BookletChart™

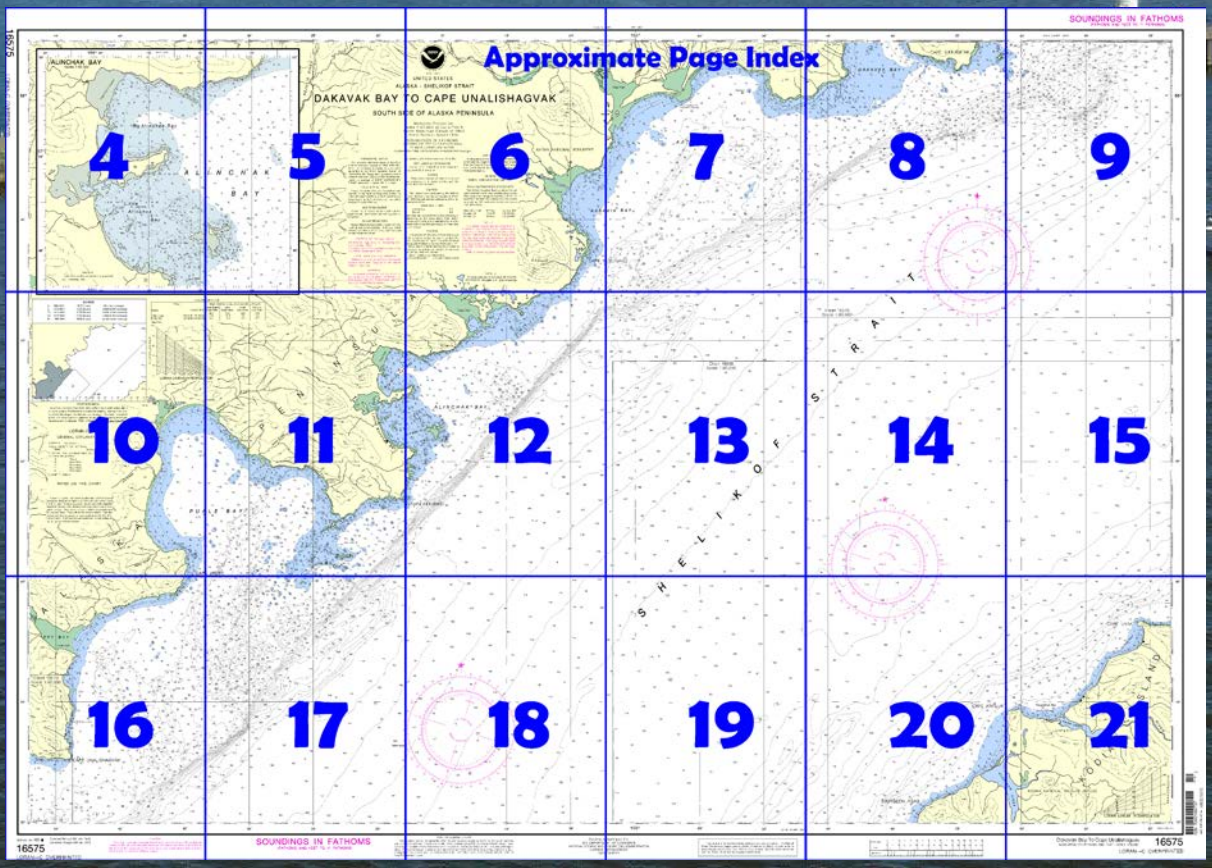
Dakavak Bay to Cape Unalishagvak

NOAA Chart 16575

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.

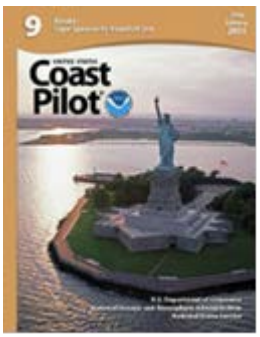
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=16575.

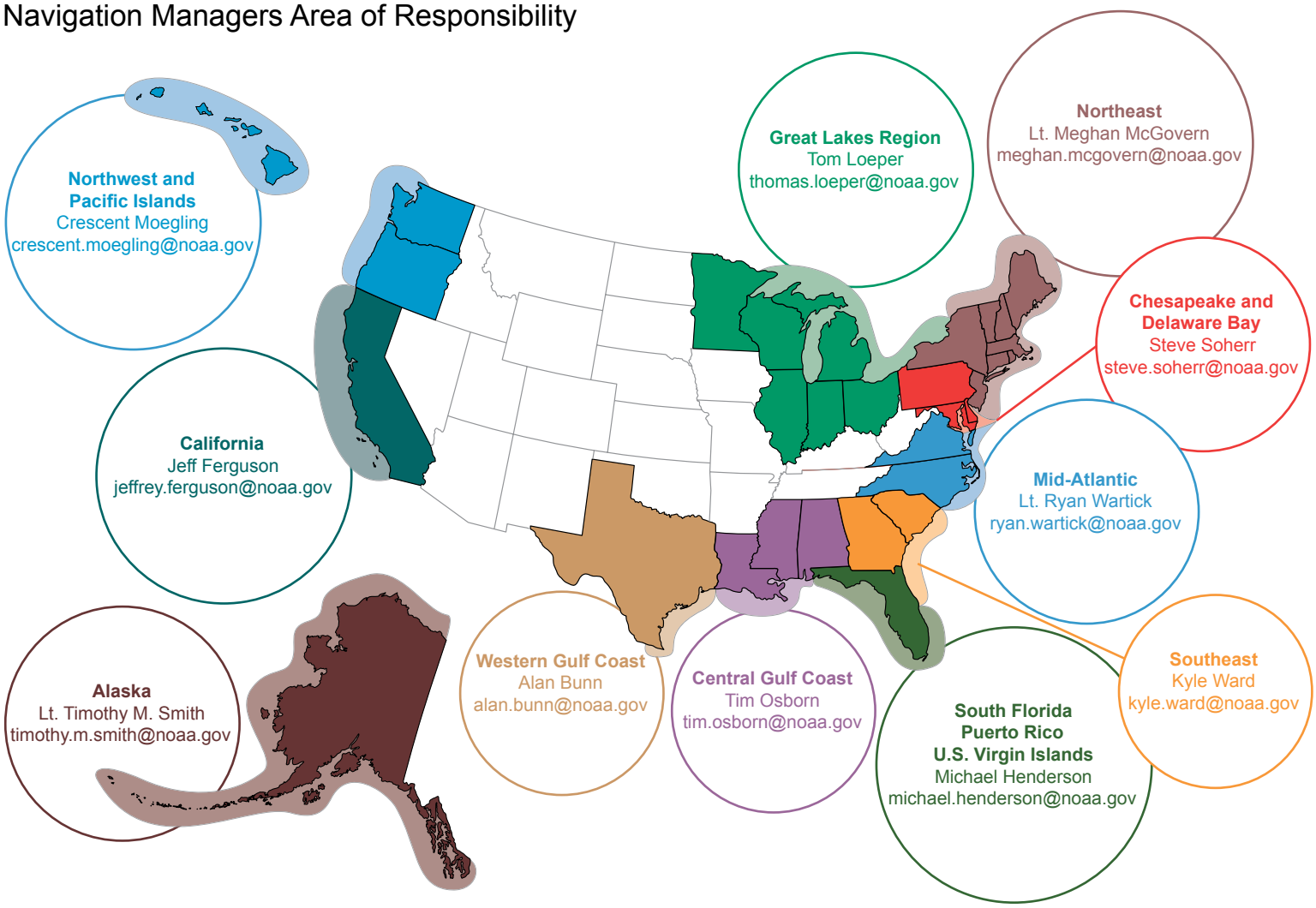


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Katmai Bay is a large roadstead which offers protection from N, NW, and W weather. In 1980, hydrographic surveys by the NOAA Ship DAVIDSON revealed that the bay has several large submerged reefs with least depths of 4 to 8 fathoms. In the NW corner of the bay, about 0.5 mile offshore, is a reef with a least depth of 2 fathoms, in 57°58.2'N., 155°00.4'W. In the NE corner of the bay is a reef with a least depth of 2¾ fathoms, in 58°00.0'N., 154°50.2'W.
Katmai River, its head extending to Mount Katmai before the eruption in 1912, was navigated by launches at high tide to the abandoned village of Katmai. In 1980, the river was choked with pumice which washes down from the higher slopes faster than the stream can dispose of it. Occasional steam and smoke from Mount Katmai volcanic activity can be seen in the area. Strong N winds raise large clouds of pumice which cause a murky haze throughout the area.
The area in the vicinity of Mount Katmai from Cape Douglas to Cape Kubugakli is the **Katmai National Park and Preserve**. The park is a Marine Protected Area. The most spectacular feature of the park is the mountain-encircled **Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes** in the NW portion of the reservation. Here the ground is broken open, giving vent to several million fumaroles or little volcanoes, from which rise jets of steam. Some of the jets throw their steam 1,000 feet into the air, and hundreds of others go up to a distance of 500 feet, all merging above the valley into one colossal cloud.
Kashvik Bay, just SW of Katmai Bay, offers good anchorage in 10 fathoms or less near the center of the bay. A submerged reef extends about 0.8 mile from the N shore, and scattered rocks are close off the SW and W shores. The entrance and middle of bay are free of hazards.
Mount Katmai, a volcano 6,715 feet high, is part of a high ridge and is not easily distinguishable from Shelikof Strait. In 1912 this volcano gave vent to a violent eruption, the initial stages lasting three days, during which several cubic miles of material were emitted. This eruption was of such violence as to rank in the first order of volcanic explosions. The volcano is now quiet and in its crater is a lake over 1 mile long and about 1 mile wide.
Mount Mageik, a volcano 7,250 feet high, is about 10 miles SW from Mount Katmai. It has a more definite summit and can be easily identified from Shelikof Strait.
Cape Kubugakli, 83 miles SW of Cape Douglas, is bold and rises rapidly to **Mount Kubugakli**, a prominent mountain with two summits. The 2,920-foot S peak is the higher. The area off Cape Kubugakli is foul and should be given a wide berth.
Alinchak Bay, opening S of Cape Kubugakli, is divided into two arms. **Little Alinchak Bay**, the S arm, is shallow with extensive foul areas and should be avoided by those without local knowledge. **Big Alinchak Bay**, the N arm, is an excellent harbor of refuge with protection from all but NE and E winds. The center of the arm has good anchorage in 10 fathoms, mud and fine sand bottom. Depths decrease to 2 fathoms in the NW and SW corners. Vessels should keep 0.5 mile off the N shore of the bay and 0.15 mile off the S shore. The approach to Big Alinchak Bay is from SE on a course midway between the extensive foul area off the mouth of Little Alinchak Bay and a 7-fathom shoal in about 57°48.0'N., 155°13.0'W.
Cape Kekurnoi, between Alinchak and Puale Bays, is fairly low, but rises gradually to over 1,500 feet. A 6.5 fathoms shoal is about 1.6 miles SW of the E tip of the cape in 57°42'26"N., 155°20'24"W. Reefs and rocky islets extend 3.5 miles S from the SW tip of the cape. There are bad tide rips off these reefs, which is frequently the case along the W side of Shelikof Strait. These reefs and islets are also foul with heavy kelp. Passage should only be attempted with local knowledge.
Puale Bay is open to the S and is only partly protected on the E by the reefs and islets extending S from Cape Kekurnoi. The N shore has low rocky bluffs and small rocky beaches. The W shore has two long sandy beaches separated by a rocky bluff 400 feet high. The SW shore is formed by the bold rocky bluffs of Cape Aklek.

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

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

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

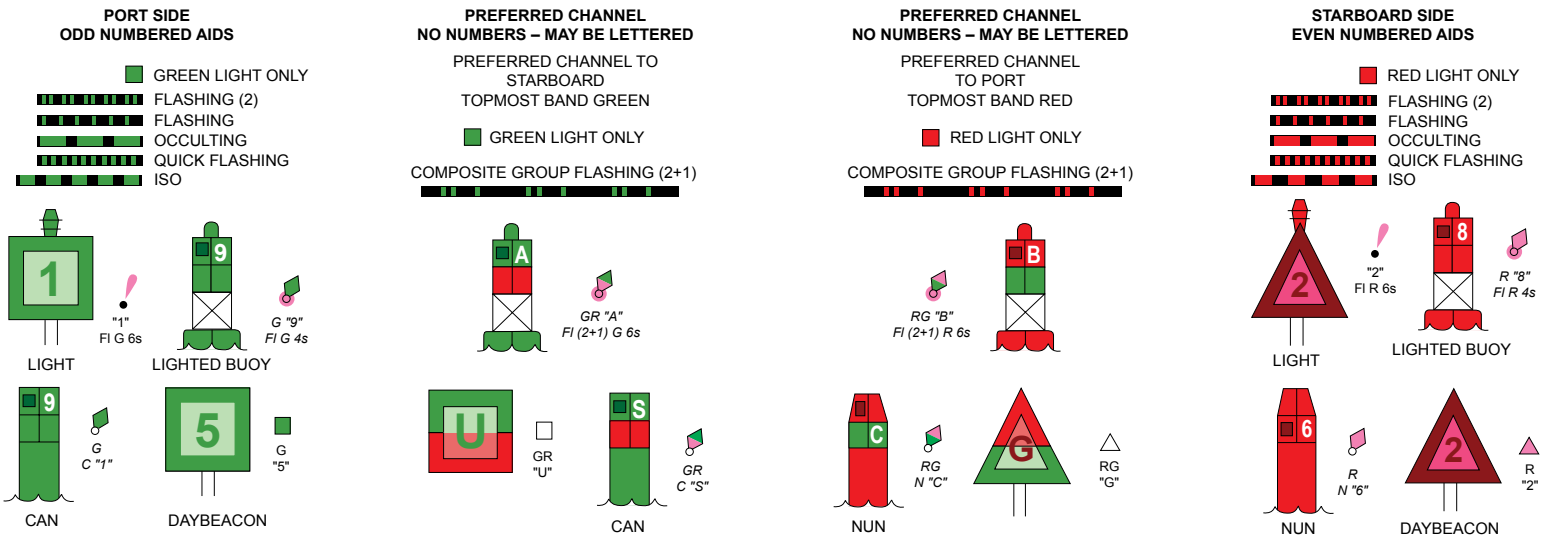


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

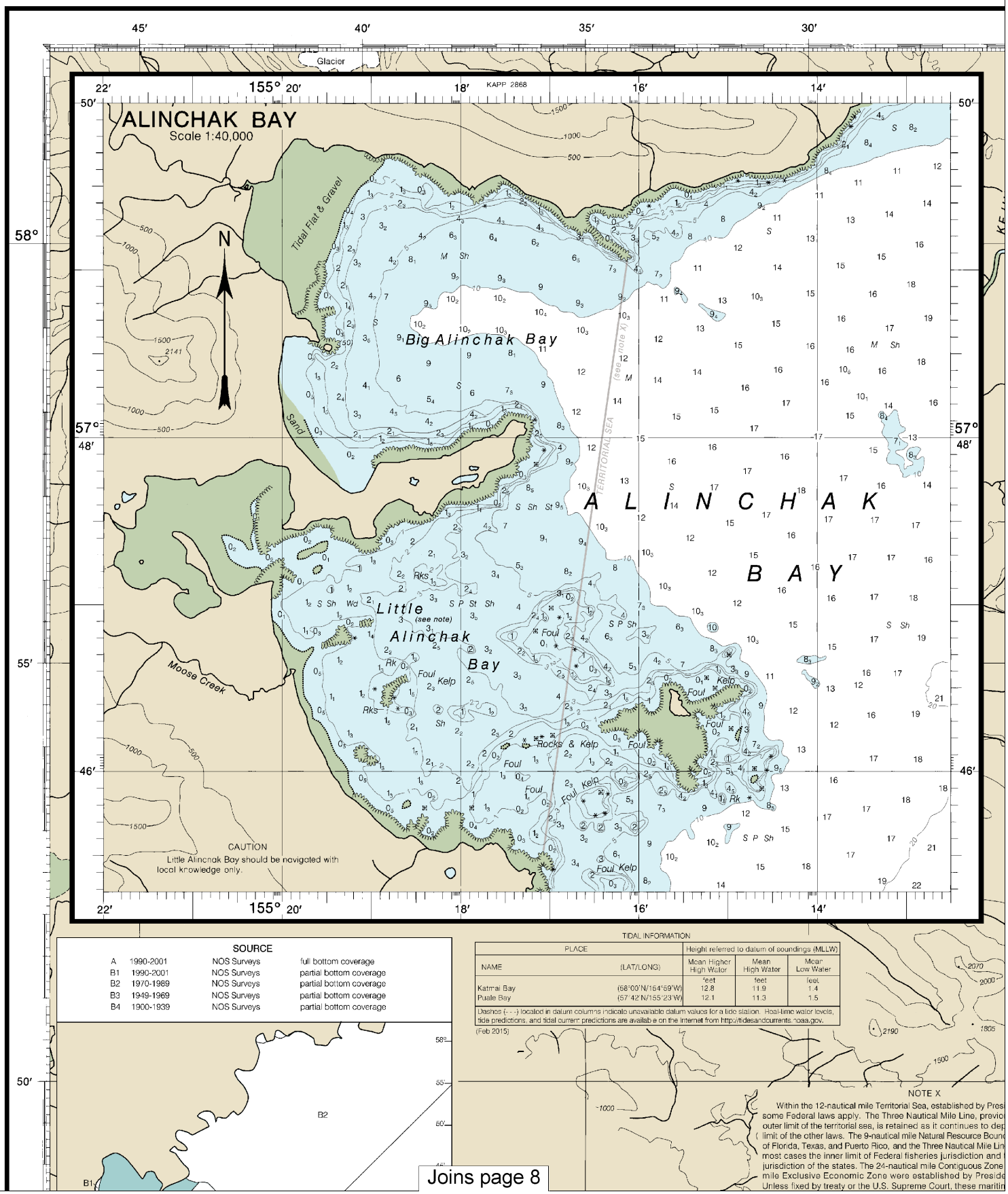
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

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*



SOURCE

A	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1949-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Katmai Bay	(58°00'N/154°59'W)	12.8	11.9	1.4
Puale Bay	(57°42'N/155°23'W)	12.1	11.3	1.5

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.

(Feb 2015)

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presi
some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previo
outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to dep
limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boun
of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Lin
most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and
jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone
mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Preside
Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritim

Joins page 8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

25′ 20′ 15′ 10′ 05′

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SHELIKOF STRAIT

DAKAVAK BAY TO CAPE UNALISHAGVAK

SOUTH SIDE OF ALASKA PENINSULA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 57°33'N
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

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

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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 2.542″ southward and 7.7440″ westward to agree with this chart.

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).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

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.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation have been observed in the inshore of waters of this chart.

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.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

Tidal observations conducted by the National Ocean Service since the earthquake of March 27, 1964 indicate bottom subsidence at the following locations:

	Subsidence in (feet)
Uganik Bay	–3.7
Kodiak	–5.8

Mariners are cautioned to expect shoaling or deepening for the areas listed. Tidal observations at this time are at selected sites and the magnitude of the changes except at these sites is not known.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.550 MHz
Homer, AK	WXJ-24	162.400 MHz
Cape Gull, AK	WNG-529	162.500 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. 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, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Pinnacle rocks exist in the area of 58°41′30″N–155°25′00″W. Navigate with local knowledge only.

KEJULIK RIVER

Alagogshak Creek

Marsh

Atmo Mt

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Tidal Flat

Ponds

Mt Kubugakli

CAPE K

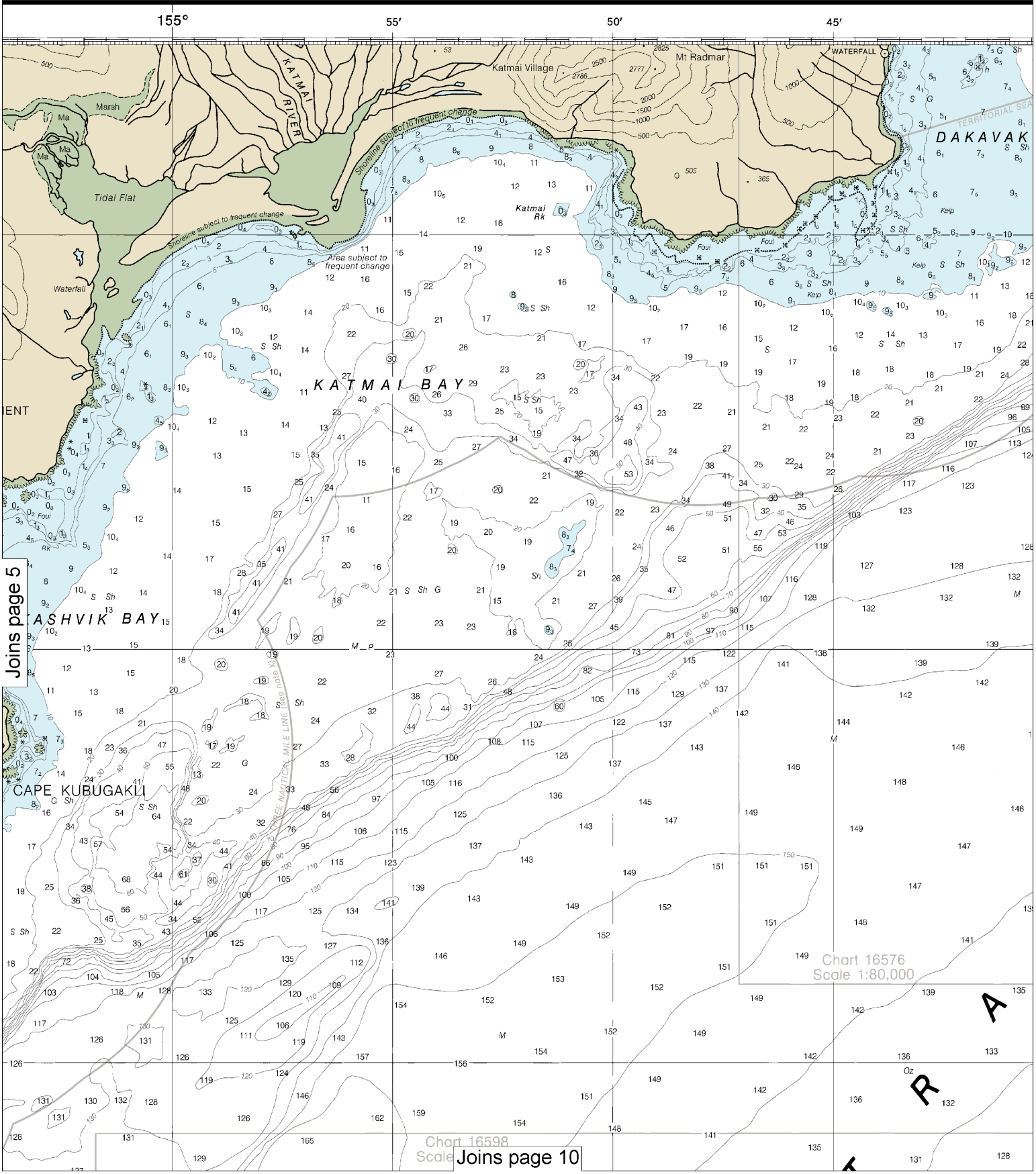
WATERFALL

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

esidential Proclamation,
iously identified as the
epict the jurisdictional
ndary off the Gulf coast
ine elsewhere remain in
d the outer limit of the
he and the 200-nautical
dential Proclamation.
time limits are subject

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:114285. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



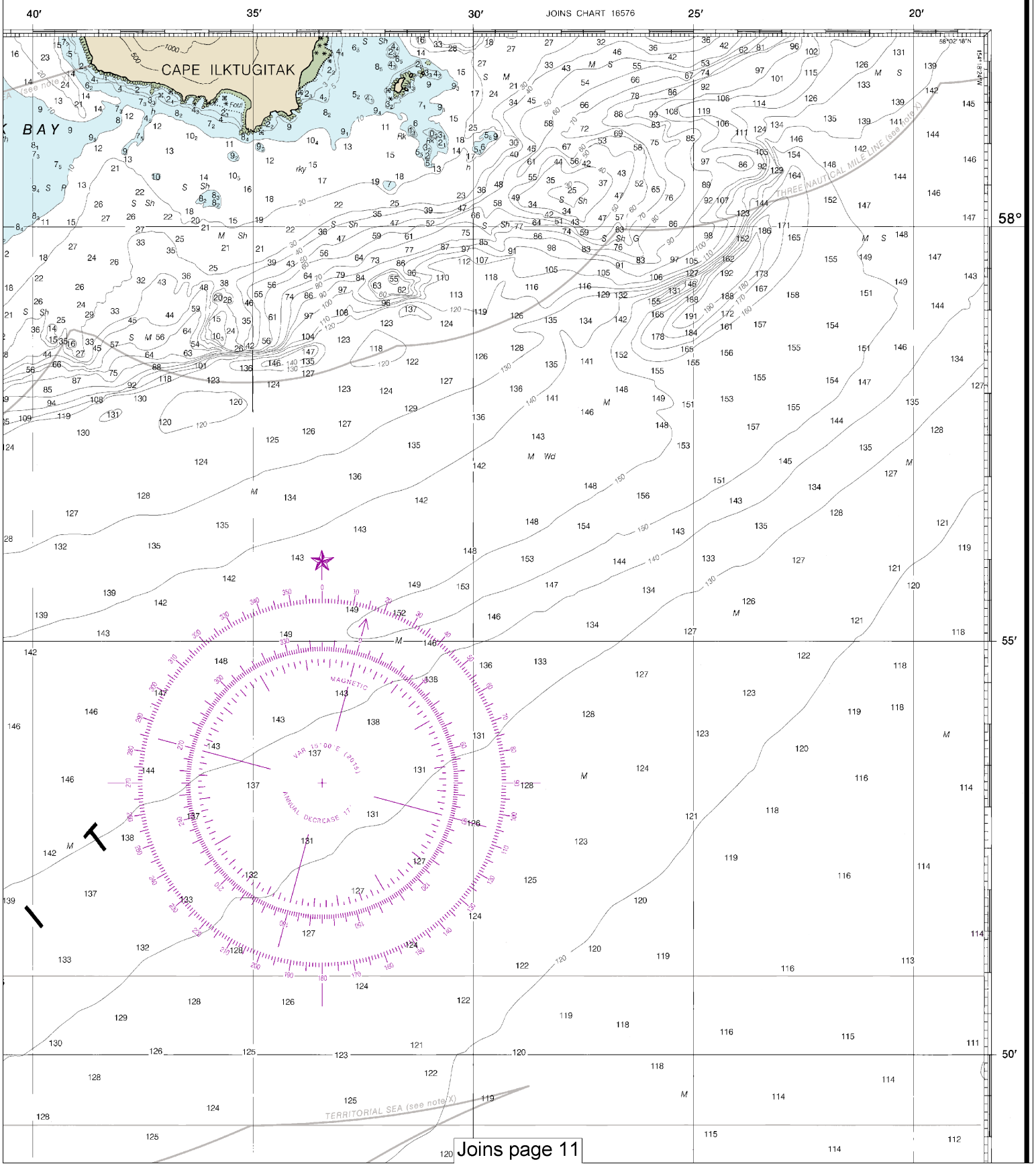
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



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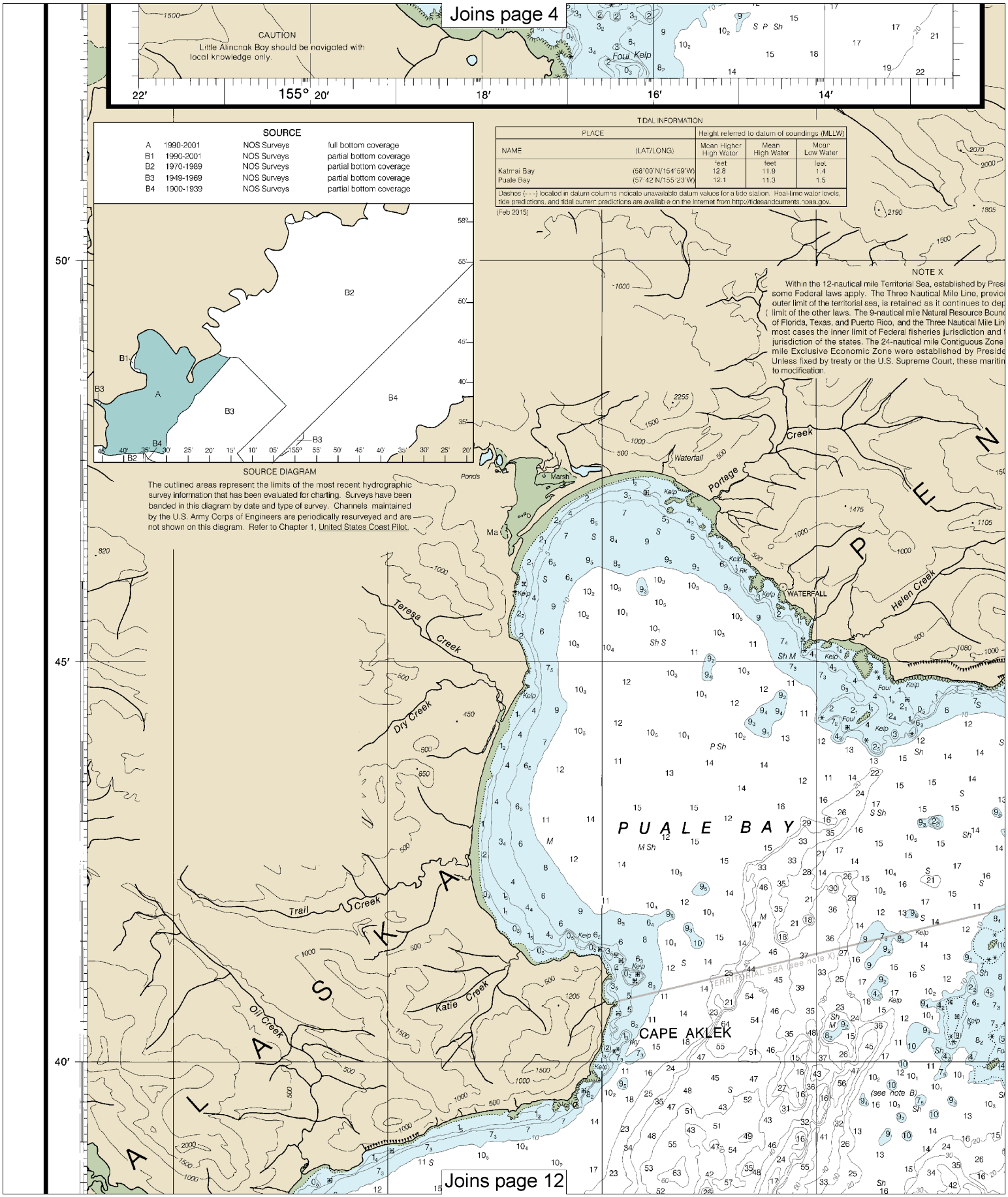
Last Correction: 4/7/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)



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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

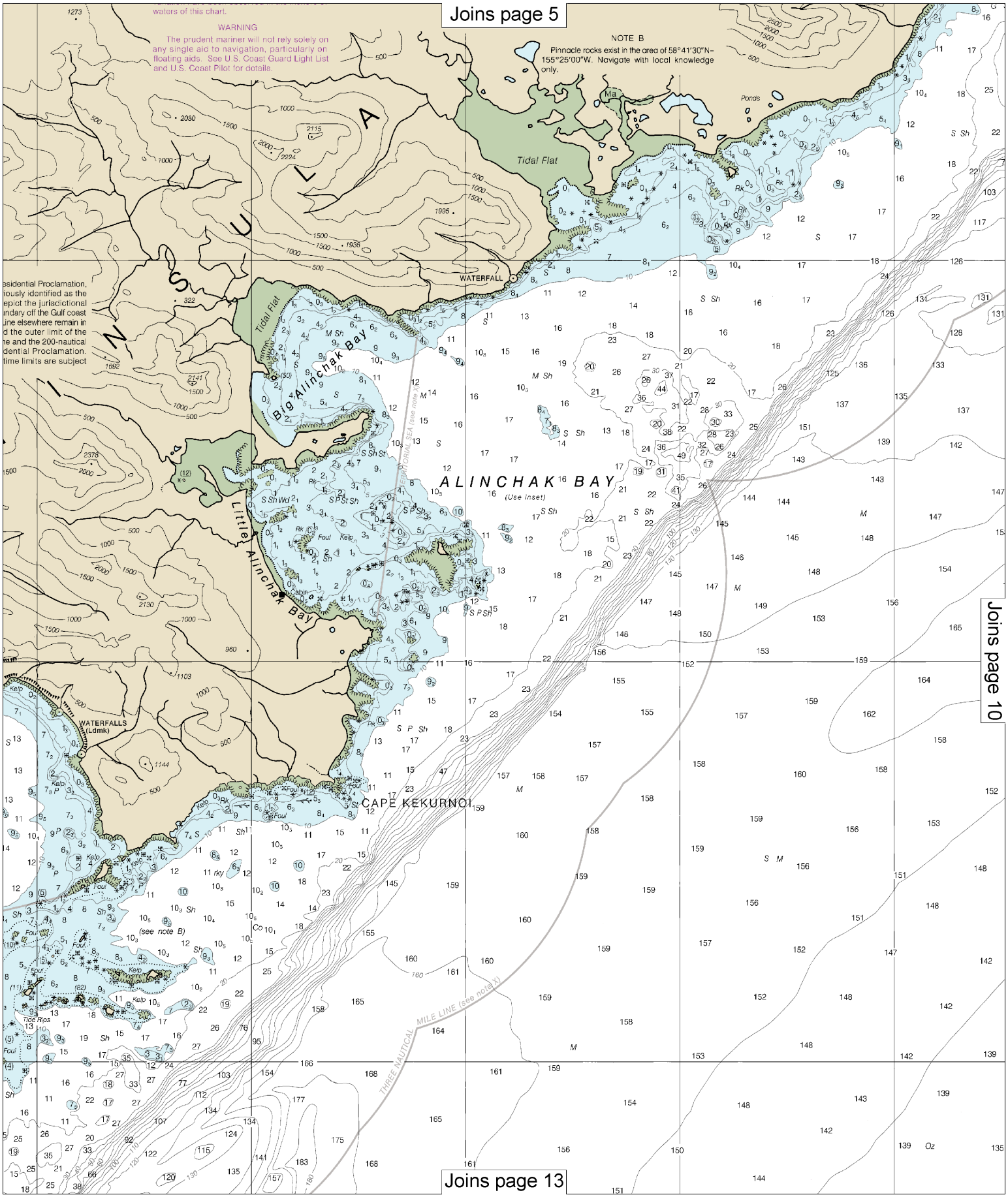
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
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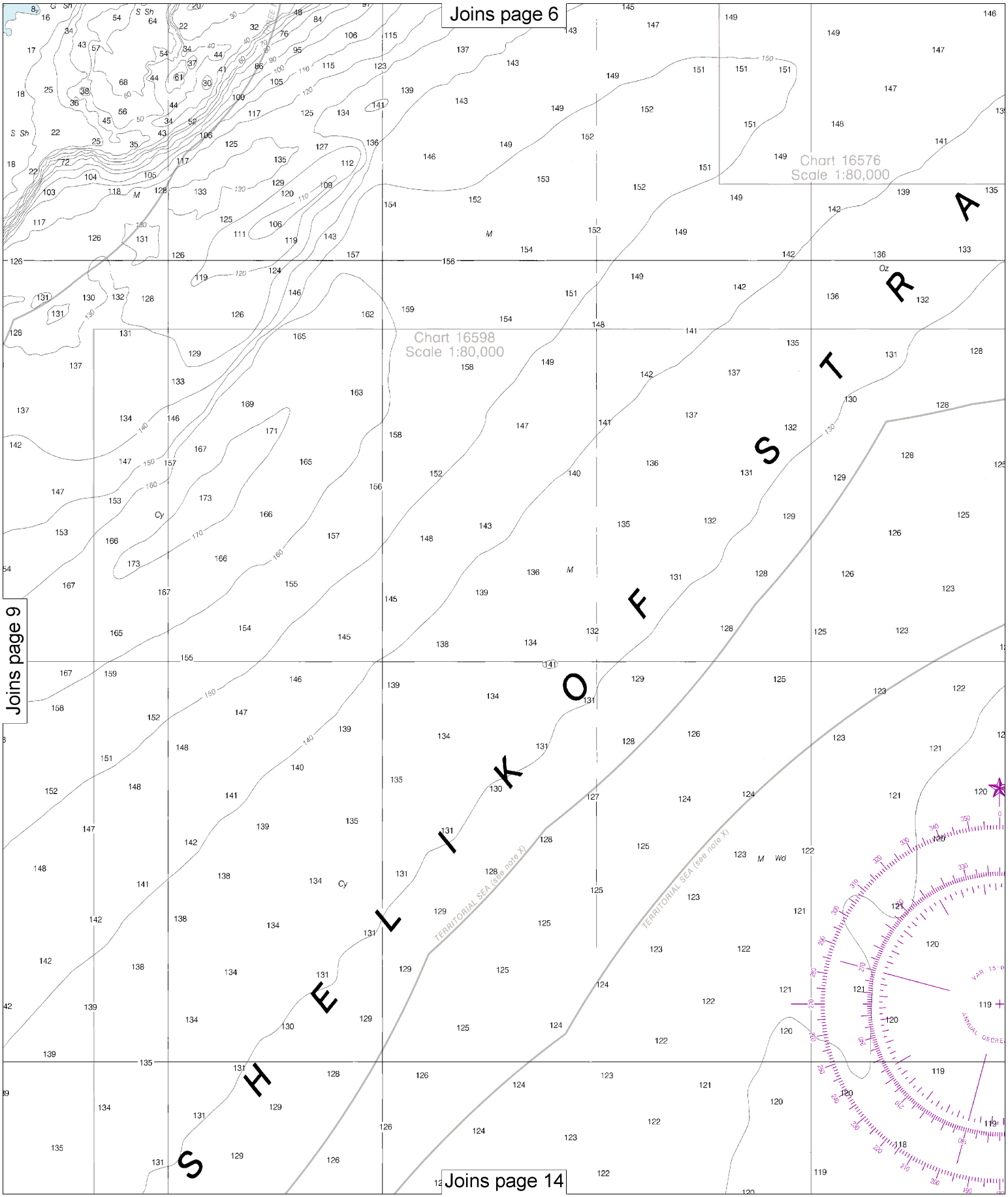
NOTE B
Pinnacle rocks exist in the area of 58°41'30"N–155°25'00"W. Navigate with local knowledge only.
Tidal Flat
Ponds
WATERFALL
Big Alinchak Bay
Little Alinchak Bay
ALINCHAK BAY
(Use Inset)
WATERFALLS (Ldmk)
CAPE KEKURNOI
(see note B)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

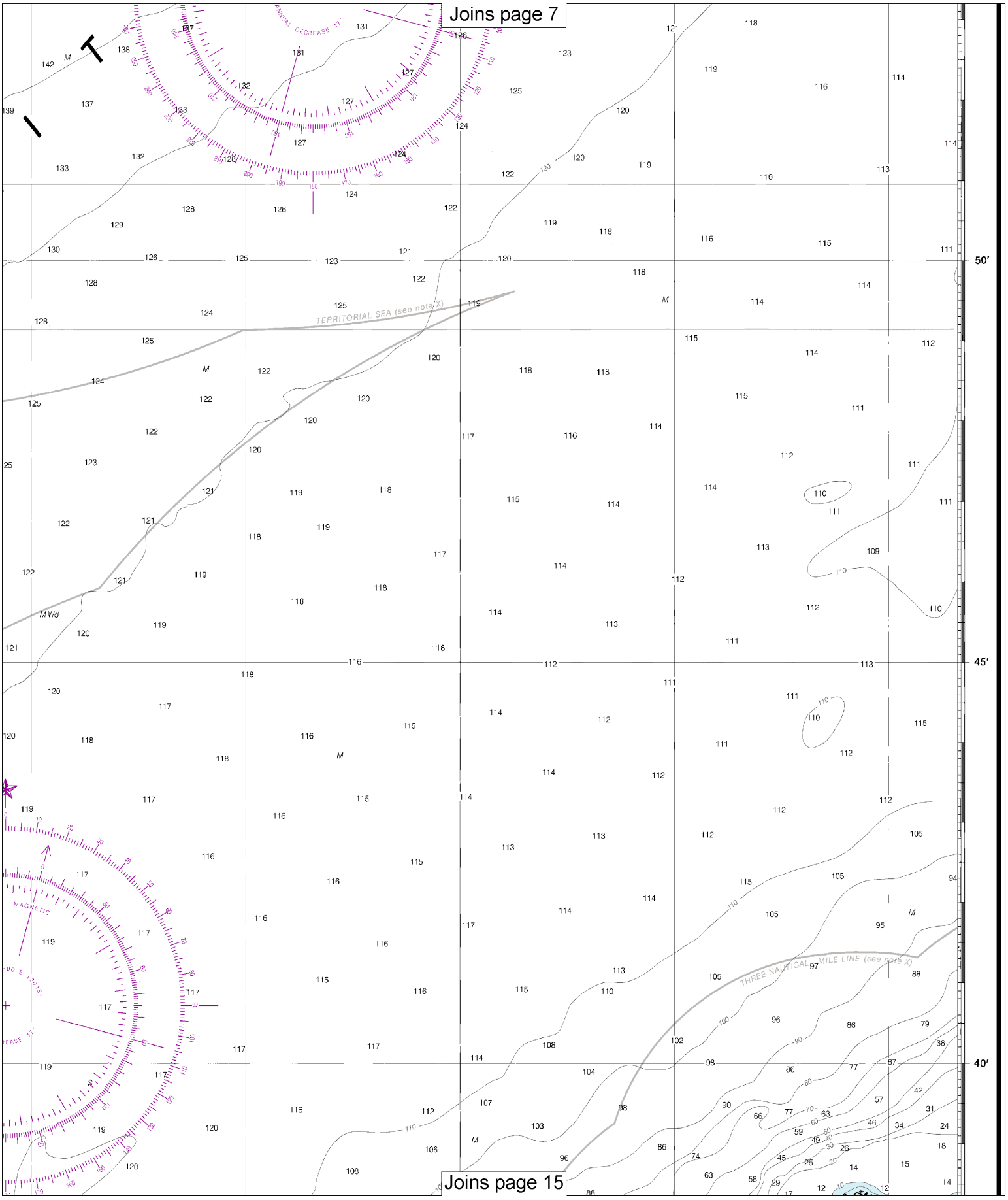
Nautical Miles

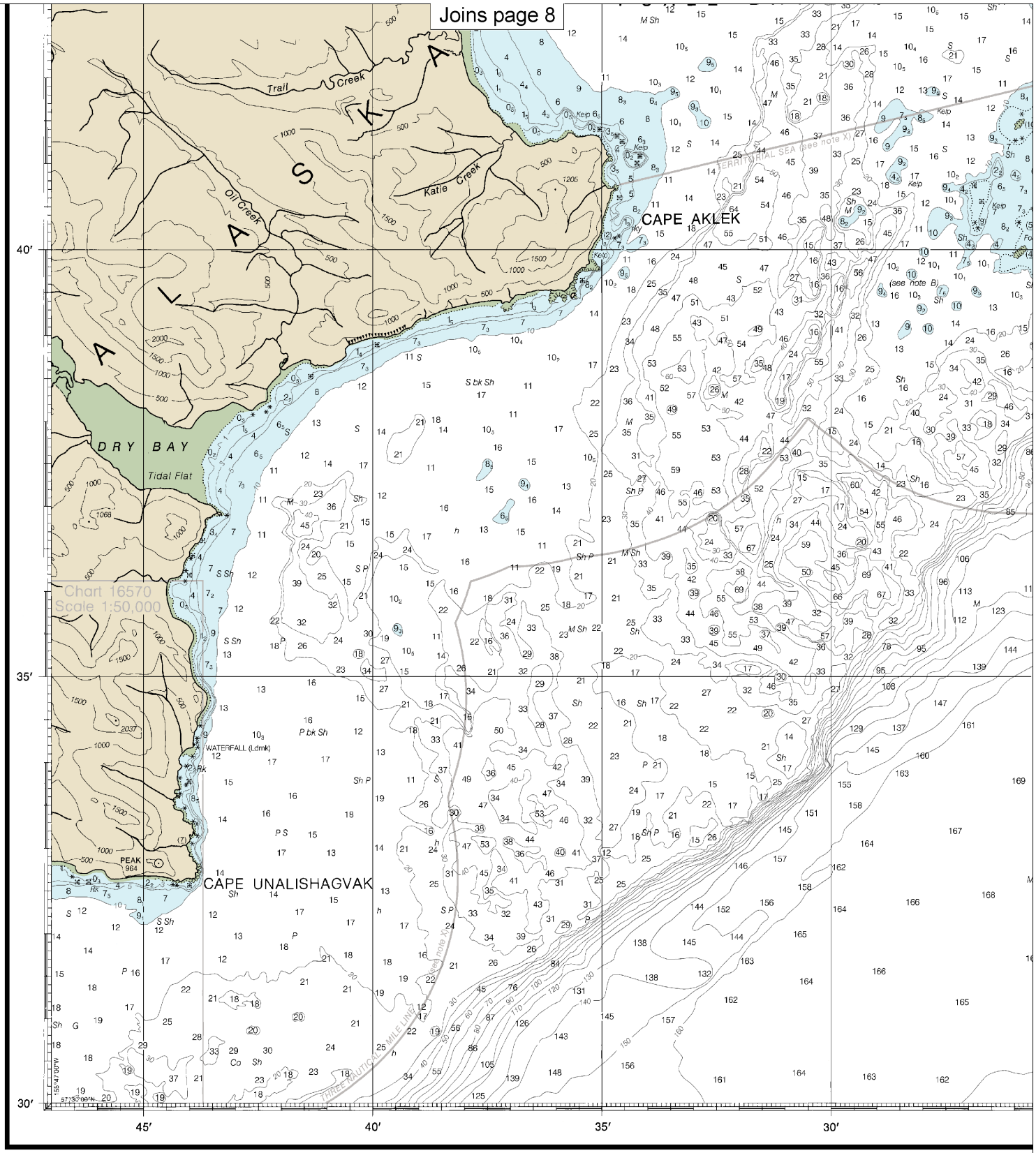
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
50′
45′
40′
Joins page 15



3rd Ed., Apr. 2015

16575

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.

SOUNDINGS
(FATHOMS AND

Last Correction: 4/7/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

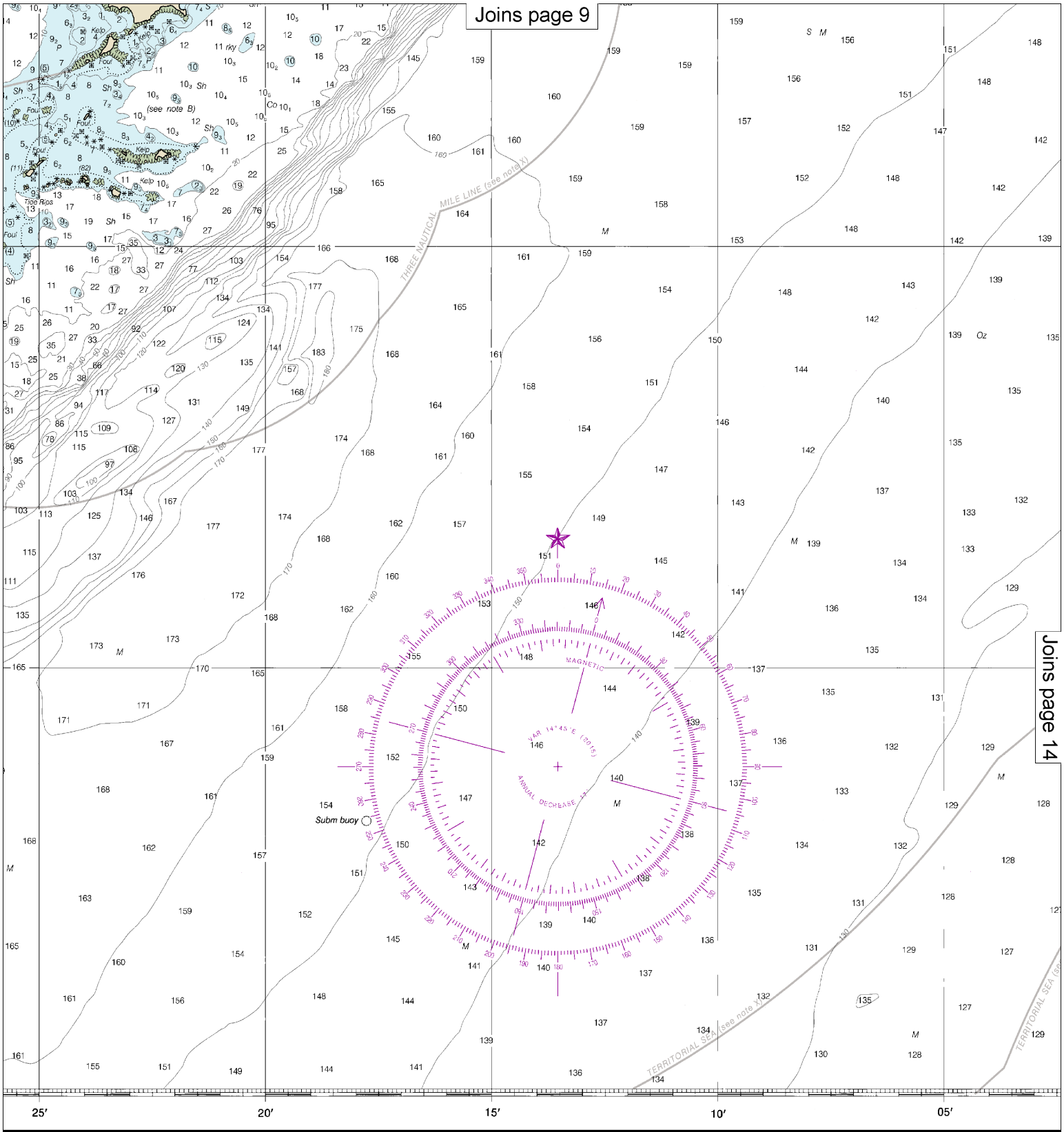
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



S IN FATHOMS

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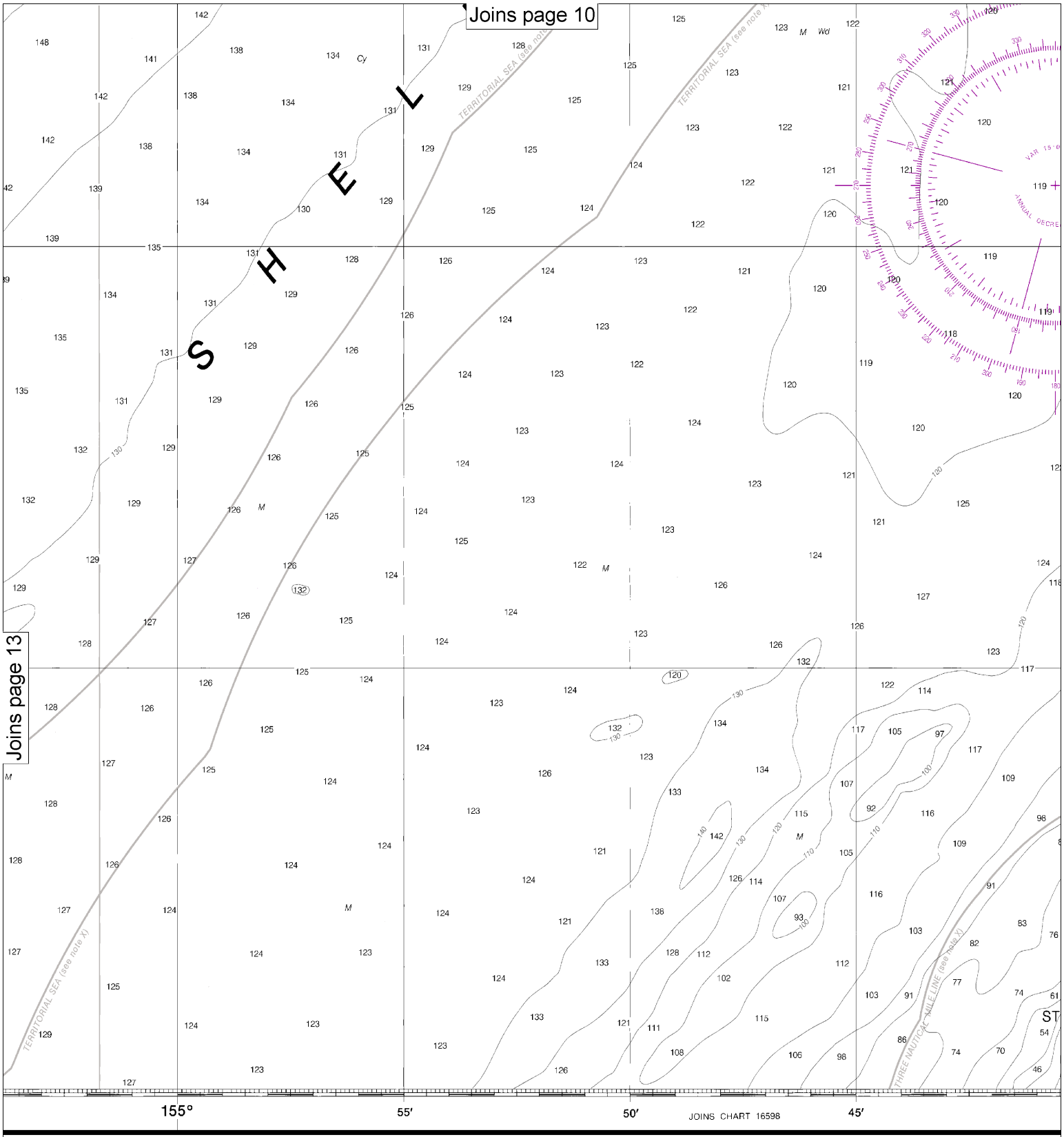


Published at Washington, D.C.
S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

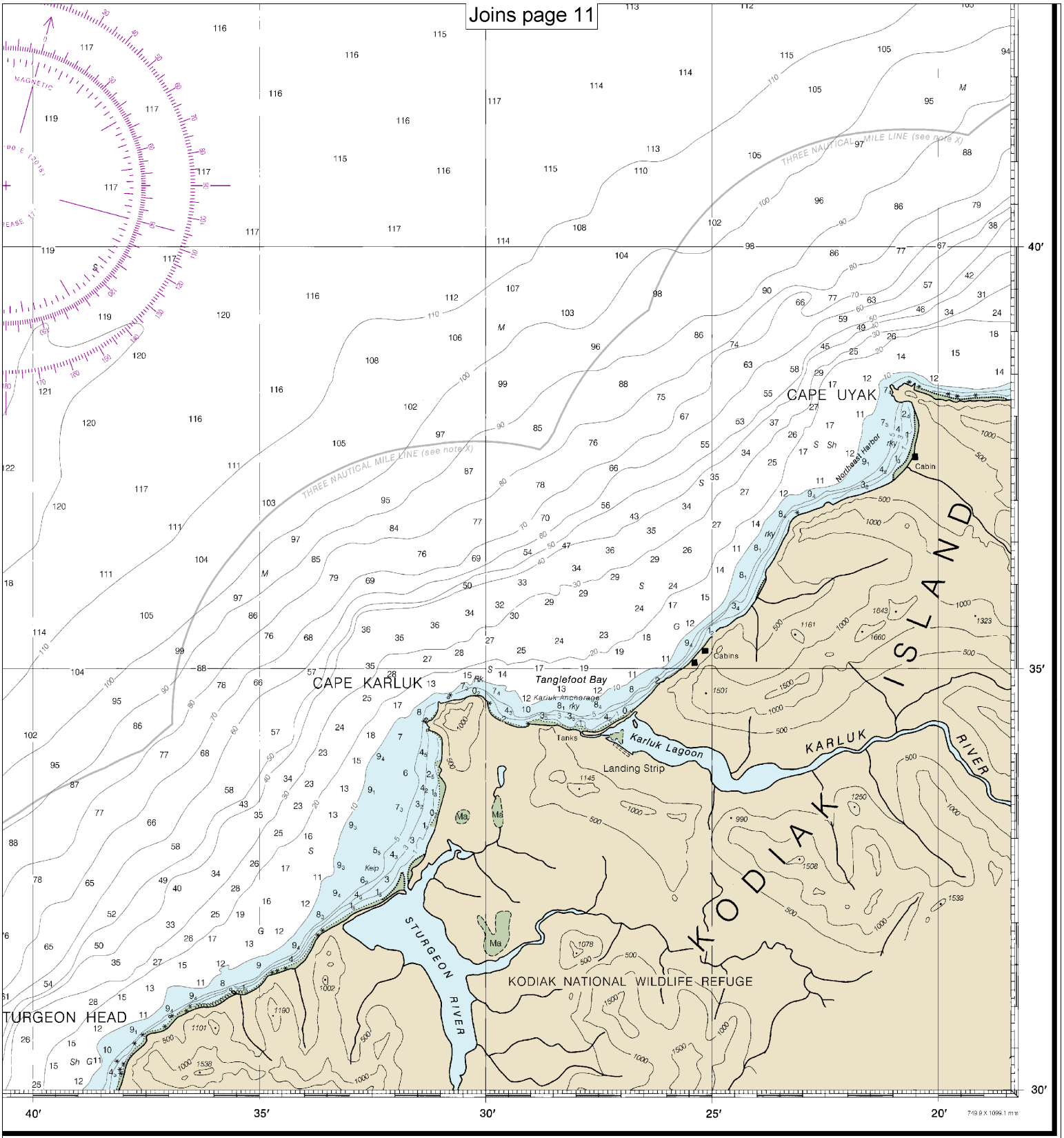
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



Dakavak Bay To Cape Unalishagvak

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AND FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

16575

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**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
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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