BookletChart™

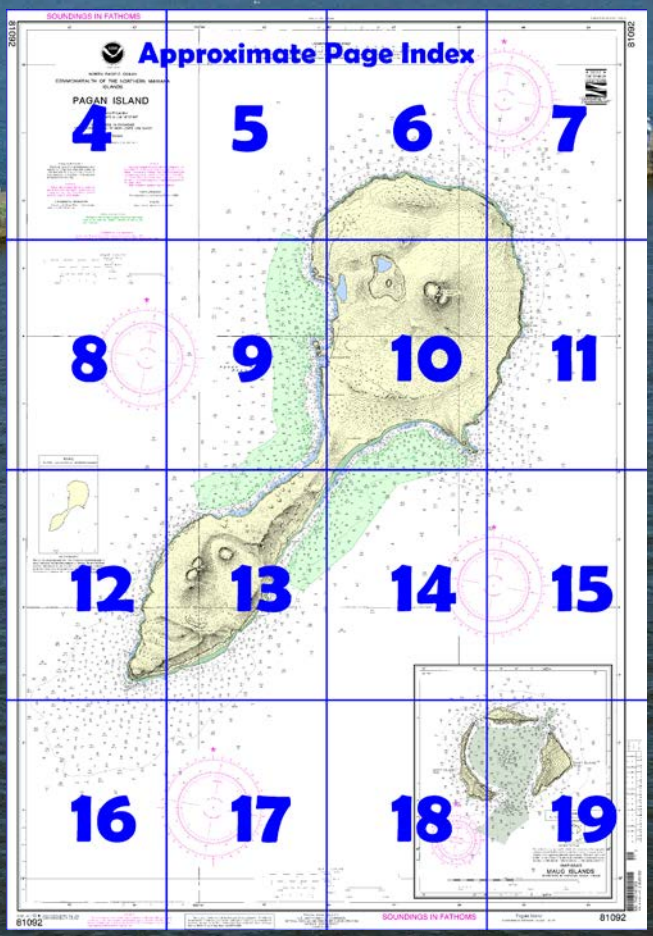
Pagan Island

NOAA Chart 81092

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

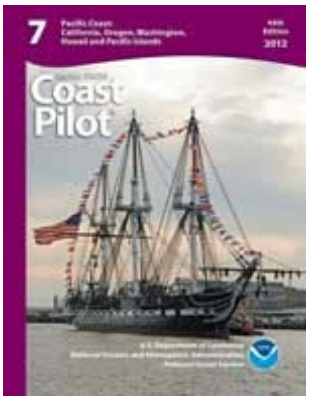
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=81092.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Arakane Reef (15°38'N., 145°45'E.),. about 175 miles west of Saipan Island, is a coral reef with a least depth of 30 feet (9.1 meters) over it. In 1969, mooring buoys were reported to be upon this reef.
Farallon de Medinilla (16°01'N., 146°05'E.) 265 feet (81 meters) high, and guano-covered, has steep coasts forming precipes. Deep caves are found on the south and west shores. A chasm, located in the southern part of the island, separates that part from the north. Farallon de Medinilla was reported to be radar conspicuous from a distance of 23 miles.
A rocky bank, with a least depth of 8.7 fathoms (16 meters), is about 0.3 mile northeast of the north end of the island. Another bank with least depth of 3.9 fathoms (7.1 meters) is about 1.3 miles north of the island; the bank is marked by breakers in heavy weather. In 1964, a depth of 10 fathoms (18.3 meters) was reported about 9 miles west-northwest of the north end of Farallon de Medinilla.
Caution.–Farallon de Medinilla is used as a bombing and strafing target complex by the U.S. Navy. Mariners are advised to avoid the area by as wide a margin as is practicable.
Anatahan Island (16°22'N., 145°40'E), 2,585 (788 meters) high, is about 20 miles northwest of Farallon de Medinilla, and is of volcanic formation. The crater of a dormant volcano, which contains a wide grass-covered field, forms the summit of the island. The crater wall has a peak on its east and west sides; the west one being quite sharp.
Small vessels can anchor off the northern part of the west coast of Anatahan Island, about 600 yards offshore. A bank, with a depth of 37 fathoms (67 meters) over it, is about 18 miles east of Anatahan Island. In 1974, another bank with a depth of 35 fathom (64 meters) was reported to lie about 10 miles farther north-northeast of the island.
In 1967, a depth of 12 fathoms (22 meters) was reported in 17°08'N., 143°15'E. An 8 fathom (14.6 meters) patch has been reported to be in 16°31'N., 143°08'E.
Sarigan Island (16°43'N., 145°47'E.), lying about 20 miles northeast of Anatahan Island, is cone-shaped, wooded, and of volcanic origin; rising to a height of 1,801 feet (549 meters) in its southern part.
A bank, with a depth of 12 fathoms (21.9 meters) is 5 miles north of Sarigan Island.
Zealandia Bank, about 11 miles north-northeast of Sarigan Island, is comprised of two rocks that dry, lying ½ mile apart. The sea breaks on these rocks at all times and the breakers can be seen from a distance. It was reported that there was a depth of 11 fathoms (20.1 meters) around both rocks, and that there are no other dangers.
Guguan Island (17°19'N., 145°51'E.), lying about 35 miles north of Sarigan Island, has two summits; the north summit is an active volcano. Guguan Island is reported to be a good radar target from a distance of 27 miles. A large quantity of sulphur covers the ground around the crater. When seen from east or west, the northern summit appears to be covered with snow. The coasts are steep, and there is vegetation.
Alamagan Island (17°36'N., 145°50'E.), lying 15 miles north of Guguan Island, is an inactive volcano with two peaks; the higher being 2,441 feet (744 meters). The island is reported to be radar conspicuous at a distance of 31 miles. The shores are lined with rocks and the southeast side is a steep slope of bare lava. There is a hot spring at the north end of the west coast.
Anchorage.–Anchorage may be found, during northeasterly winds, off the southwest side of Alamagan Island, about 600 yards offshore, in 12 fathoms (22 meters), sand bottom.
Pagan Island (18°07'N., 145°47'E.) lying about 30 miles north of Alamagan Island, has two active volcanoes. The two parts of the island are connected by a narrow, but high, isthmus. **Apaan Bay** is an open bight off the middle of the west side of Pagan Island.

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

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

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 15/07
Corrected through LNM Dec. 04/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Scale 1:26,420 at Lat 20°01' N

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The projection of this chart was shifted from a local datum by means of geo-referenced satellite imagery and has not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

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.

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).

WIRE DRAGGED AREAS

The areas within the dashed green lines have been swept clear to at least the depths indicated in feet by the green numbers.

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 type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

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.

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.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,475 at Lat. 18°07'00"

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT APPROXIMATE LEVEL OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

COLREGS, 80.1495 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

81092

41' 42' 43' 145°44'E

12' 11' 10' 09' 08'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

PAGAN ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,475 at Lat. 18°07'00"

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT APPROXIMATE LEVEL OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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SCALE 1:25,475

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1
Statute Miles: 1 ½ 0 1
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000
Meters: 1000 0 1000 2000

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84), which for

Joins page 8

560 Vol S
To find SPEED, right point on 60
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PACIFIC
411
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510 Vol S
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299 S
346 rky
310 S
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303
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364
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222
416
327 Vol S
316
243 Vol S
334
309
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397
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272
111
327 Vol S
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198
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240
210
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392
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4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

45' 46' 47' 48'

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

), place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
30 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

MAGNETIC

VAR 0° 15'E (2007)

NO ANNUAL CHANGE

PACIFIC OCEAN

Tarage

Marasu

Lava

MT PAGAN
(Volcano)

Caldera

Caldera

Baranka

Hira Rock

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

1st Ed., Apr. 1944 KAPP 2882

43' 145°44'E 45' 46'

CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

PACIFIC OCEAN

F THE NORTHERN MARIANA
SLANDS

N ISLAND

ator Projection
475 at Lat. 18°07'00"

IGS IN FATHOMS
EL OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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HEIGHTS

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DRAGGED AREAS

dashed green lines have been swept
depths indicated in feet by the

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Yards
1000 2000
Meters
1000 2000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changi
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes,

NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN

Marasu

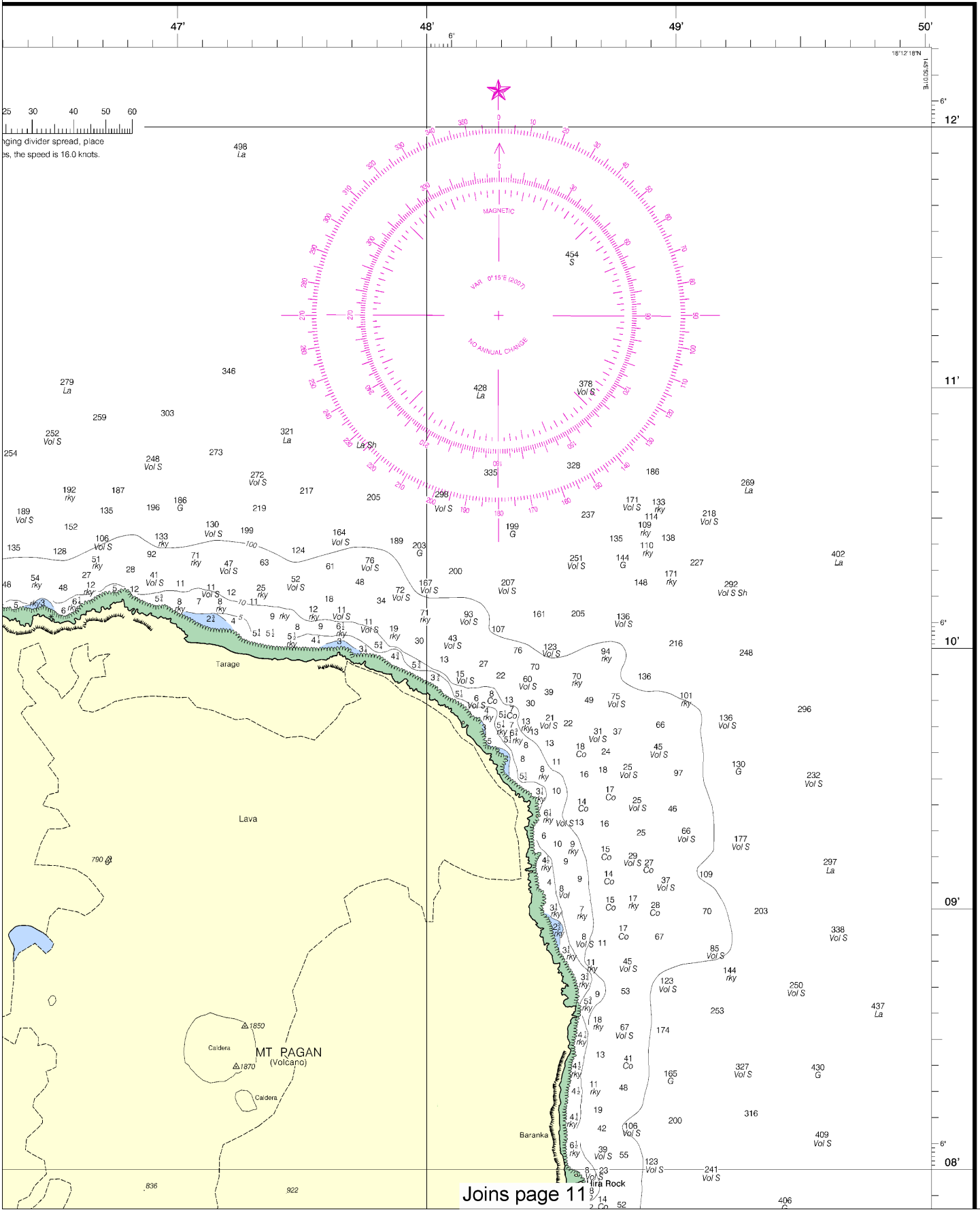
Joins page 5

Joins page 10

MAGNETIC

6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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.

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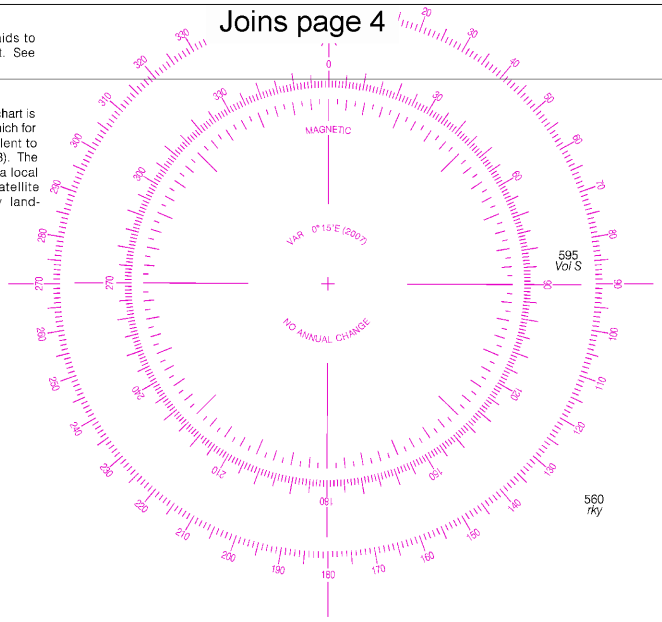
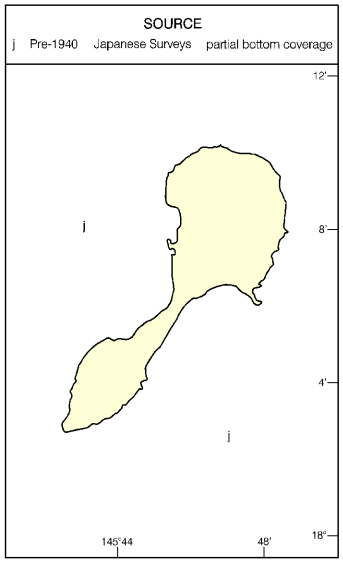
Joins page 4





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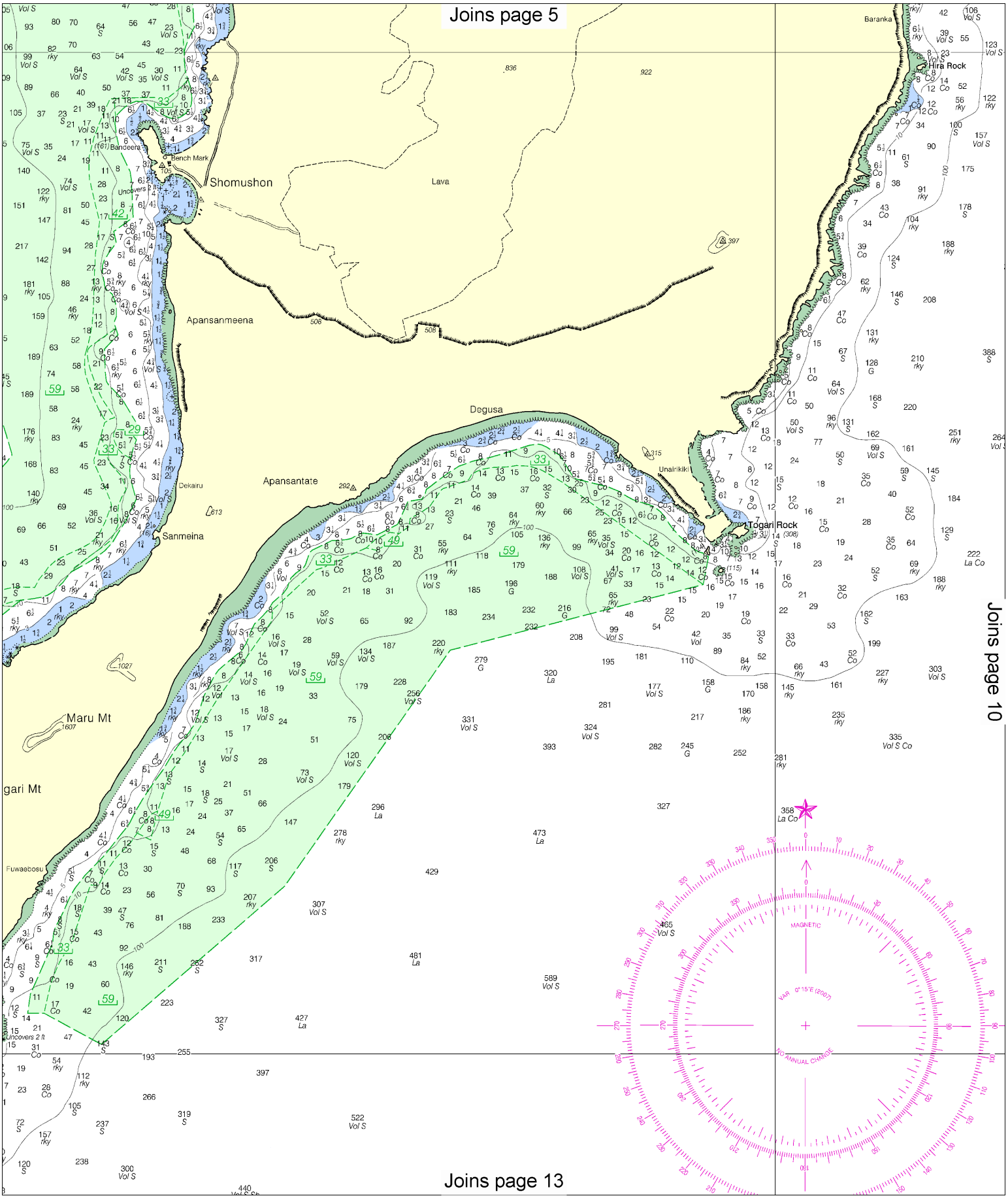
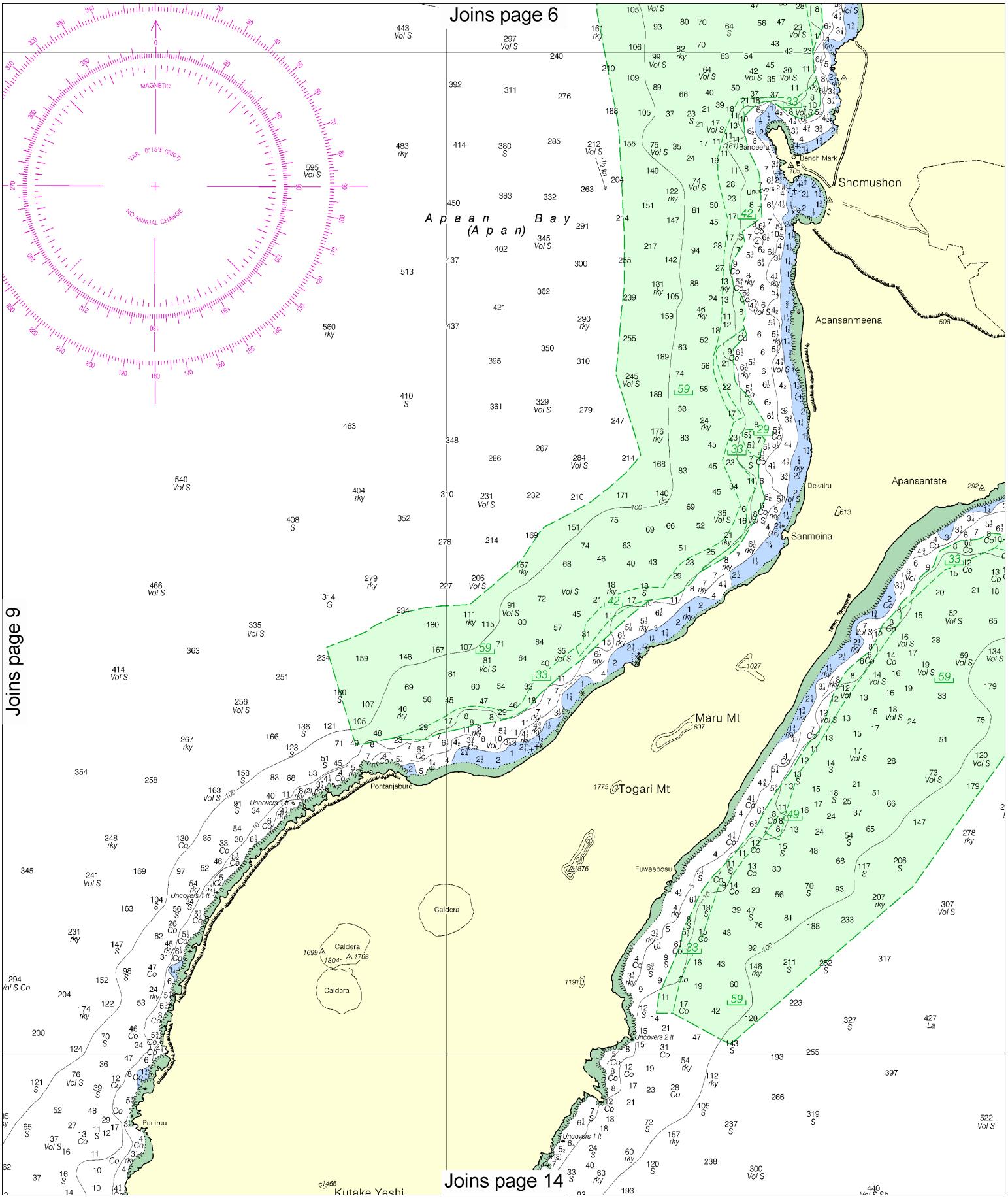
Joins page 12

8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Shomushon
Lava
Apansanmeena
Degusa
Apansantate
Sanmeina
Dekairu
Togari Rock
Hira Rock
Baranka
Unalirikiki
Bench Mark
Maru Mt
Fuwaebosu
MAGNETIC
VAR 9°15'E (2007)
NO ANNUAL CHANGE



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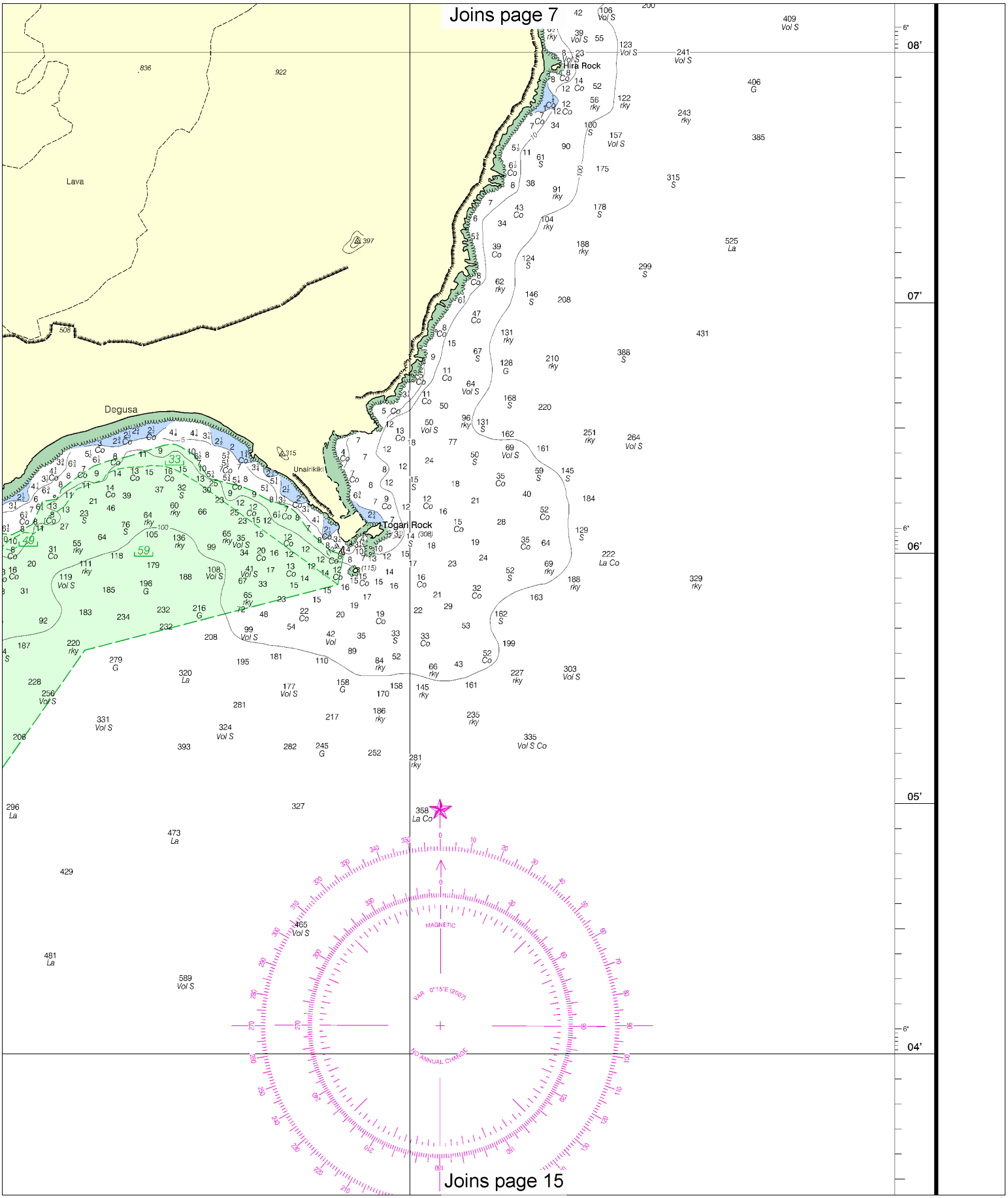
Joins page 7
Hira Rock
Lava
Degusa
Unairikiki
Togari Rock
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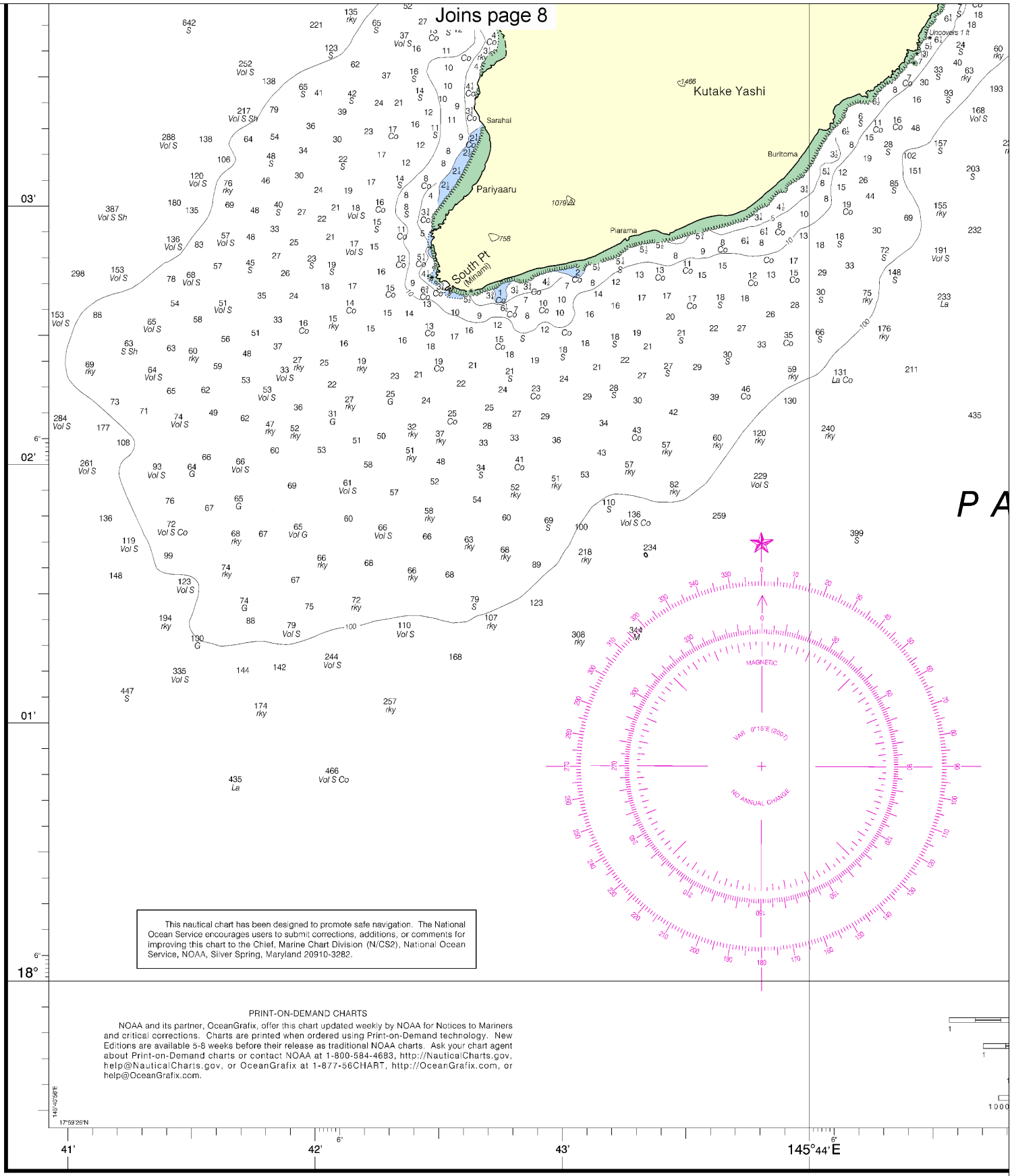
07'
06'
05'
04'
6'
MAGNETIC
VAR 0° 15'E (2007)
NO ANNUAL CHANGE
Joins page 15



5th Ed., Dec. /07 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 15/07
Corrected through LNM Dec. 04/07

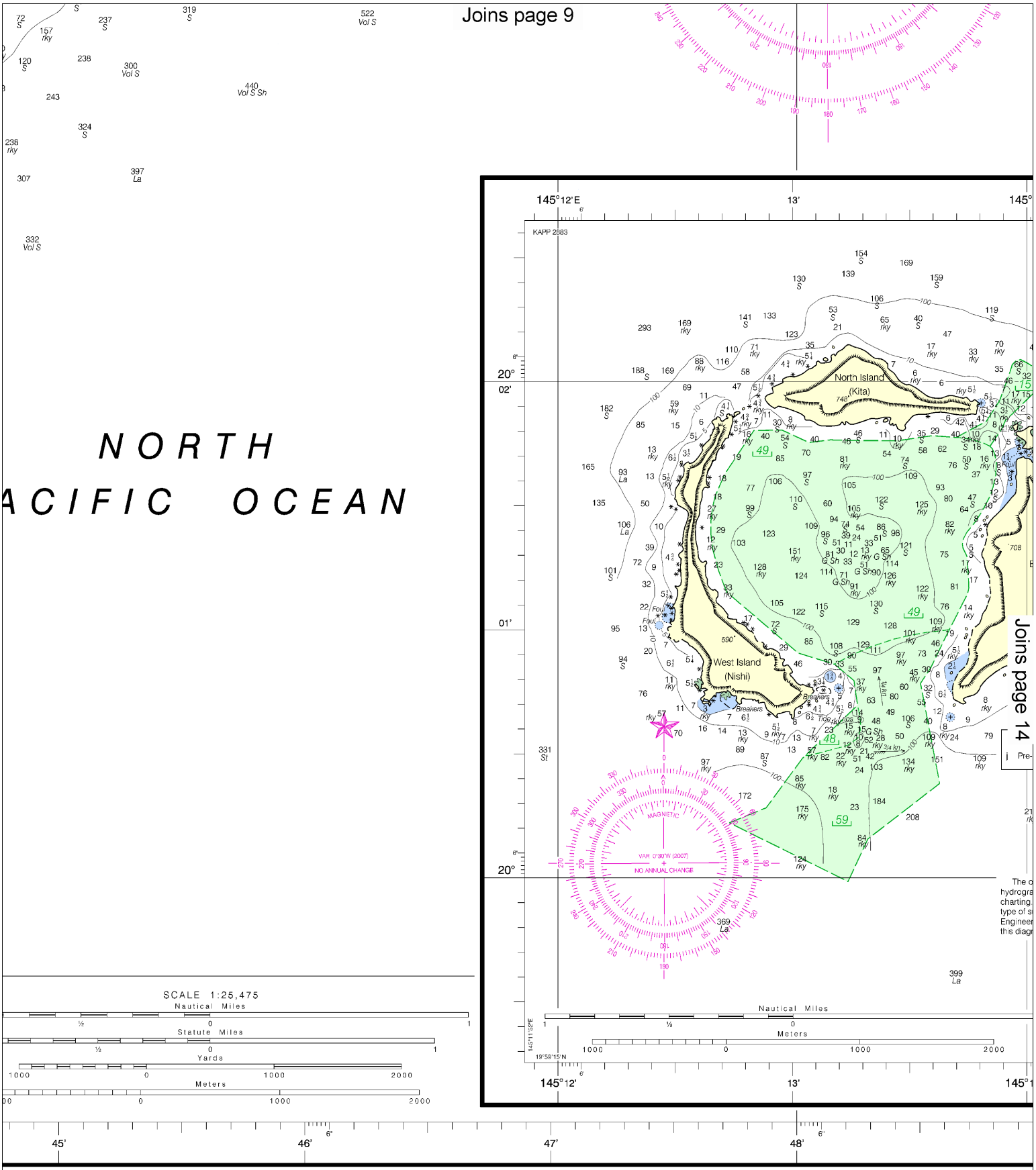
81092

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.

12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 9



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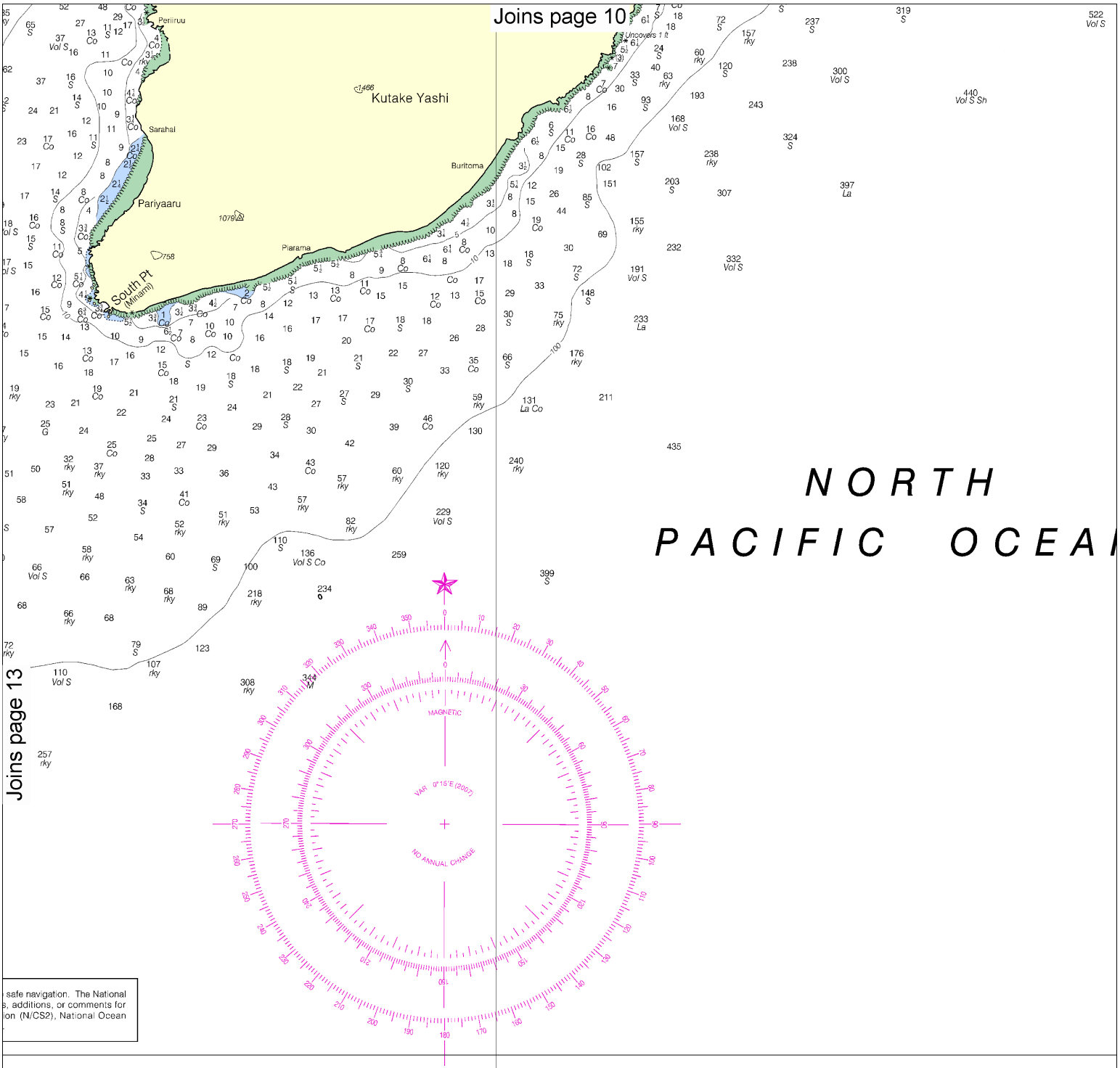
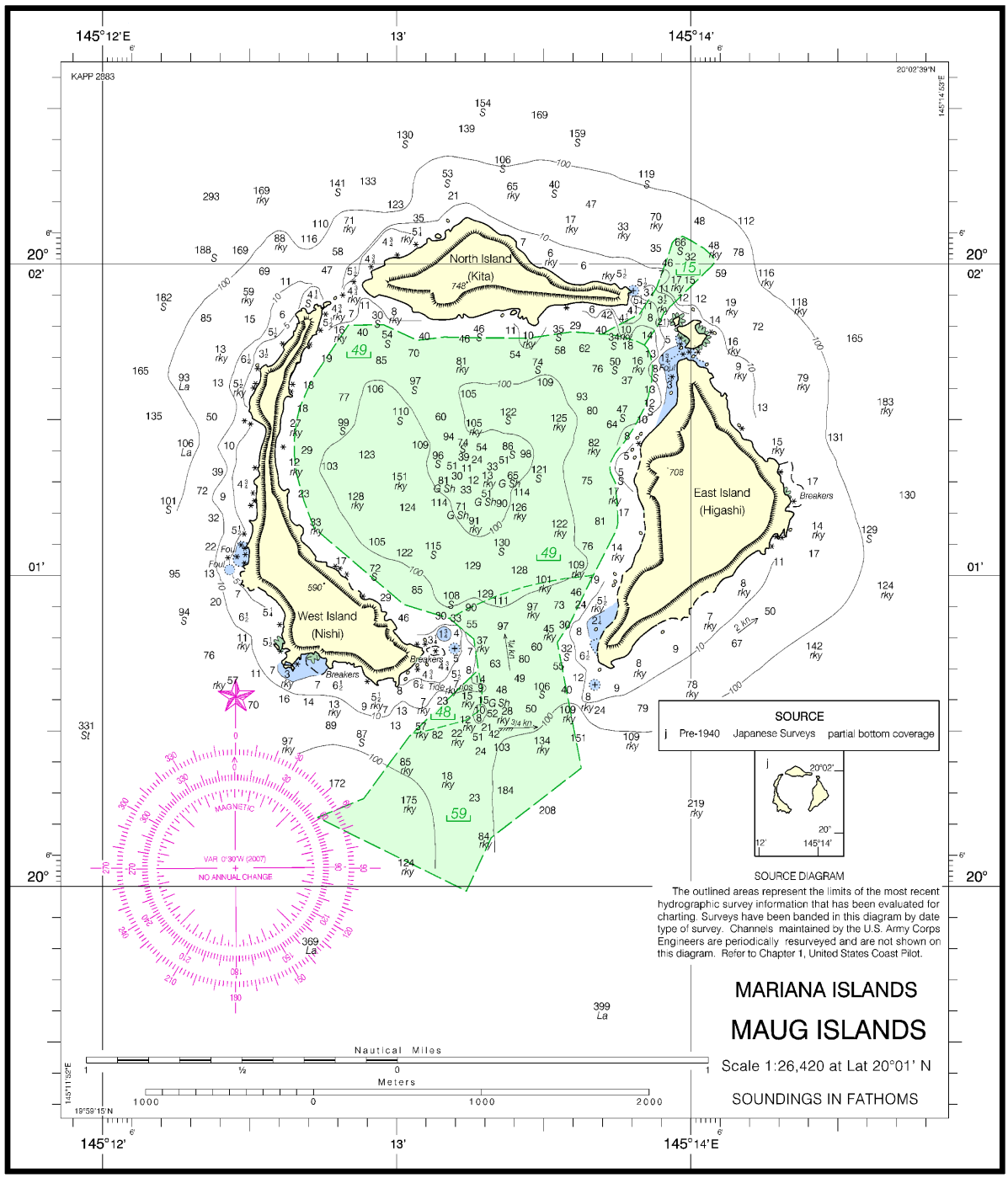


14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 11



N

47' 48' 49' 50'

FATHOMS FEET METERS

ED NO 5

NSN 7642014013808 81BHA81092

NGA REFERENCE NO.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Pagan Island

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:25,475

81092

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

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

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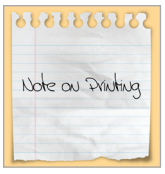

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker