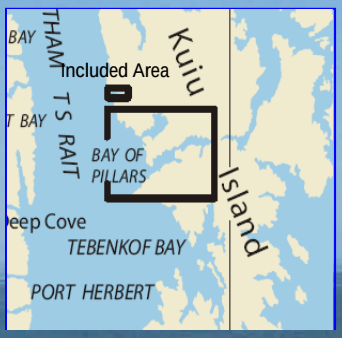
BookletChart™

Bay of Pillars, Rowan and Washington Bays

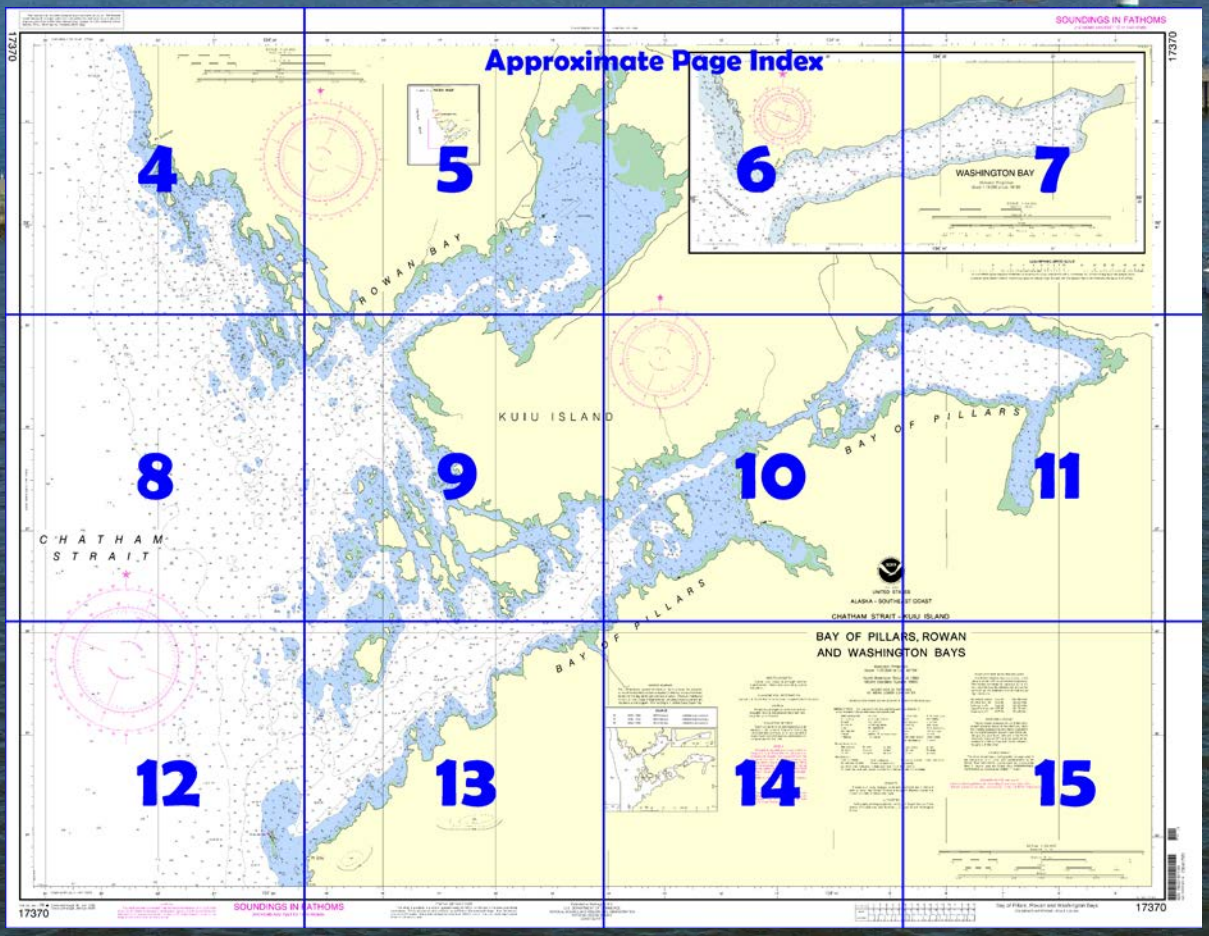
NOAA Chart 17370

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.

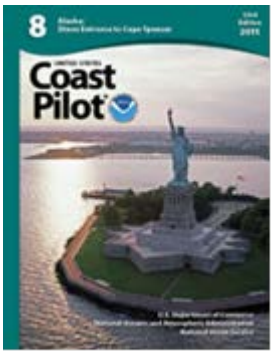
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=17370.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
The Bay of Pillars and Rowan Bay, on the E side of Chatham Strait, share a common entrance about 38 miles N of Cape Decision. The bight that forms the entrance between Point Ellis and Point Sullivan is about 7.2 miles wide and indents the coast 2.5 miles in its main part. The two bays have secure anchorages. The bight has many islands, rocks, and reefs, especially between the two arms, but a deep channel leads into each arm.

Point Ellis (56°33.8'N., 134°19.2'W.), the S point of Bay of Pillars, is 16.5 miles N of Point Harris. The point is low and rocky. Rising steep and bluff back of it is a high wooded ridge with two prominent landslides on its S face; the E one is inverted "V" in shape. These slides are bare and can be seen for a long distance from S or SW. A rock, covered 2½ fathoms, is about 0.3 mile WSW of the point in about 56°33'38"N., 134°19'45"W. A bare reef is 0.4 mile WNW of Point Ellis. The reef is marked by **Point Ellis Light** (56°34'00"N., 134°19'59"W.), 30 feet above the water, shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark. Kelp is between the reef and the point, and also extends about 0.5 mile N from the reef. A rock awash is about 0.3 mile N of the reef in 56°34'20"N., 134°19'46"W.

Islands, islets, reefs, and bare and covered rocks are on the N side of the entrance to Bay of Pillars; kelp is in the area.

Bay of Pillars extends about 10 miles NE from Point Ellis and is comparatively clear for 4.5 miles. Above this the bay is foul and must be navigated with caution.

The best approach to the bay is on a SE course passing about 0.9 mile N of Point Ellis Light, then following a midchannel course on about 068° into the bay.

Temporary anchorage for small boats can be had in a cove about 2.1 miles NE of Point Ellis in 10 to 20 fathoms, mud and shell bottom.

The ruins of a cannery wharf and a saltery wharf are on the SE side of Bay of Pillars, about 3.5 miles above Point Ellis. The area around the wharves is foul with submerged pilings and debris, and should be avoided or navigated with extreme caution. In 1981, the NOAA Ship DAVIDSON found secure anchorage in 70 knot SW winds, 1 mile NNE of the cannery in 15 to 20 fathoms, mud bottom.

A rock which bares 1 foot is on the S side of the bay about 0.5 mile NE of the cannery wharf in about 56°36'16"N., 134°14'06"W.

Four small islands are on the SE side of the bay, about 4.5 miles above Point Ellis. Secure anchorage for small vessels can be found about 400 yards E of the islands and the same distance from the shore, in 10 to 11 fathoms. It is safer for a stranger to enter at low water. The channel is about 150 yards wide between the N end of the islands and the reef to the N. The channel N of the reef is about 150 yards wide and is the most direct route to the upper parts of the bay.

About 6 miles above the entrance a narrow foul channel leads into the inner bay, which is clear and deep. The narrow entrance to the inner bay has strong tidal currents and should only be entered at slack water or with local knowledge. A rock awash is at midchannel at the W end of the narrow entrance in about 56°37'58"N., 134°11'07"W.

Anchorage can be found in the cove to the SW corner of the inner bay in 4 to 10 fathoms, mud bottom. A 1½-fathom spot is near the center of the cove. Good anchorage in 2 to 7 fathoms, mud bottom, is found in any part of the arm leading S at the head of the bay.

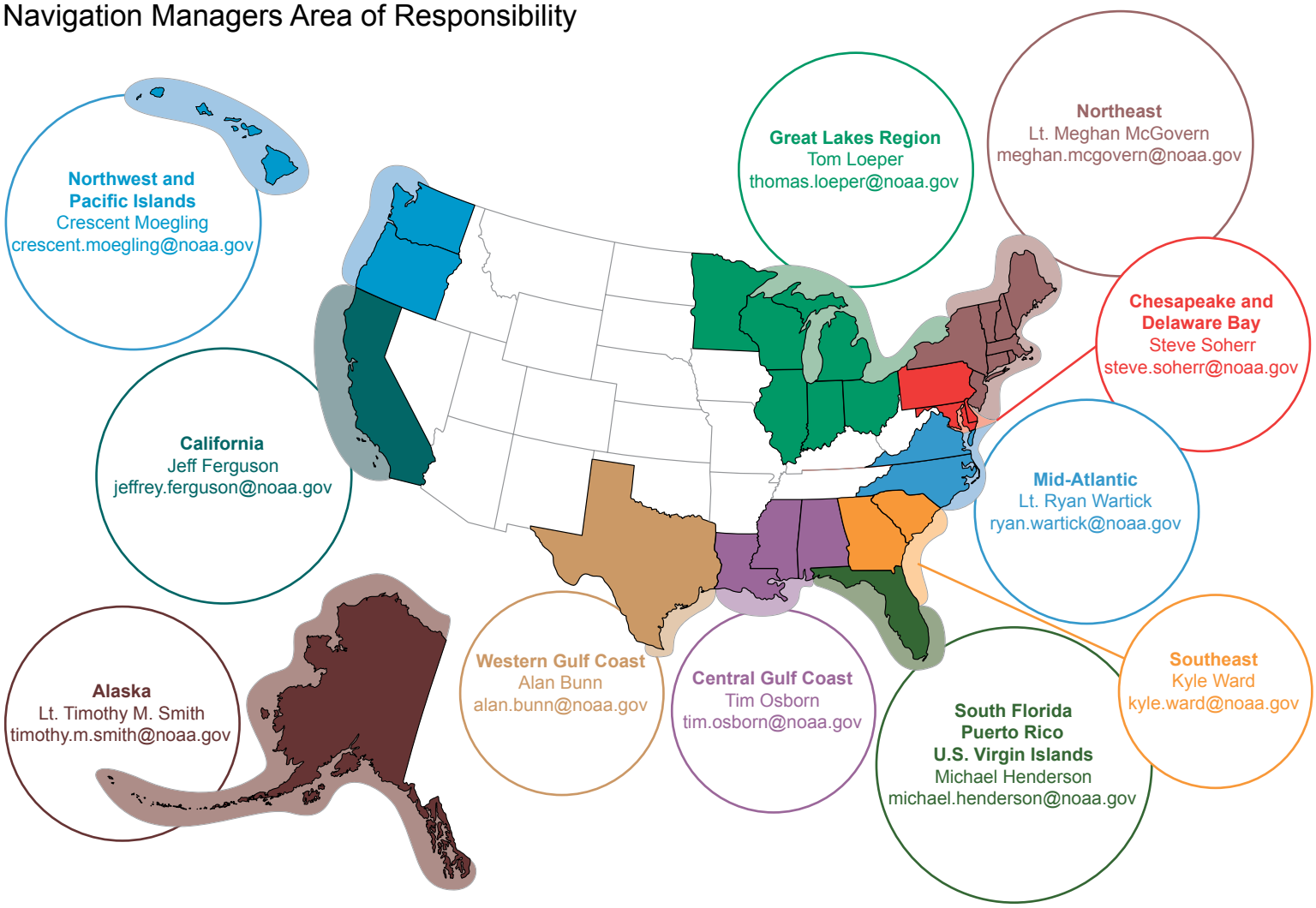
Rowan Bay has a very irregular bottom and much kelp and is suitable only for small vessels. Strangers should preferably enter at low water and exercise care, because there are many charted and uncharted shoals in the bay and at its entrance.

A rock awash, with deep water around it, is about 0.8 mile SW of the narrow entrance to Rowan Bay. It is marked by kelp. A rock, covered 3½ fathoms in 56°37'40"N., 134°20'13"W., is about 1.1 miles SW of the rock awash. Another danger spot, covered 1.8 fathoms, is about 220 yards SW of the 3½-fathom covered rock in about 56°37'35"N., 134°20'24"W. Mariners are advised to exercise caution in this area.

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

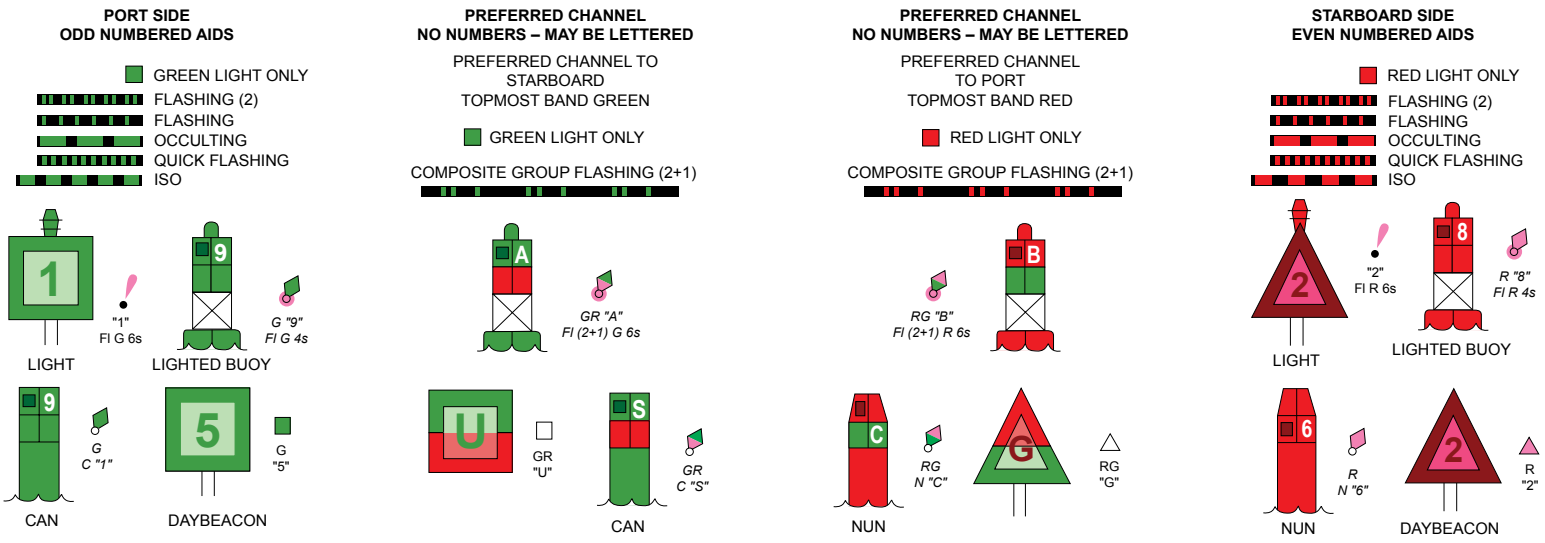


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

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*.

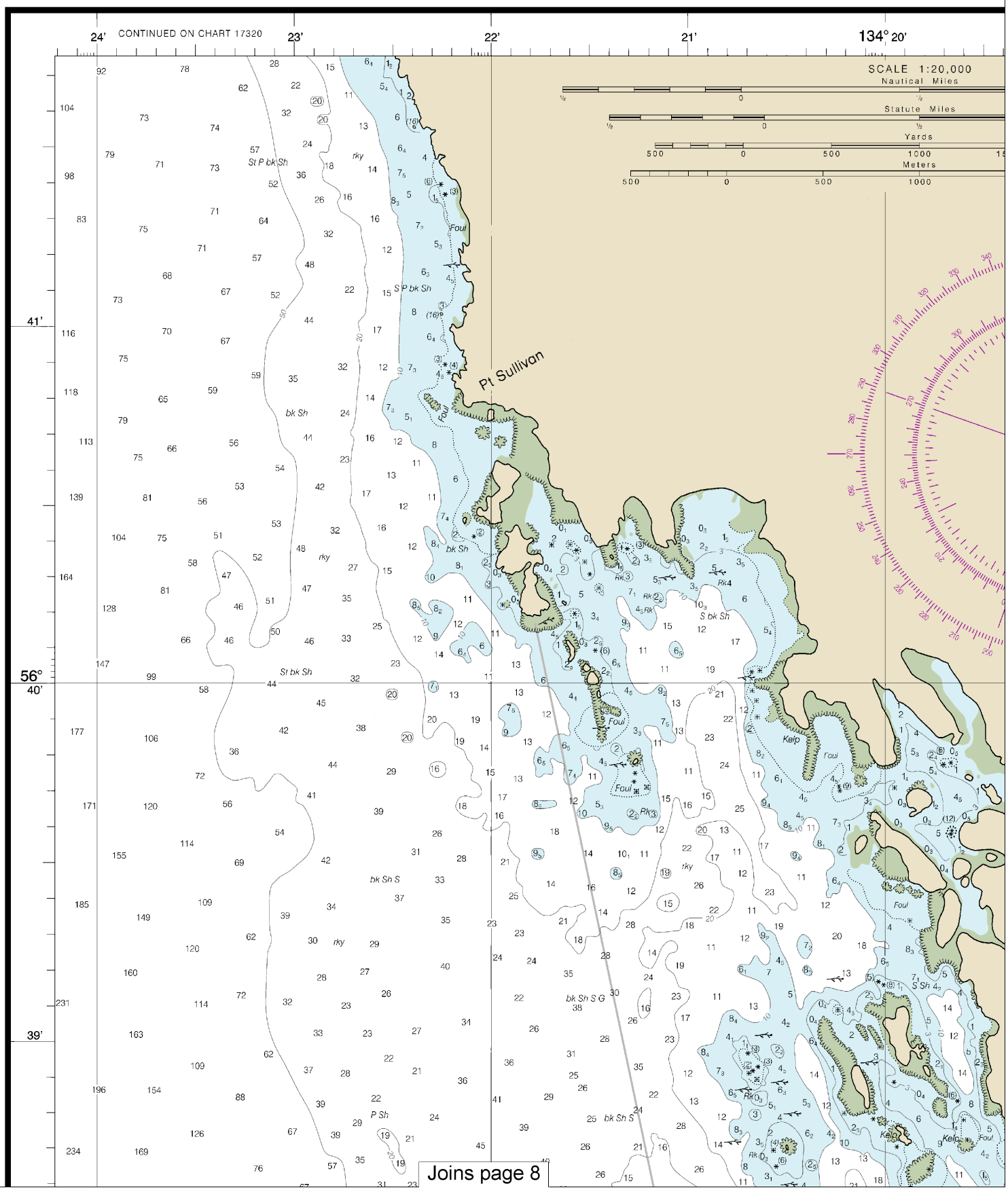
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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*

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



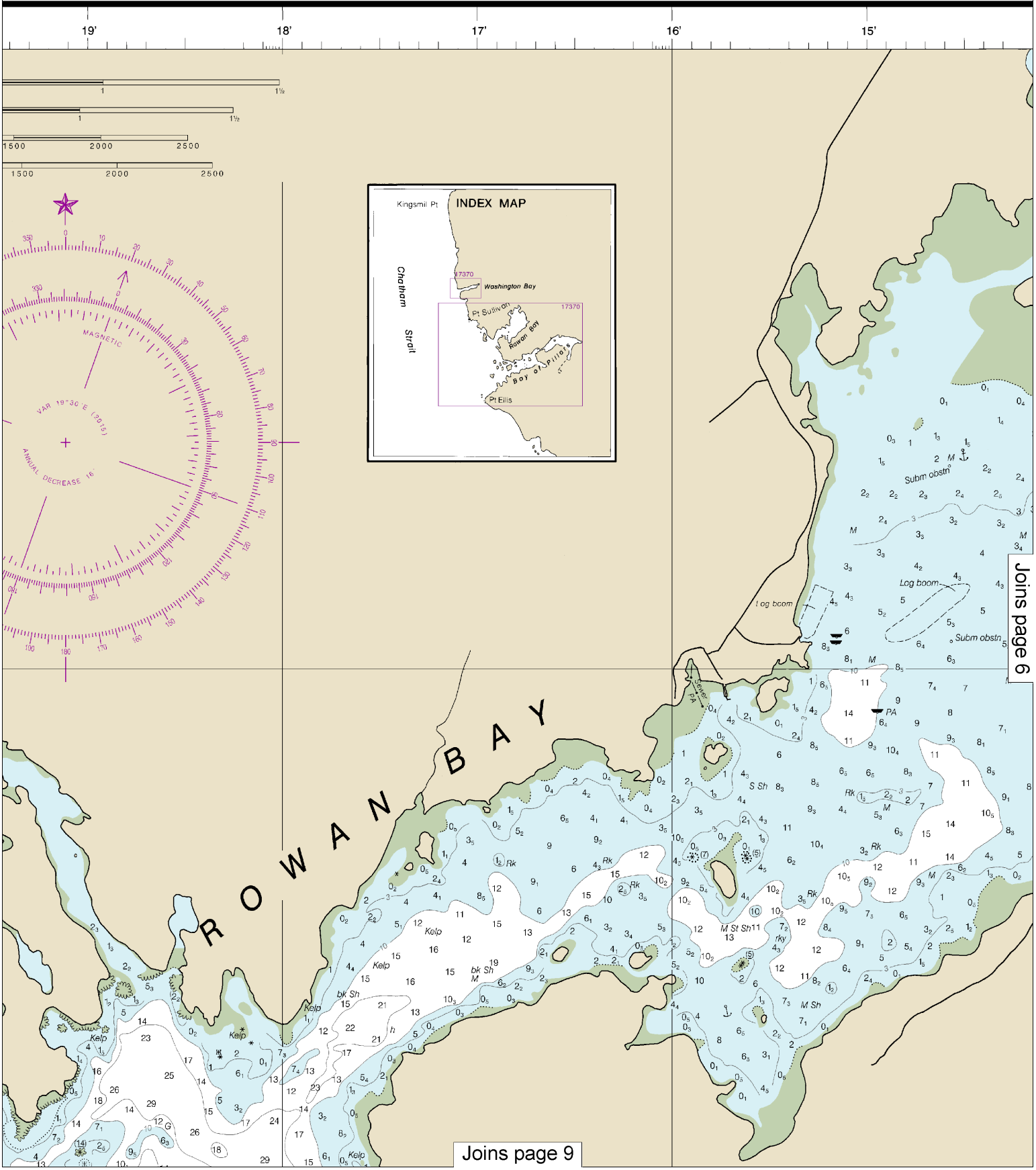
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

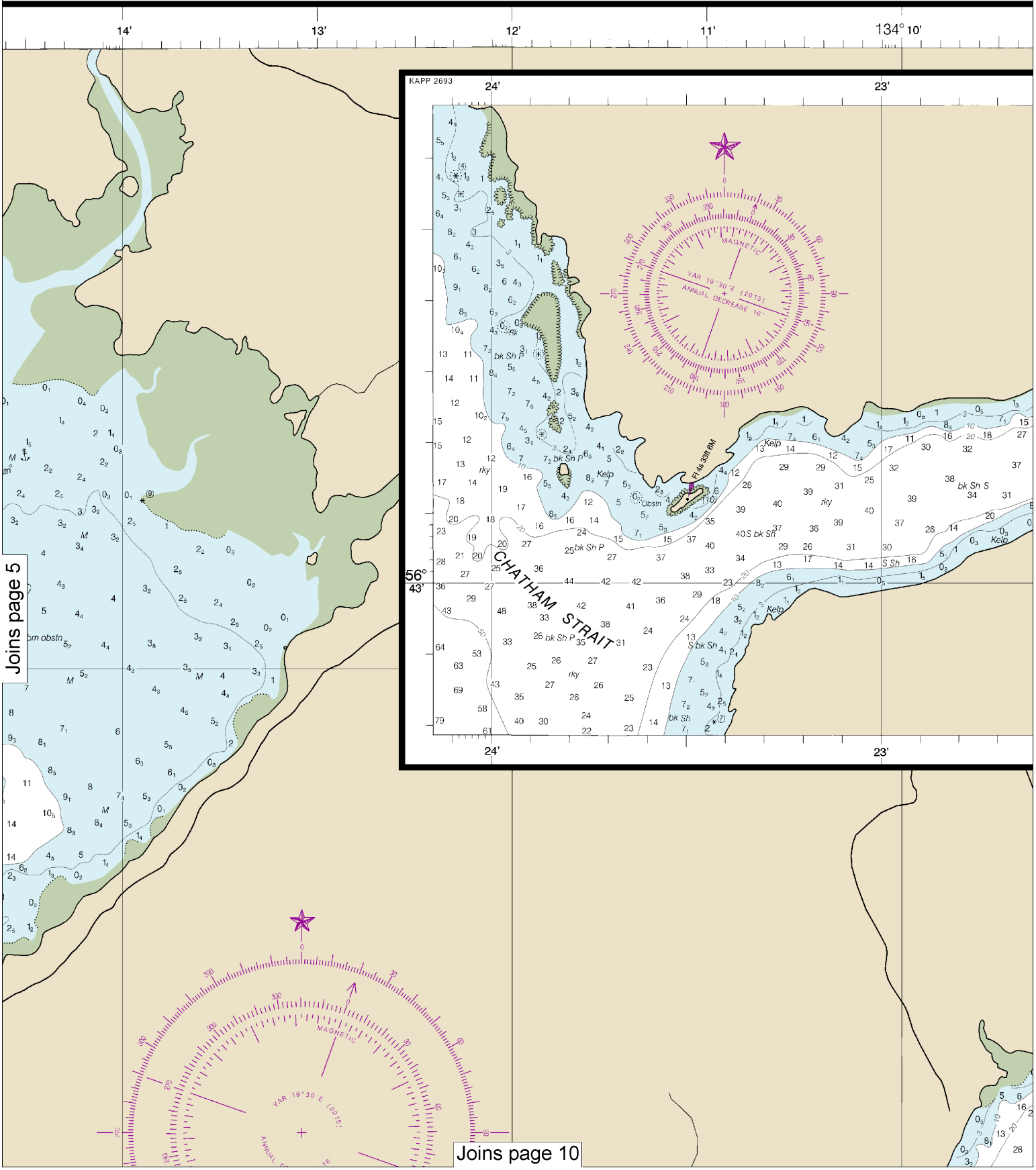
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0, 1, 1 ½

Yards: 500, 0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26666. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

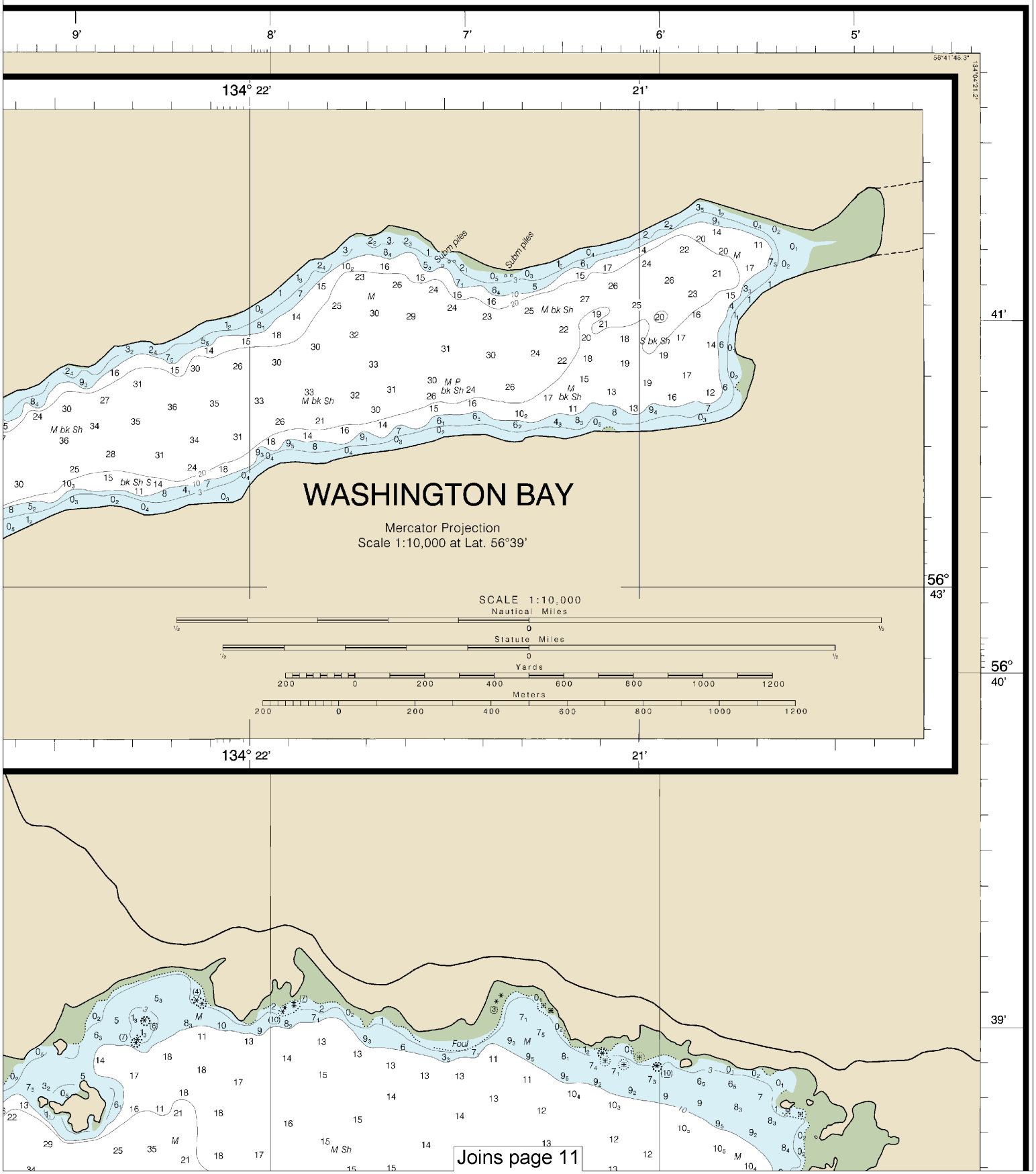
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

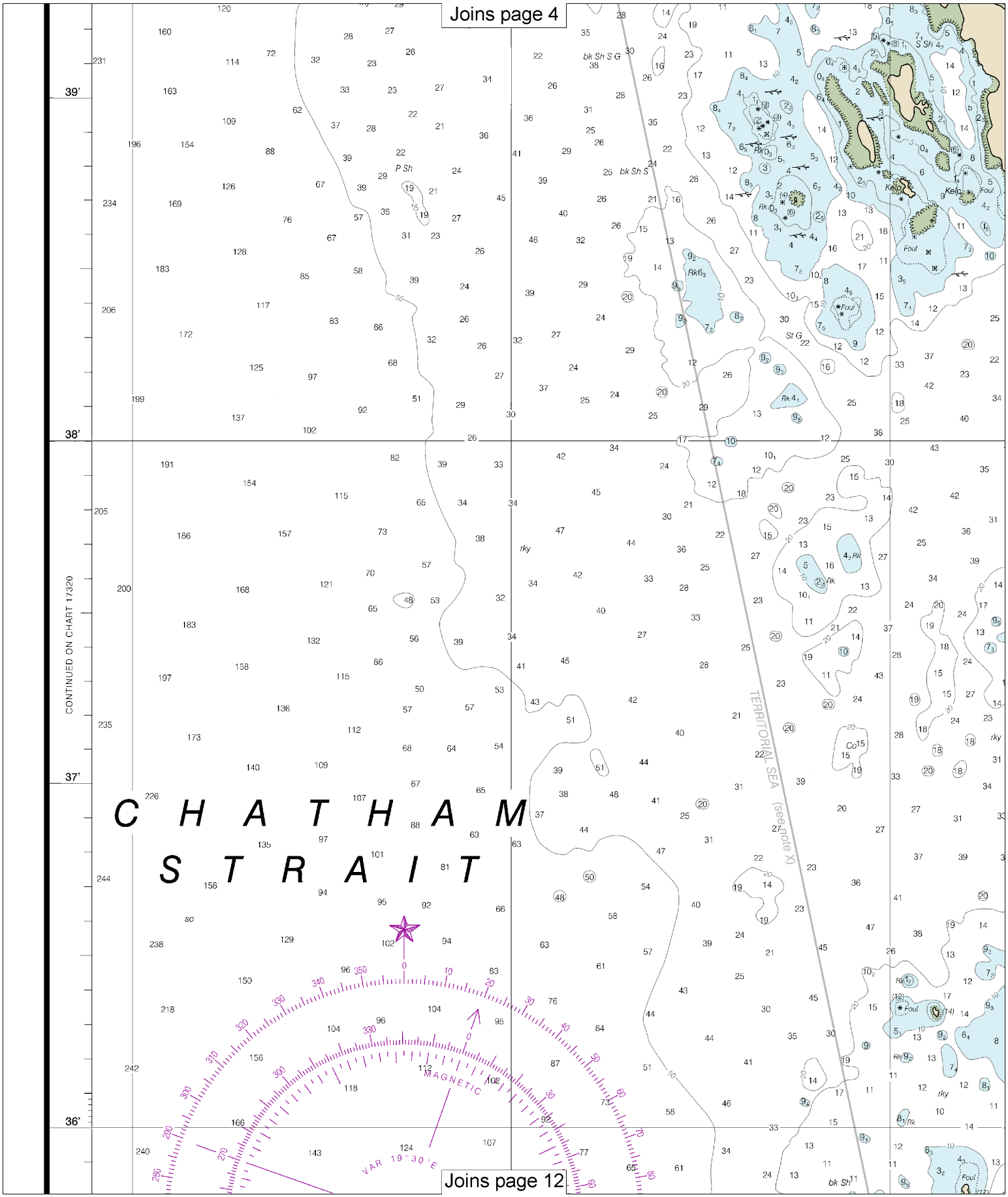
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



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



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

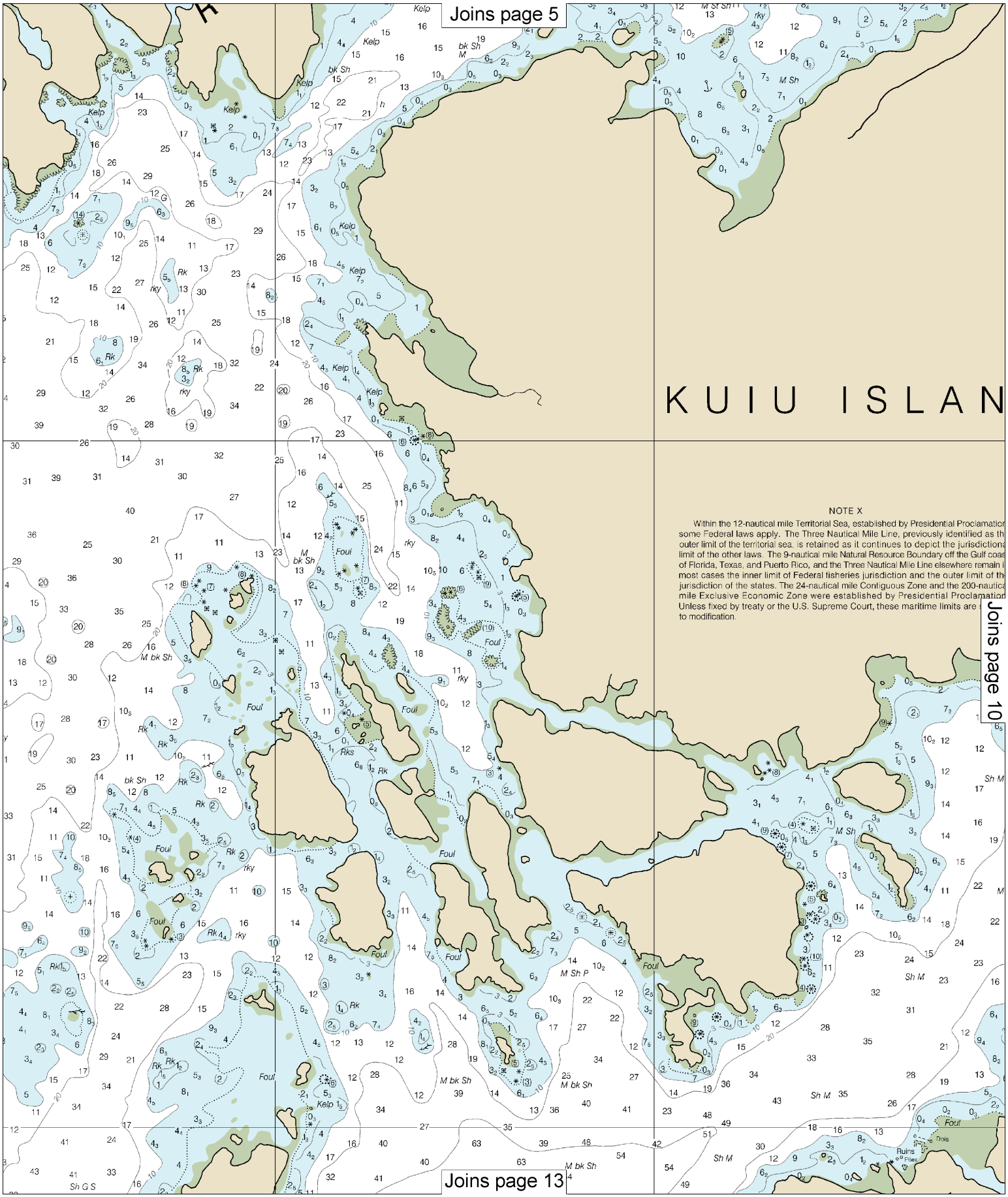
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

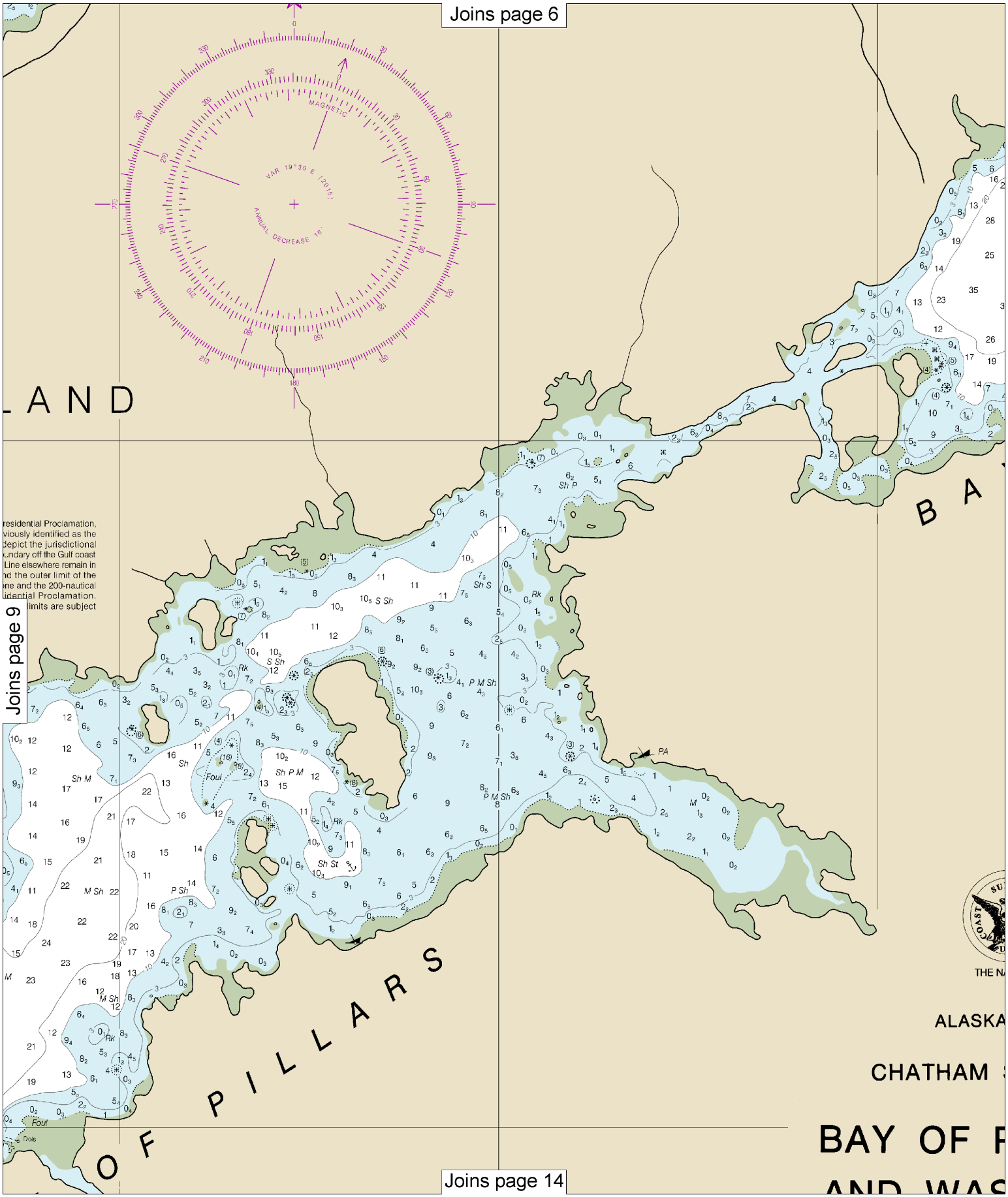
0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500


Joins page 5
KUIU ISLAN
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 th
outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictiona
limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coas
of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain i
most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of th
jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautica
mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation
Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are
to modification.
Joins page 10
Joins page 13

Joins page 6



Joins page 14

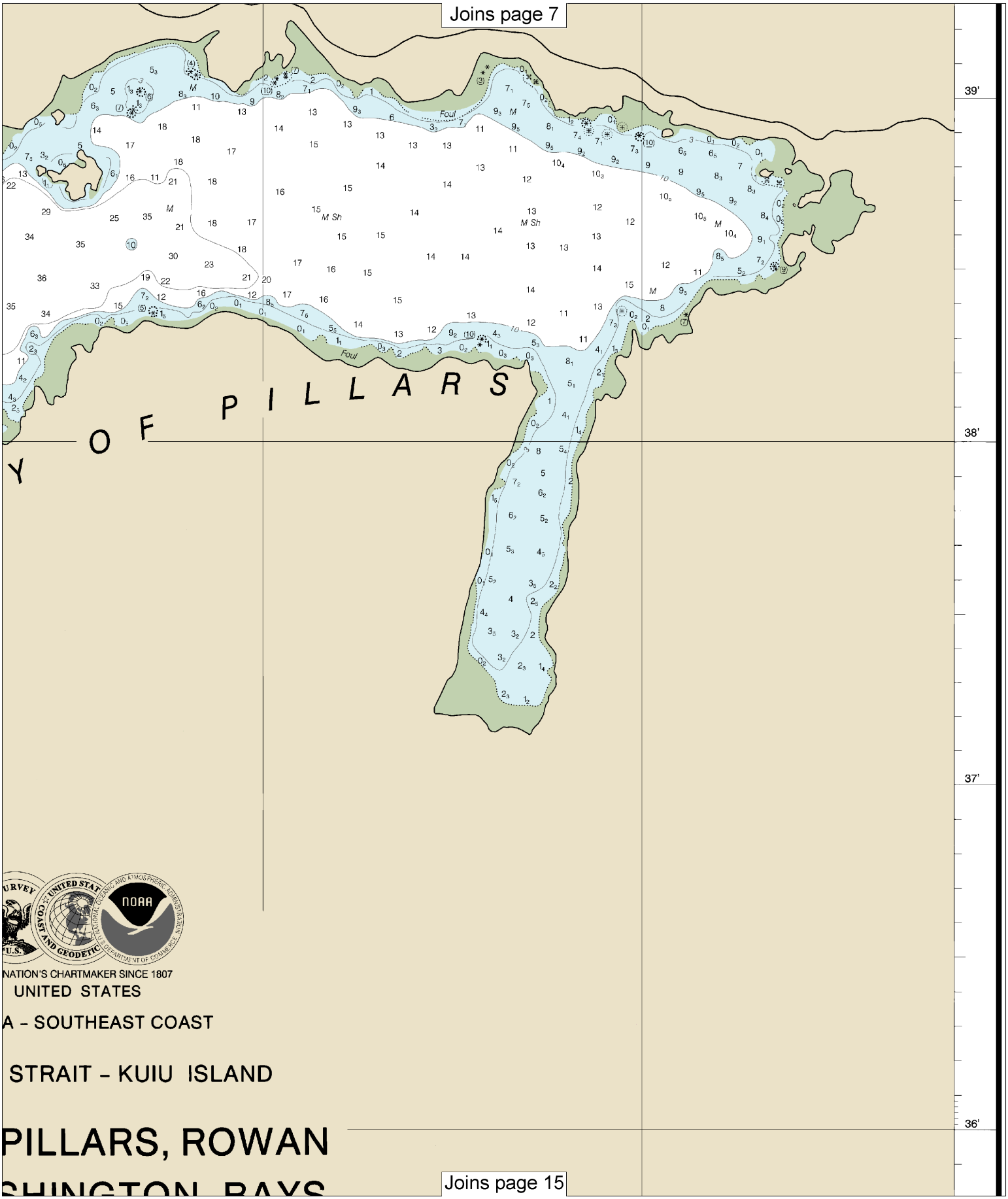
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 7



NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

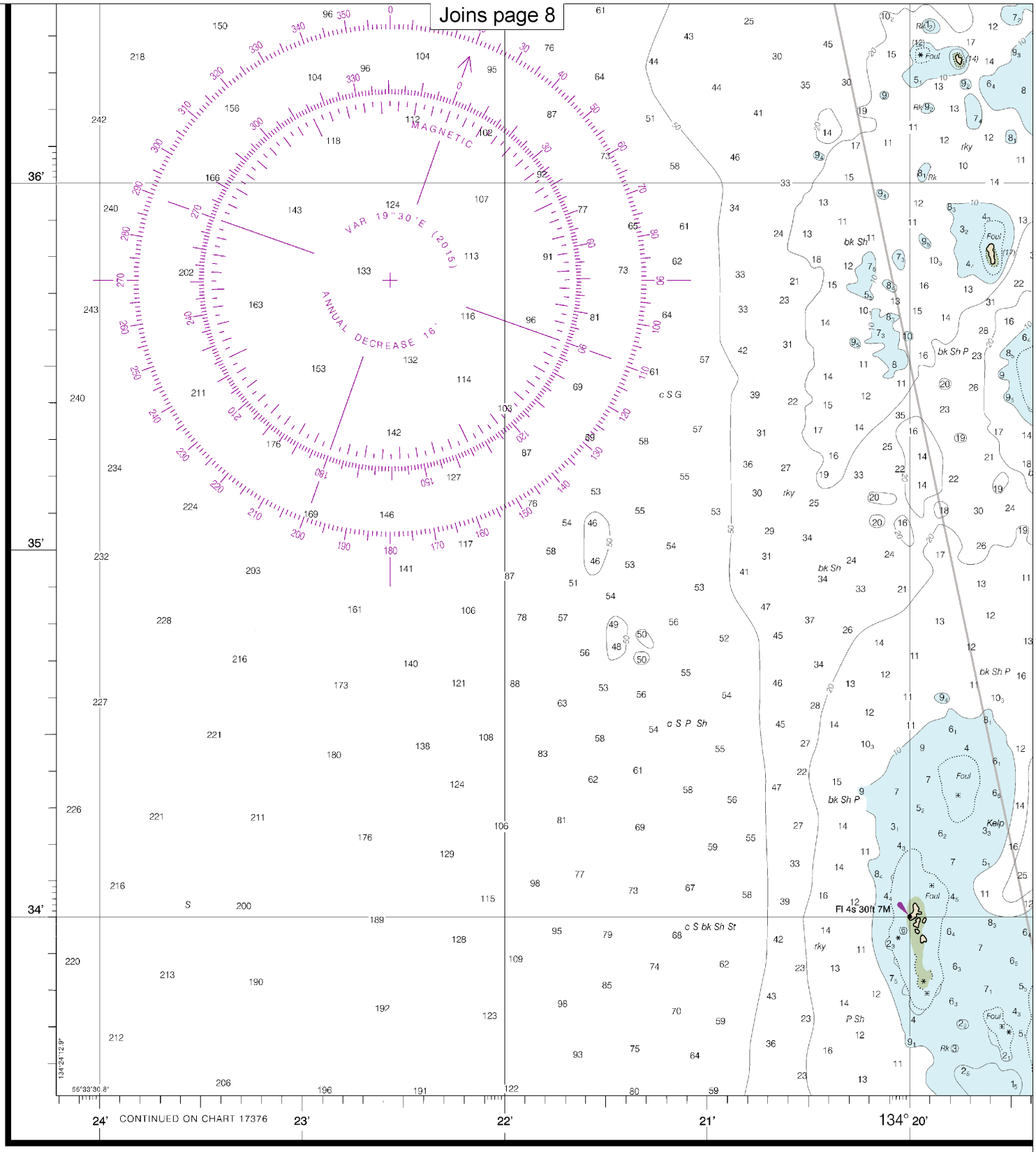
A - SOUTHEAST COAST

STRAIT - KUIU ISLAND

PILLARS, ROWAN

SHINGTON BAYS

Joins page 15



12th Ed., Apr. 2015

17370

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 IN F

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11

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

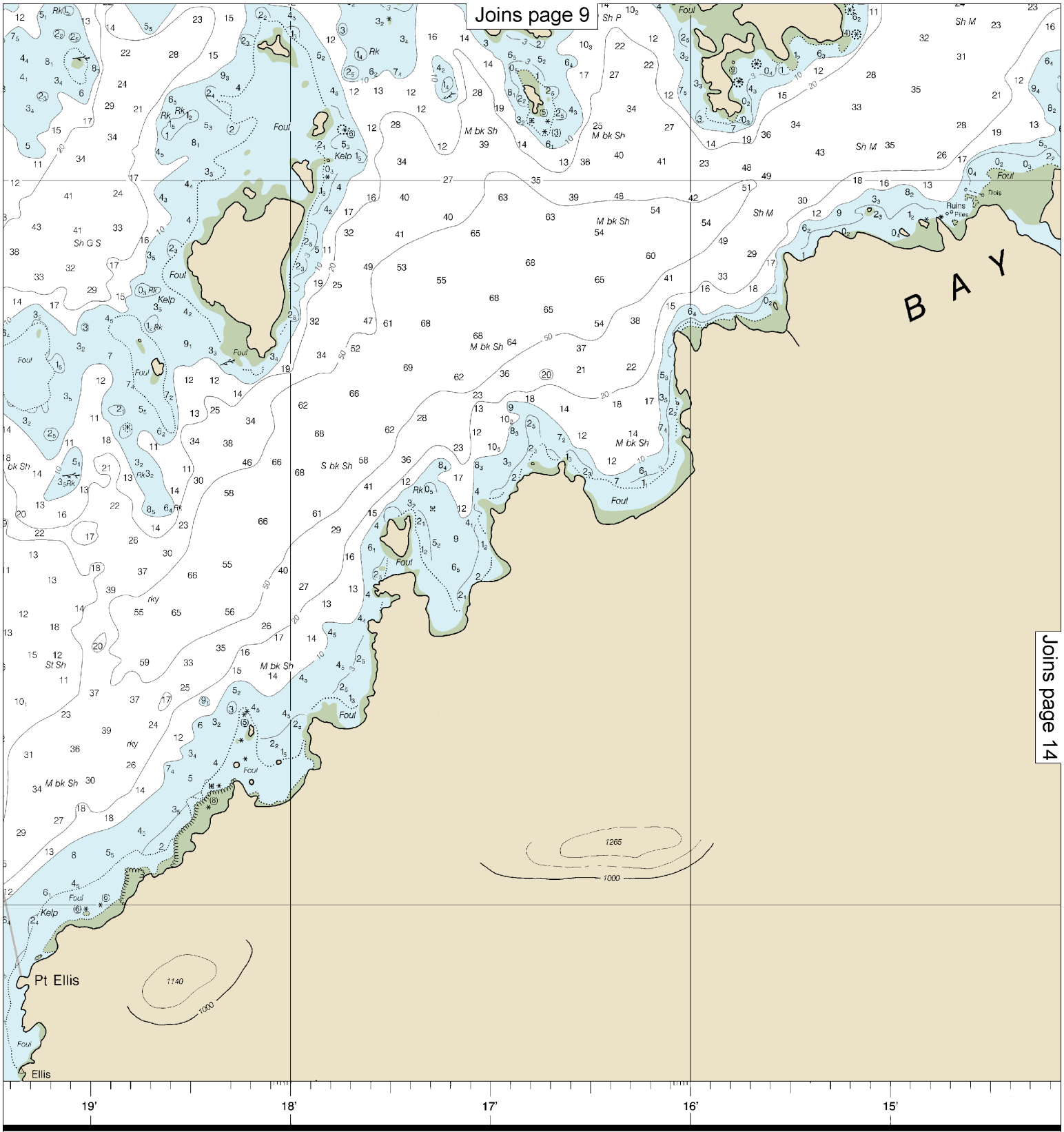
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



FATHOMS
(1 FATHOMS)

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Joins page 10

Joins page 13

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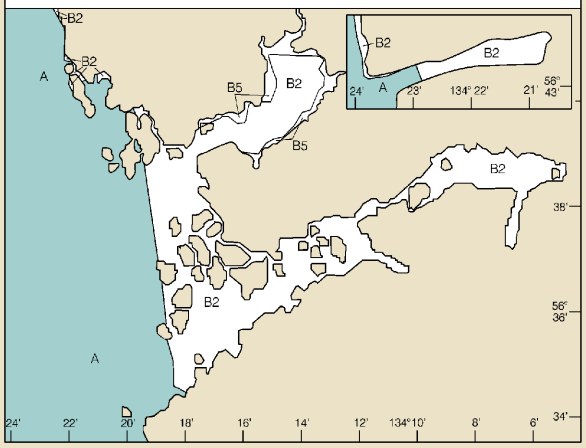
Additional informa

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.

SOURCE			
A	1990 - 2013	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	1834 - 1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

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).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. 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.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete
Aids to Navigation (lights are while

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing

Bottom characteristics:
Bds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction
(2) Rocks that cover and u

Elevations of ro
refer to Mean Hig
in feet and refer t

Hydrography a
Survey, with additi
Survey.

14' 13' 12' 11' 134° 10'

ublished at Washington, D.C.
EPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
IATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 11

NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES

A – SOUTHEAST COAST

STRAIT – KUIU ISLAND

PILLARS, ROWAN
SHINGTON BAYS

Mercator Projection
cale 1:20,000 at Lat. 56° 39'

rth American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

nation can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

te list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
e unless otherwise indicated):

G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Mkr marker	Ra Rcf radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

boral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
ravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
PA position approximate Rep reported
on, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and
igh Water. Contour and summit elevation values are
to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
litional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological

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.

Mt. Robert Barron	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz

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 1.276" southward and 6.250' westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

No tidal observations are available for the area covered by 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.

36'
35'
34'

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles
⅓ 0 ½ 1 1⅓

Statute Miles
⅓ 0 ½ 1 1⅓

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Meters
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

9' 8' 7' 6' 5'

764.5 X 1015.9 mm

Bay of Pillars, Rowan and Washington Bays
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

17370

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**
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**

twitter —— 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.

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