

# BookletChart™

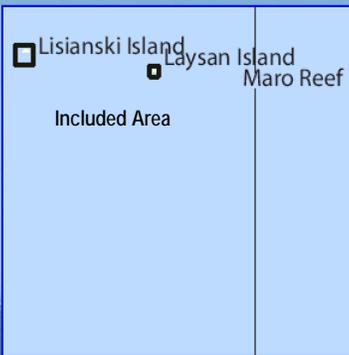
## Lisianski and Laysan Islands

NOAA Chart 19442

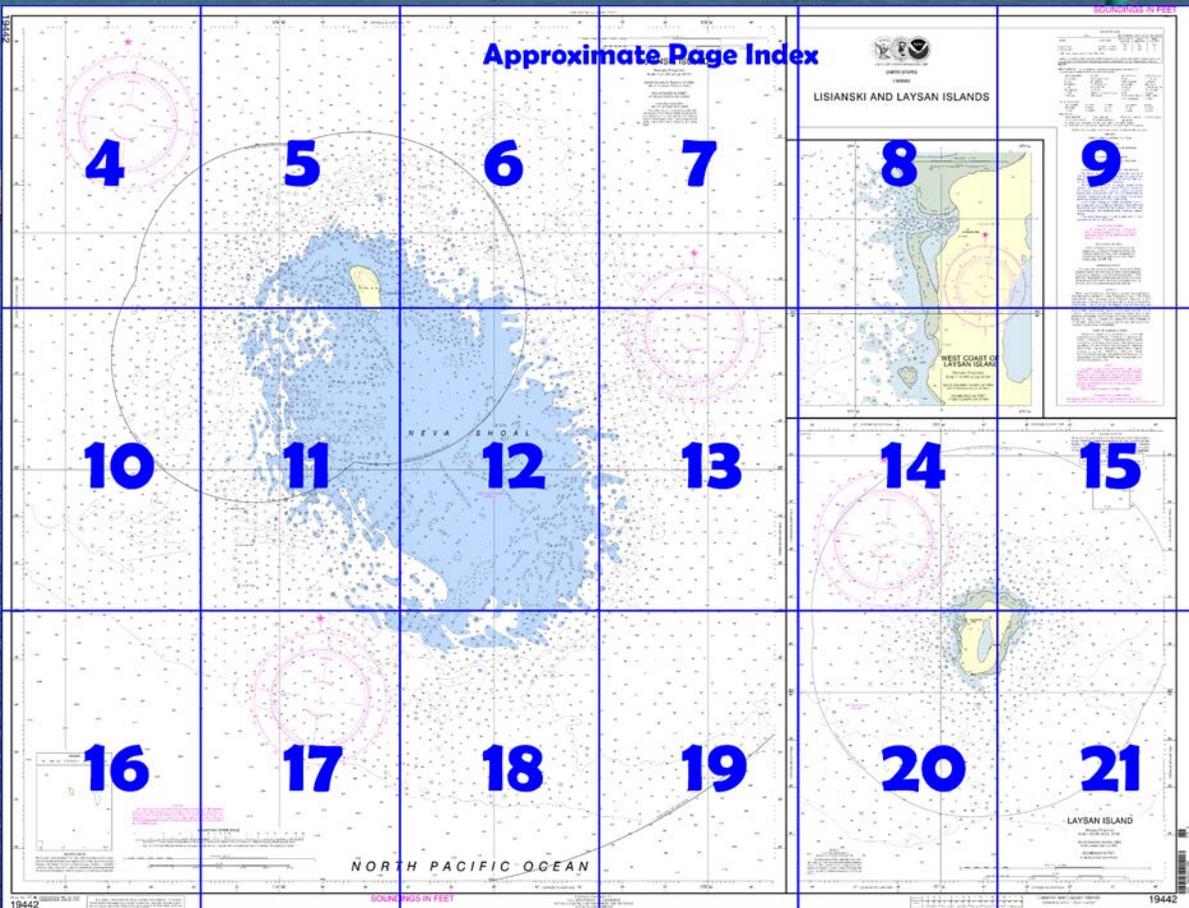


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*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.

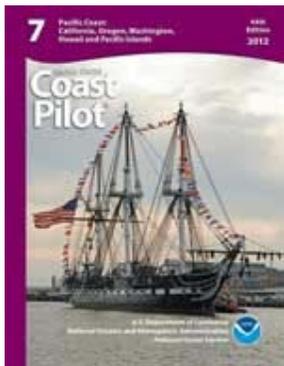
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=19442>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**Laysan Island** (25°46'N., 171°44'W.) is a low sand island about 65 miles WNW of Maro Reef. The island is 1.6 miles long in a N-S direction, about 1 mile wide, and 35 feet in elevation at its highest point near the N end. In the center of the island is an extremely hypersaline, foul-smelling lake about 0.9 mile long. The island, mostly soft white sand, is partly covered with low vines and grass, and walking over it is tiring because of innumerable sea-bird nesting holes. The island is marked by an ironwood tree behind a wooden refuge warning sign on the W side of the island, and by a grove of coconut palms on the

N edge of the lake. The rock which bares about 3 feet, located on the reef NW of the island presents a good radar target in mild weather. The wreck of a steel fishing boat is on the S shore of the island in 25°45.4'N., 171°44.4'W., but does not present a good radar target. Water can be obtained by digging shallow wells. The island is uninhabited and is seldom visited. As with other islands in the Leeward Islands, an entry permit is required. It is home to countless sea birds. Millions of flies make a visit there unpleasant most of the year.

A coral reef, a few hundred yards wide, fringes the island. About 0.3 mile off the NW shore is a small, sharp rock, about 3 feet high. Coral heads, covered with 4 to 7 fathoms of water, are numerous in the area within 1 mile of the island. The sand and coral bottom can usually be seen in depths less than 10 fathoms, and often in greater depths. When approaching closer than 1 mile, a sharp lookout must be maintained to detect the coral heads.

Vessels can anchor in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms 1 to 1.5 miles off the island on all sides, depending upon which side affords the best protection. During the trades, anchorage can be had 0.5 to 1 mile off the W side in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms, fair holding ground. In 1976, the Coast Guard Cutter MALLOW found good anchorage in 45 feet of water, sand and coral bottom, in 25°46'22"N., 171°45'15"W., with the ironwood tree bearing 084°, 1,390 yards. However, the anchor chain is subject to fouling on the coral heads because of the rotary currents. The coral heads are large and present a problem to vessels as they can foul ground tackle. It may be advisable to remain underway while attempting to land a small boat. Small craft drawing not over 12 feet can lie at anchor inside the reef and off the ironwood tree on the W side of the island, but this anchorage affords no protection from W winds. In 1978, the NOAA Ship TOWNSEND CROMWELL found anchorage with good holding ground, sand and coral bottom, and fair protection from strong W and NW winds accompanied by heavy seas and swell in 25°46.3'N., 171°43.0'W. and 25°45.8'N., 171°43.5'W. Surf of 10 to 15 feet was observed breaking on the W side of the island, and a 3- to 5-foot surf was observed on the reefs on the E and NE side.

**Northampton Seamounts**, unsurveyed seamounts with a least known depth of 15 fathoms, are about 35 miles SW of Laysan Island.

**Lisianski Island** (26°04'N., 173°58'W.) is a small, low, sandy island, about 120 miles W of Laysan Island. The island is about 1.2 miles long in a NNW direction, 0.5 mile wide, and 20 feet in elevation at its highest point on the NE side.

**Neva Shoal**, with innumerable coral ledges, extends about 8 miles SE from Lisianski Island. This reef, which is about 4 miles wide, has its W extremity about 4 miles SSW of the island. The S end of the reef is usually marked by breakers, and many of the ledges break in almost all weather. The shoal has areas of deeper water between the ledges, and small boats can maneuver but with difficulty over many parts of the reef. It must be avoided entirely by larger vessels.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be had in trade-wind weather about 3 miles W of the island in depths of 11 to 15 fathoms, sand and coral bottom, with the N end of the island bearing 080°. During SW weather, vessels can find anchorage 3 to 4 miles E of the N end of the island in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms. Small boats can anchor in the lagoon.

**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

Corrected through NM Apr. 21/07  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 10/07

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

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 26°00'

World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

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

**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.

**NOTE C**

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

**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.

**PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT**

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**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.

1116 **NOTE D** 3024  
**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.

**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 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 B**

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

**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.

**110 SOURCE DIAGRAM**

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**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.

**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.

**TIDAL INFORMATION**

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Laysan Island	(25°46'N/171°45'W)	feet 1.0	feet 0.8	feet 0.1
Lisianski Island	(26°04'N/173°58'W)	0.8	0.6	0.1

NOTE: Chart was last revised: 11/89, 10/99, 12/02

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Mar 2007)

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

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

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	SM 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 Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

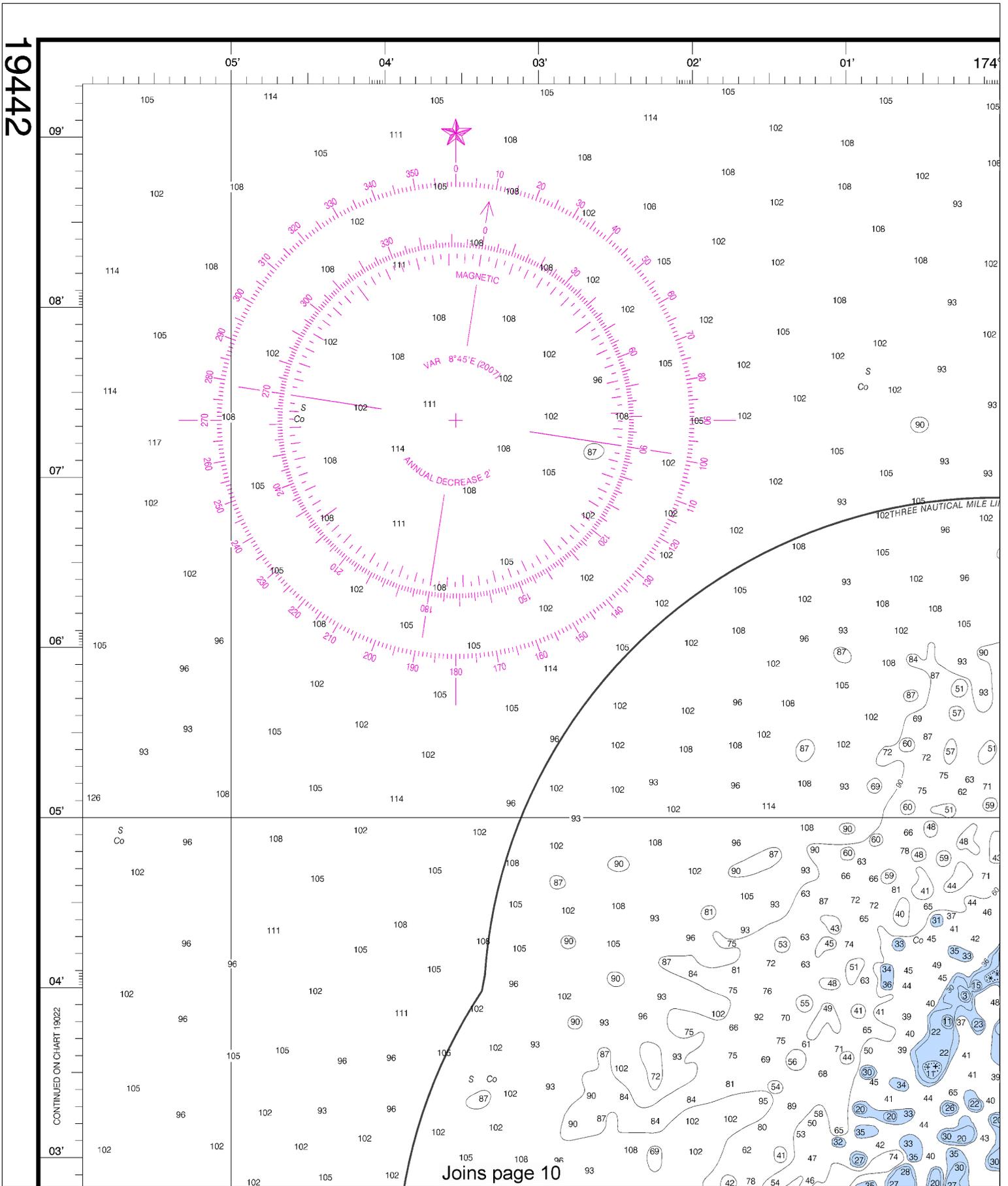
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) 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.

19442



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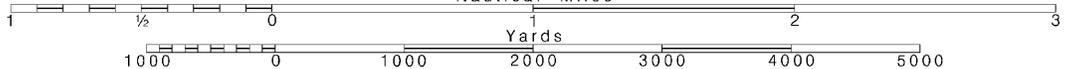
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







52' 51' 173° 50' 49'

Nautical Miles

Yards

# LISIANSKI ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 26°00'

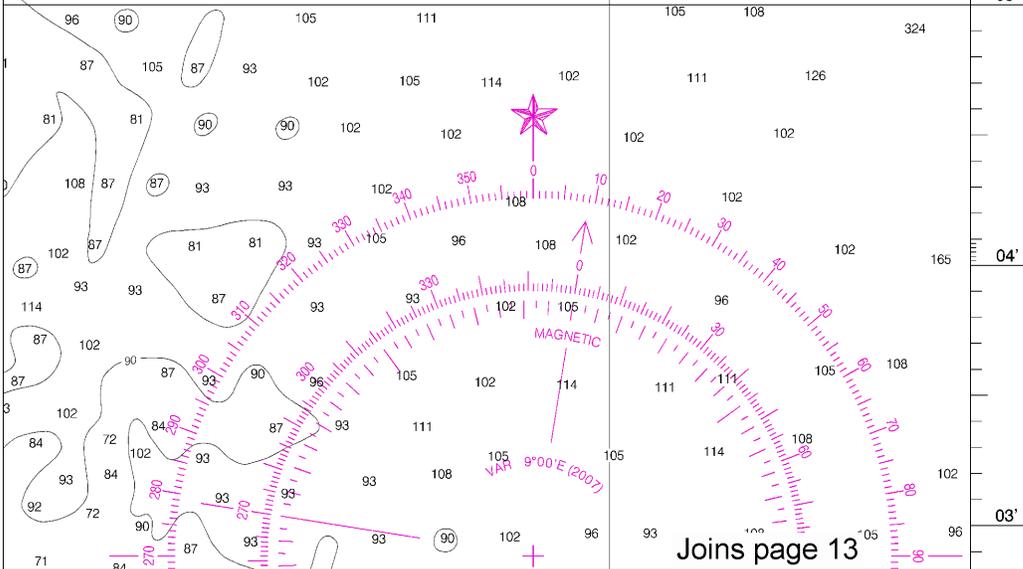
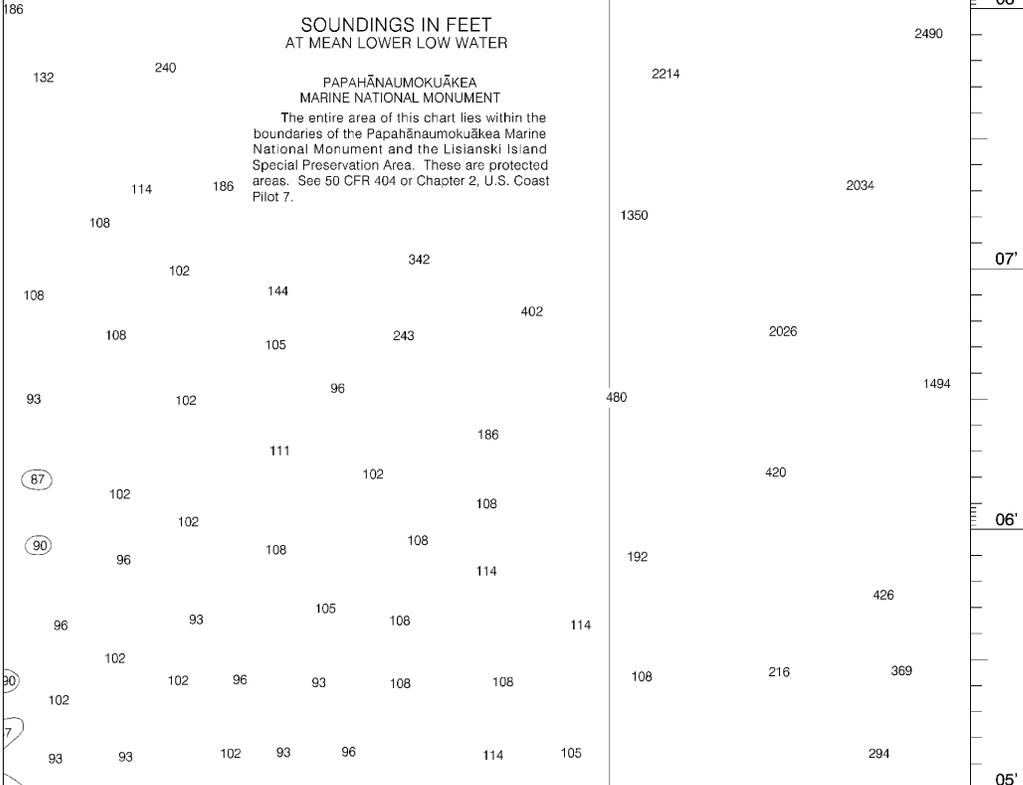
World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA  
MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT

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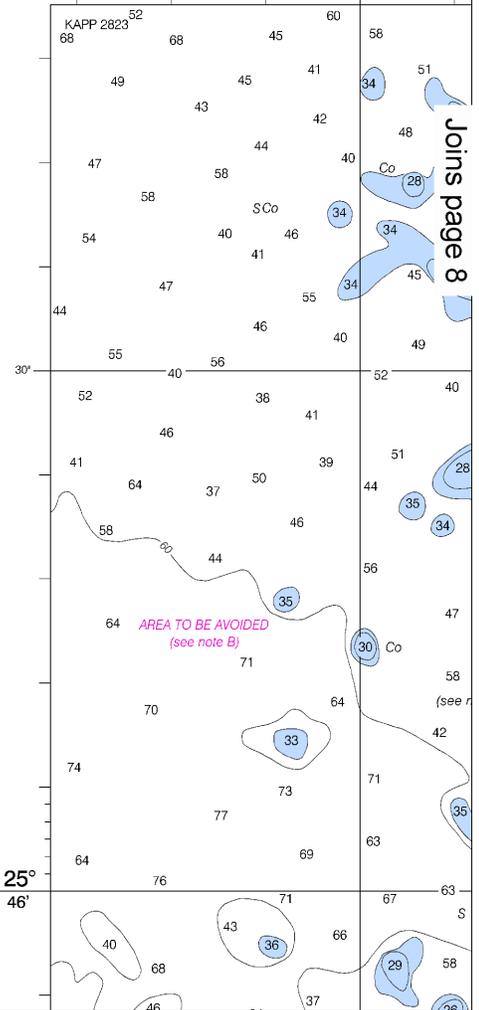
SYSTEM AREA  
(see D)



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# LISIANSKI A

171° 45'

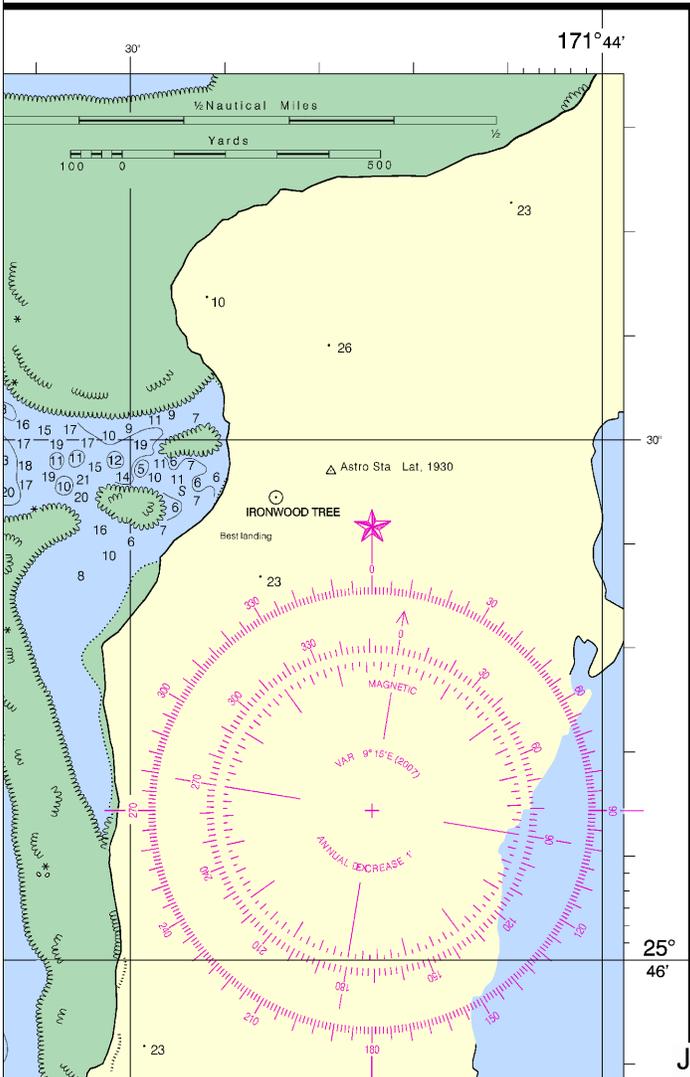






DE 1807

## SAN ISLANDS



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### TIDAL INFORMATION

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B black	Iso 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 Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

### Bottom characteristics:

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

### Miscellaneous:

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

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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### NOTE B

#### AREA TO BE AVOIDED

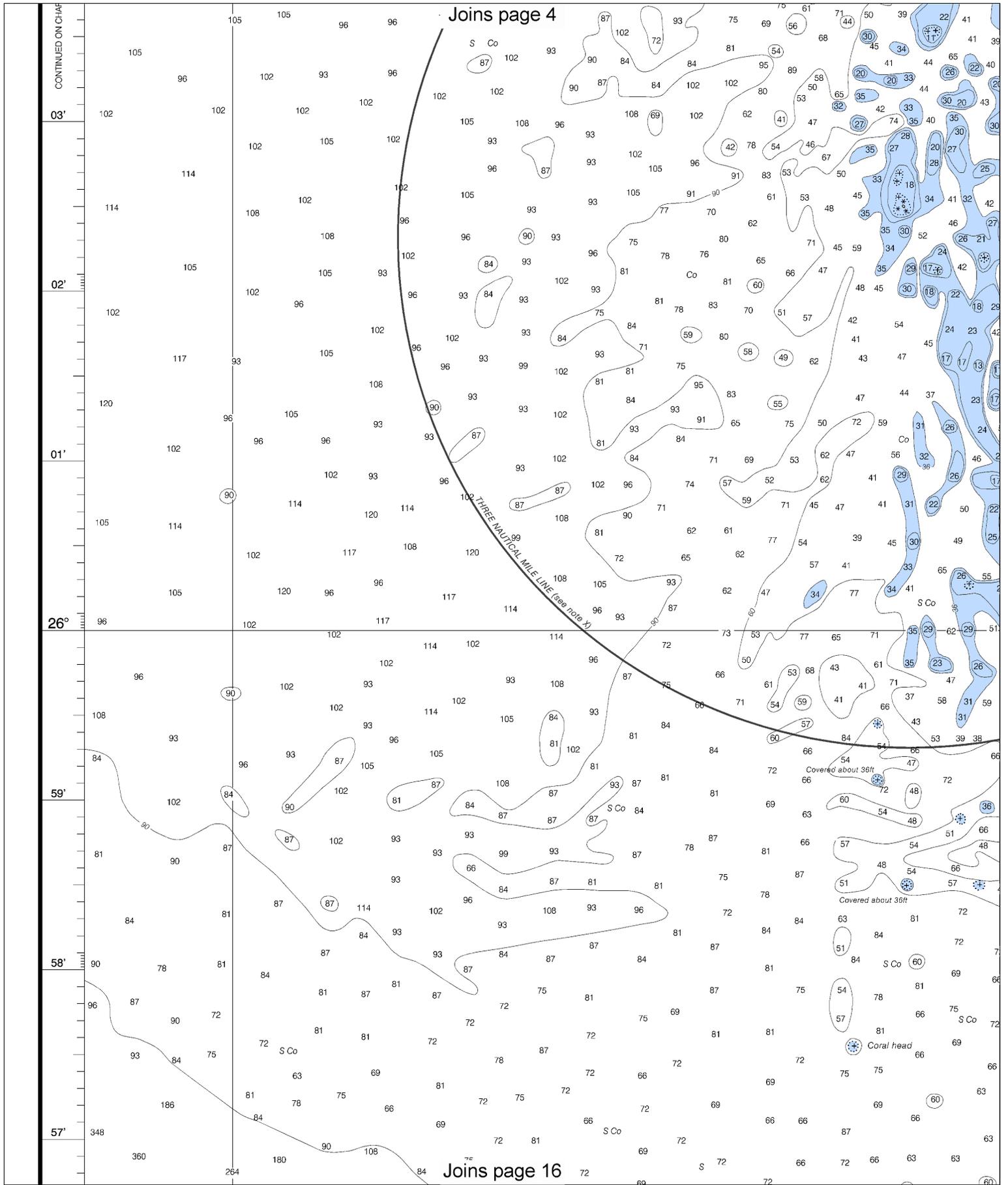
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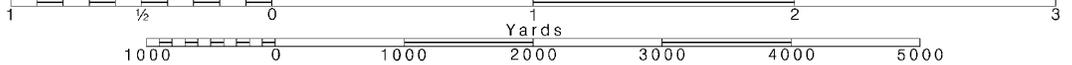
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

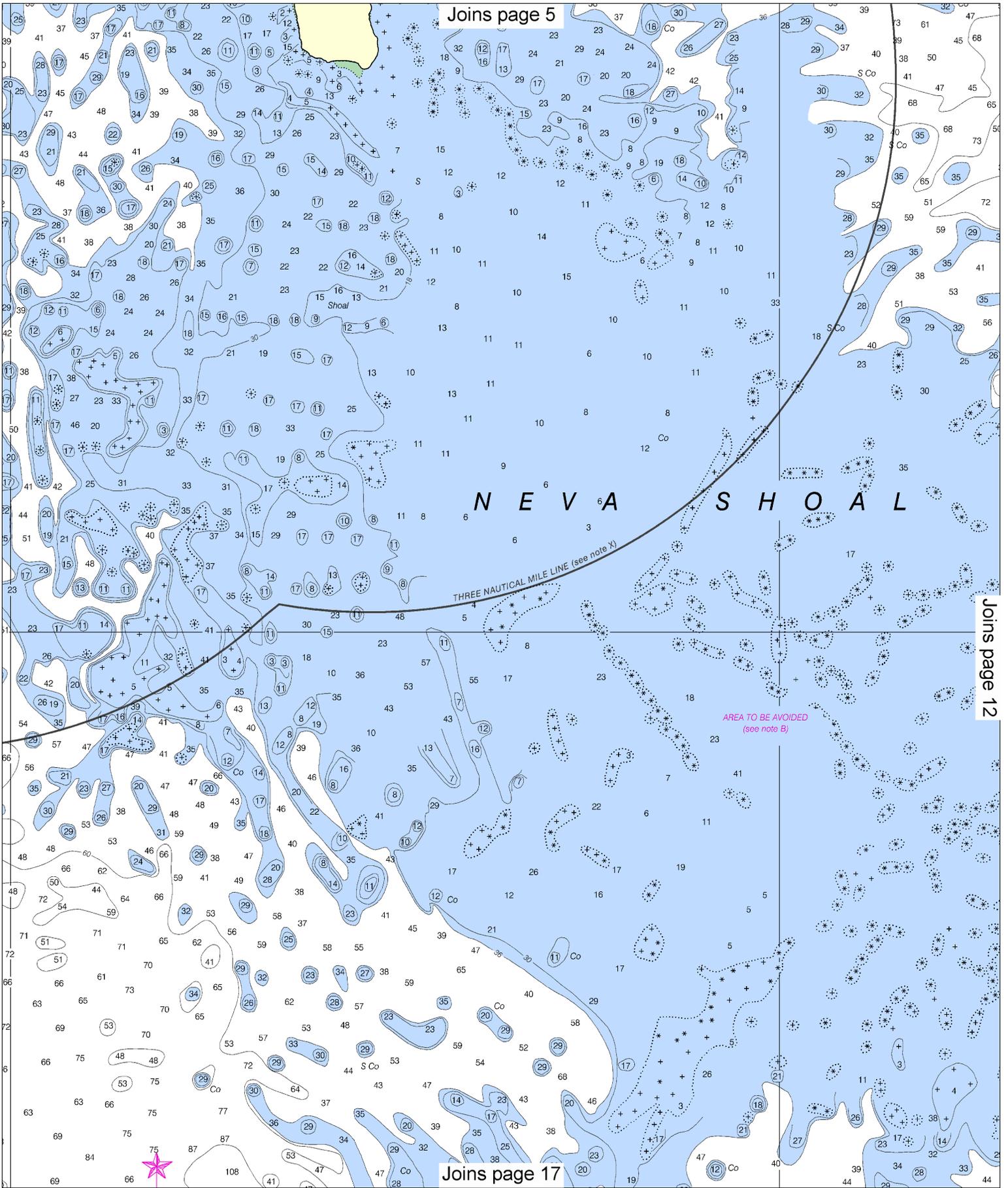
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SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

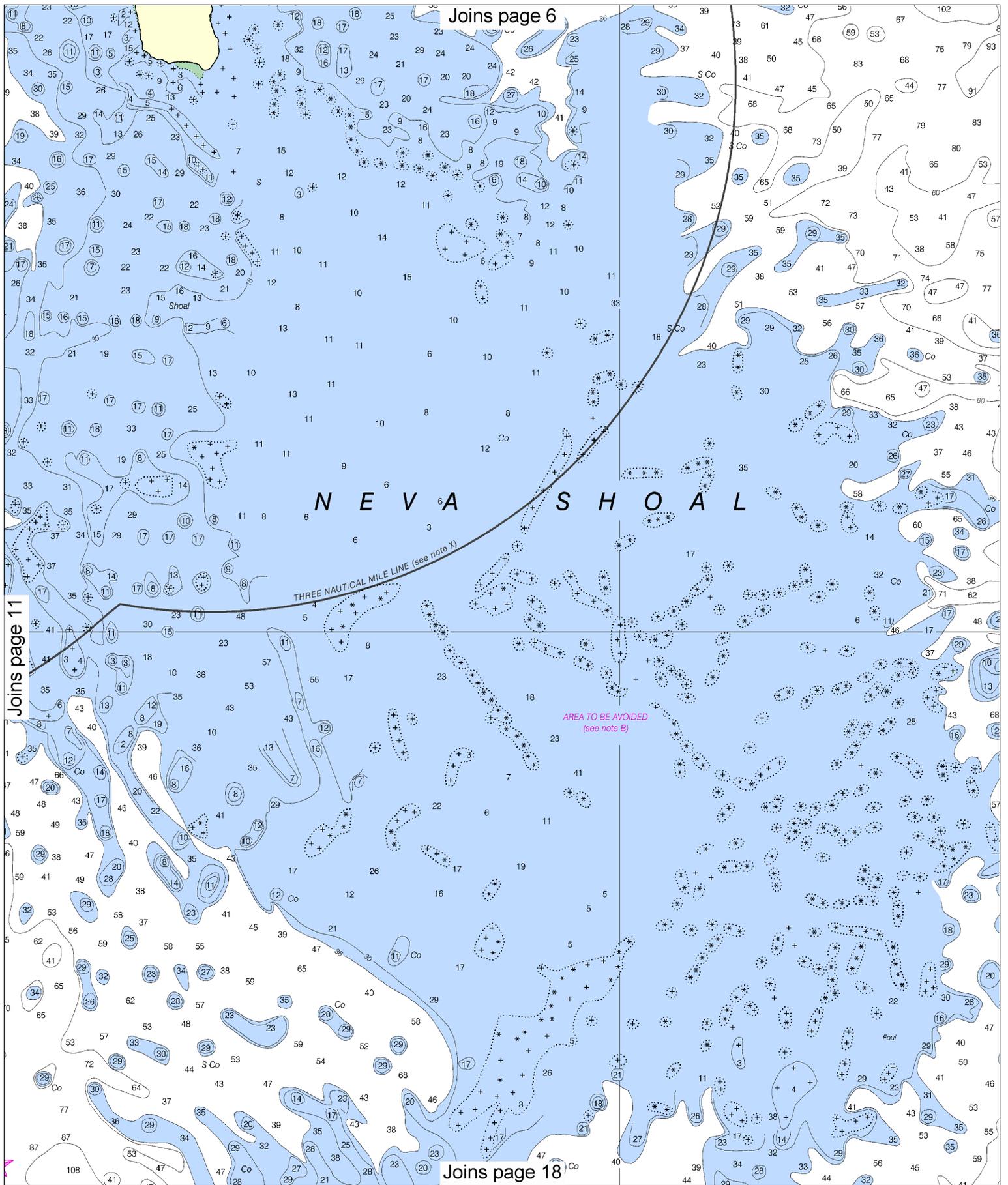


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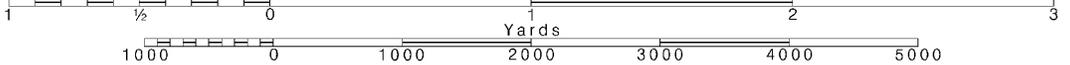
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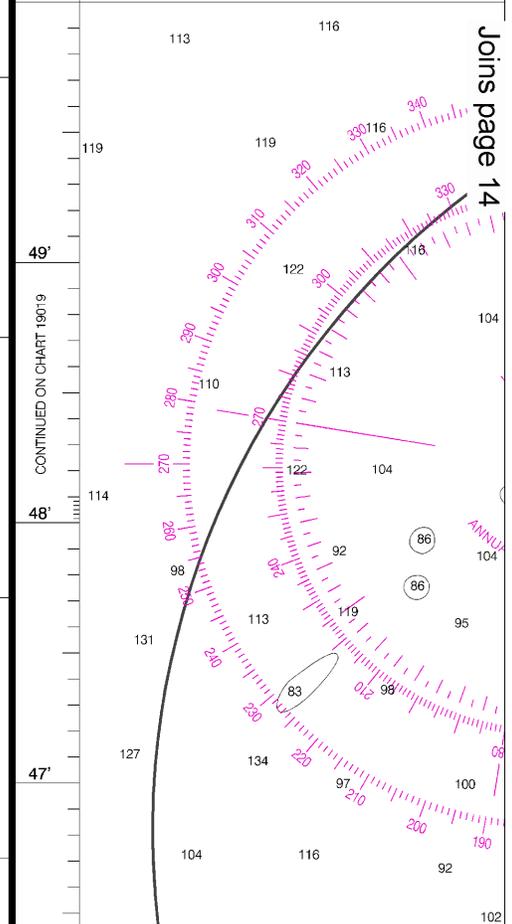
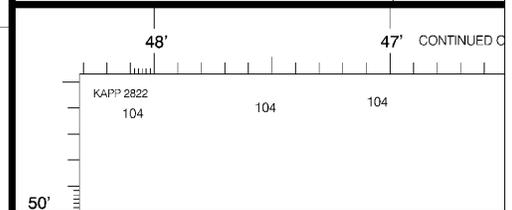
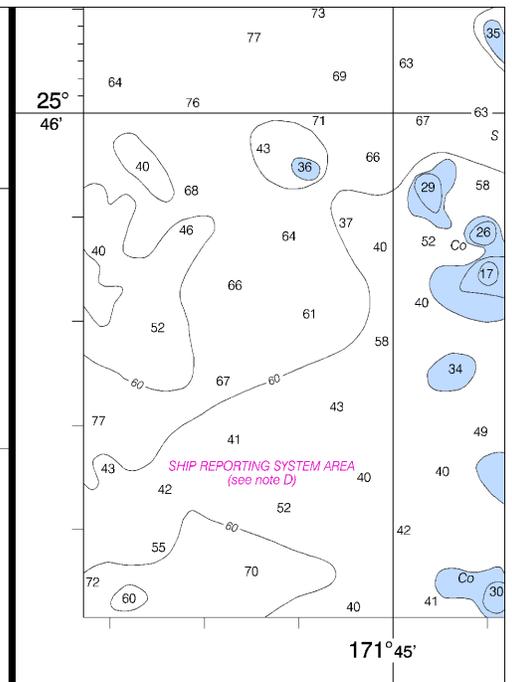
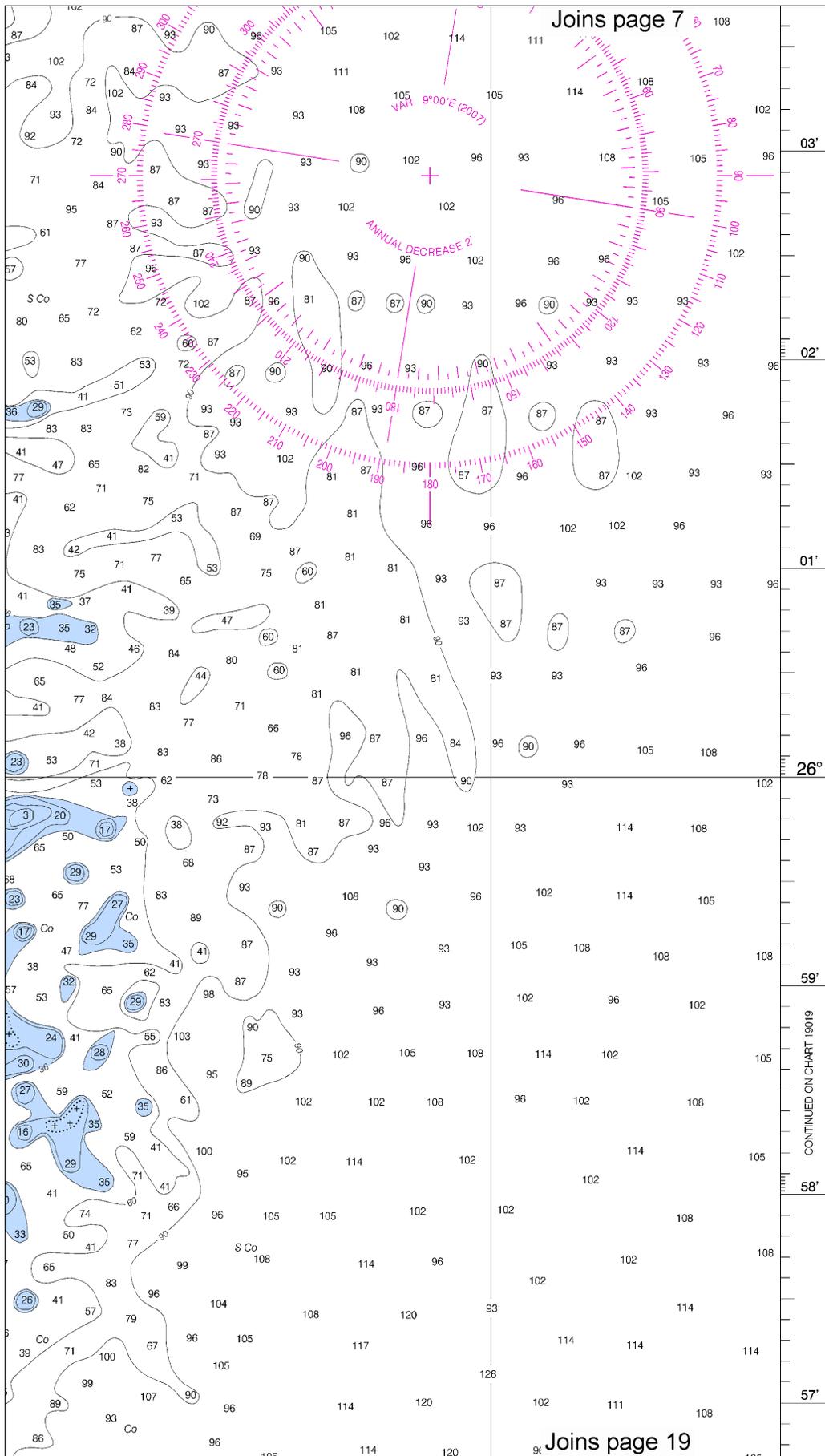
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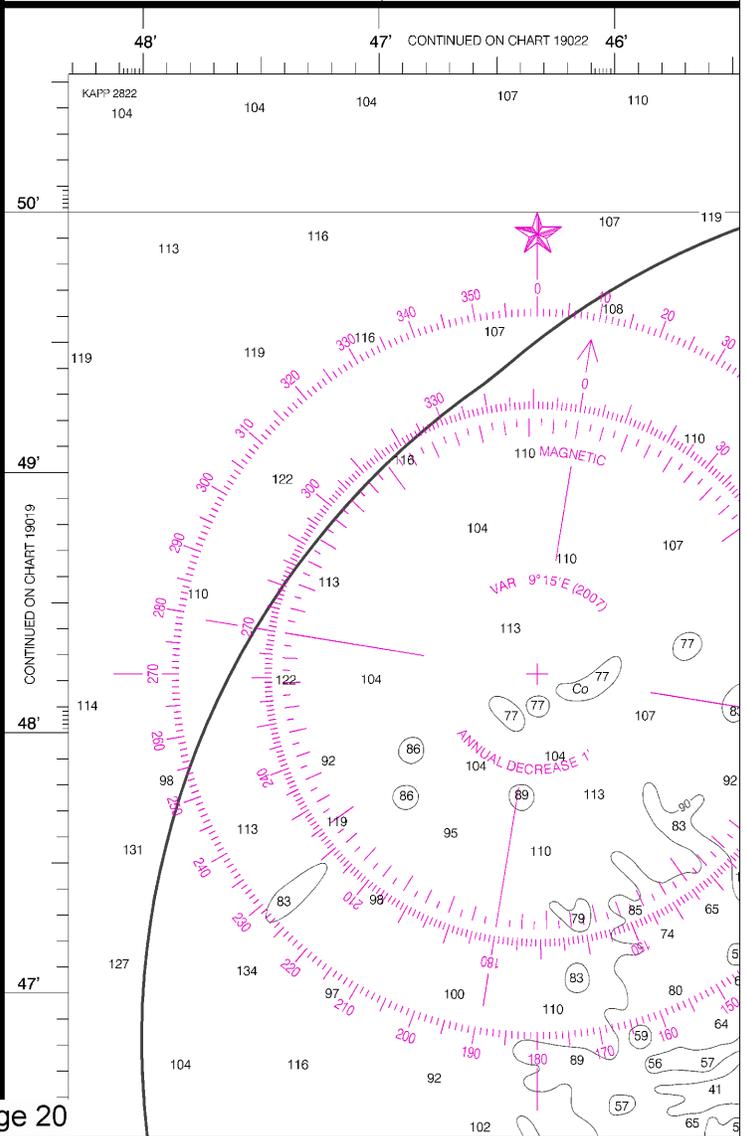
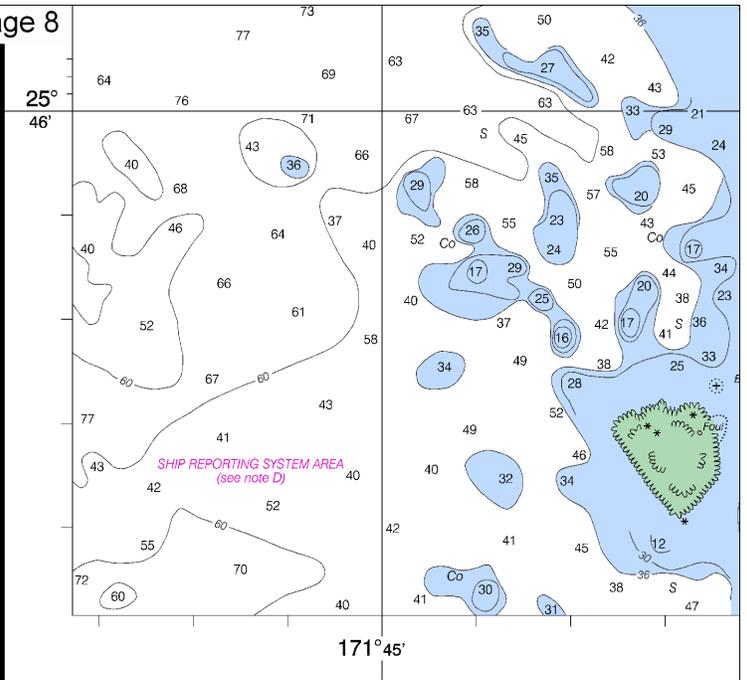
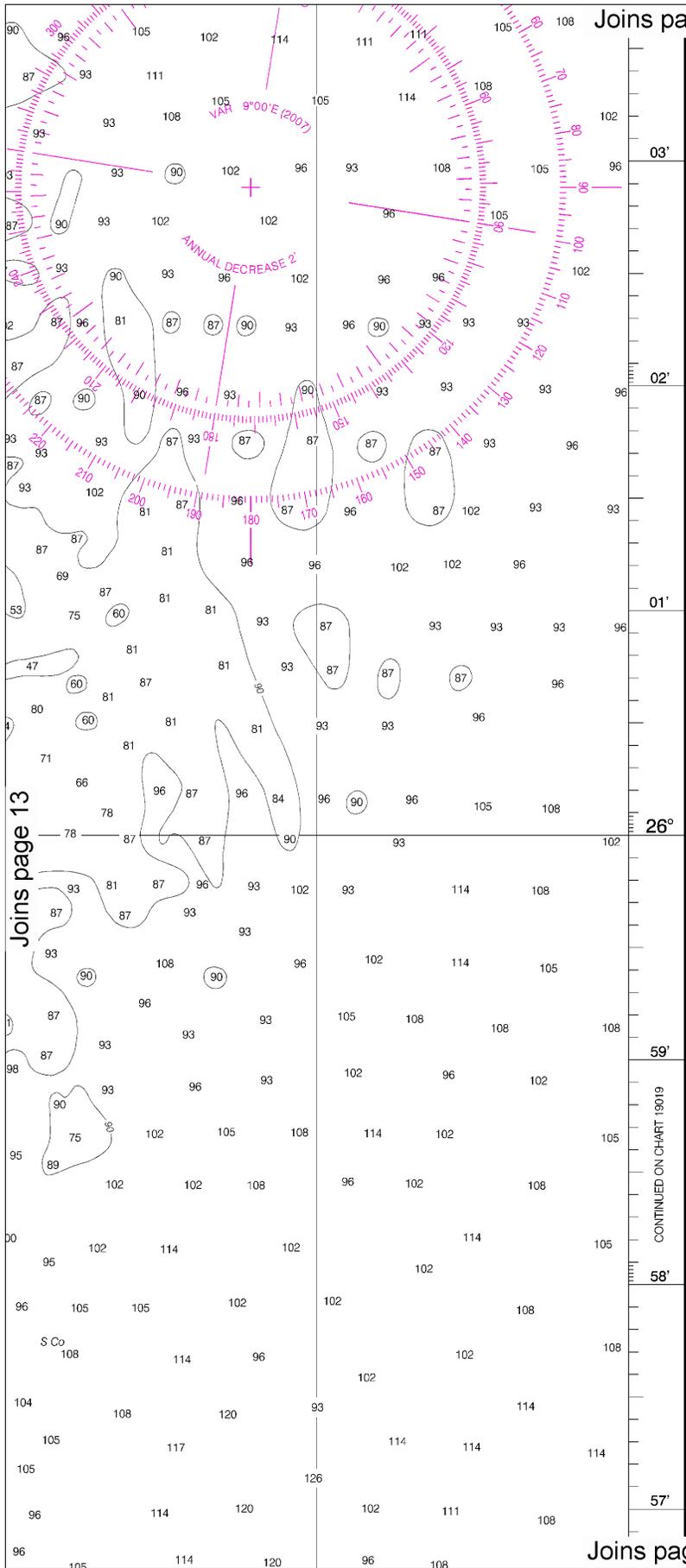
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







14

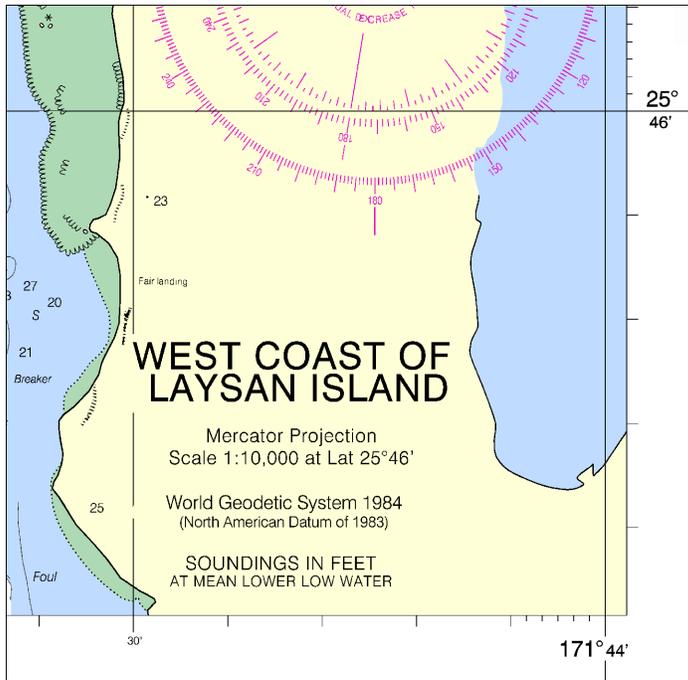
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





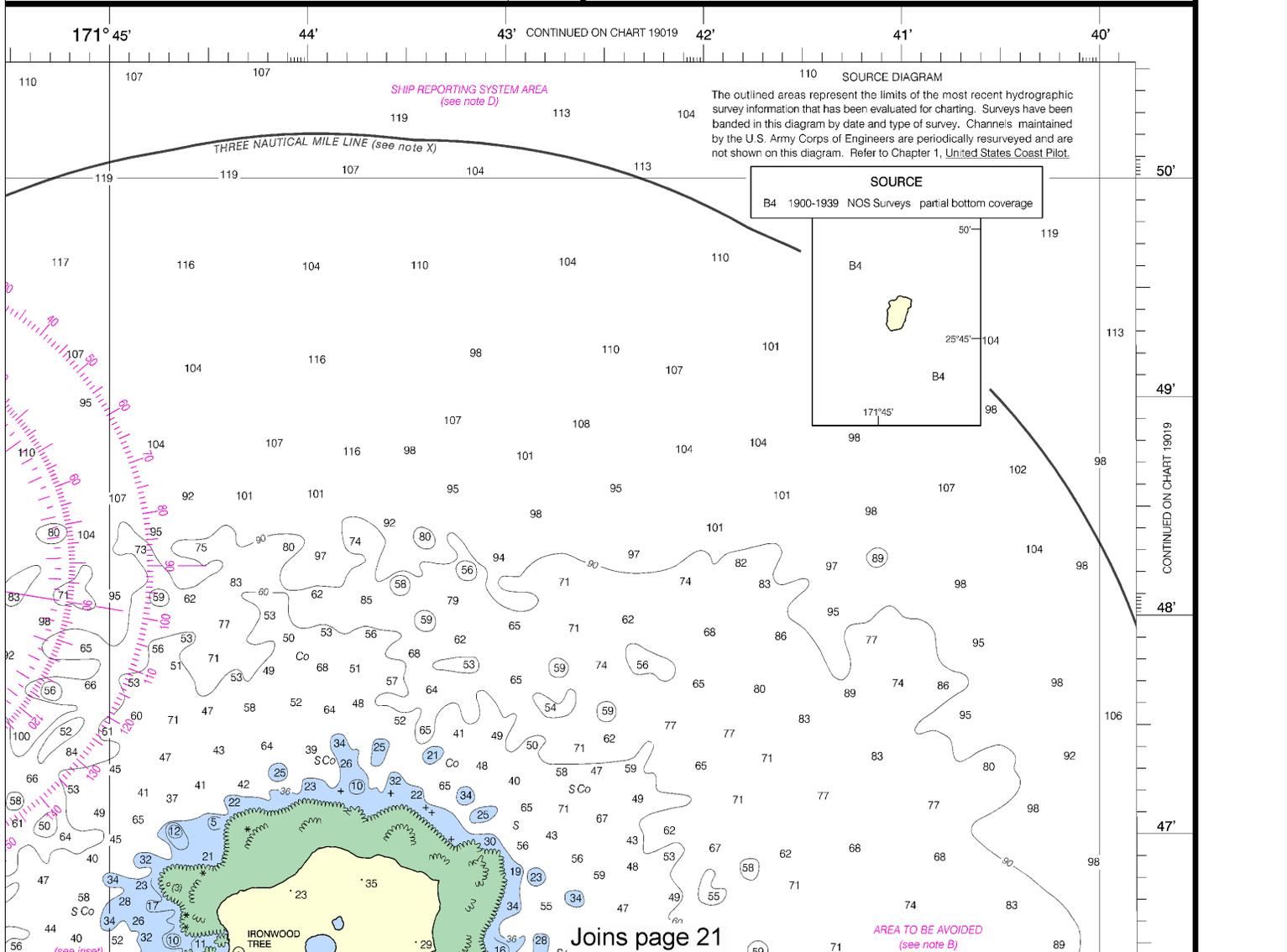
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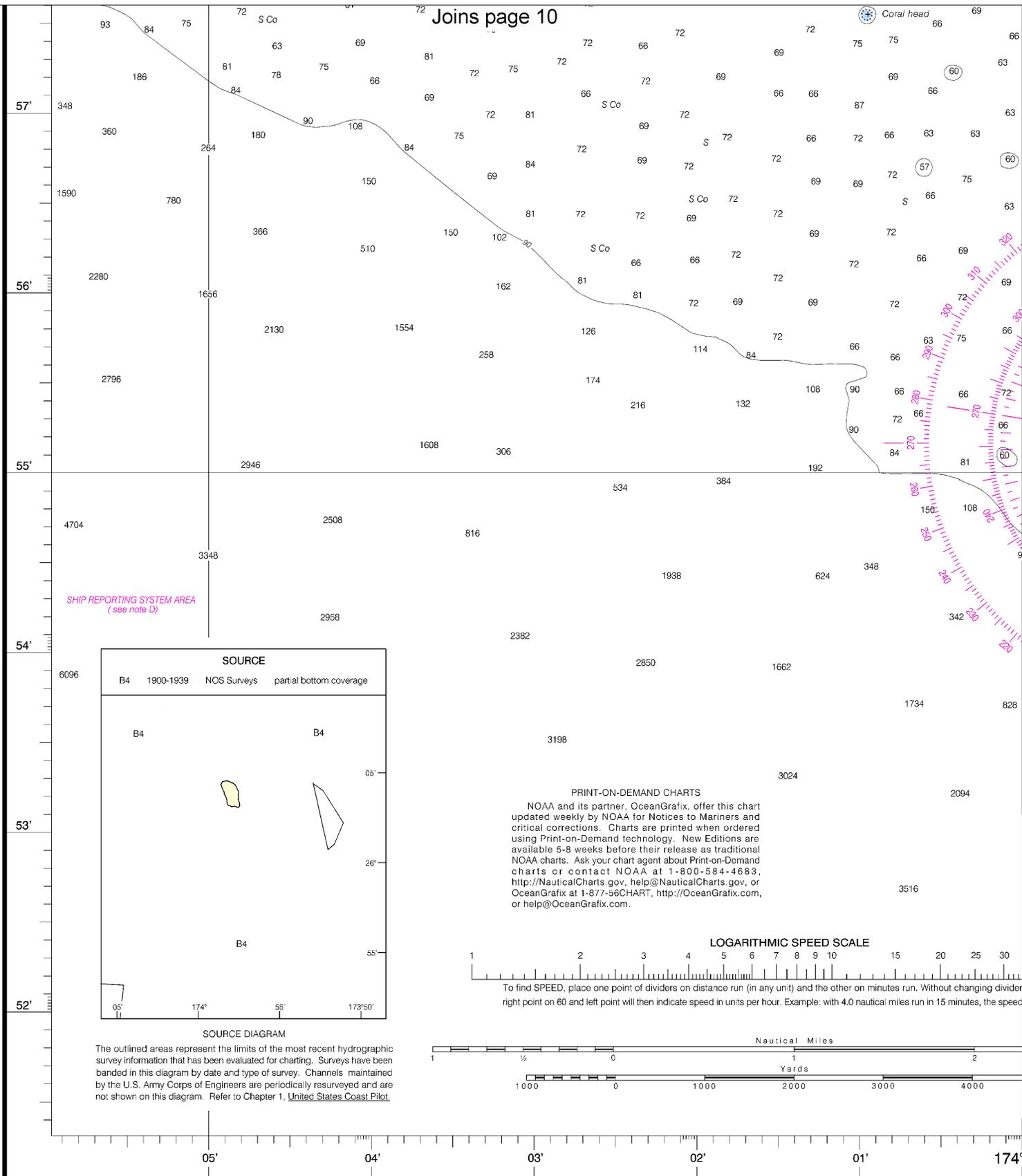
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**COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)**  
 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
 The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



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**AREA TO BE AVOIDED**  
 (see note B)



SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA (see note D)

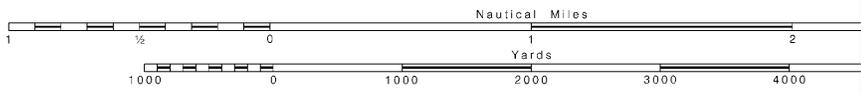
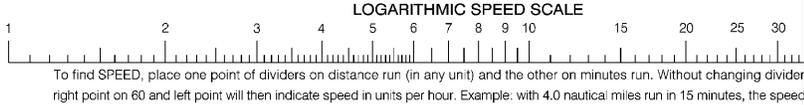
**SOURCE**

B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
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**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**  
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6th Ed., Apr. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 21/07  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 10/07

19442

**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).

This nautical chart has been designed by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections to the Chief, Marine Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland.

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

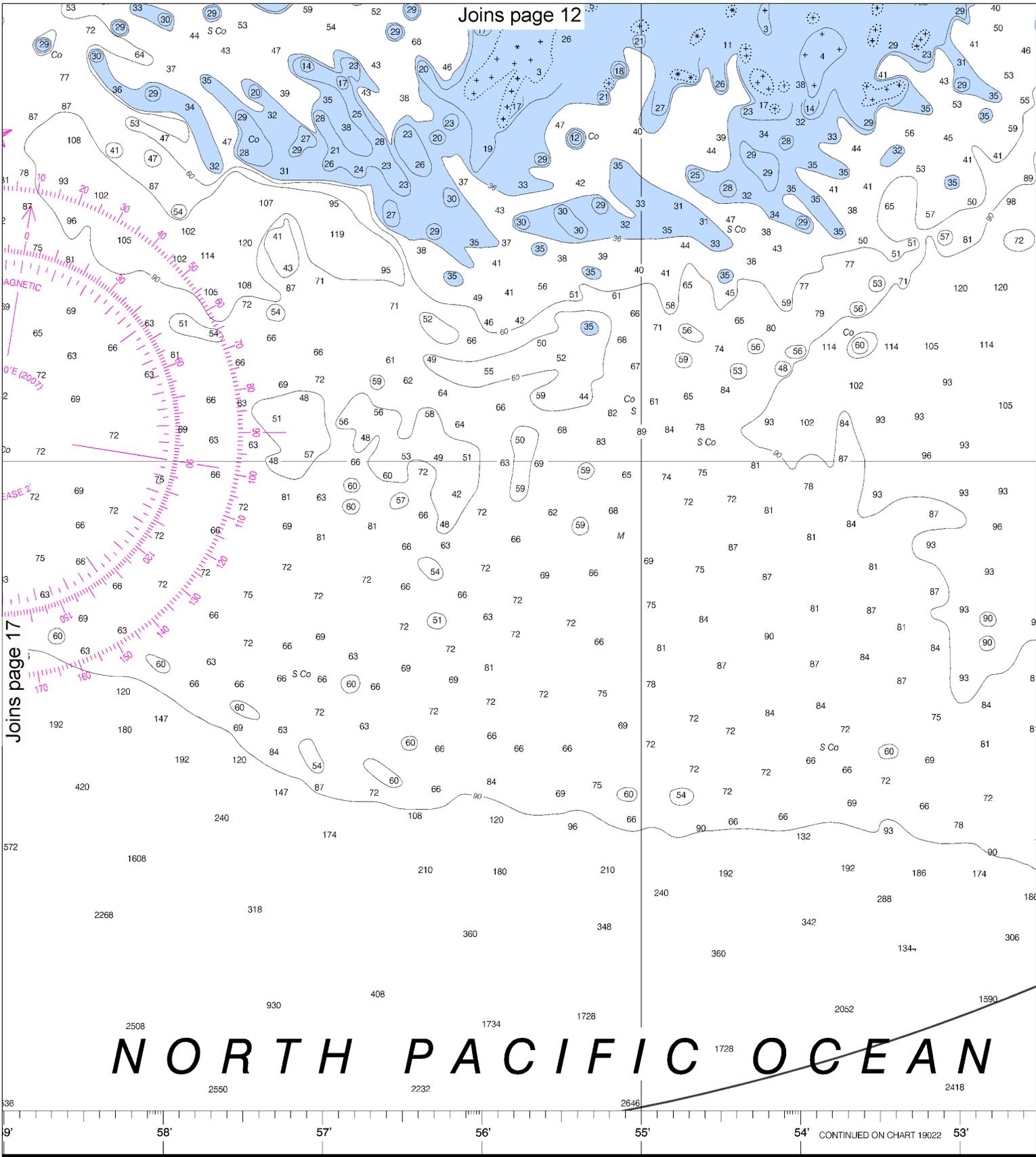
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12



# NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washin  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
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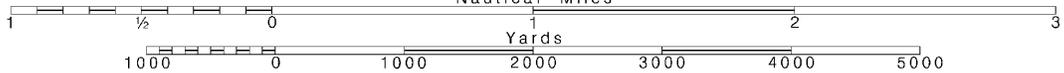
# 18

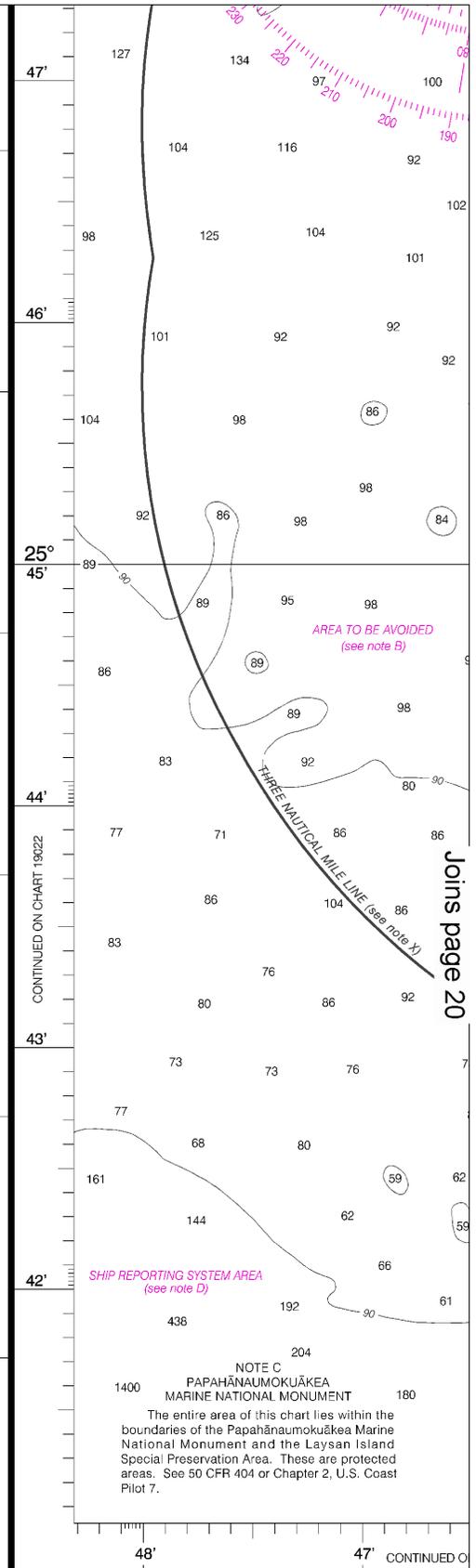
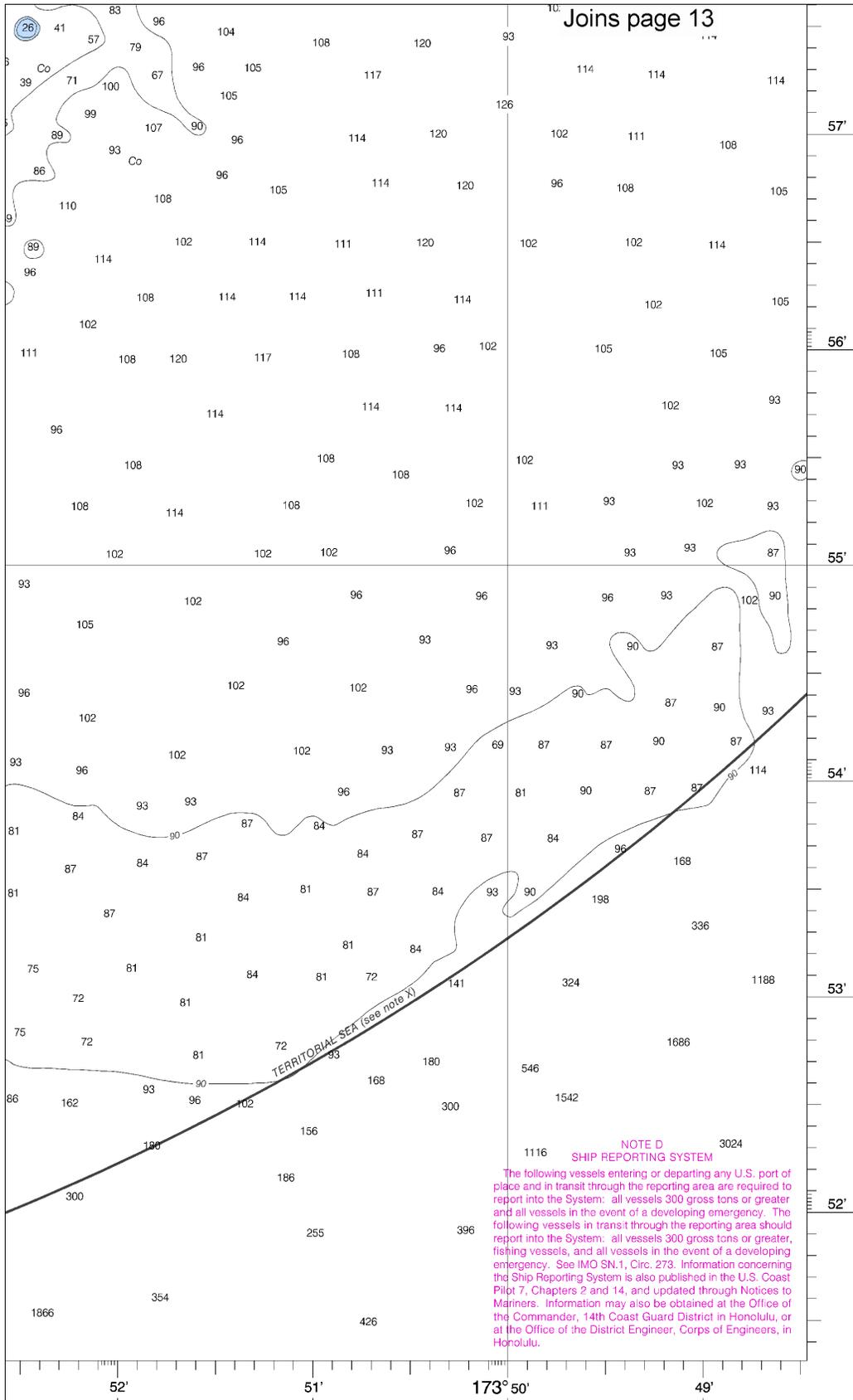
Note: Chart grid  
 lines are aligned  
 with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

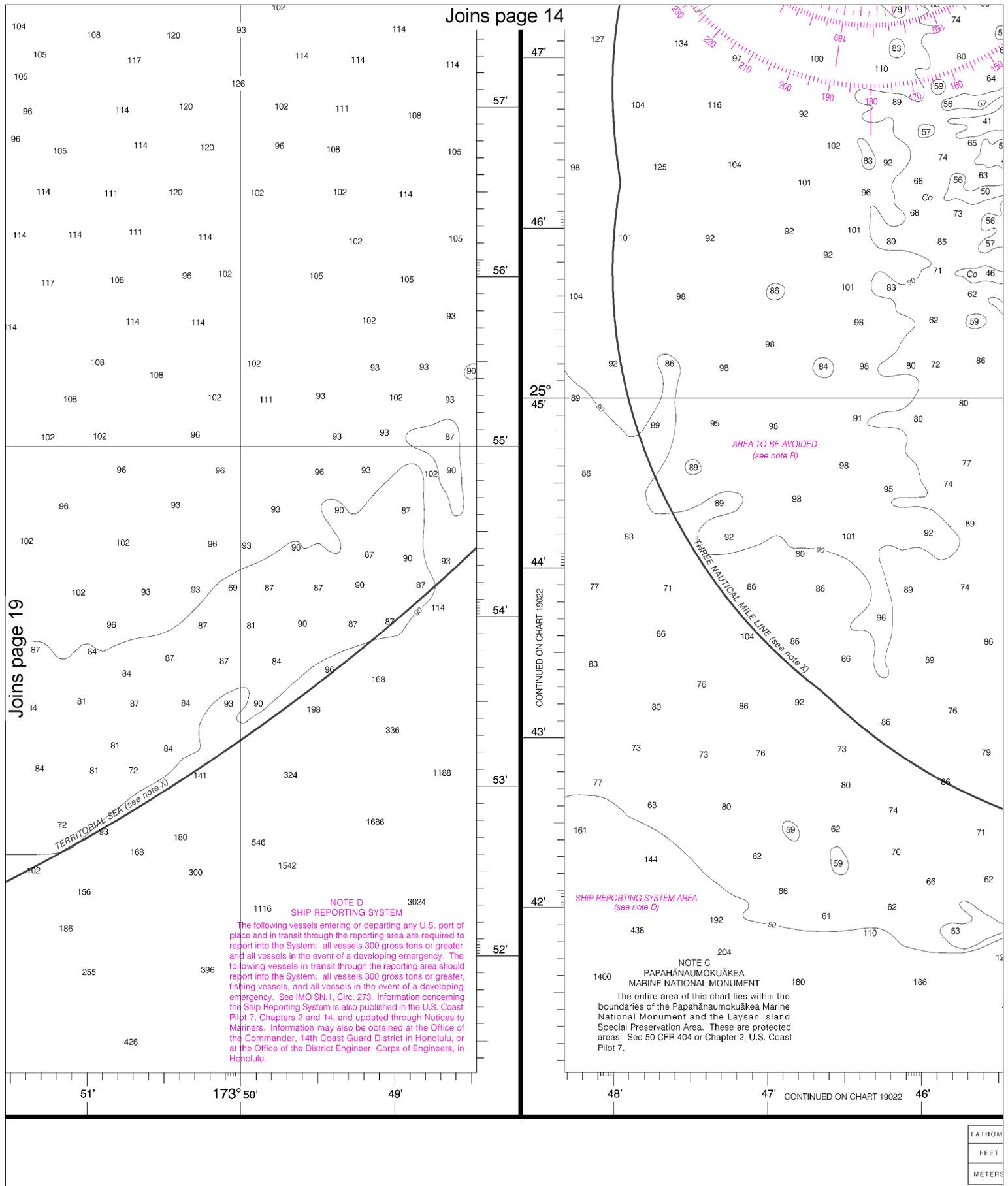
SCALE 1:40,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





ington, D.C.  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 HYDROGRAPHIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NAUTICAL SERVICE  
 SURVEY



Joins page 19

Joins page 14

**NOTE D  
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.

**AREA TO BE AVOIDED**  
(see note B)

**THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE**  
(see note X)

**SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA**  
(see note D)

**NOTE C  
PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA  
MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT**

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

51' 173° 50' 49' 47' 46' 45' 44' 43' 42' 41' 40' 39' 38' 37' 36' 35' 34' 33' 32' 31' 30' 29' 28' 27' 26' 25' 24' 23' 22' 21' 20' 19' 18' 17' 16' 15' 14' 13' 12' 11' 10' 9' 8' 7' 6' 5' 4' 3' 2' 1' 0' 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 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' 32' 33' 34' 35' 36' 37' 38' 39' 40' 41' 42' 43' 44' 45' 46' 47' 48' 49' 50' 51' 52' 53' 54' 55' 56' 57' 58' 59' 60'

FATHOM
FEET
METERS



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

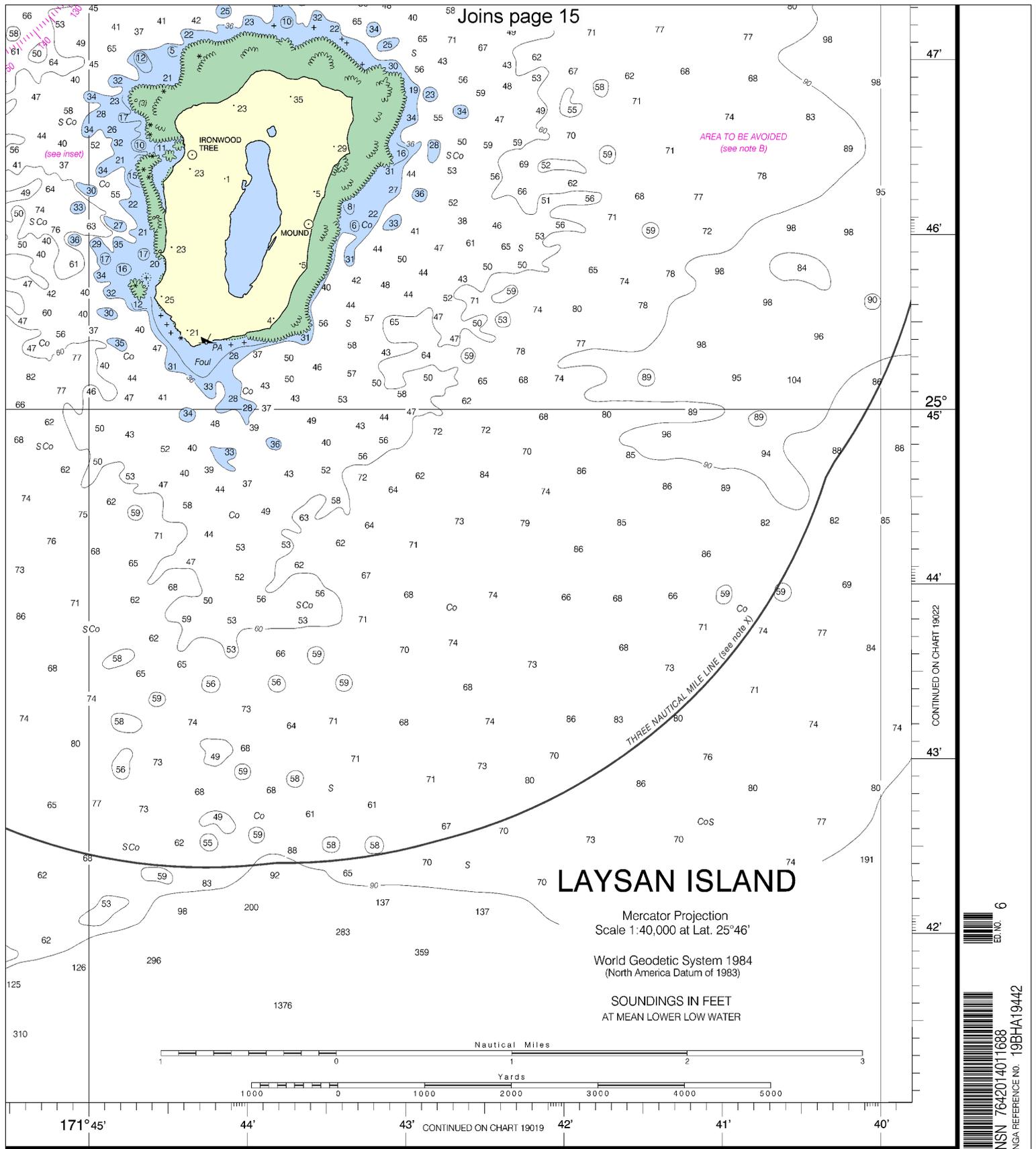
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



47'

46'

25° 45'

44'

43'

42'

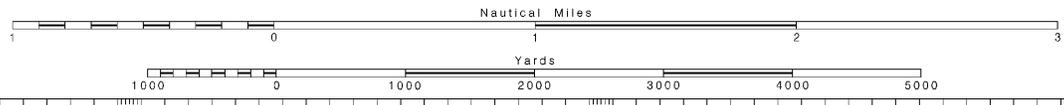
CONTINUED ON CHART 19022

# LAYSAN ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 25°46'

World Geodetic System 1984  
(North America Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER



171° 45'      44'      43'      CONTINUED ON CHART 19019      42'      41'      40'

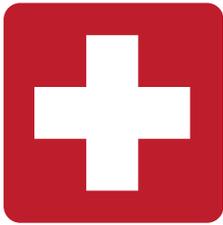
MS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
T	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
RS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Liianski and Laysan Islands  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

# 19442

ED. NO. 6

NSN 7642014011688  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19BH19442



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.

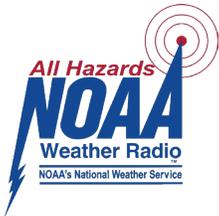
**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**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



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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



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