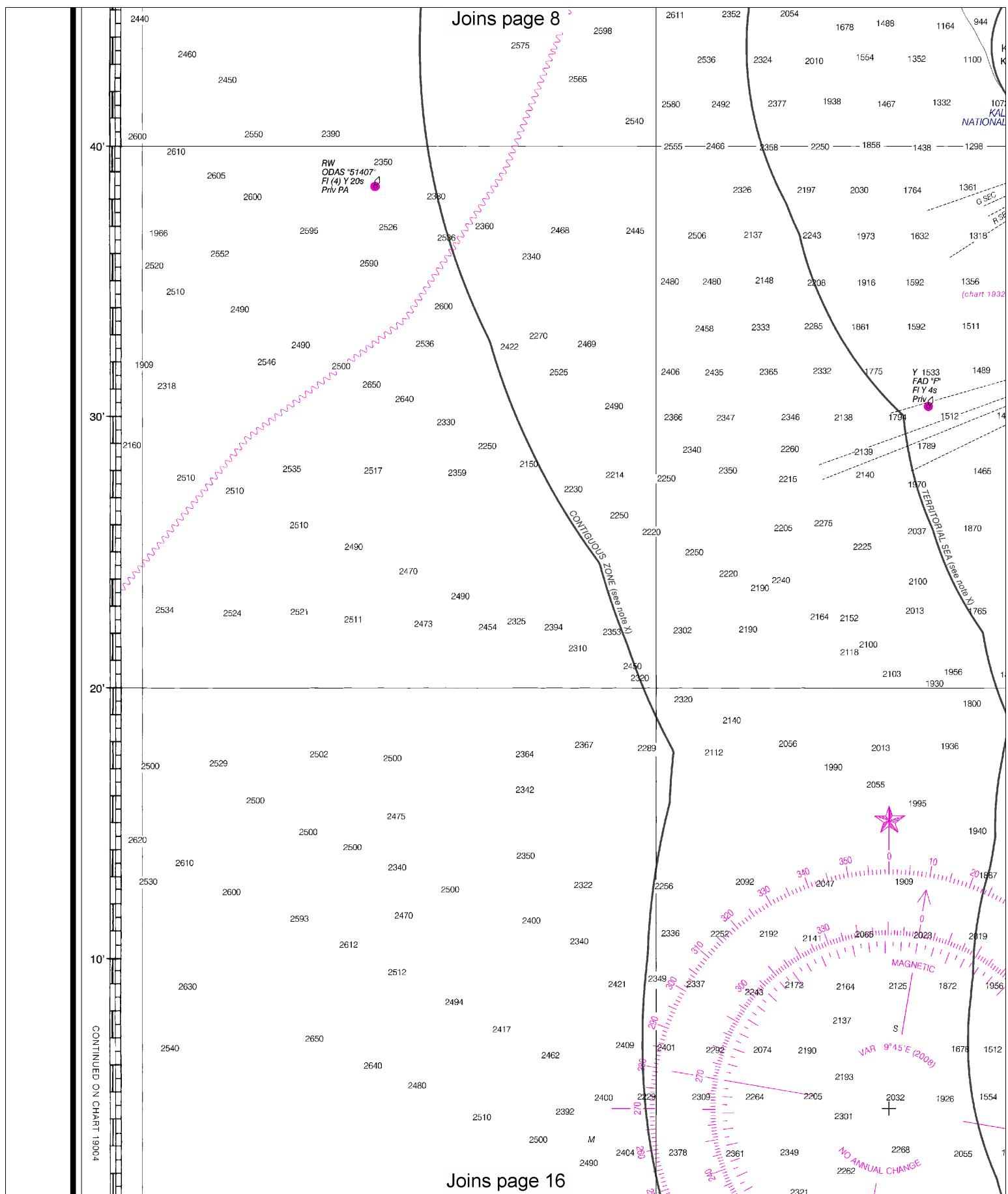
—→—→ Pipeline Area      ~~~~~~ Cable Area

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 walls may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

Joins page 15

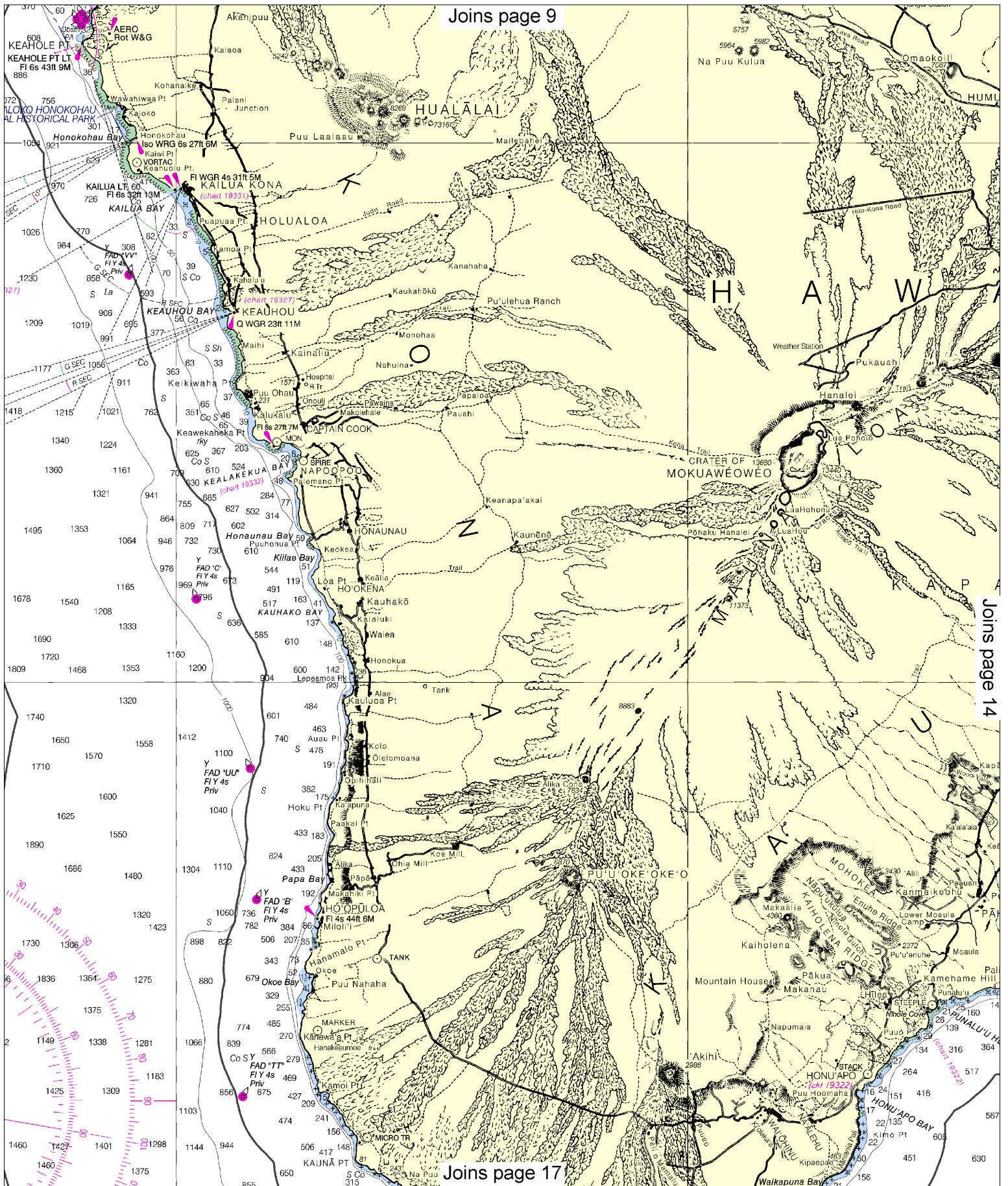


12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

---

Joins page 9

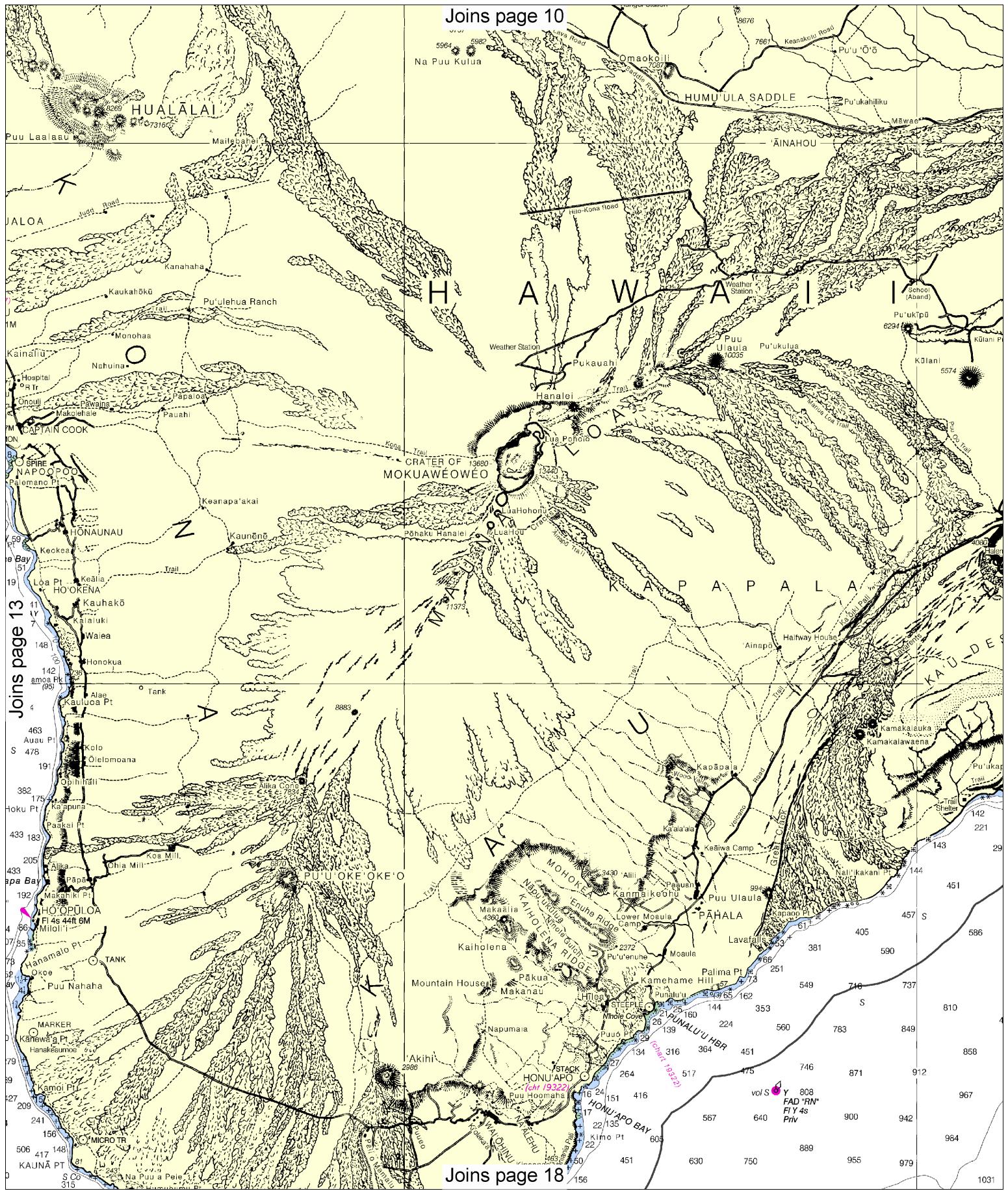


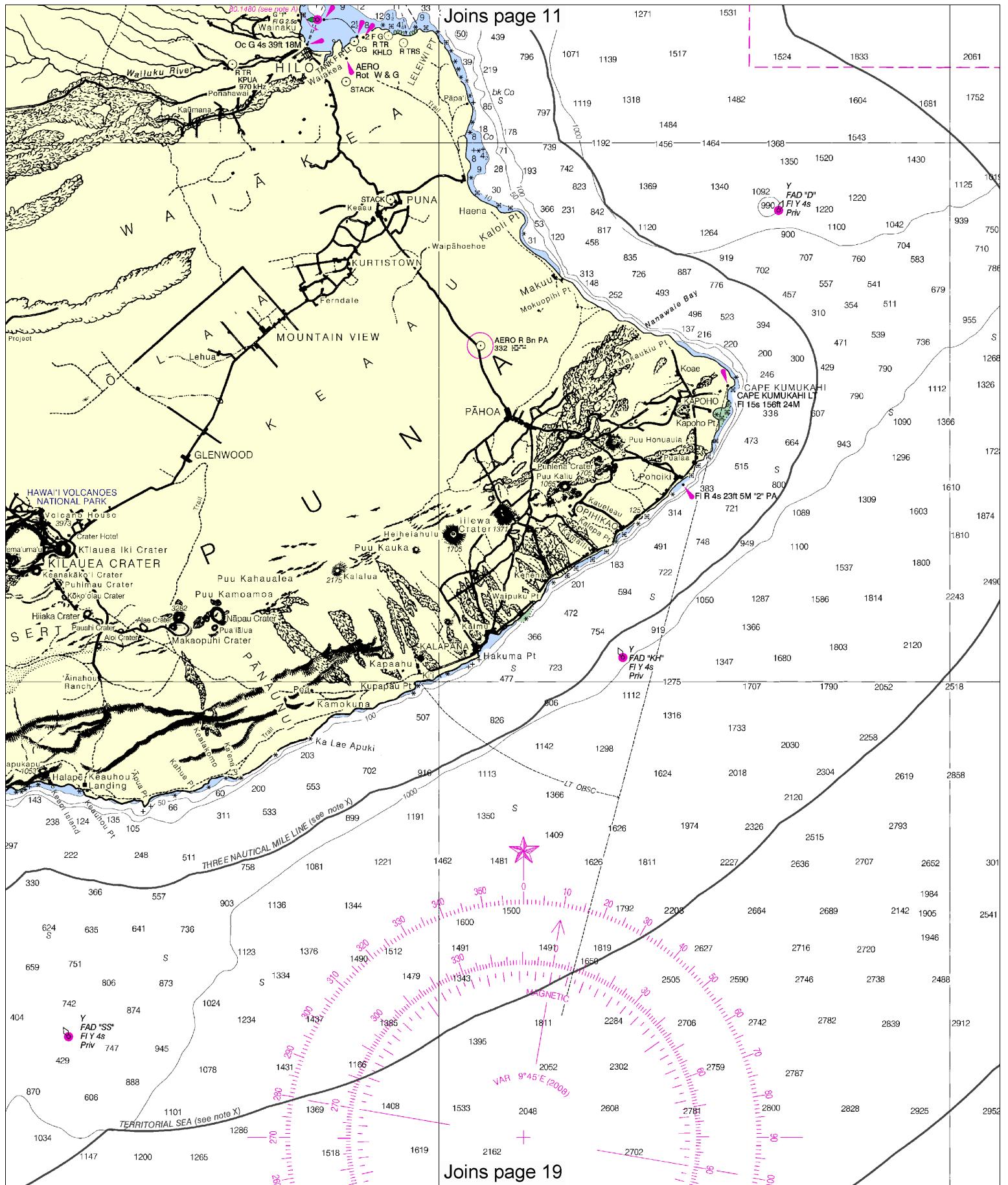
Joins page 1:

Puu

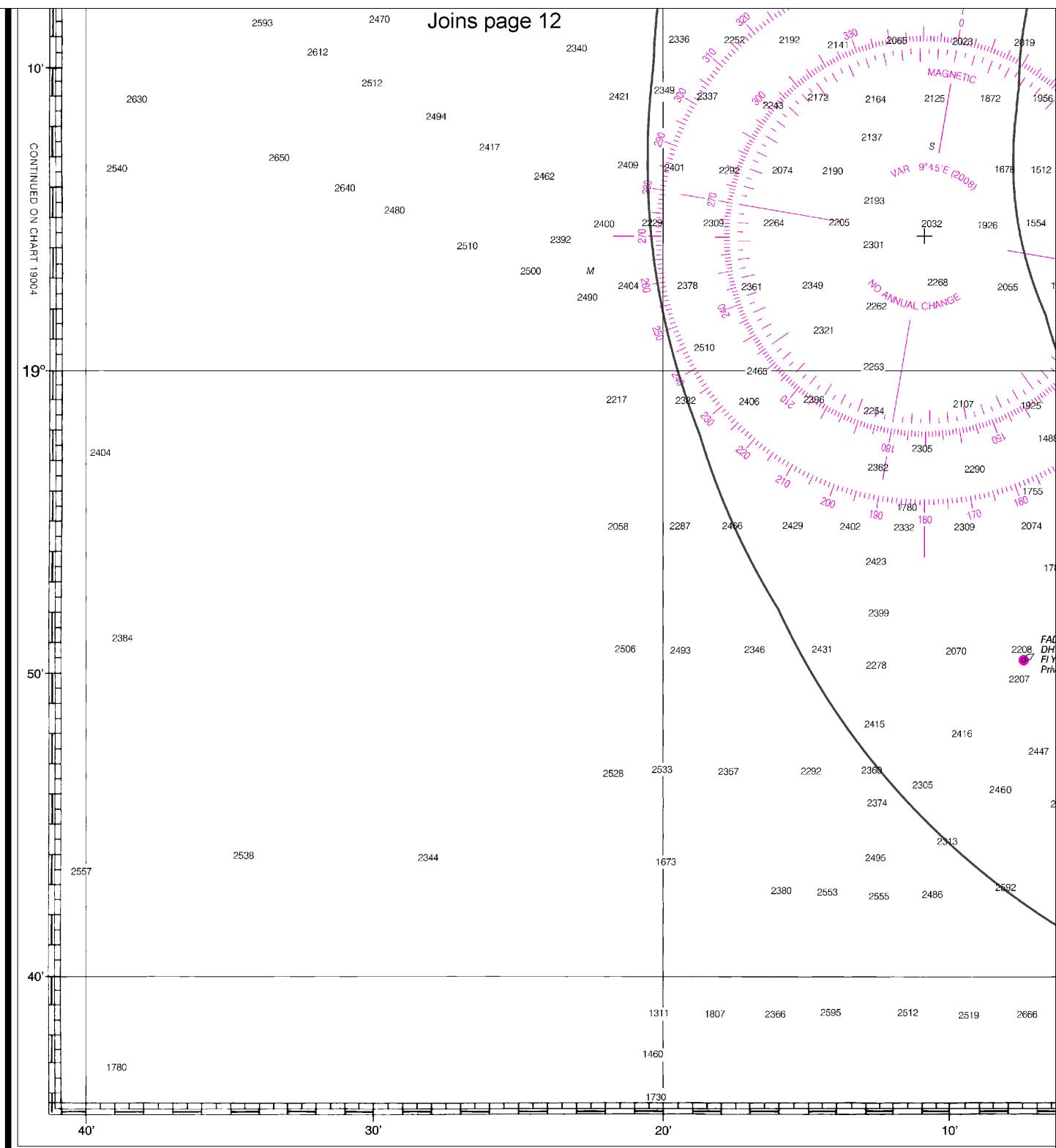
Joins page 10

## Joins page 18





# Joins page 12



17th Ed., Feb. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 16/08  
Corrected through LNM Feb. 12/08

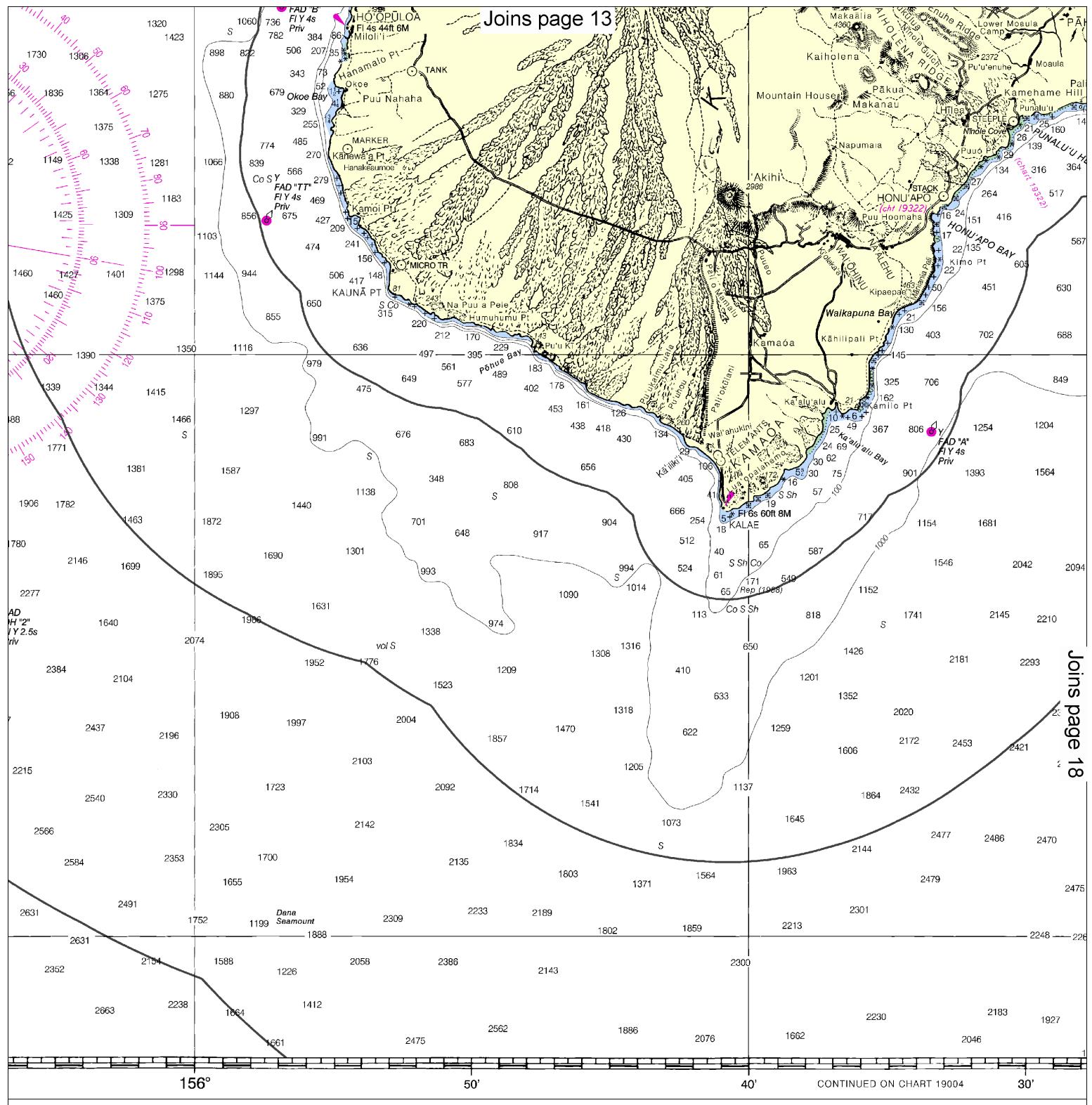
## CAUTION

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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

SOUNDING

16

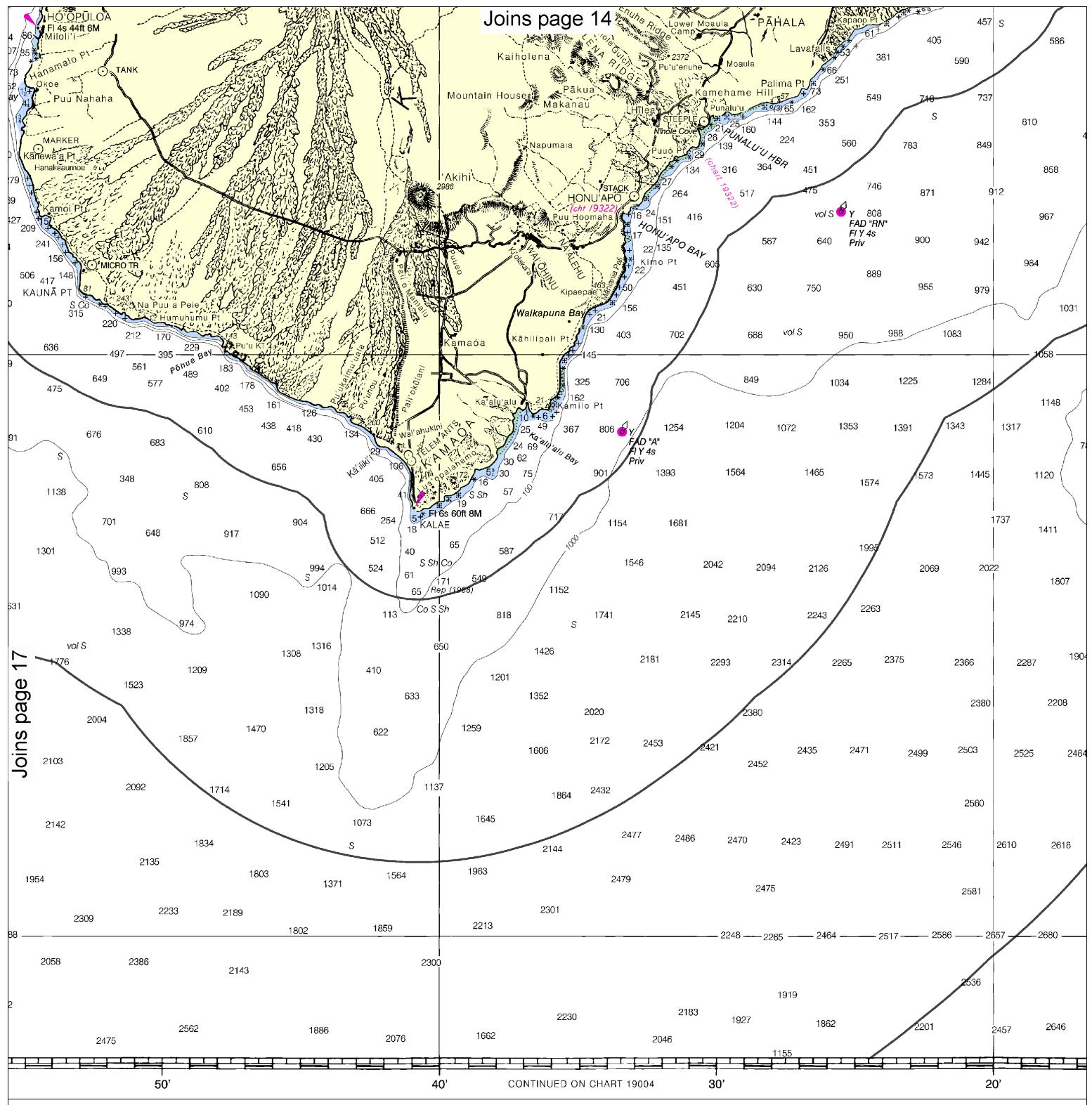
Note: Chart grid  
lines are aligned  
with true north.



## DEPTHS IN FATHOMS

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

NOAA and its partner, Oc  
and critical corrections. Ch  
Editions are available 5-8 we  
about Print-on-Demand ch  
help@NauticalCharts.gov  
help@OceanGrafix.com.

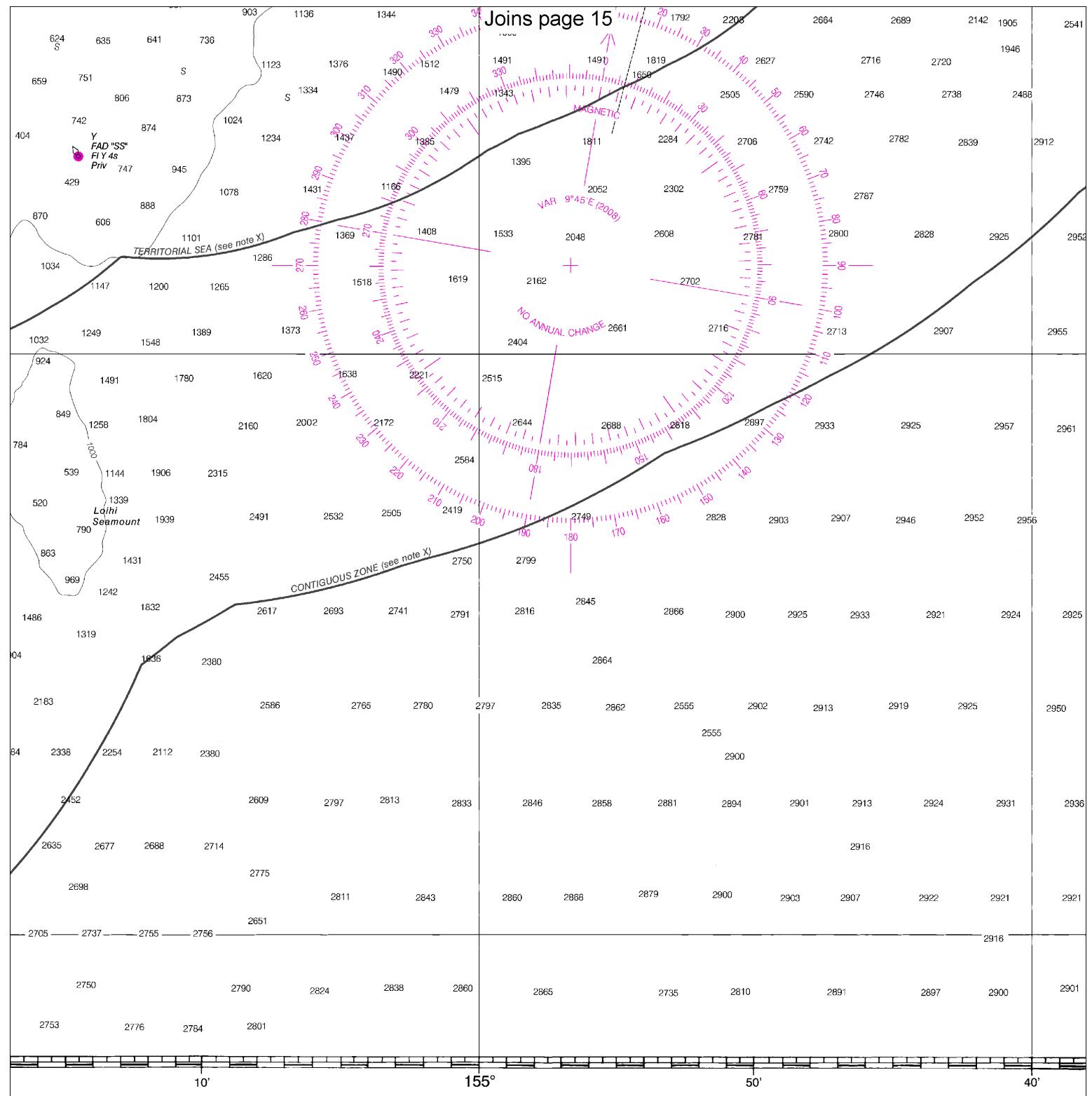


Published at Washington, D.C.

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

## 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. 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](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).



triners  
New  
agent  
s.gov,  
m, or

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	8	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	98	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Island of Hawai'i  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:250,000



NSN 7642014011659  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19ACO19320



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	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Online chart viewer	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAACharterViewer.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAACharterViewer.html</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	— <a href="http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— <a href="http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	— <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	— <a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	— <a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— <a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	— <a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	— <a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— <a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



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