

# BookletChart™

## Gardner Pinnacles and Approaches

NOAA Chart 19421



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

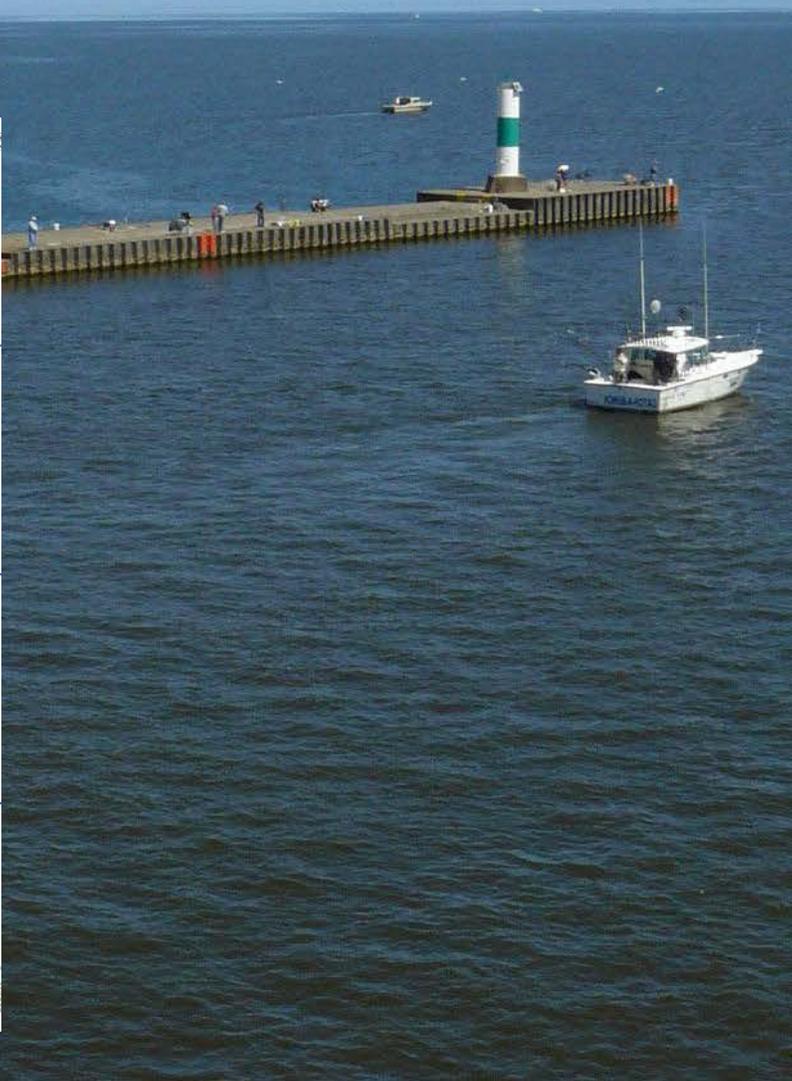
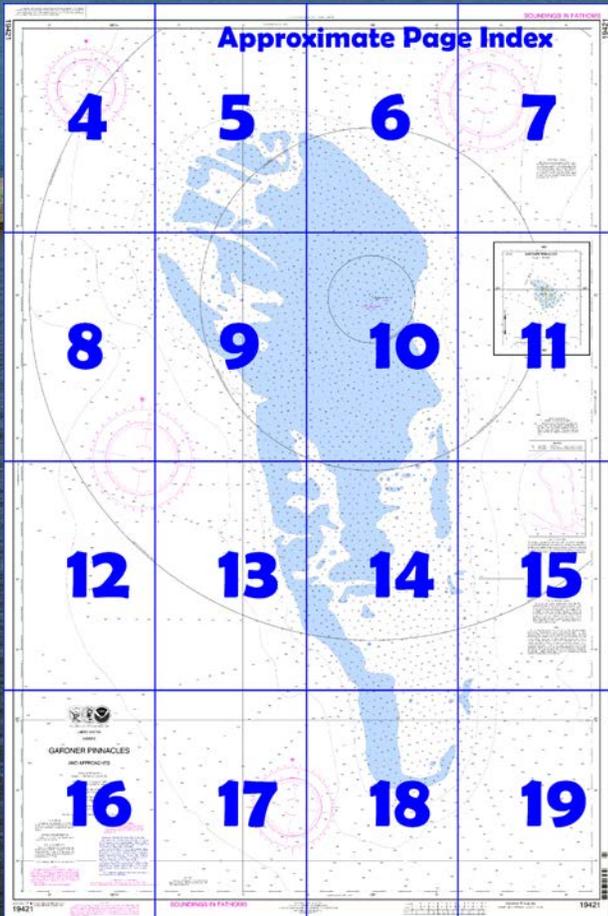
*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*

Reef

Gardner Pinnacles

Included Area French Frigate Shoals Necker Island

- 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.

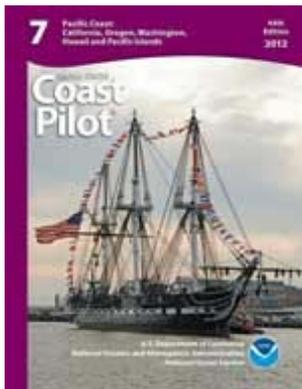
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=19421>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)  
Gardner Pinnacles (25°00'N.,  
168°00'W.)** are 120 miles NW of La Perouse Pinnacle. They were discovered by Captain Allen of the whaler MARO in June 1820. The pinnacles are solid, volcanic, rocky islets; the larger pinnacle is 190 feet high and about 200 yards in diameter, and the smaller about 100 yards from the NW side of the larger. The rocks are barren of vegetation and are covered with guano, giving them a snow-capped appearance. The only off-lying dangers are a small rock just off the NW side of the larger

pinnacle and two 20-foot patches, one of which is about 100 yards S of the larger pinnacle and the other just N of the smaller pinnacle. From an E approach, the pinnacles are reported visible at a distance of 20 miles. Anchorage can be had anywhere on the bank which surrounds the pinnacles, but there is no protection; in general, the holding ground is poor. In comparatively smooth weather, landings can be made just N of the bight on the W side of the larger pinnacle. Because of its exposed position, most times the surf breaks high up its sides and landings are extremely hazardous and generally impossible. Some sea birds nest on its higher elevations.

**Currents.**—Current observations taken at a number of locations in the vicinity of Gardner Pinnacles show a WNW oceanic drift of about 0.2 knot combined with a rotary tidal current, turning clockwise, of 0.2 knot at strength. Velocities of about 2 knots setting WSW were measured during E winds.

Gardner Pinnacles lie near the NE side of a bank about 50 miles long, in a N-S direction, and about 20 miles wide near the N end. The bank has depths of 10 to 25 fathoms, and the sand and coral bottom is plainly visible.

**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

**TIDAL INFORMATION**  
No tidal data available.  
Mar. 2002

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 24° 50'

**World Geodetic System 1984**  
(North American Datum of 1983)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA  
MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
The entire area of this chart lies within the boundaries of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and the Gardner Pinnacles Special Preservation Area. These are protected areas. See 50 CFR 404 or Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**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).

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

**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). The projection of this chart was shifted from a local datum by means of georeferenced satellite imagery and has not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

**NOTE C  
SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM**  
The following vessels entering or departing any U.S. port of place and in transit through the reporting area are required to report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. The following vessels in transit through the reporting area should report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, fishing vessels, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. See IMO SN.1, Circ. 273. Information concerning the Ship Reporting System is also published in the U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapters 2 and 14, and updated through Notices to Mariners. Information may also be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in Honolulu.

**PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA**  
This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area in which and around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

**NOTE B  
AREA TO BE AVOIDED**  
All vessels solely in transit should avoid the area (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.263).

**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.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**  
The Hawaiian Islands from longitude 161° W to 176° W are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.  
The islands and atolls in the refuge include Nihoa, Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Atoll. National Wildlife Refuge System regulations pertaining to these islands and atolls are contained in CFR 50, parts 25-32.  
Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Refuge Manager, Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.  
The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies as well as individuals.

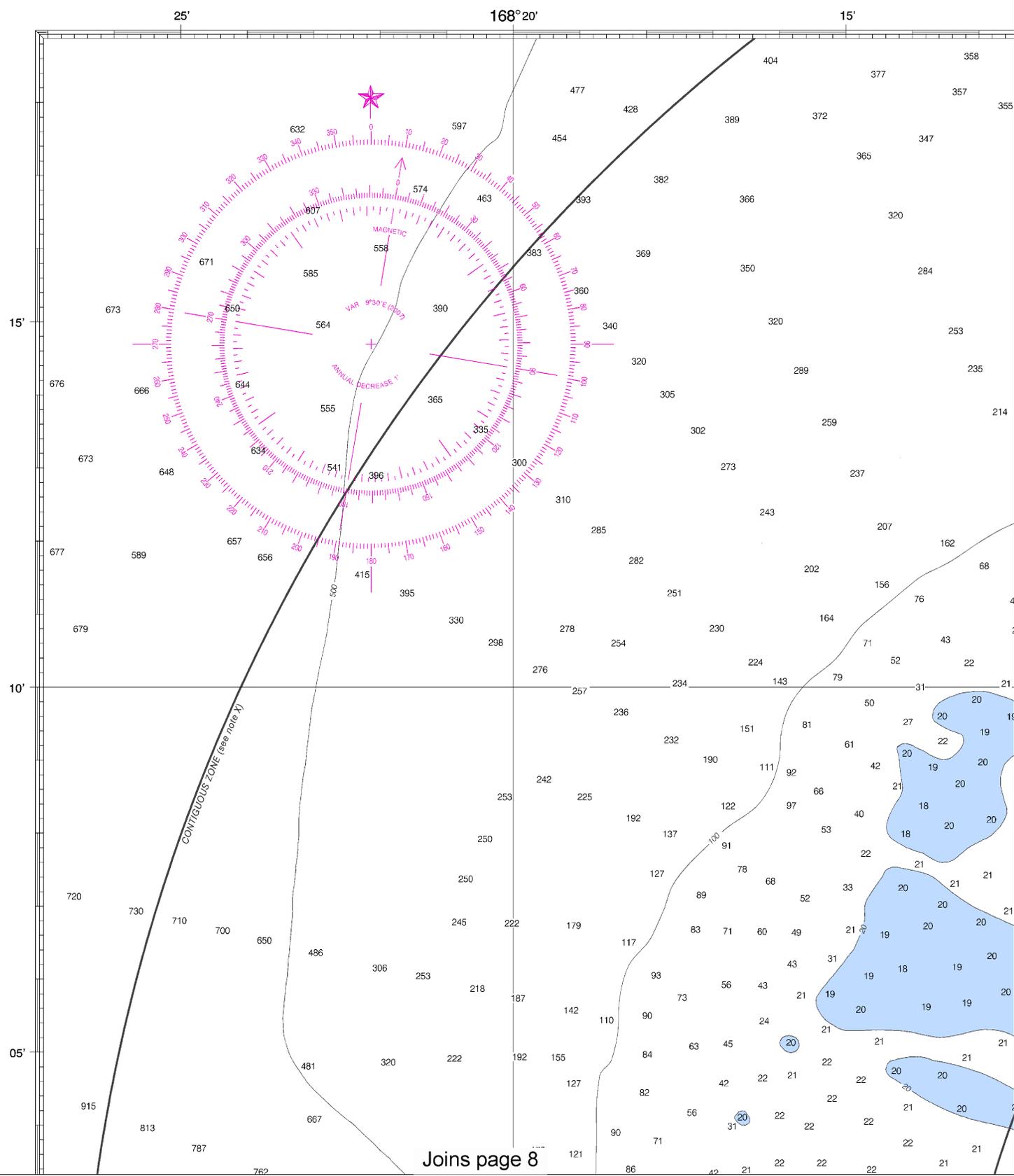
**NOTE X**  
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The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

**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.

**COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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

19421



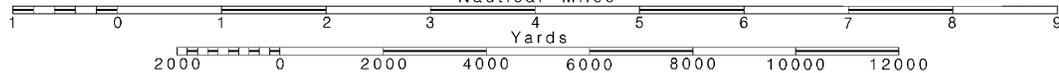
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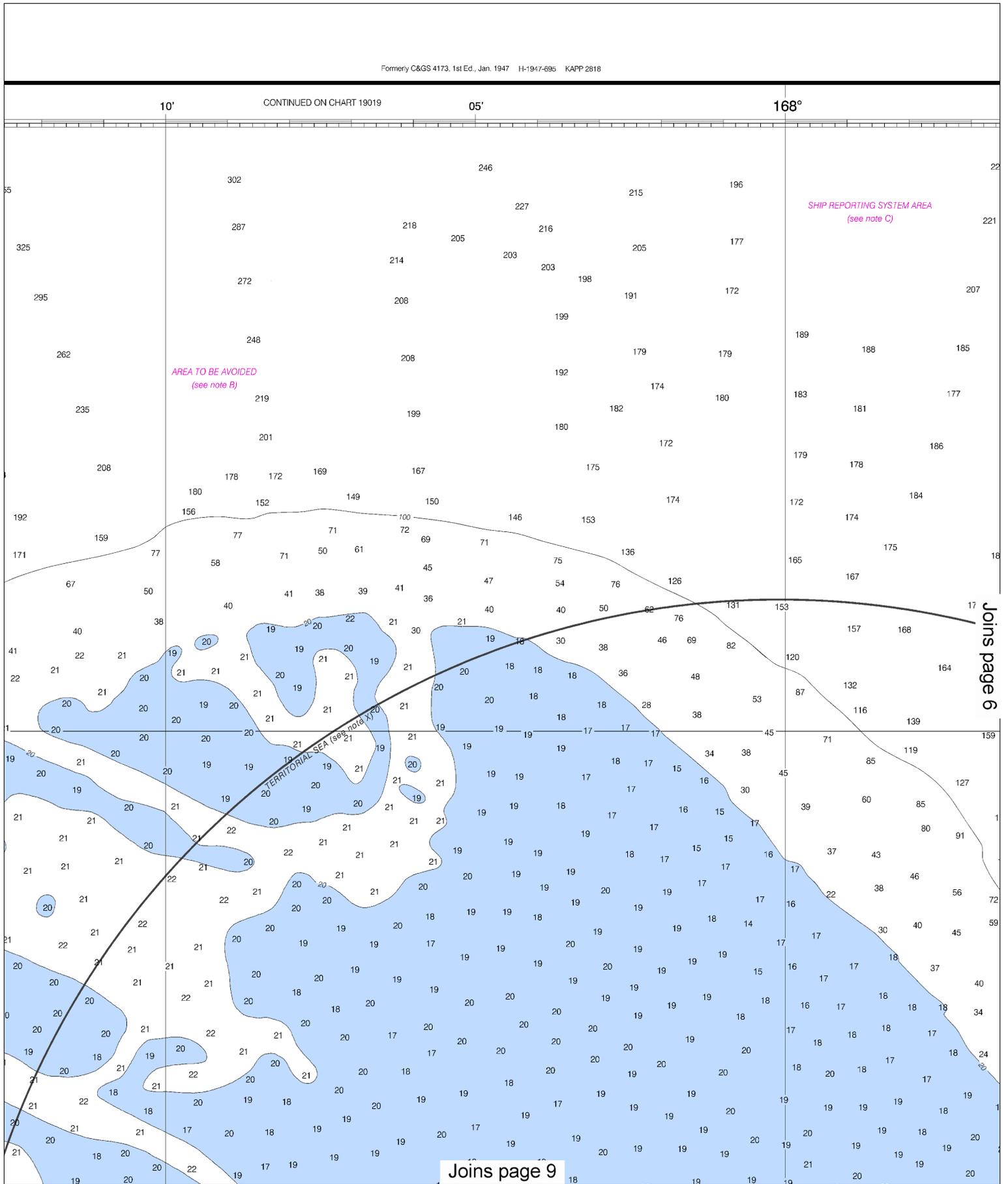
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

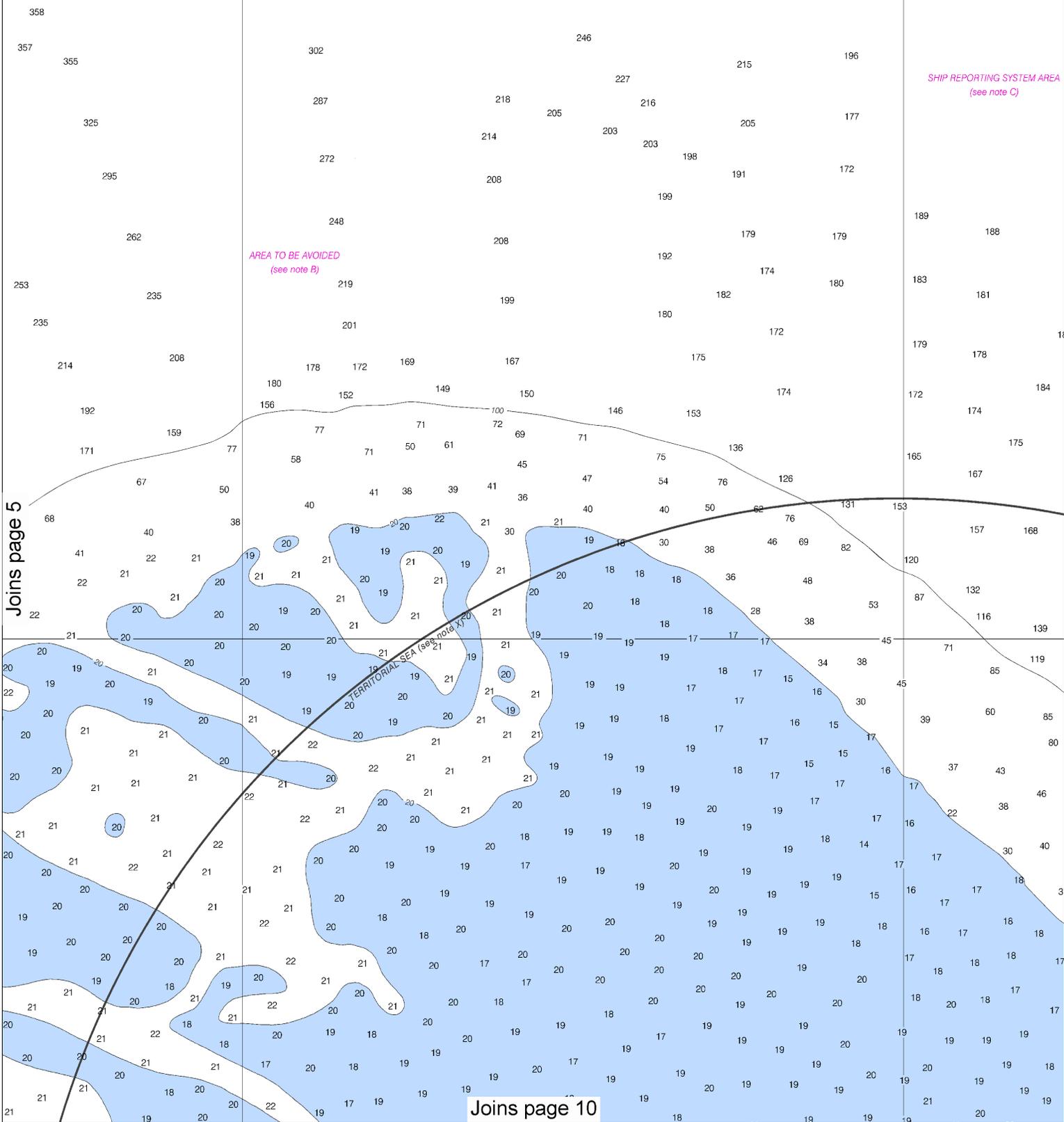


10'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19019

05'

168°



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

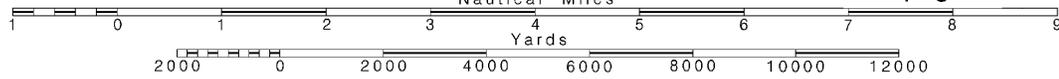


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

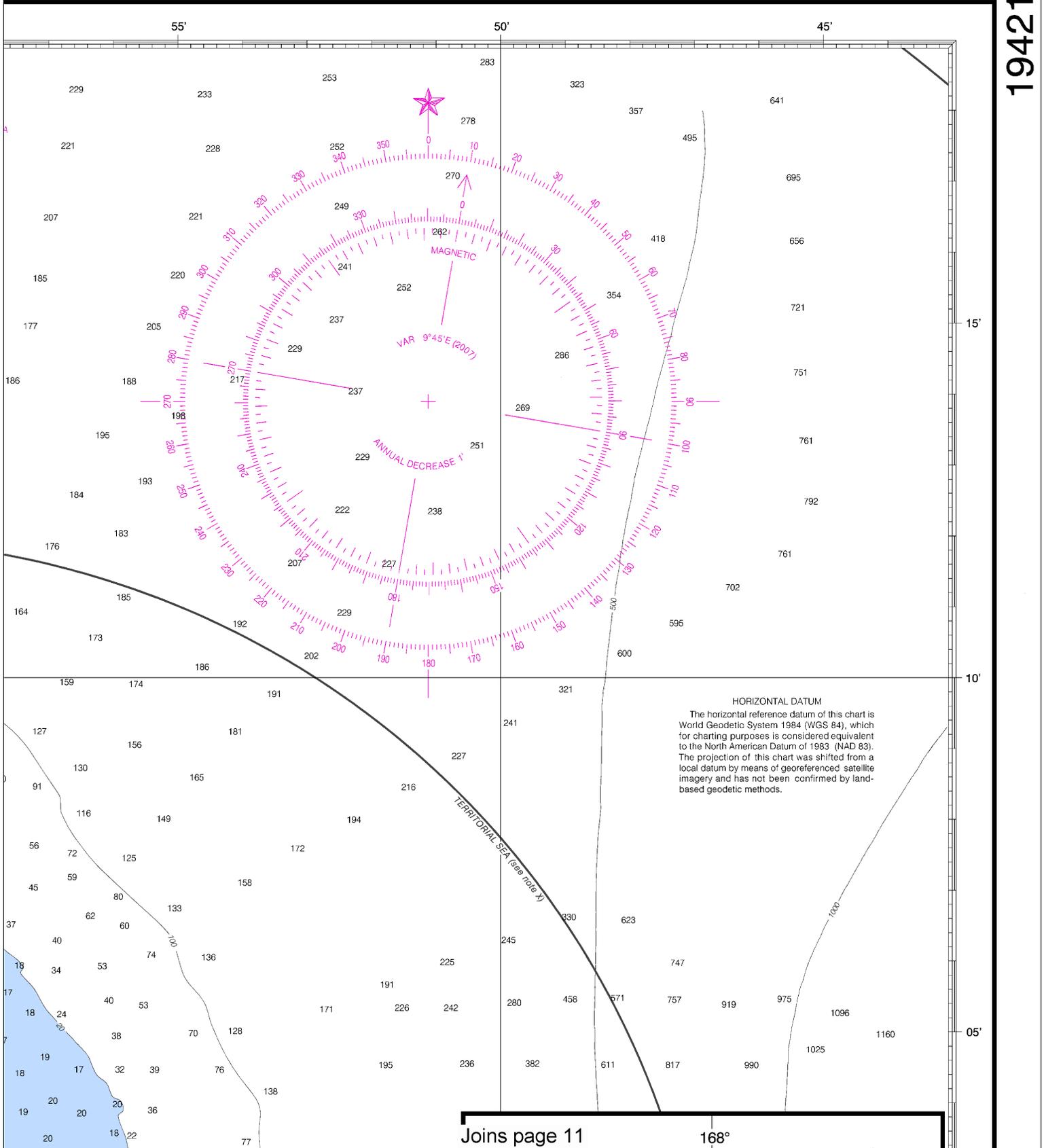
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See Note on page 5.



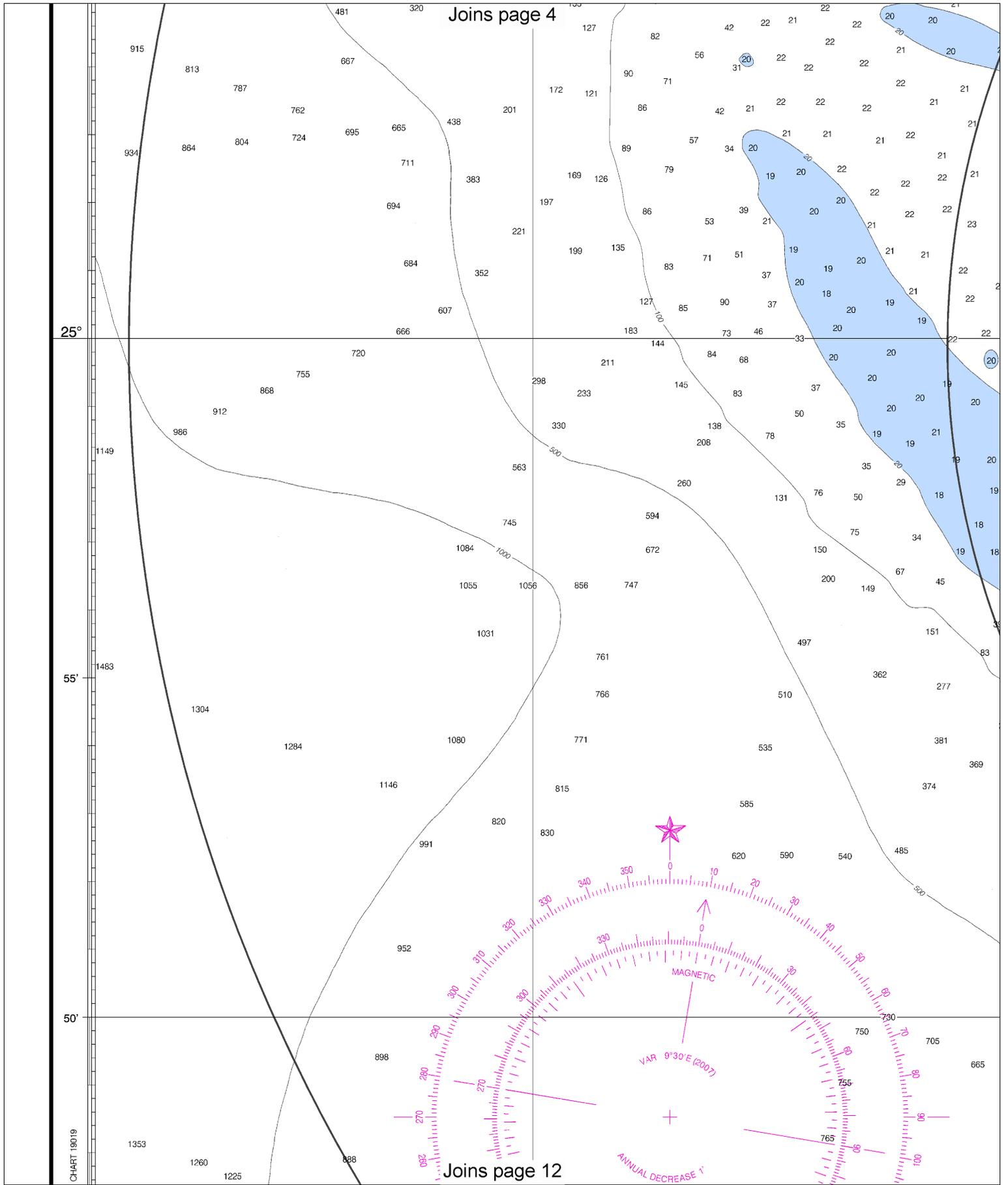
# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

19421



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.





Joins page 4

Joins page 12

25°

55'

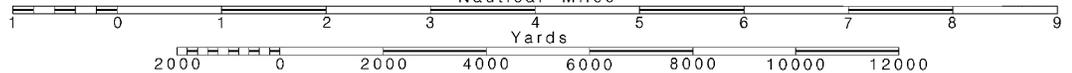
50'

CHART 19019

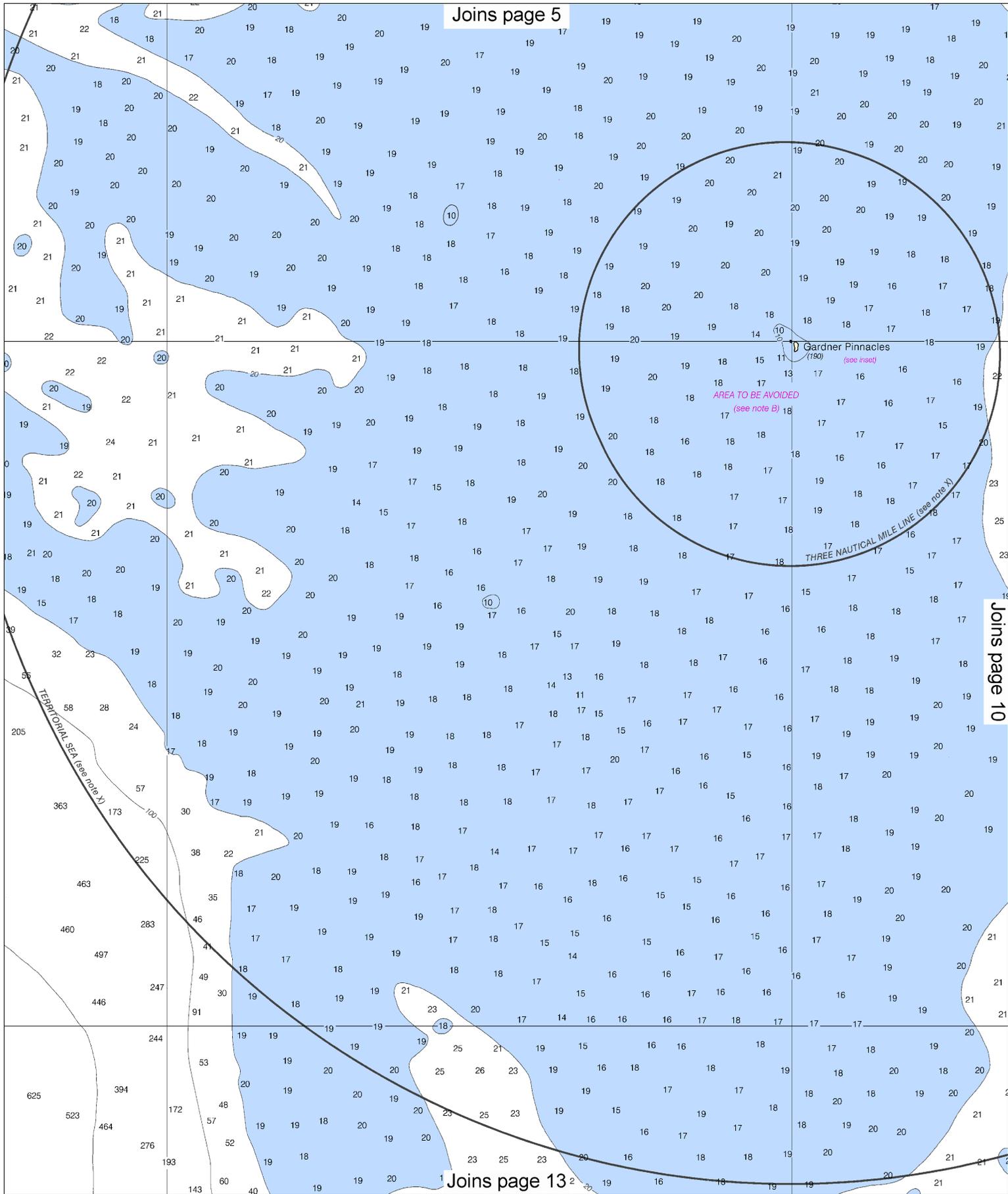
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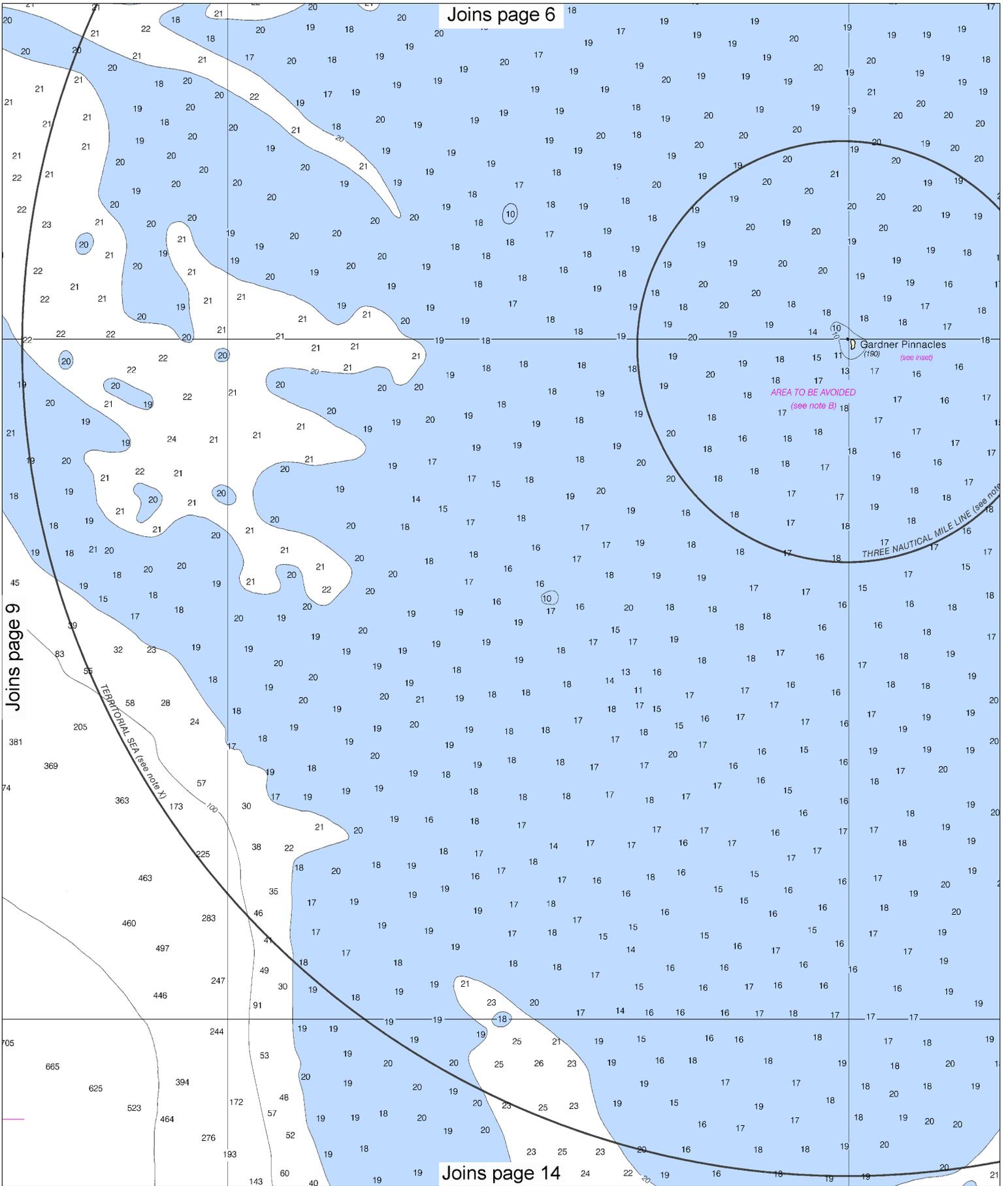
SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 9

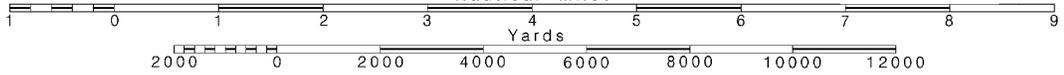
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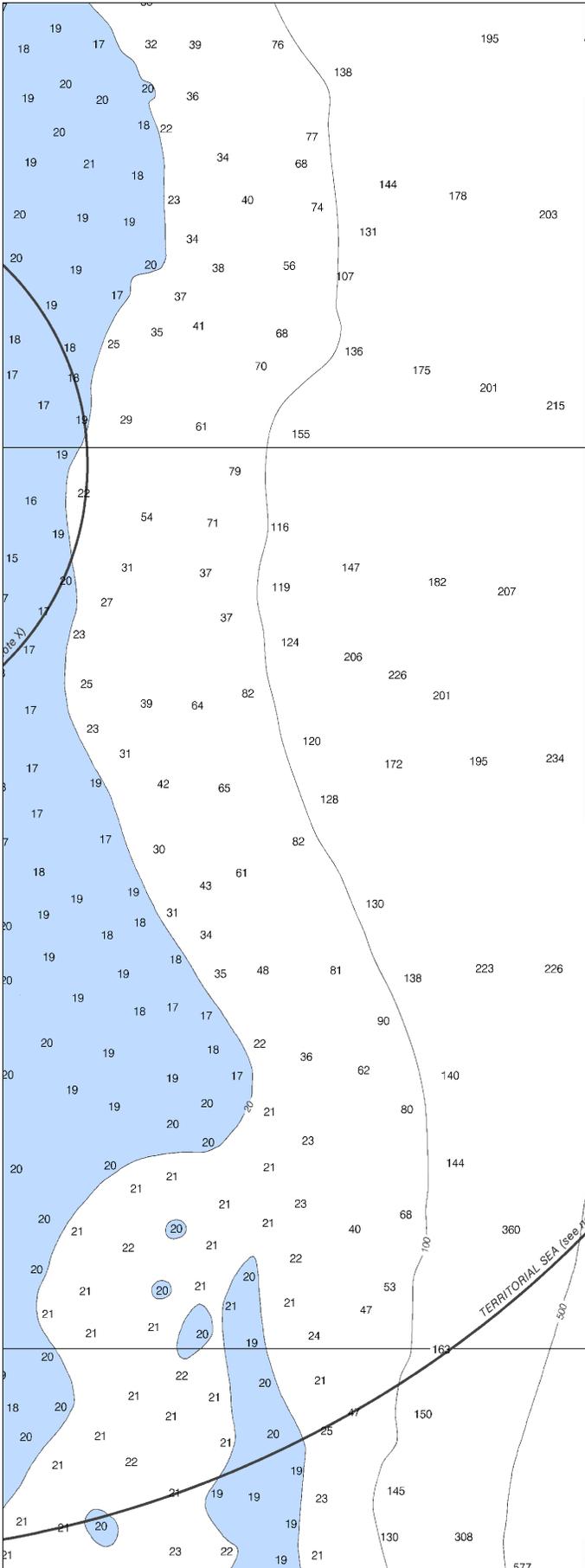
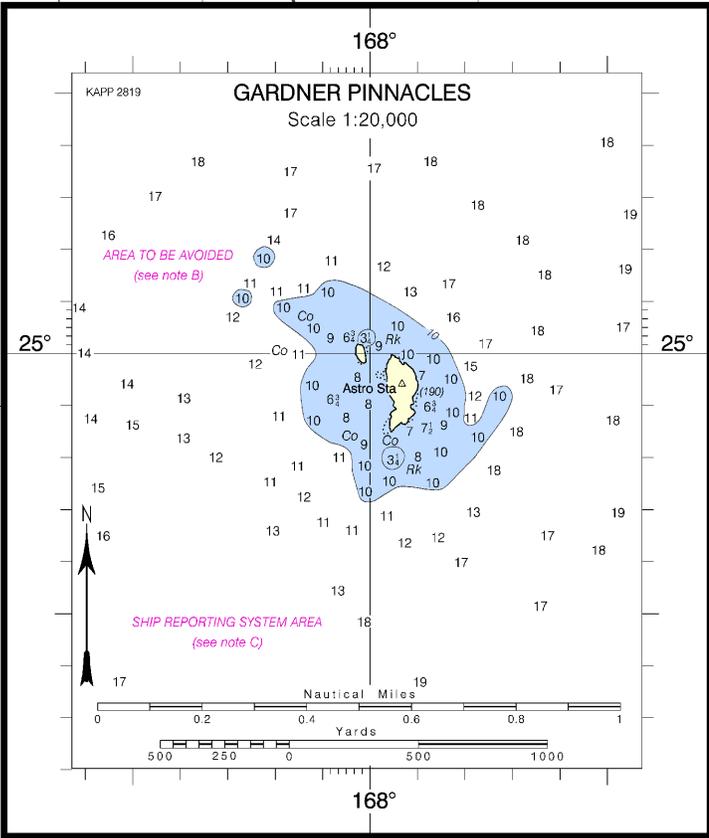
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





25°

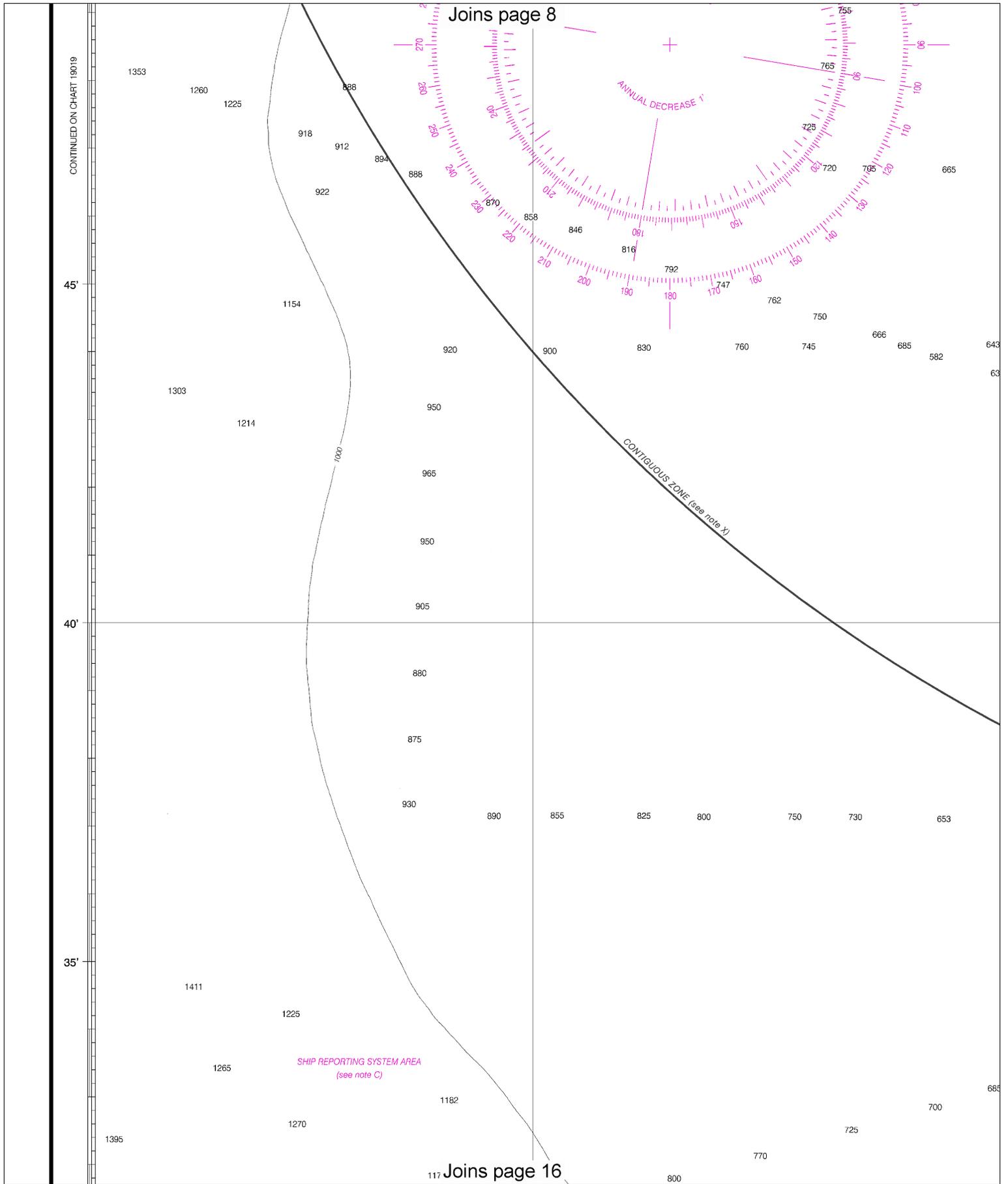
55'

50'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19019

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

SOURCE			
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
C	1990-2002	US Gov. Surveys	partial bottom coverage



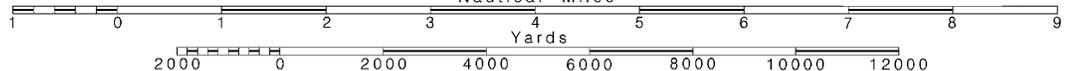
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

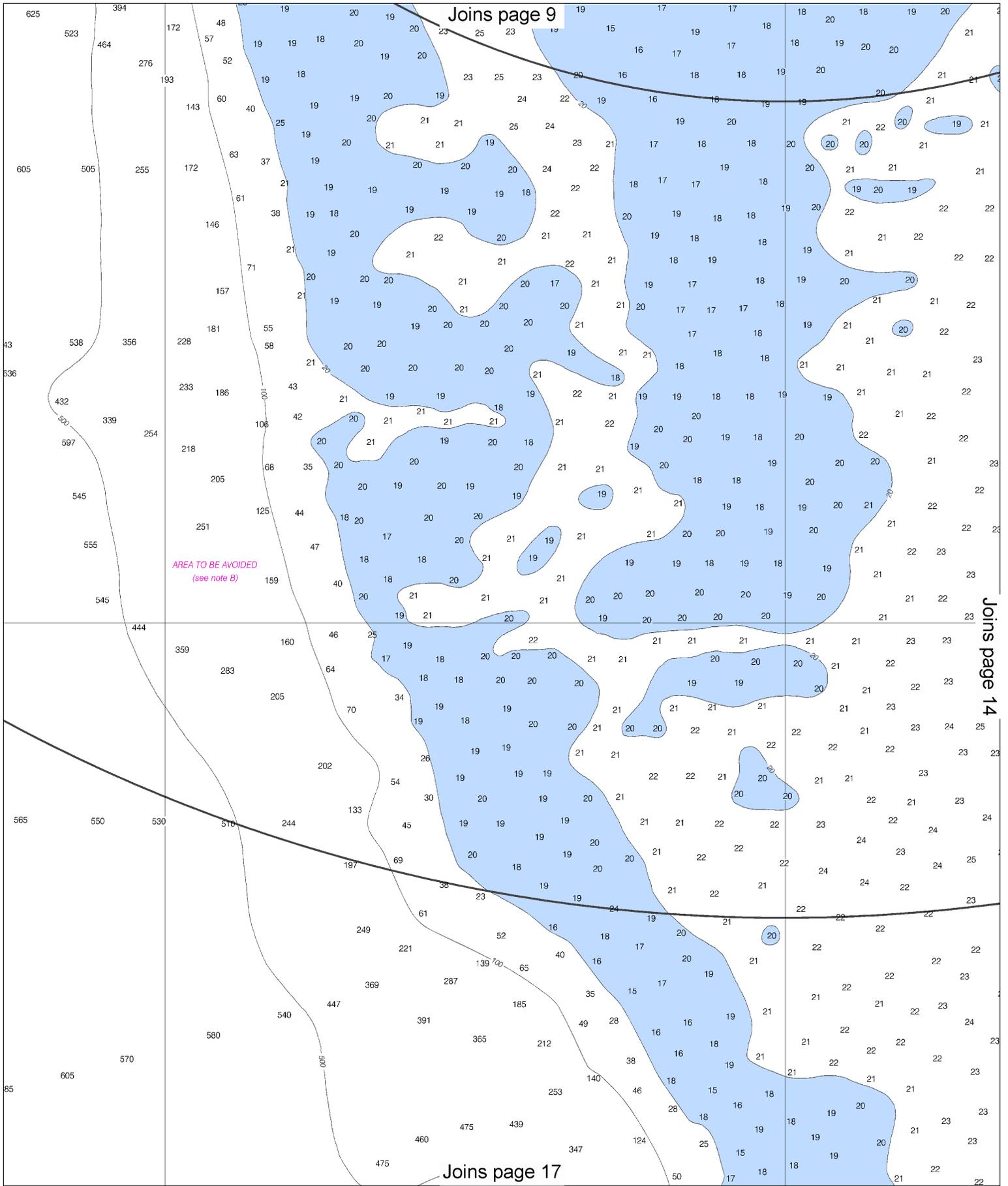
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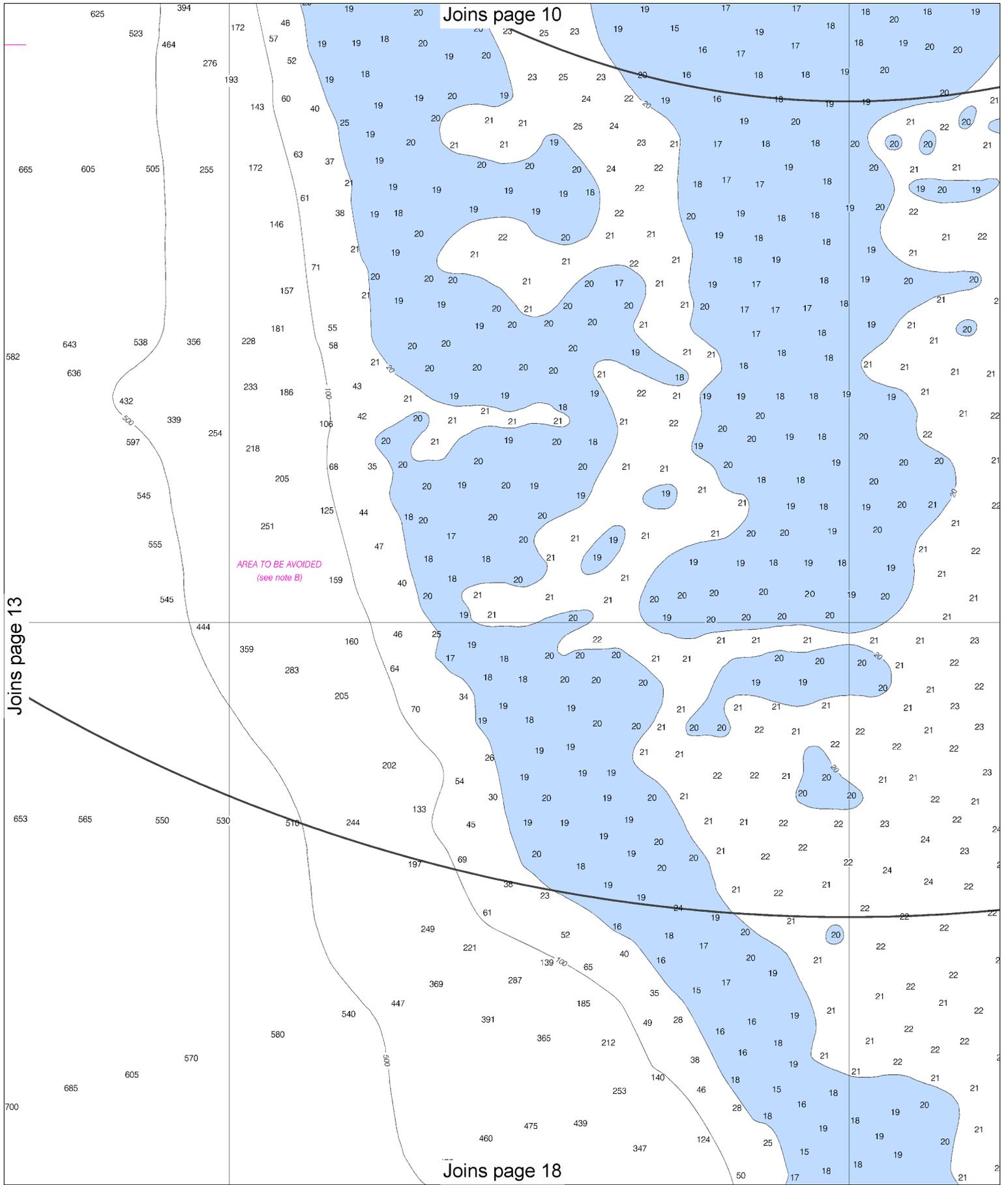
SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles

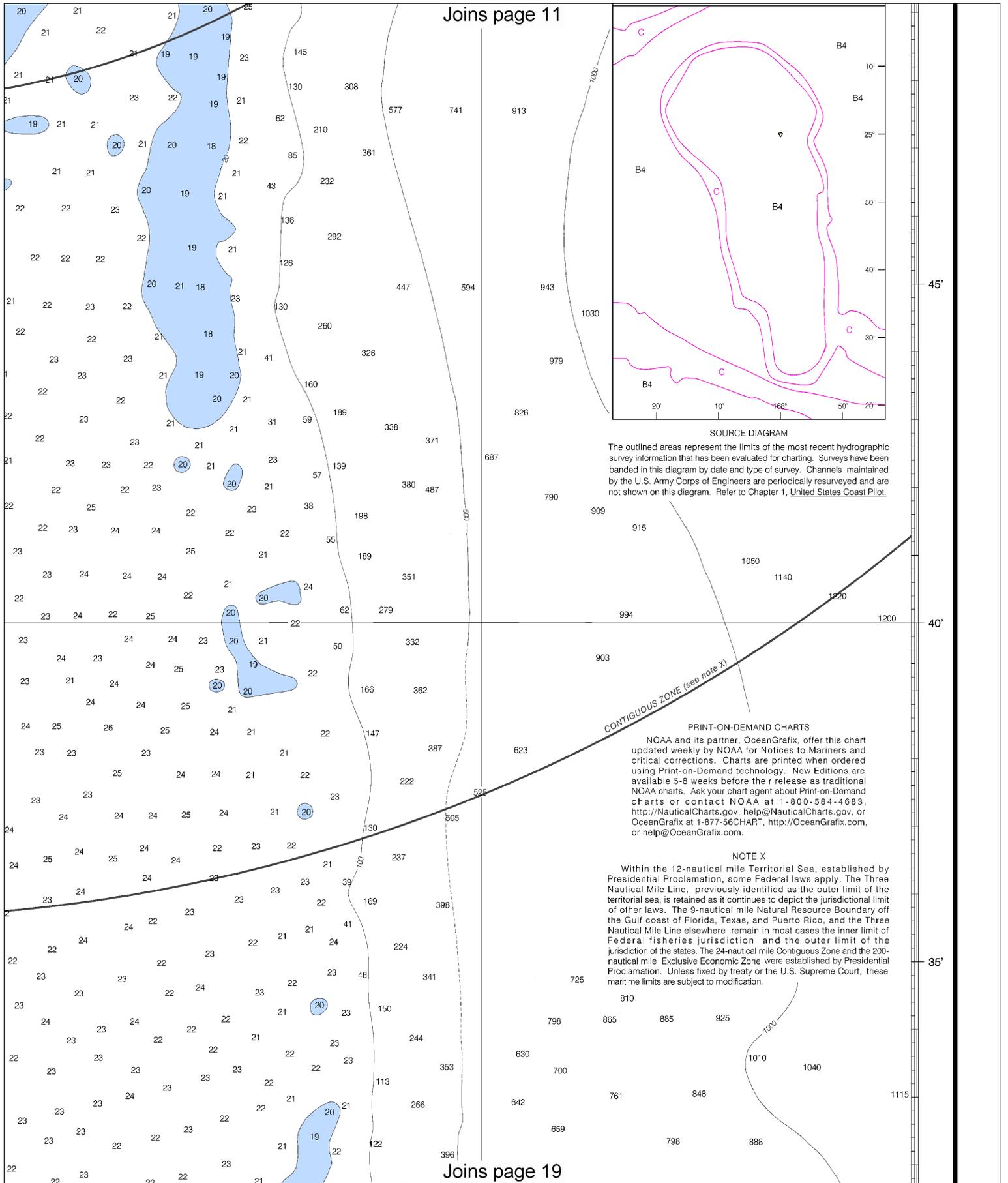
See Note on page 5.



AREA TO BE AVOIDED  
(see note B)







**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*.

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

**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.

45'  
40'  
35'



UNITED STATES  
HAWAII

# GARDNER PINNACLES AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 24° 50'  
World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION  
No tidal data available.  
Mar. 2002

HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

#### AUTHORITIES

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

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

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The Hawaiian Islands from longitude 161° W to 178° W are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

The islands and atolls in the refuge include Nihoa, Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Atoll. National Wildlife Refuge System regulations pertaining to these islands and atolls are contained in CFR 50, parts 25-32.

Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Refuge Manager, Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies as well as individuals.

#### COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
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#### NOTE C SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

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#### PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The entire area of this chart lies within the boundaries of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and the Gardner Pinnacles Special Preservation Area. These are protected areas. See 50 CFR 404 or Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

#### 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).

# SOUNDINGS I

8th Ed., May / 07 ■ Corrected through NM May 05/07  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 24/07

# 19421

# 16

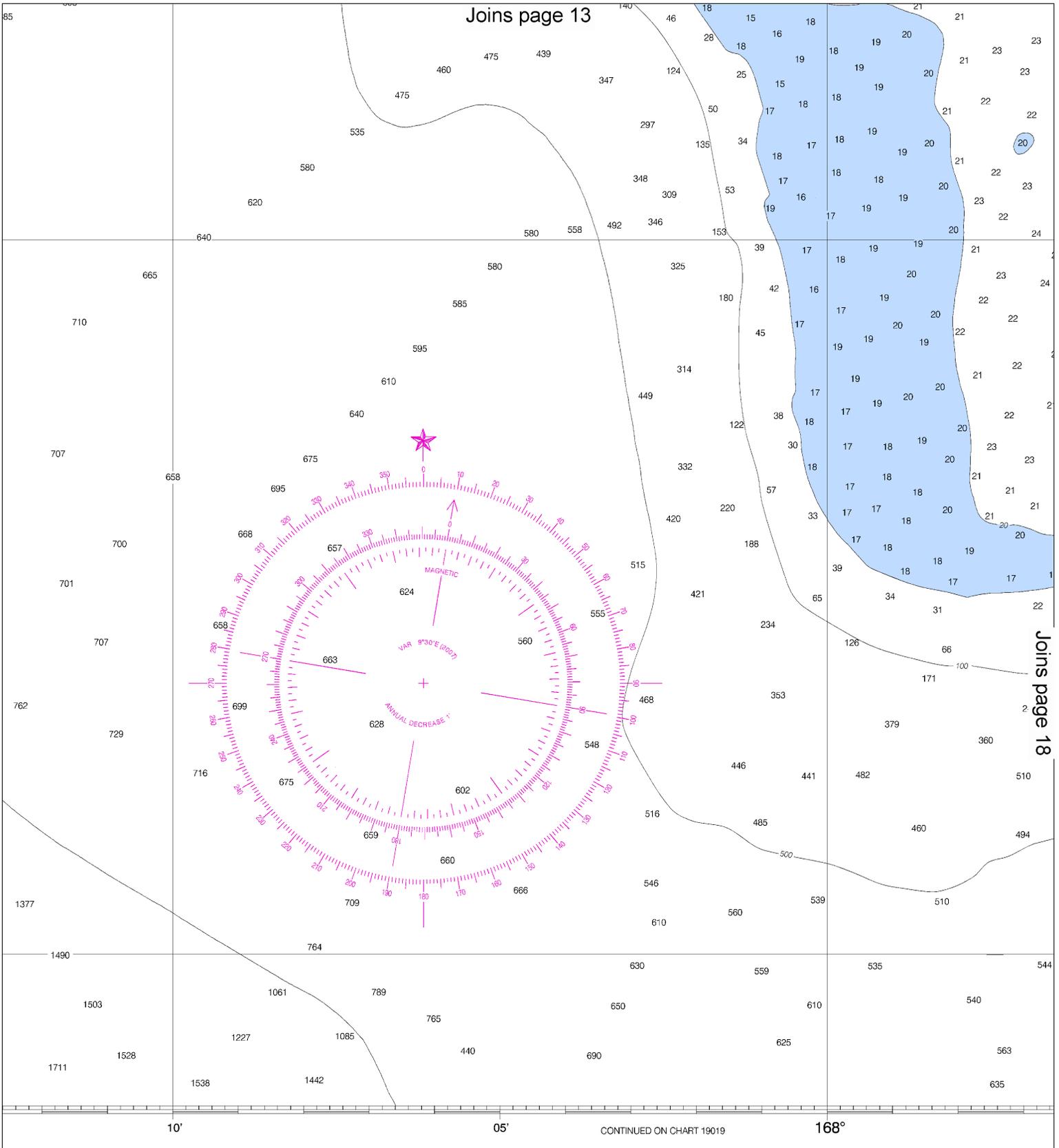
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.

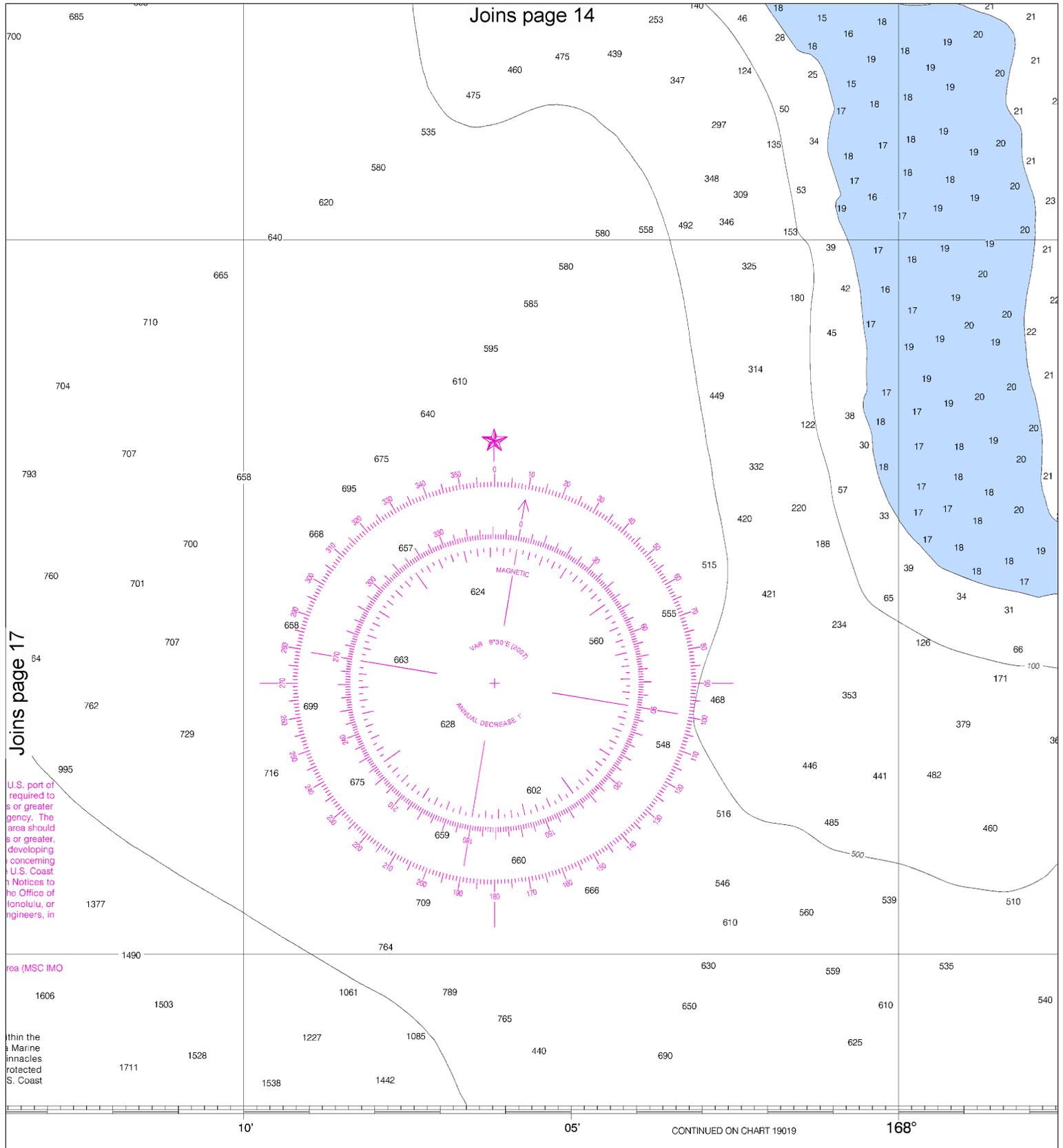




IN FATHOMS

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

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1.2

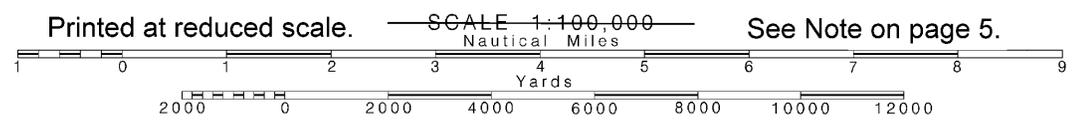


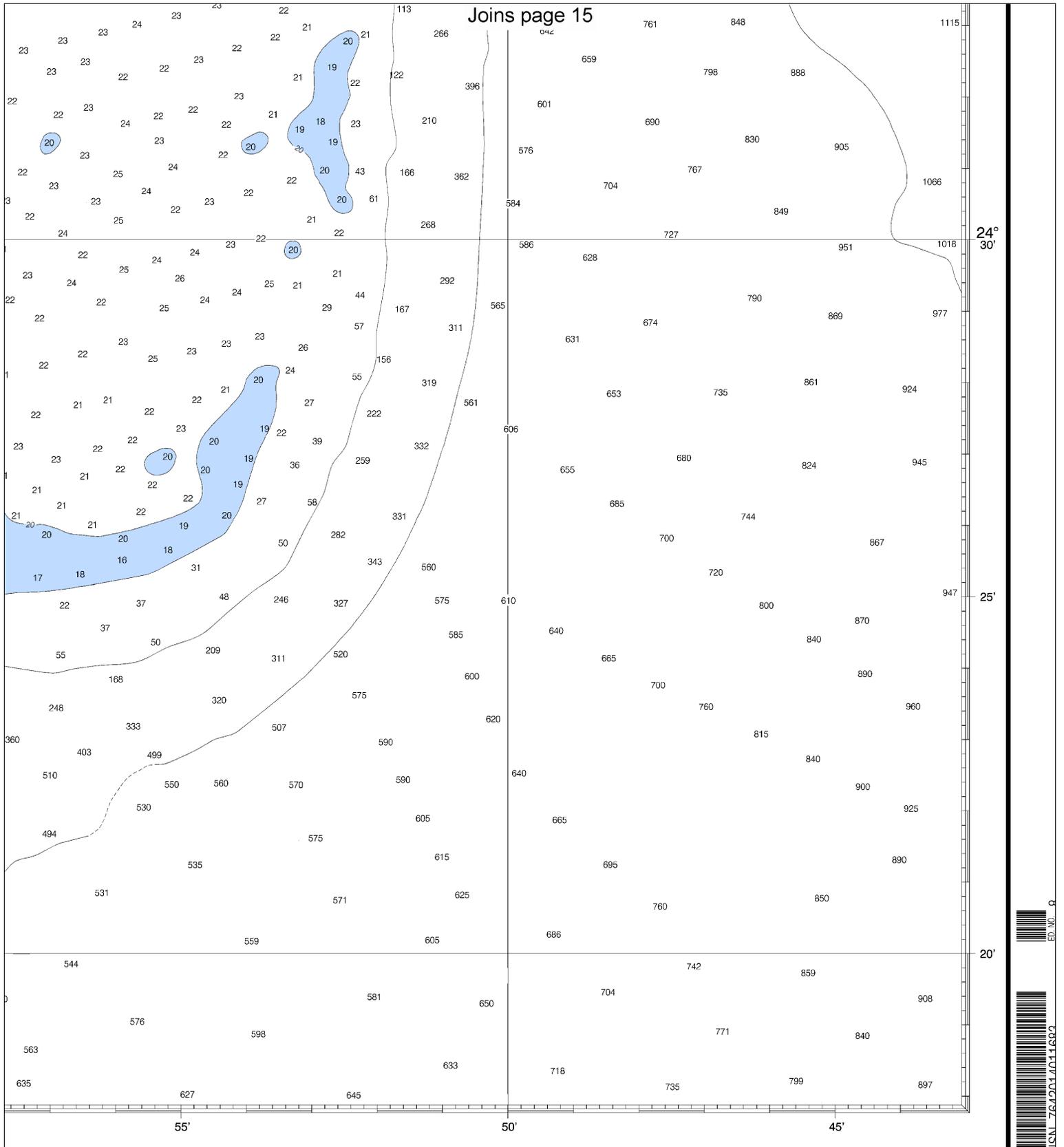
# INGS IN FATHOMS

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

# 18

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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

Gardner Pinnacles  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

19421





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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker