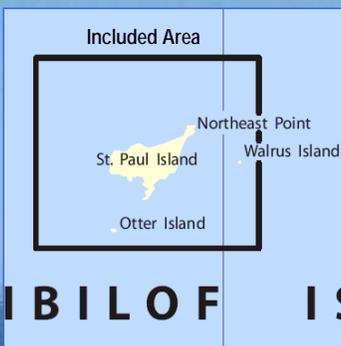


# BookletChart™

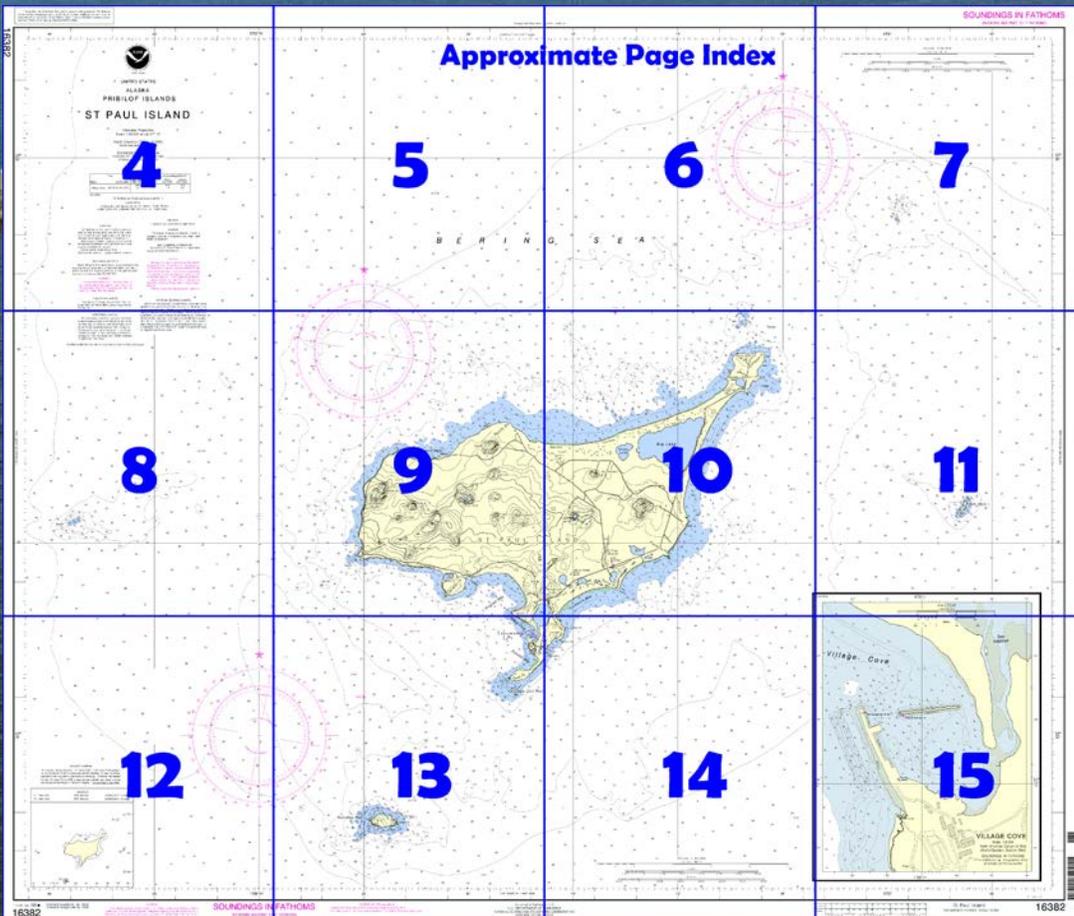


## St. Paul Island NOAA Chart 16382

*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=16382>.



#### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Weather, Pribilof Island Vicinity.**—Fogs are especially thick and prevalent in this vicinity in the summer, and navigation is attended with difficulty and danger. A navigator should plan to make landfalls in the Pribilof Islands during the summer based on no land being visible. One annoying characteristic of the area is very thick fog accompanying strong winds. Logs from survey vessels indicate that a typical summer day in the Pribilof Islands is as follows: Dense fog at daylight, vessels anchored 200 yards distant not visible, calm sea, light airs; by noon intermittent sun, a wet drifting fog, gentle breeze; by evening a dense fog, winds increased to force 6. Dense

follows: Dense fog at daylight, vessels anchored 200 yards distant not visible, calm sea, light airs; by noon intermittent sun, a wet drifting fog, gentle breeze; by evening a dense fog, winds increased to force 6. Dense

fog with visibility less than 0.5 mile is more common around St. Paul Island than around St. George Island. An unusual characteristic off North Anchorage, St. George Island, was clear visibility along the shore accompanied by dense curtainlike fog to seaward.

Winds do not continue to blow from the same quarter for any length of time. From December through April winds blow from the NE more than from the other directions. After September 1, gales are frequent and violent, and blow from all directions.

**Ice.**—The Pribilofs are near the S limit of the ice in Bering Sea. On rare occasions the icefields extend as far as 35 miles S of St. George Island. In 7 years of National Weather Service ice records at St. Paul Island, no sea ice at all was reported in 3 years. In the other 4 years, navigation remained easy throughout 1 year and became restricted to full-powered vessels for short periods in March and April of 3 years; at no time did navigation become suspended or require the use of an icebreaker.

**Current** observations made in July and August W of Walrus Island show that the current is rotary turning clockwise, with velocities exceeding 2 knots at times.

**St. Paul Island**, the northernmost of the Pribilof Islands, is about 235 miles NW from Unimak Pass. The W and SW parts of St. Paul Island are high and mountainous, with precipitous cliffs at the coast. The rest of the island is a comparatively low, rolling plateau, with a number of extinct volcanic peaks scattered over its surface. **Bogoslof Hill**, 590 feet high, a conical crater near the center of the island, and **Polovina Hill**, double-peaked and 470 feet high, near the E end, are conspicuous and the best landmarks in clear weather when coming from S. From this latter hill the island stretches away, in a low, narrow neck to **Hutchinson Hill**, about 100 feet high, on **Northeast Point**. W of **Lukanin Bay** the coast of the S side of the island is rocky, with bluffs at the points. The shore of the rest of the island is generally a sand beach, with rocks in the vicinities of the seal rookeries. An aerolight is 1.1 miles E of the tower. A rocky ledge covered 2.4 fathoms (4.4 m) with no visible kelp is 5 miles NE of Northeast Point. Kelp-marked reefs extend about 0.4 mile SE from the two low points S of Northeast Point. A dangerous ledge with two rocks covered 1.4 fathoms is 1.1 miles N of Hutchinson Hill. With a moderate swell the sea breaks over these rocks.

On the N side of St. Paul Island, depths of 5 fathoms or more are 1 mile offshore.

A shoal covered 2 fathoms is 7.5 miles W of St. Paul Island.

Breakers extend 0.3 mile or more off **Southwest Point**.

A dangerous ledge, usually marked by breakers, extends 0.6 mile SW and S from **Reef Point**, the S point of the island.

**Sea Lion Rock**, about 0.3 mile S of Reef Point, is prominent when approaching the point from an E or W direction.

A reef extends about 0.3 mile off **Stony Point**, the NE point of Lukanin Bay.

**Pilotage, St. Paul.**—Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska. The Bering Sea is served by the Alaska Marine Pilots. (See **Pilotage, General** (indexed), chapter 3, for the pilot pickup stations and other details.)

**Anchorage.**—The usual anchorage at St. Paul Island is W of Village Cove between Zapadni Point and Reef Point in the vicinity of the 10-fathom curve. The bottom, in general, is sandy, but rocky bottom will be found in the vicinity of Zapadni Point and Tolstoi Point.

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

RCC Juneau      Commander  
17th CG District      (907) 463-2000  
Juneau, Alaska

# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



**NOAA's navigation managers** serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).  
To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

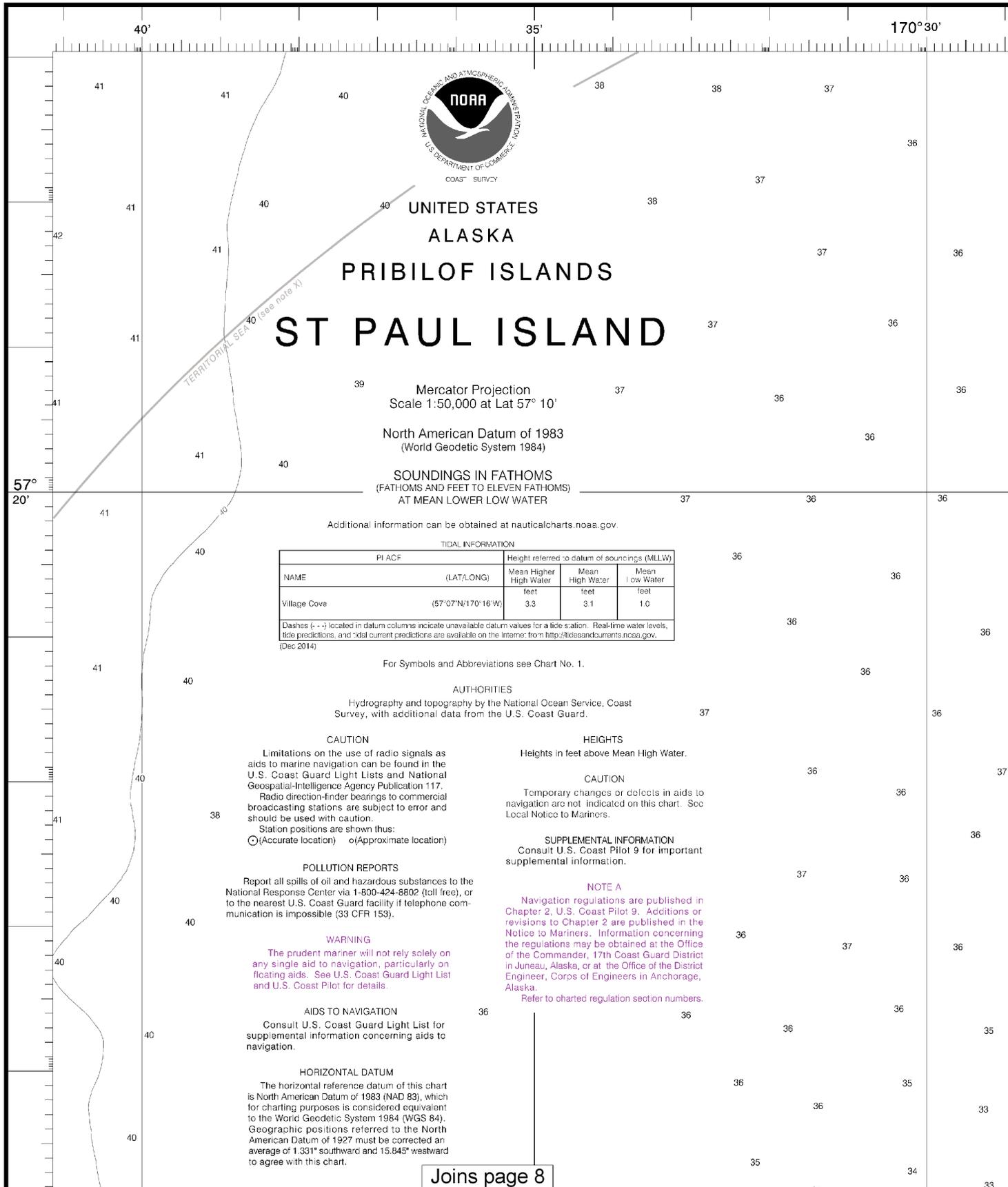
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

16382



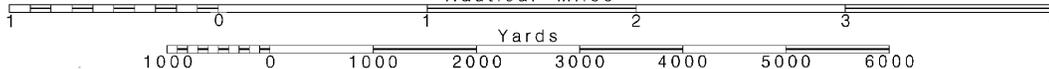
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

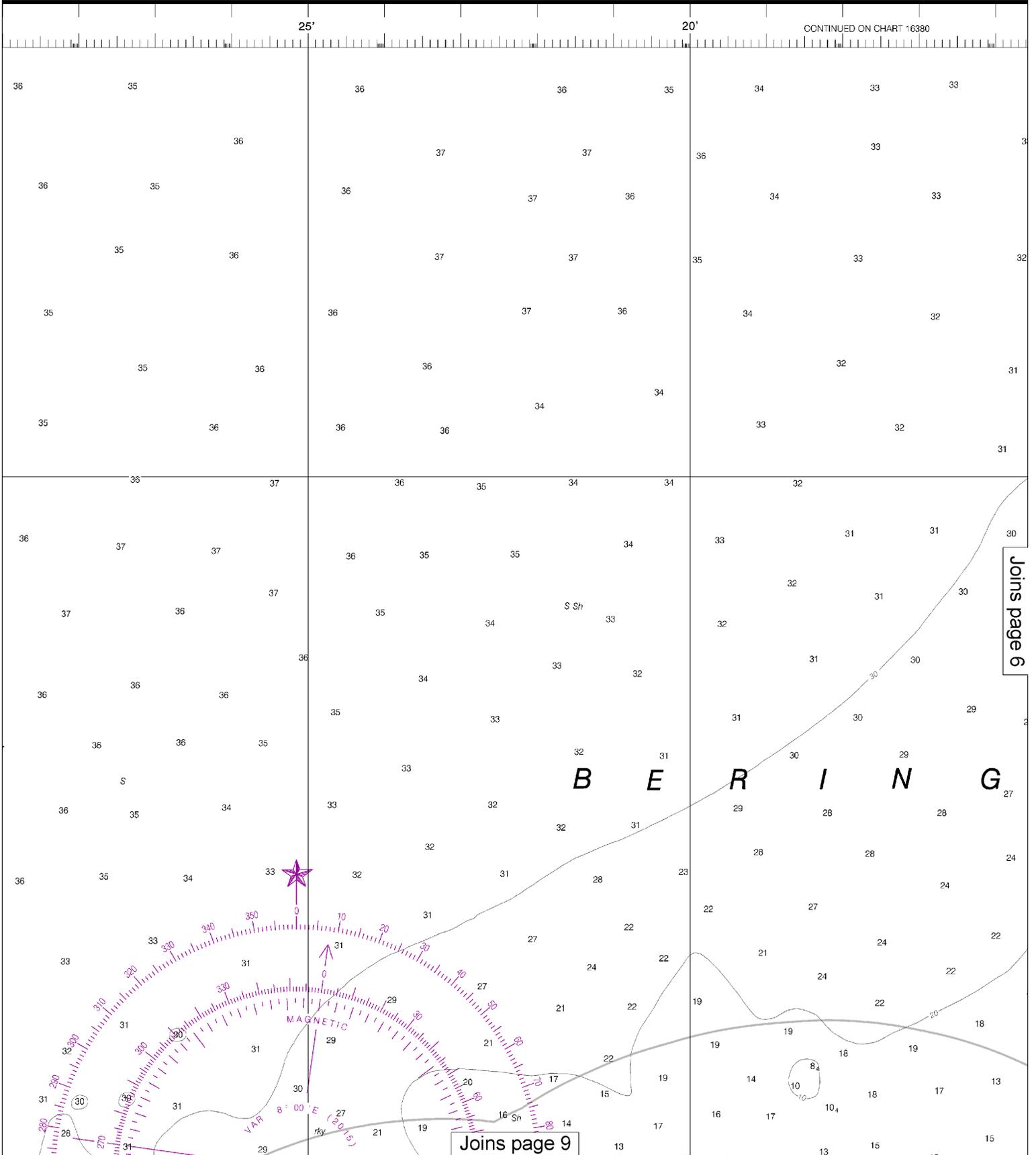
See Note on page 5.



25'

20'

CONTINUED ON CHART 16380



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:66666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

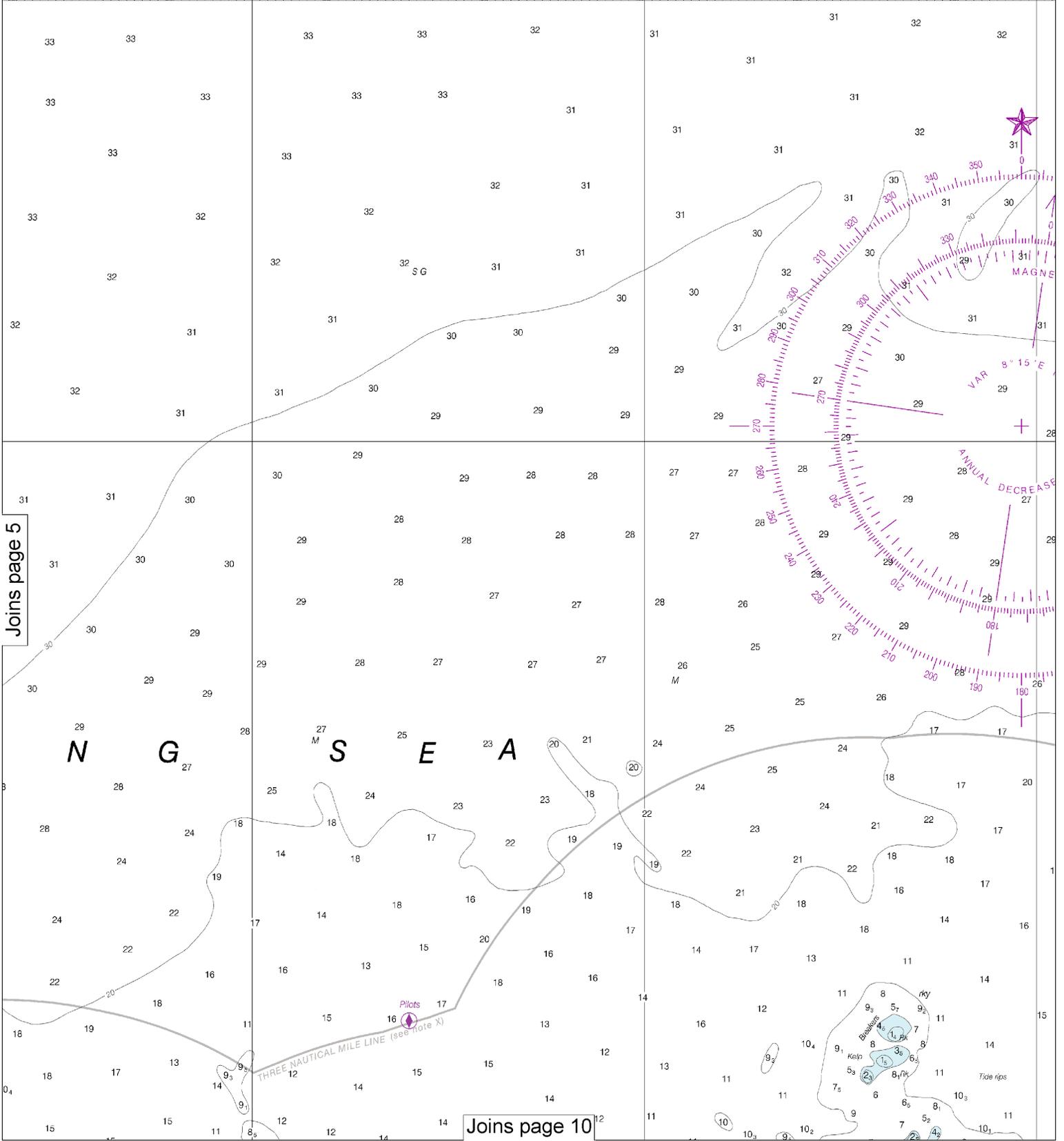


CONTINUED ON CHART 16380

15'

10'

05'



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

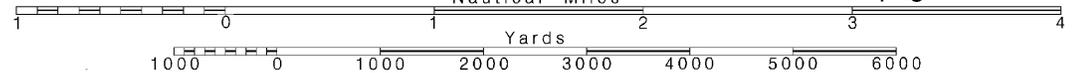


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

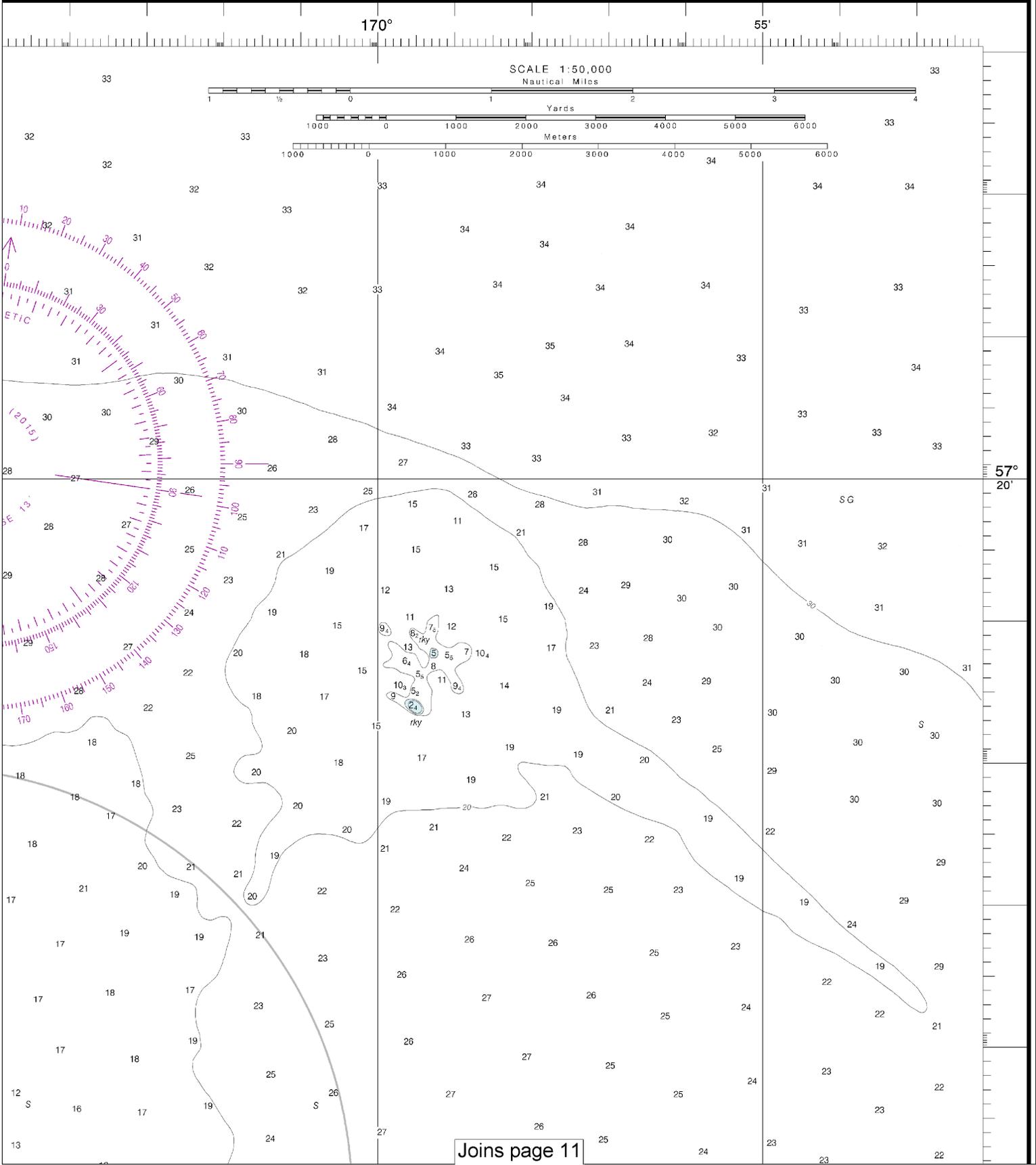
SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



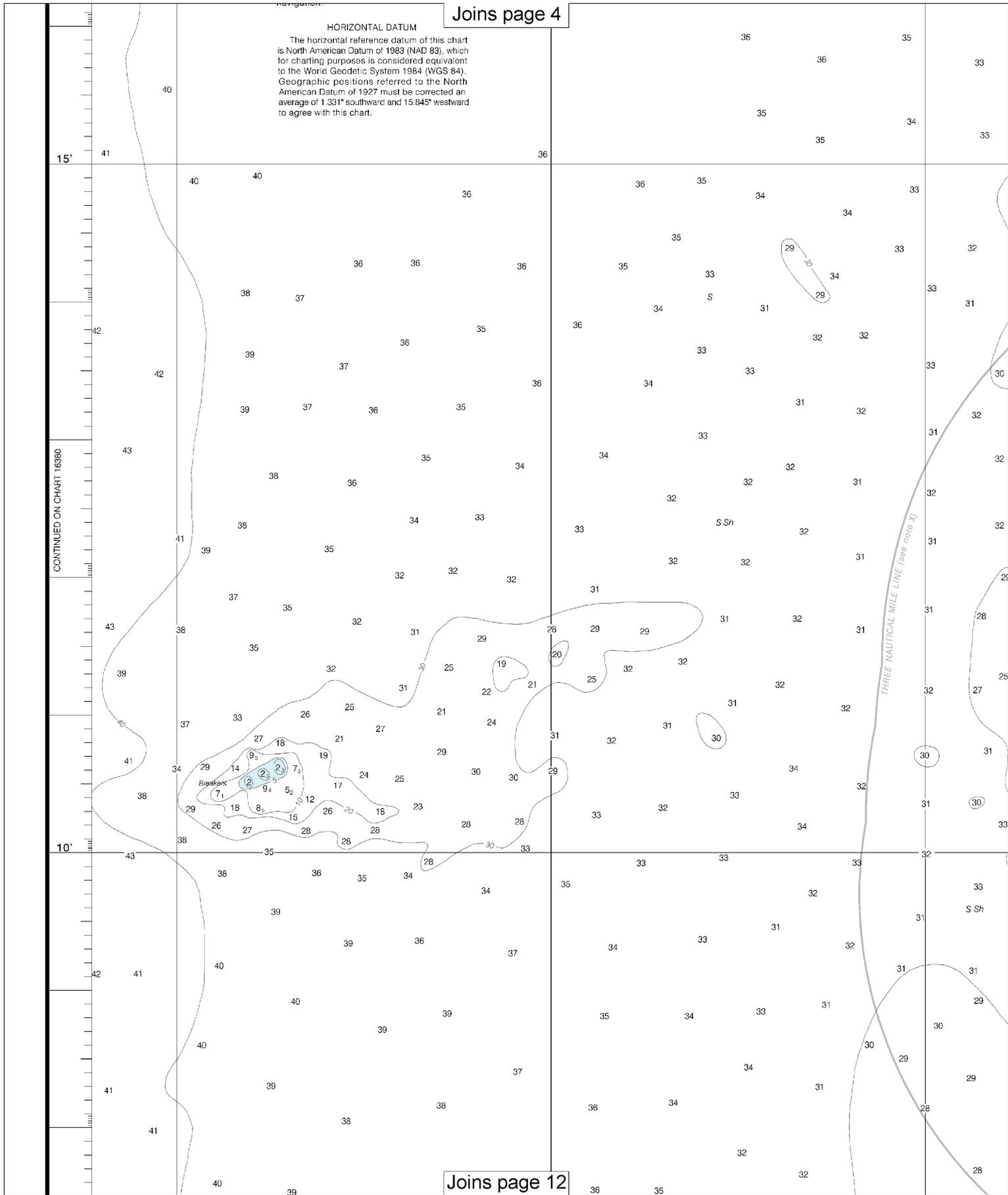
12th Ed., Feb. 2015. Last Correction: 1/27/2015. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)



HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.331" southward and 15.845" westward to agree with this chart.

CONTINUED ON CHART 16380

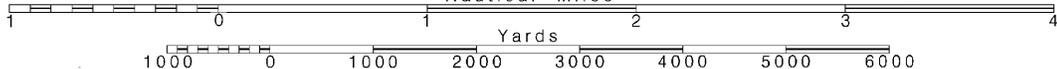


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

NOTE X  
 nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in their limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to

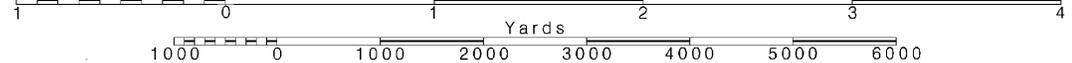
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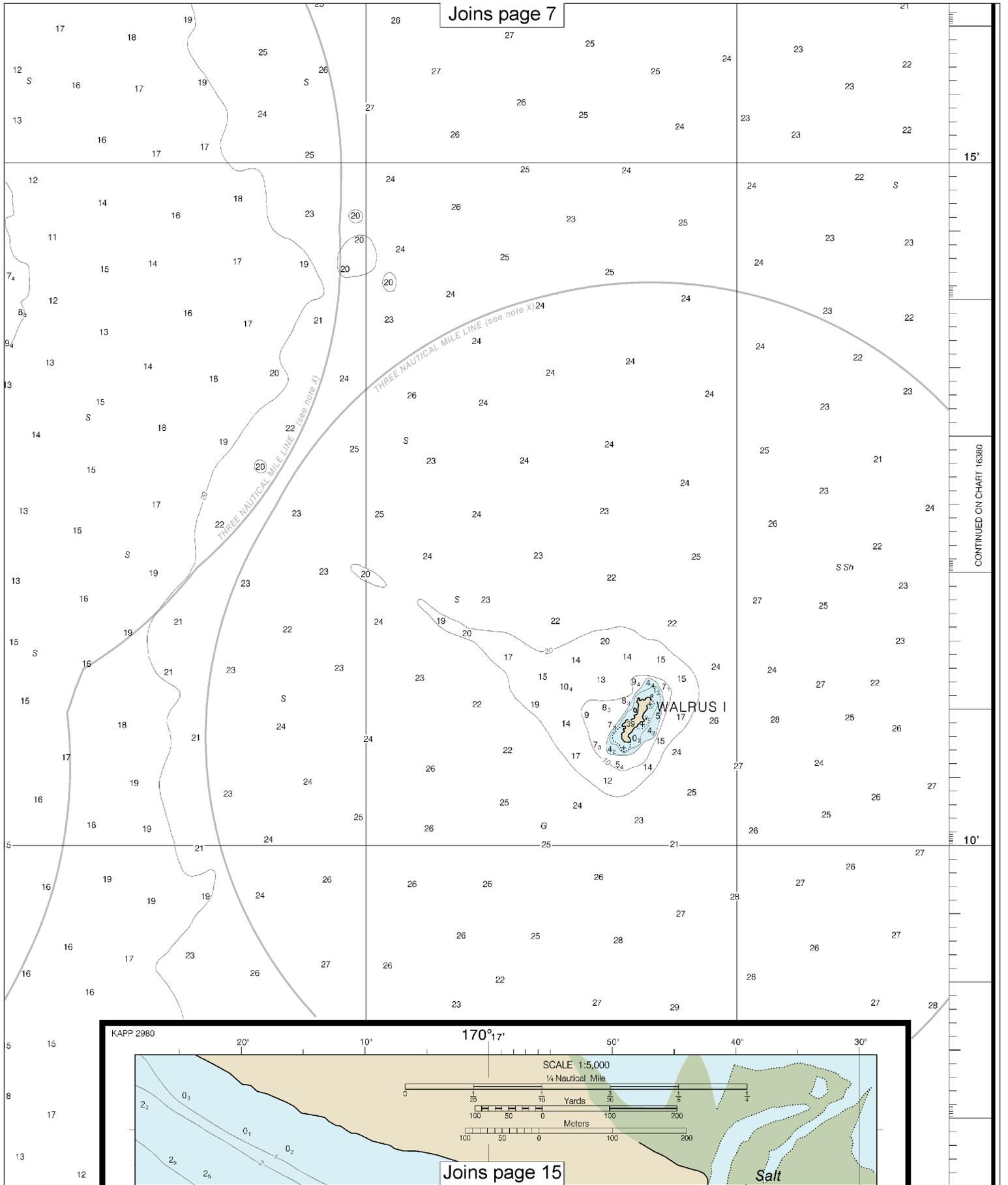
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

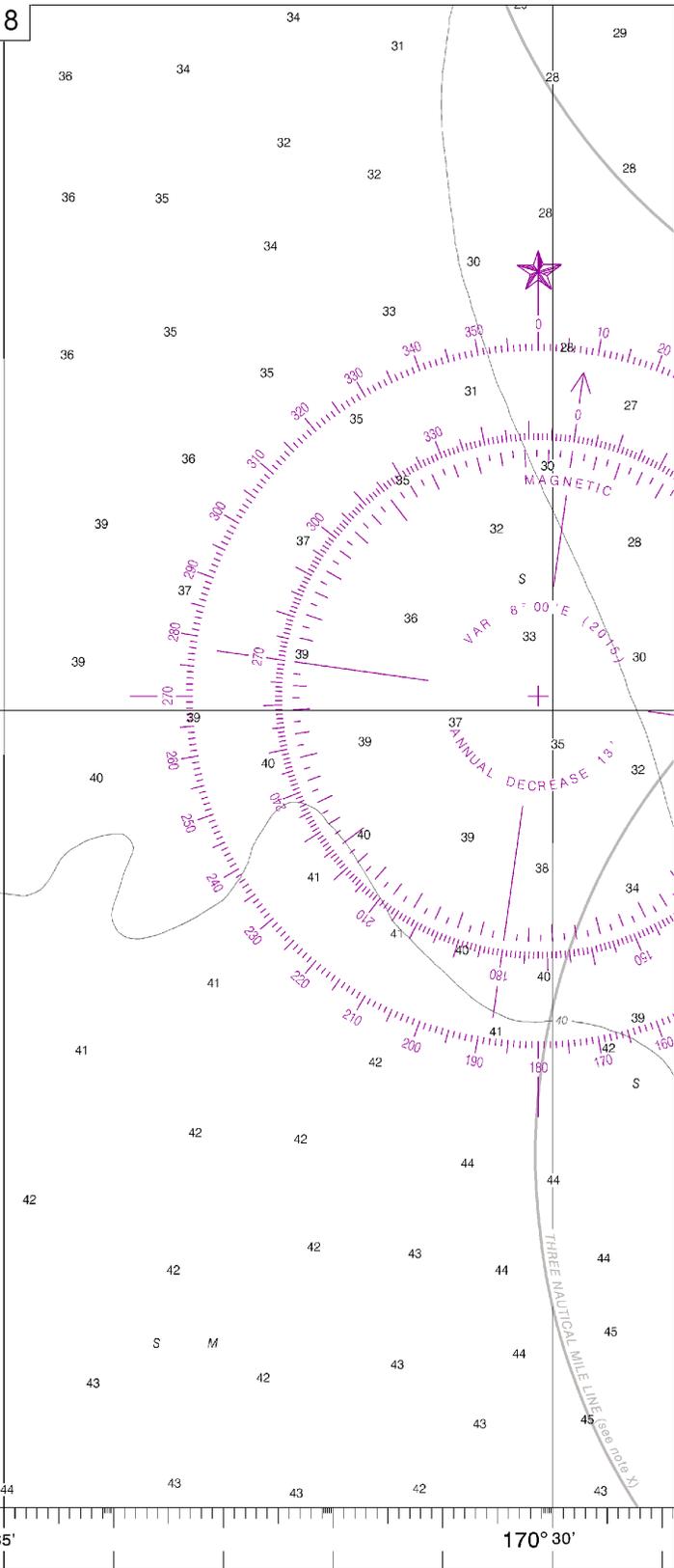
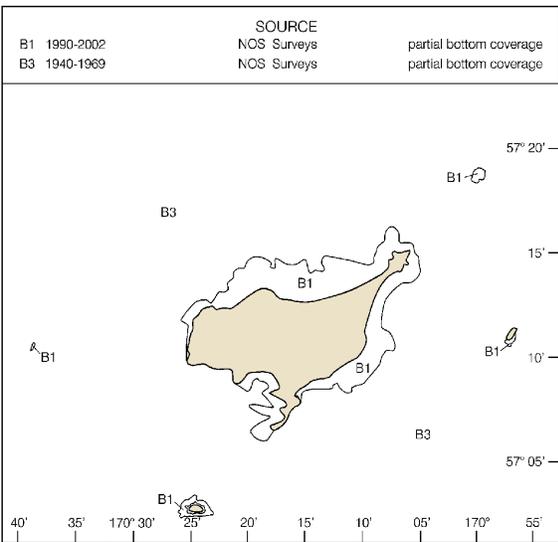




CONTINUED ON CHART 16380

57° 05'

**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.



16382

**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 IN F**

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11)

12th Ed., Feb. 2015. Last Correction: 1/27/2015. Cleared through:  
 LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

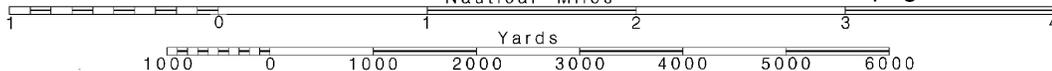
12

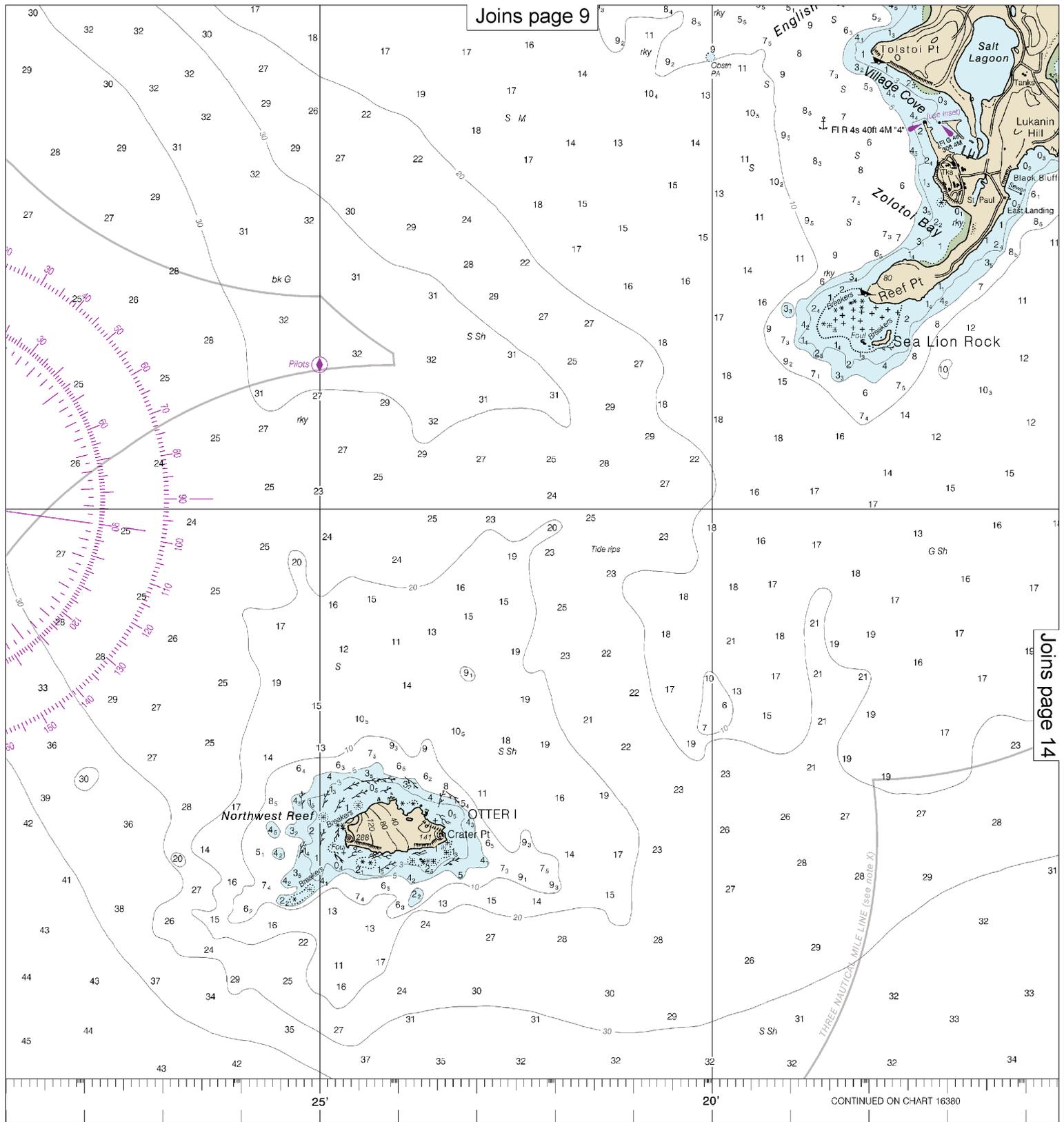
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

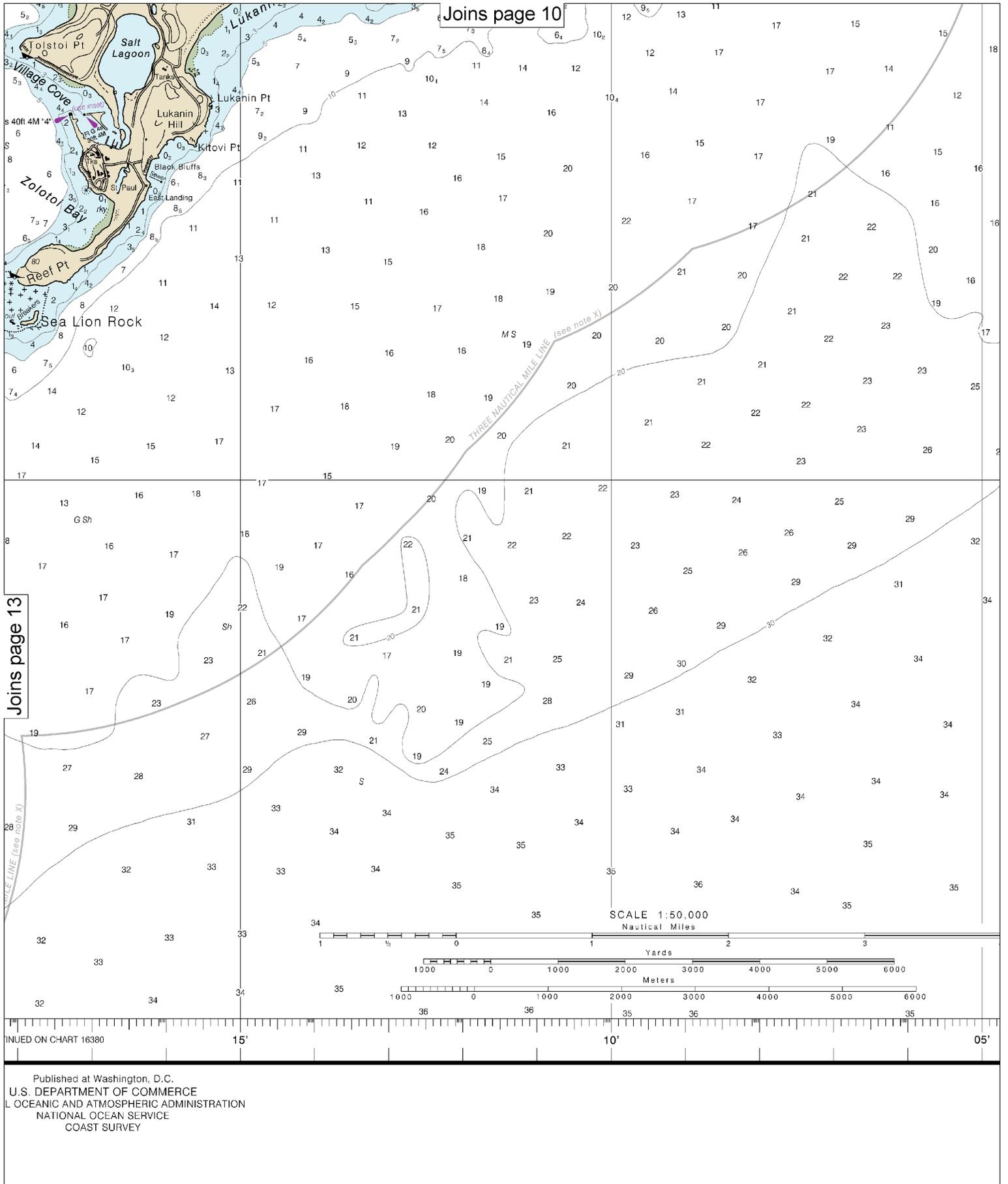




FATHOMS  
1 FATHOMS)

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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

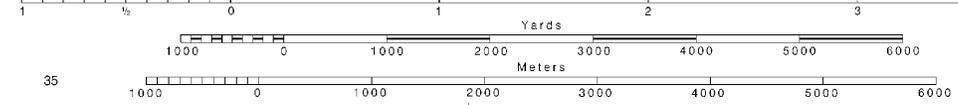


Joins page 10

Joins page 13

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles



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

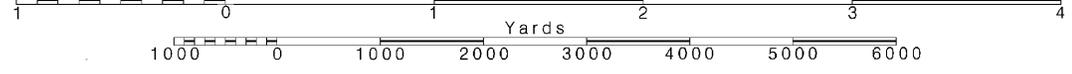
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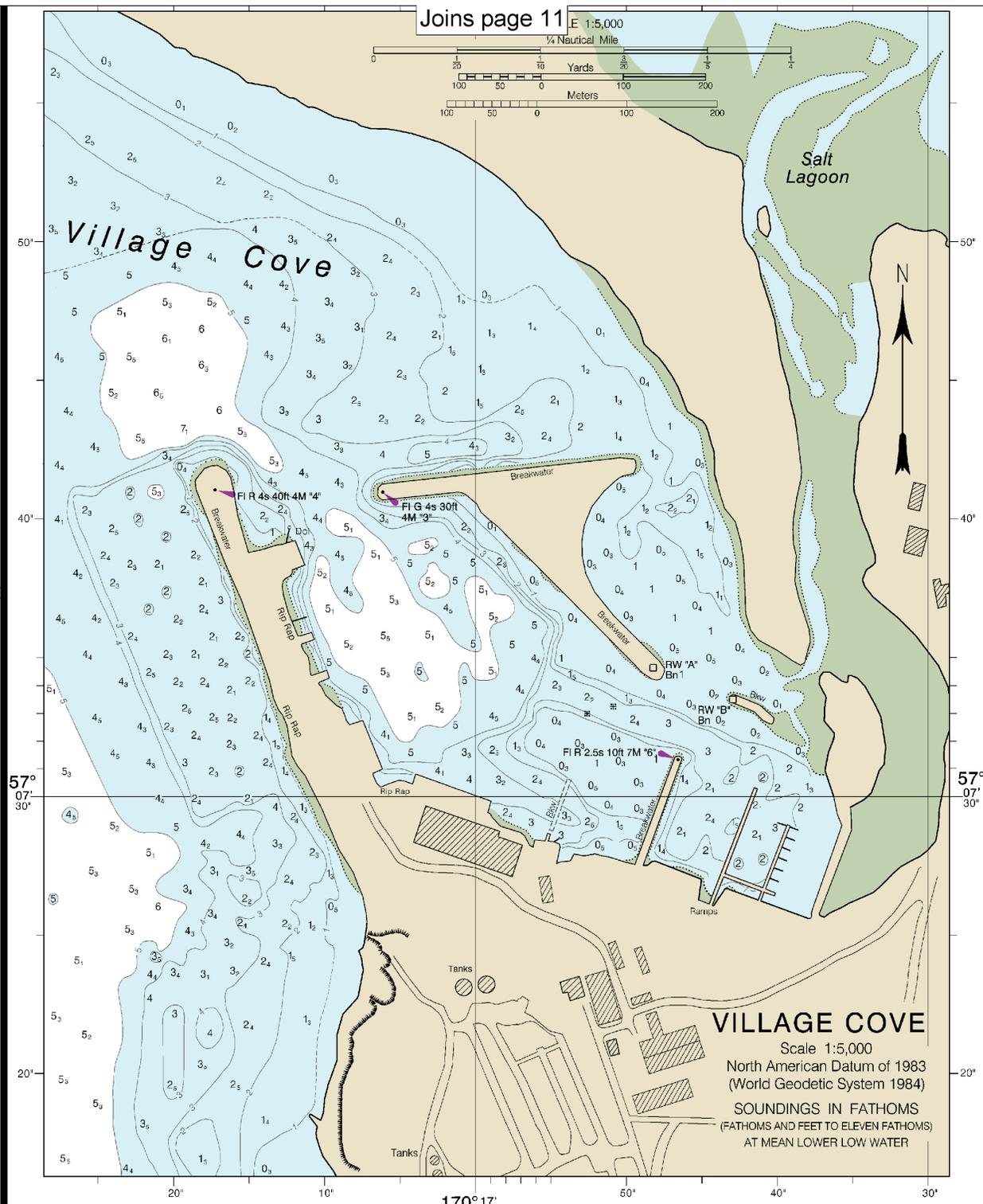
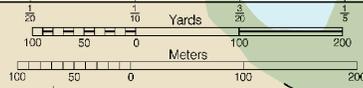
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





### VILLAGE COVE

Scale 1:5,000  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

St Paul Island  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:50,000

# 16382



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>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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 @NOAAcharts



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.