

# BookletChart™

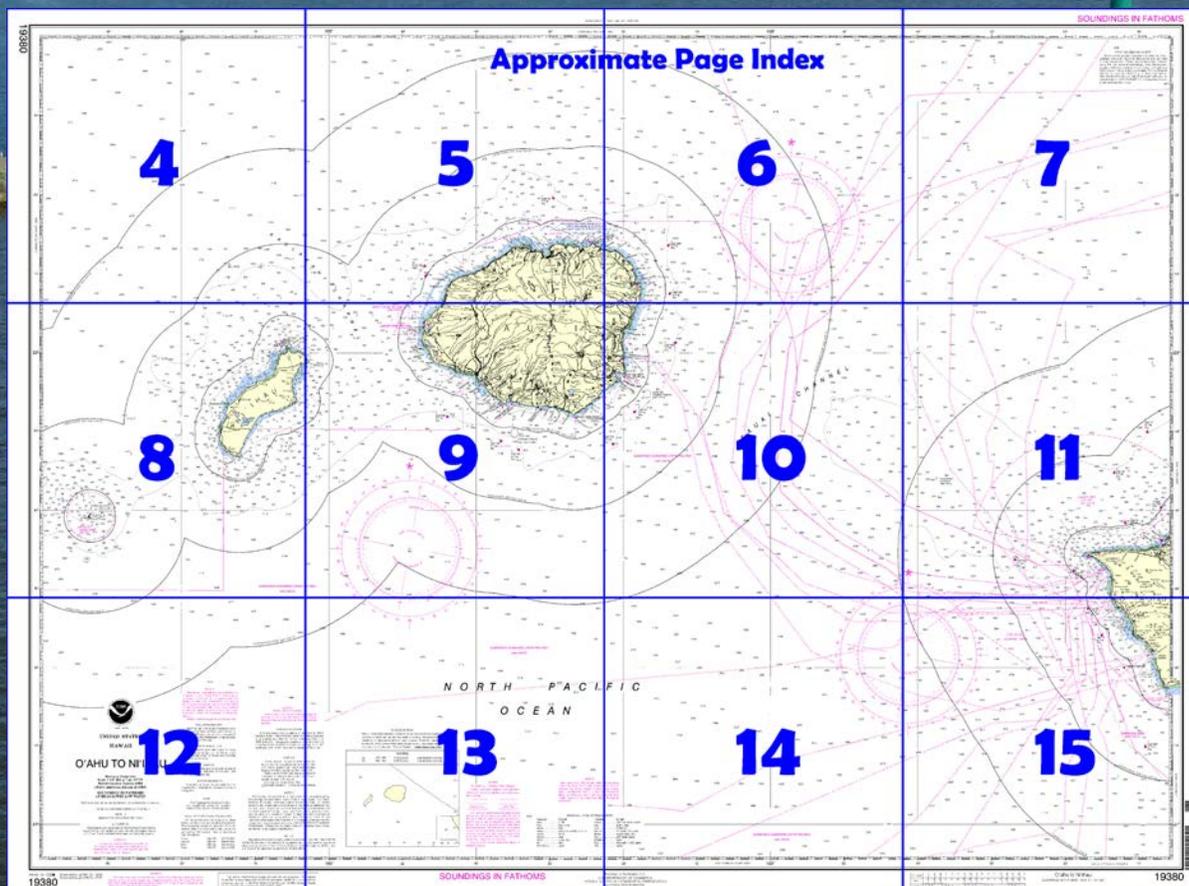
## O'ahu to Ni'ihau NOAA Chart 19380



*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.

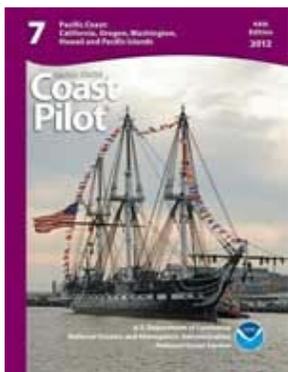
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=19380>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**Kauai Channel**, NW of O'ahu, is wide, deep, and clear. During the trades the current usually sets W across the channel and divides at Kauai, part following the N side of the island and the other part following the S side. Strong S or SW winds cause the current to set in the opposite direction to that produced by the trades.  
**Kaulakahi Channel**, between Kauai and Ni'ihau, is 15 miles wide and clear of obstructions. Off Mana Point the trade wind meets the air current. The trades blow directly across the lowlands of Ni'ihau, but part is deflected S and around the SE point of the island.

**Currents**.—Little is known of the current in Kaulakahi Channel, but presumably it is variable depending mainly upon the velocity and direction of the wind. There appears to be a general NW flow along the SW coast of Kauai. It is reported that a current sometimes sets S along the E coast of Ni'ihau at the same time that the current is setting NW along the Kauai coast. There are noticeable tidal currents near the W extremity of Kauai.

**Ni'ihau**, 15 miles W across Kaulakahi Channel from Kauai, is seventh in size and westernmost of the eight major islands. Ni'ihau has a NE-SW length of 16 nautical miles, and an average width of 3.5 miles.

**Lehua**, about 0.6 mile off the N end of Ni'ihau, is a small rocky, crescent-shaped island, with the crescent open to the N. The E and W points are low, rising gradually to an elevation of about 700 feet near the center of the island. **Lehua Rock Light** (22°01'12"N., 160°05'51"W.), 704 feet above the water, is shown from a 10-foot post on the summit of Lehua.

**Lehua Channel**, between Ni'ihau and Lehua, is restricted on its S side by rocks that show above water and extend about halfway across it. A depth of 9 fathoms can be carried through the channel by staying within about 350 yards of the Lehua shore. In heavy NW weather the swell almost breaks in the passage, and vessels should pass N of Lehua Island. The current through the channel varies with the tide and sets in both directions with a velocity of about 1.5 knots.

To the E of Lehua Channel vessels should give the N coast of Ni'ihau a berth of 0.5 mile; to the W the clearance should be about 1 mile.

**Kawaihoa (Kawaihoa Point)** is the southernmost point of Ni'ihau. Deep water is close to the point. About 2 miles S of the point there is a prevailing W current which reaches a velocity of about 1.5 knots.

**Nonopapa Landing**, 5.5 miles NW of Kawaihoa, is the principal landing on the island, used only from May to Sept., as there is often a heavy N swell during the winter. The landing is marked by a shed and derrick on a short concrete retaining wall at the N end of a long sand beach. Anchorage is available in depths of 8 fathoms, coral and sand bottom, about 660 yards off the derrick, with the landing shed and Kaero in range and bearing 070°. Kawaewae is 1.5 miles 135° from the anchorage. The landing is somewhat protected by a small reef extending about 75 yards SW from the end of the retaining wall. Small boats approaching the landing head S of it until the reef is rounded.

**Kuakamoku Rock**, 1.6 miles N of Nonopapa Landing, is a large, single rock about 4 feet above water and near the center of a reef some 200 yards in diameter and 500 yards offshore. The reef should be given a berth of 0.5 mile, and only small craft should attempt the passage between the reef and the shore. Other reefs extend about 0.5 mile offshore 0.5 mile S, and 3 miles NE of Kuakamoku Rock.

**Kaununu (Kaununu Point)**, 4.5 miles NE of Kuakamoku Rock, is marked by a group of rocks a few feet high and close to the shore. A coral reef with depths of 6¼ fathoms over it is 1.5 miles off the point. It is reported that the reef breaks in heavy weather. The passage inside the reef is not recommended except for small boats.

**Ka'ula**, 19 miles SW of Ni'ihau, is a small, bare, rocky islet. Vessels have anchored close to both the S and E sides of Ka'ula in depths of about 20 fathoms, but as the islet is only 0.7 mile long, little protection is afforded. A rock with a least depth of 5 fathoms is 3.8 miles 300° from the highest point on Ka'ula. A bank with depths of 30 to 40 fathoms extends 5 miles NW from the islet.

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

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

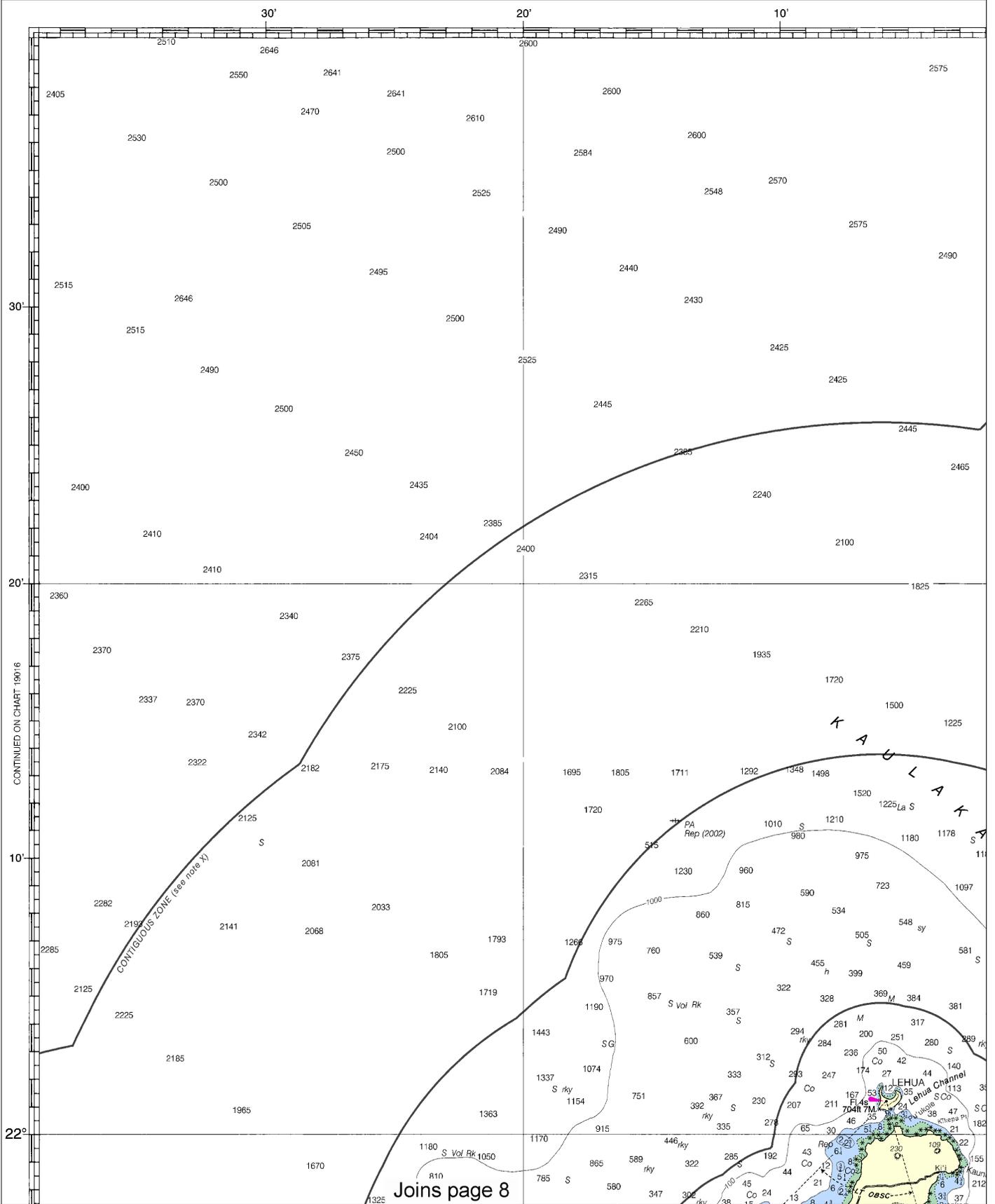
## Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B

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

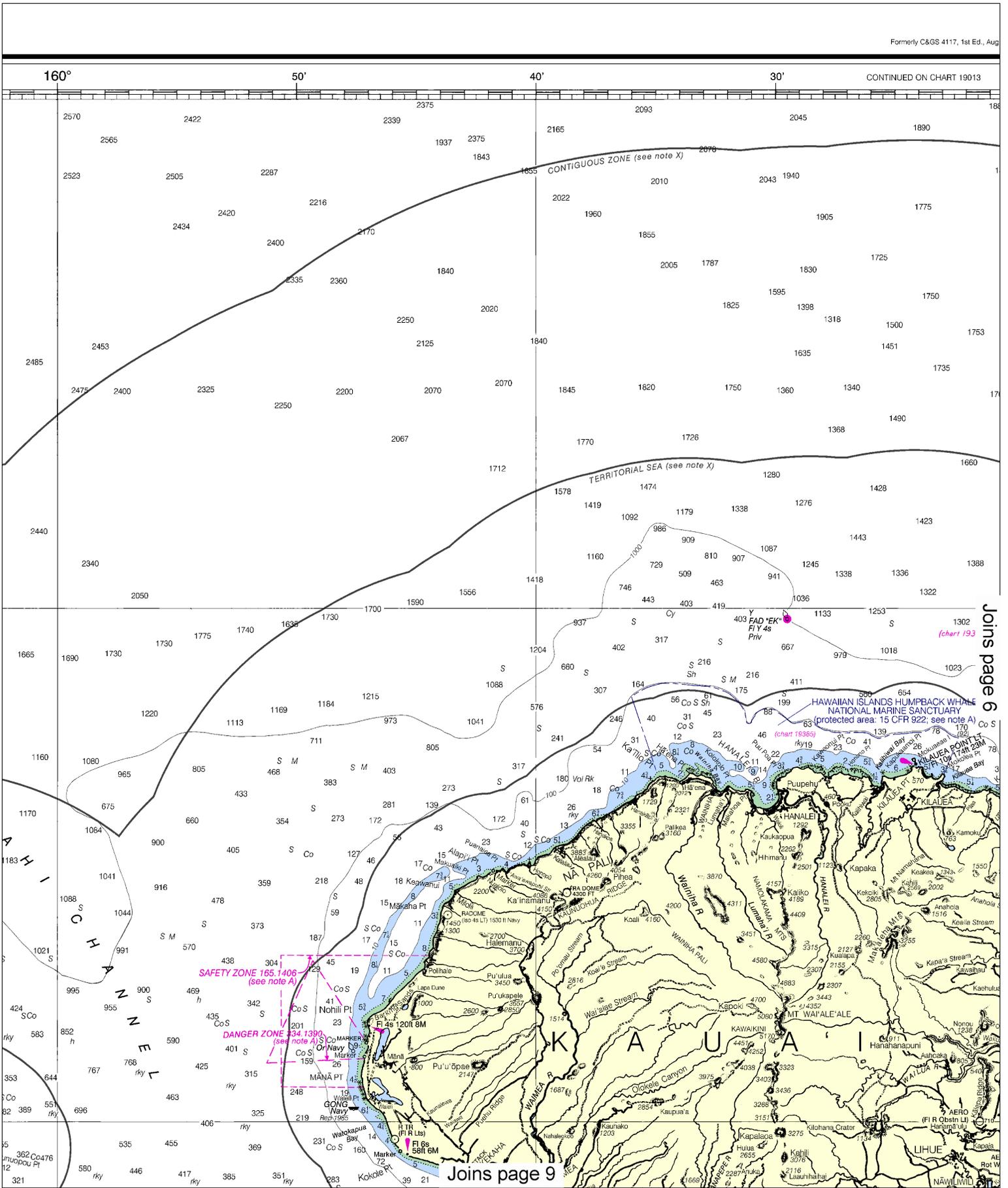
2400 

19380

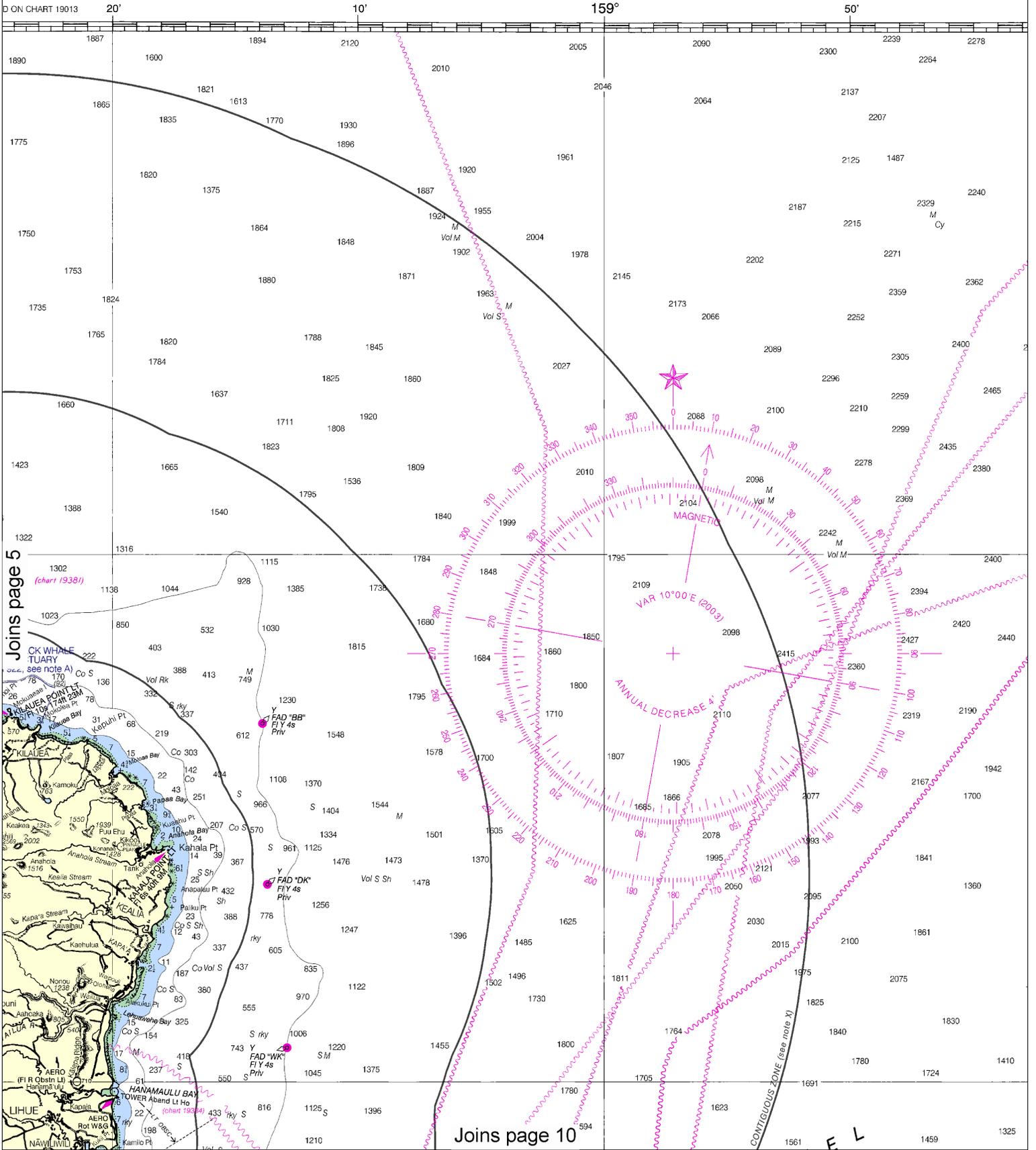


4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:353546. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



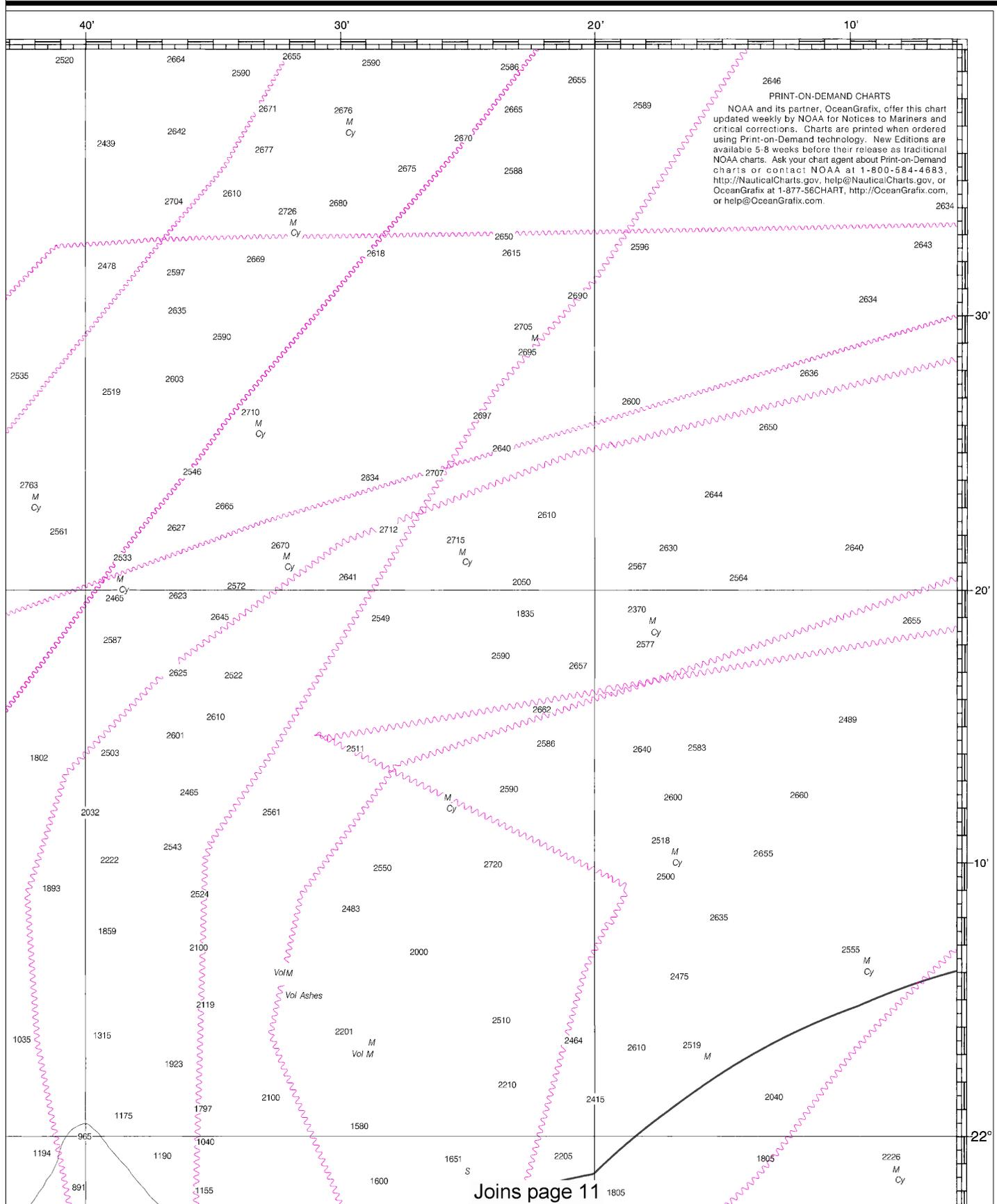
Joins page 5

Joins page 10



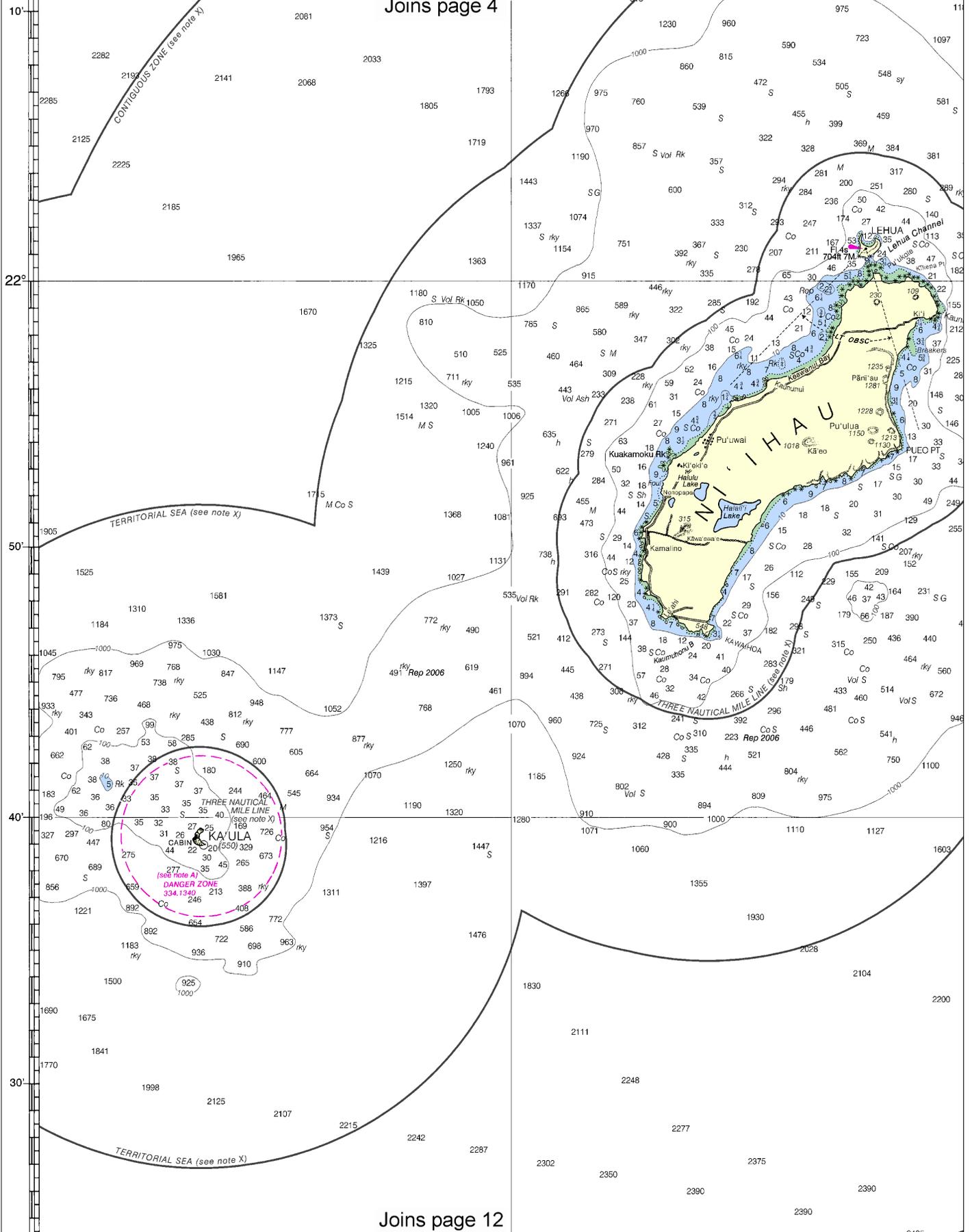
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

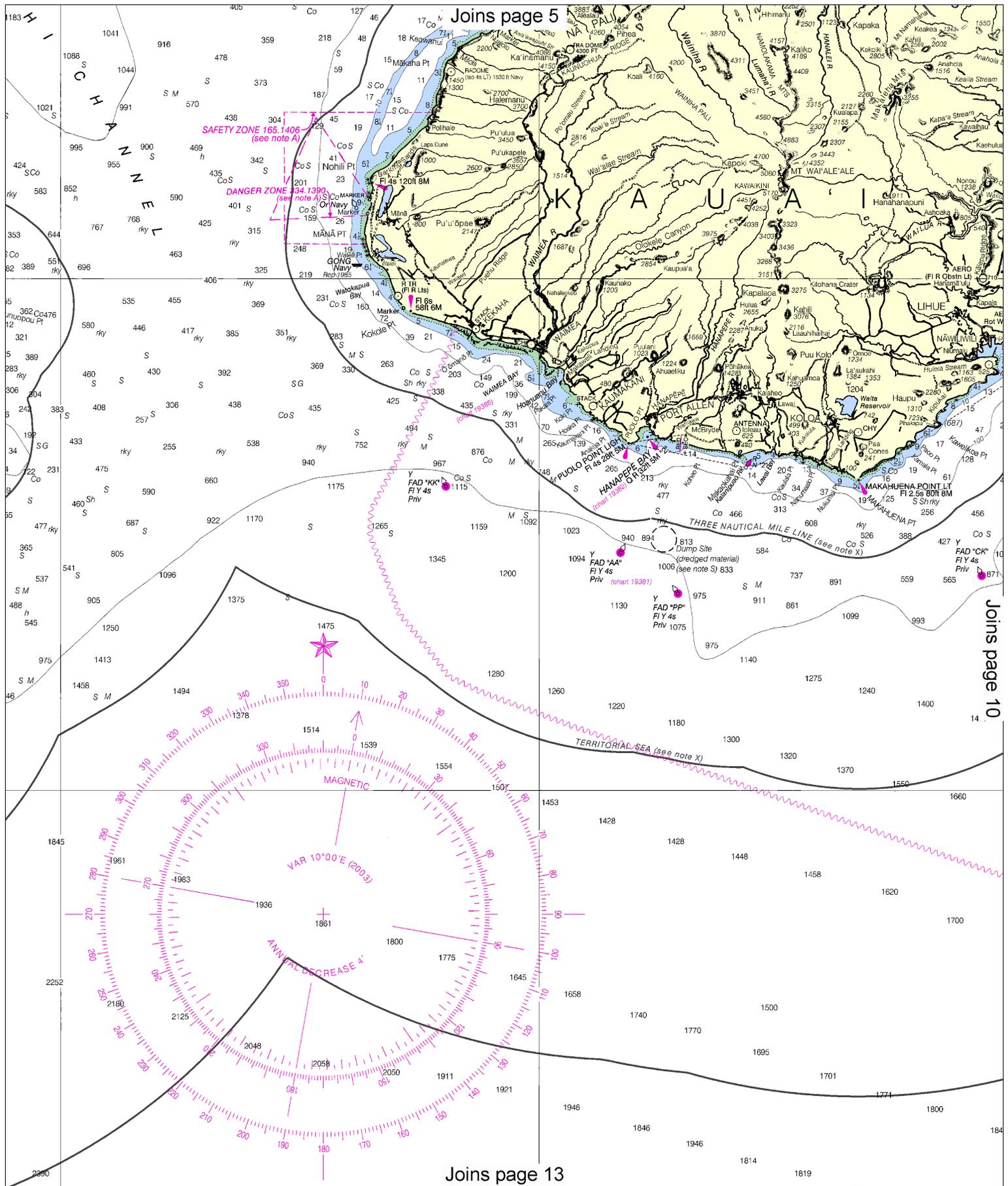


This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4912 12/8/2012,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



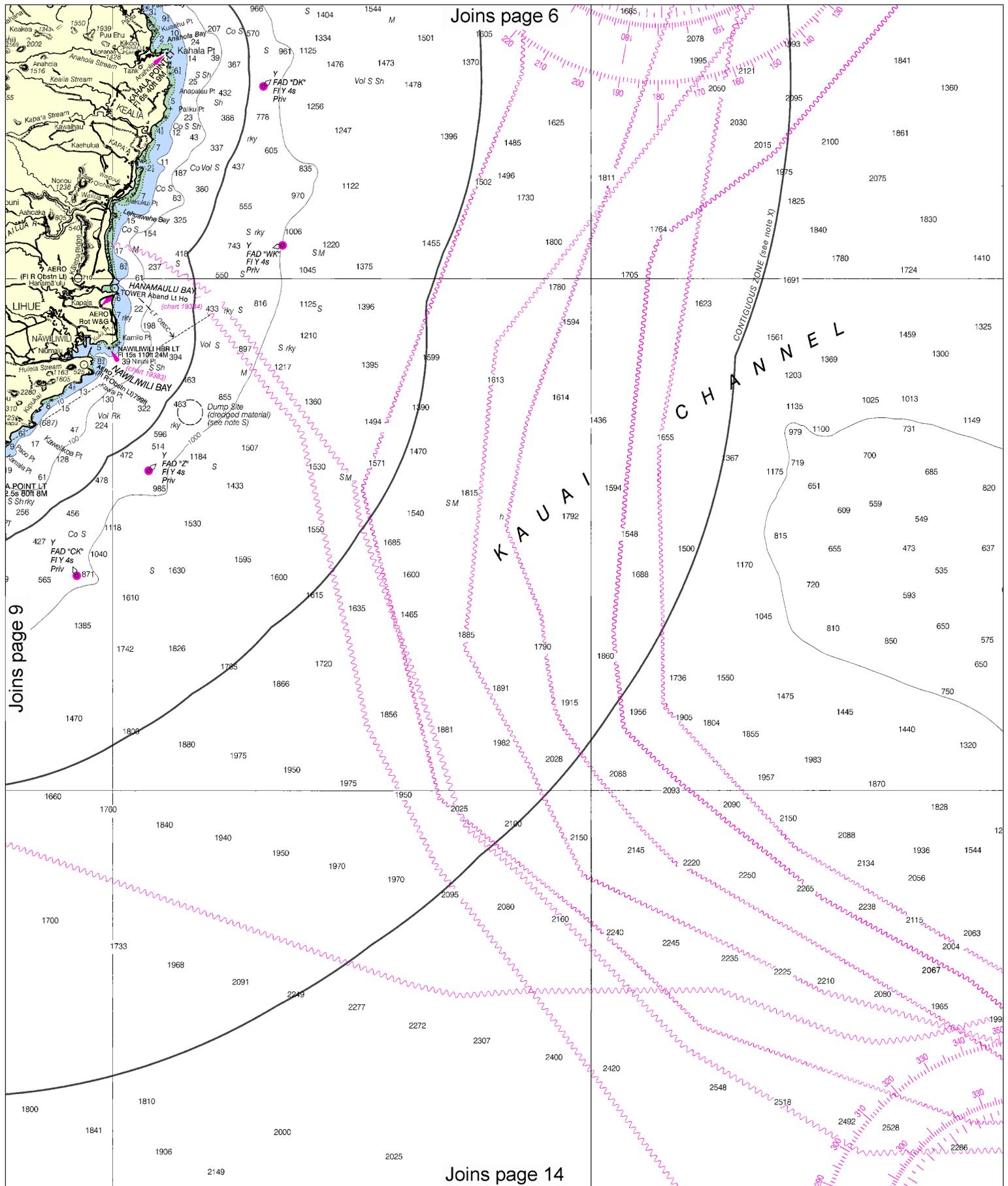


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 13

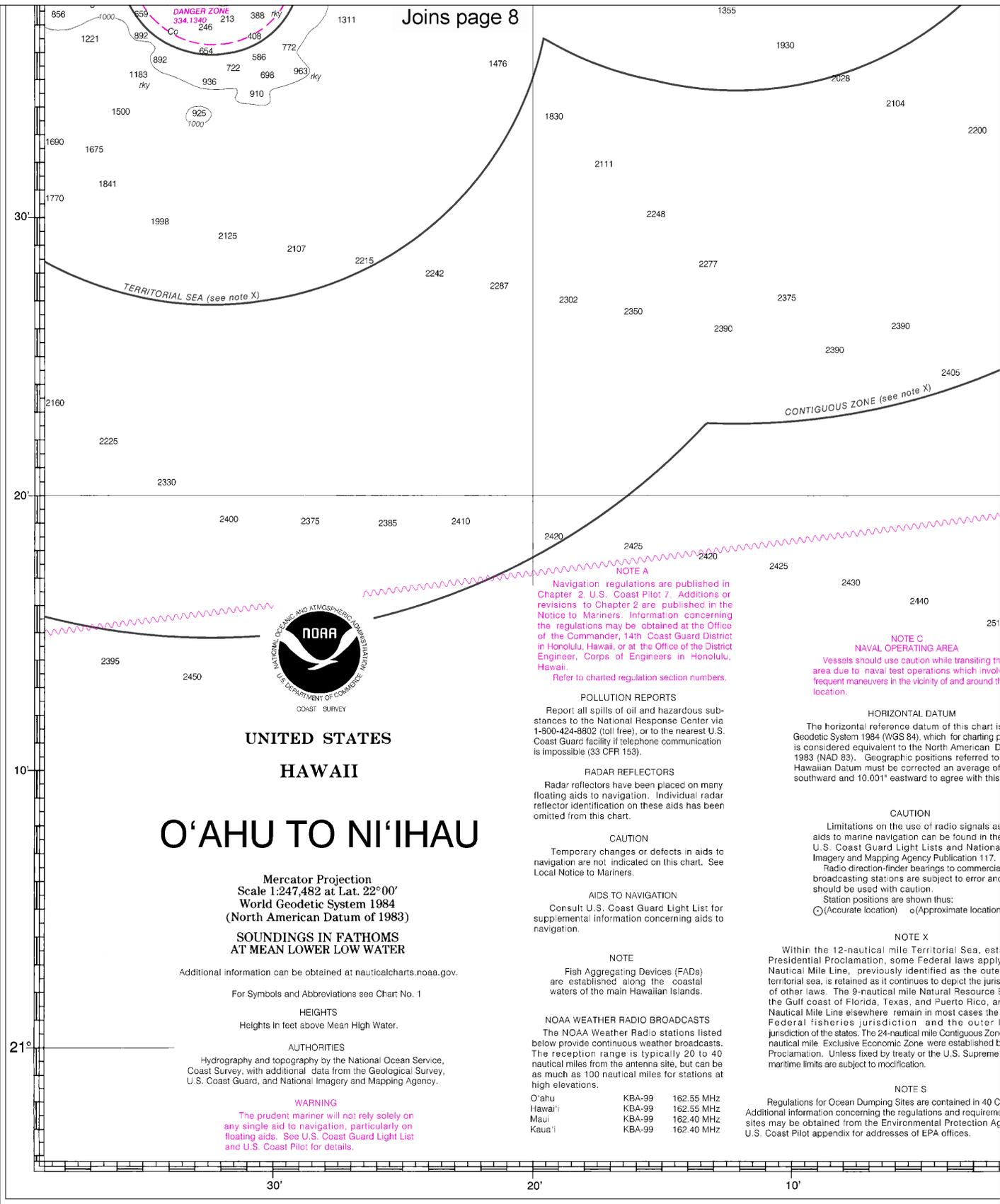
Joins page 10



**10**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





UNITED STATES  
HAWAII

# O'AHU TO NI'IIHAU

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:247,482 at Lat. 22°00'  
World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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

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.

**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).

**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.

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

**NOTE**  
Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are established along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands.

**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.

O'ahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawai'i	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kaua'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

**NOTE C**  
**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 the location.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is 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 Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of southward and 10.001" eastward to agree with this datum.

**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 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)    ◦ (Approximate location)

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

**NOTE S**  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR 125. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Pilot appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

15th Ed., Oct./ 03 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 25/03  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 07/03

# 19380

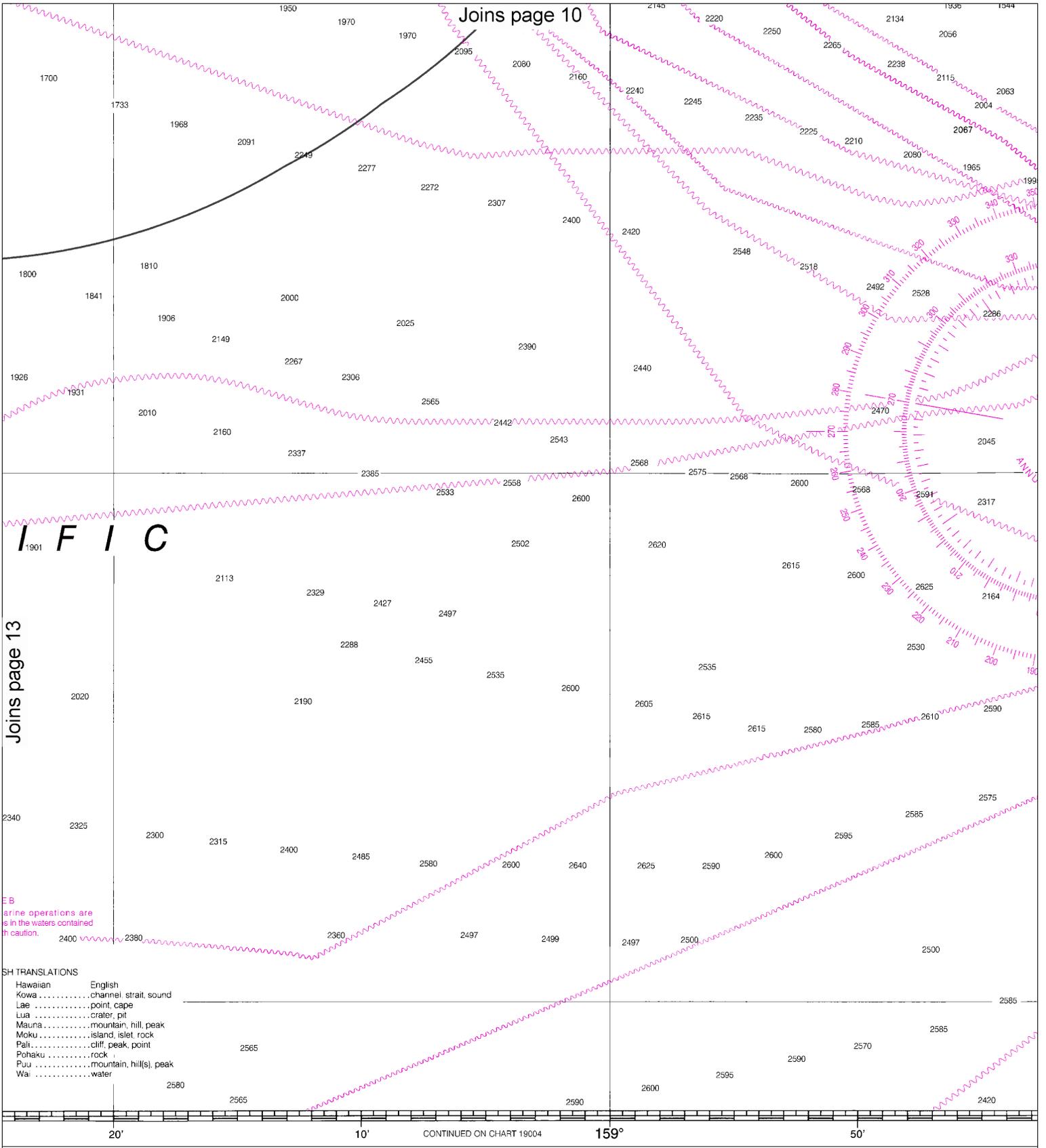
**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments to improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

# 12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 13

I F I C

EB  
marine operations are  
in the waters contained  
in this caution.

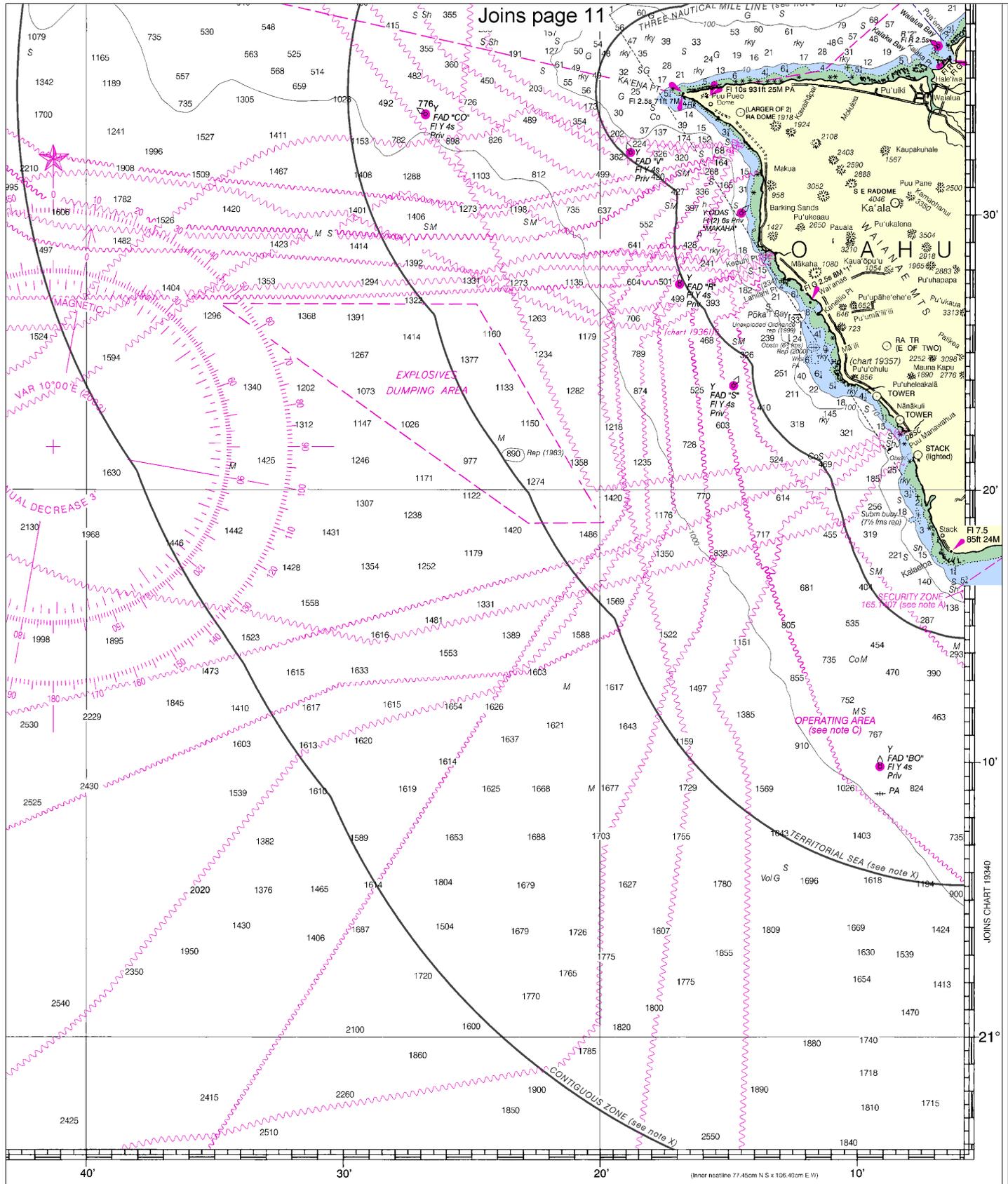
SH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English
Kōwa	channel, strait, sound
Lāe	point, cape
Lua	crater, pit
Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Moku	island, islet, rock
Pali	cliff, peak, point
Pohaku	rock
Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Wai	water

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

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 11



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

O'ahu to Ni'ihau  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:247,482

19380

JOINS CHART 19340

ED. NO. 15

NSN 7642014011664

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 19AC019380

15



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](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.

