

# BookletChart™

## Southern Dall Island and Vicinity

NOAA Chart 17409

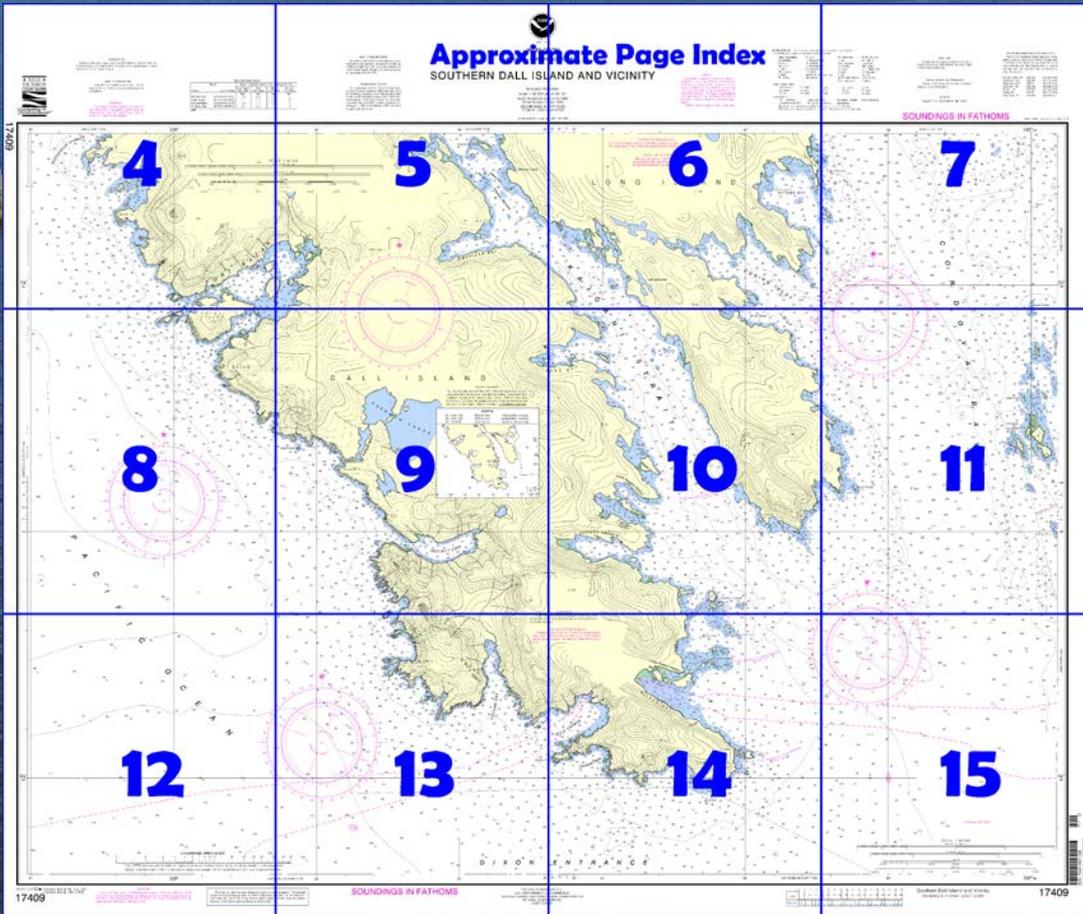


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*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.

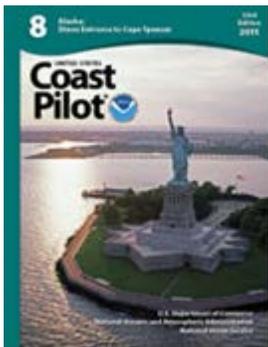
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=17409>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

**Chickwan Bight**, about 2.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is open and exposed and has depths of about 30 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing to 12 fathoms near the head.

**Wolk Harbor**, about 3.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is deep throughout and is open and exposed. Midchannel depths are 20 to 40 fathoms. There are tide rips off **Wolk Point** between Chickwan Bight and Wolk Harbor.

**Liscome Bay**, about 4.3 miles WNW of Cape Muzon, affords an anchorage for small vessels, but is exposed to S weather and swell. A submerged rock is about 100 yards off the E shore, about 1.1 miles

within the entrance, where the bay narrows. A small rock is about 230 yards N of the submerged rock. Favoring the W shore, depths of 40 fathoms at the entrance to about 16 fathoms in the vicinity of the rocks may be carried. Depths of 8 to 10 fathoms are found at head of the bay. **Point Cornwallis**, marked by a light, is a prominent headland about 6.6 miles WNW of Cape Muzon. At the extremity is a projecting rocky point, 195 feet high, on the N side of which, close-to, is a similar point, 131 feet high, near which are two small rocks. A rock awash is immediately W of the projecting point, and a submerged rock and a bare rock are about 0.3 mile to the SE. Immediately back of the point is a round-topped hill, 440 feet high. **Stripe Mountain**, about 1.3 miles NE of the point, is marked by a prominent slide on the NW side.

**Security Cove** is 2.7 miles N of Point Cornwallis. Two rocks awash are close off the S shore at the entrance. Depths at the entrance are deep but irregular; in the narrow part of the cove depths of 6½ fathoms are obtained. Depths of 19 to 35 fathoms are found inside. In the bight on the N side, close inside the narrowest part of the entrance, small craft have found temporary anchorage in depths from 6 to 22 fathoms. A small lake, about 0.5 mile inshore, at an elevation of 950 feet, empties into the head of Security Cove.

**Essowah Harbor** is about 1.7 miles NNW from Security Cove. The entrance channel is about 0.3 mile long and 30 yards wide; there are two rocks near the entrance. **Essowah Lakes** empty into the head of Essowah Harbor. A small lake, 0.5 mile S of Essowah Lakes, empties near the entrance to Essowah Harbor.

**Parrot Rock** is about 0.9 mile WNW from **Essowah Point**, the point S of the entrance to Essowah Harbor, and is about 0.2 mile offshore.

**Port Bazan** (54°48.8'N., 132°58.5'W.) is between two prominent mountain peaks, about 15 miles from Cape Muzon and 7.5 miles NW of Point Cornwallis. The NW mountain top is a small bare tip; the SE mountain is roughly the shape of a rounded cone, and is heavily wooded to the top. Often when the tops of the mountains are enveloped in fog or low clouds, the latter mountain stands out clearly. There are a number of islands within the port.

**Dolgoi Island**, at the entrance to Port Bazan is mound shaped and wooded (with the seaward side rocky and bare of vegetation) to heights of 50 to 100 feet. There are through channels to the NW and SE. W from Dolgoi Island, on the S side of the entrance to the N channel, is a group of four islets close together. The W side of the outermost islet is a precipitous sharp pointed rock, light brown to white, 125 feet high; the E part is lightly wooded. The next larger islet is lightly wooded; the other two are small and bare. A shoal with a depth of 4 fathoms, and probably less, is about 750 yards NW from the W extremity of the largest islet.

Port Bazan affords good anchorage N and NE of the islands that stretch across the E part of the bay. The anchorage is well protected from the swell and is generally free from williwaws. It can be entered either SE or NW of Dolgoi Island, but the NW entrance is more often used. At low water the channels are fairly well defined. Rocks that cover are a considerable distance from the shores of the narrow channels, presenting elements of danger to those without local knowledge. The chart shows known dangers.

Anchorage may be had NE of the islands in the center of the bay in 11 to 19 fathoms, mud bottom, or in the bight N of the N island in 11 to 13 fathoms. A rock, bare at low water, is close to the NE end of the N island. A small 6¼-fathom shoal is 0.2 mile NE from the N island. The small bight at the head of the bay is foul.

**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>





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COA

# SOUTHERN DALL ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 54°45'

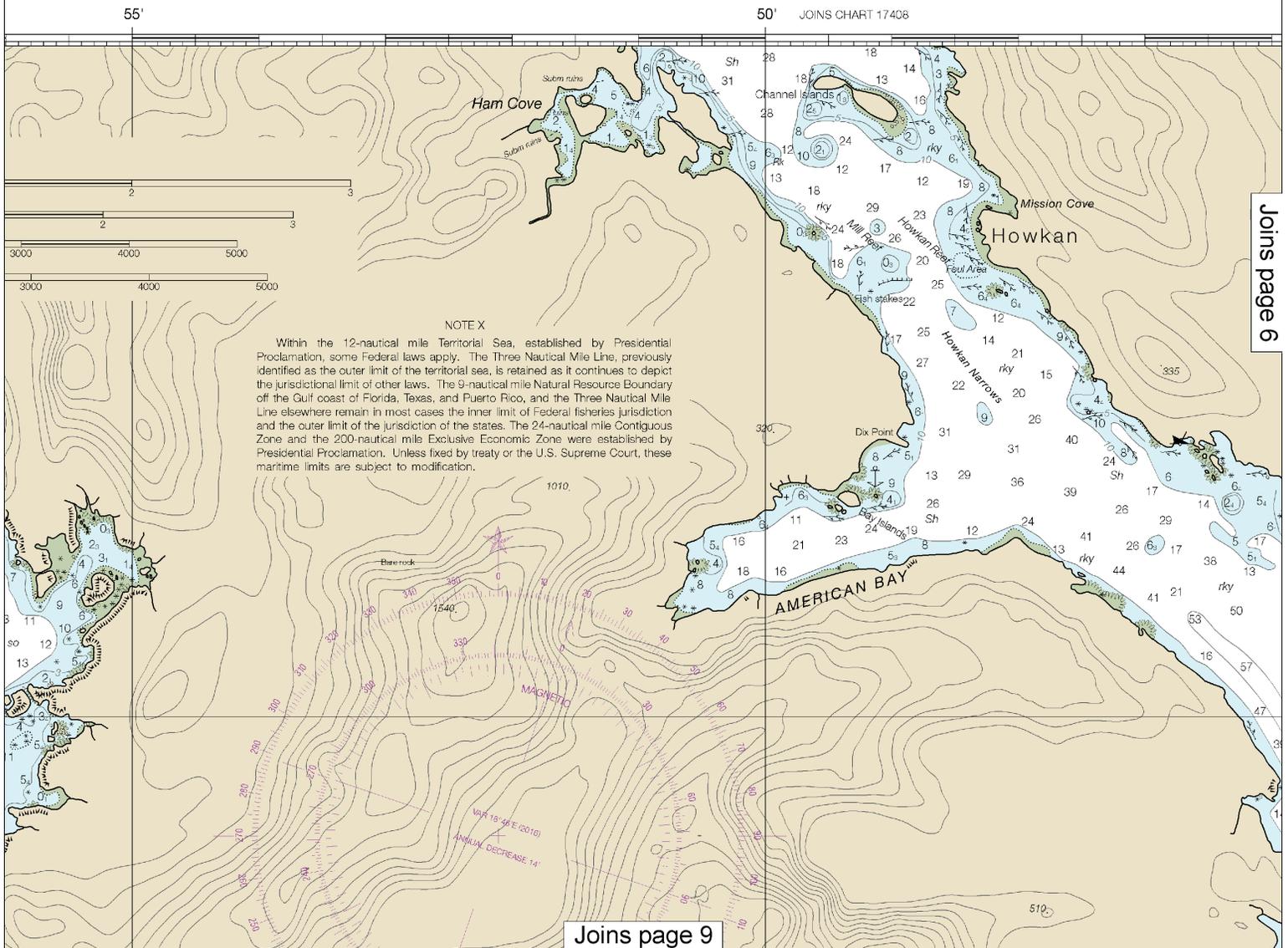
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

Formerly C&GS 8146 1st Ed., Sept. 1924 KAPP 2728

**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).

**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 1.242" Southward and 5.991" Westward to agree with this chart.



**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.

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

# DALL ISLAND AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 54°45'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

Formerly C&GS 8146 1st Ed., Sept. 1924 KAPP 2728

ABBREVIATIONS

- Aids to Navigation
- AERO aer
- Al altern
- B black
- Bn beacn
- C can
- DIA diaph
- F fixed
- Fl flashing

Bottom charac

- Slds bou
- bk broke
- Oy clay

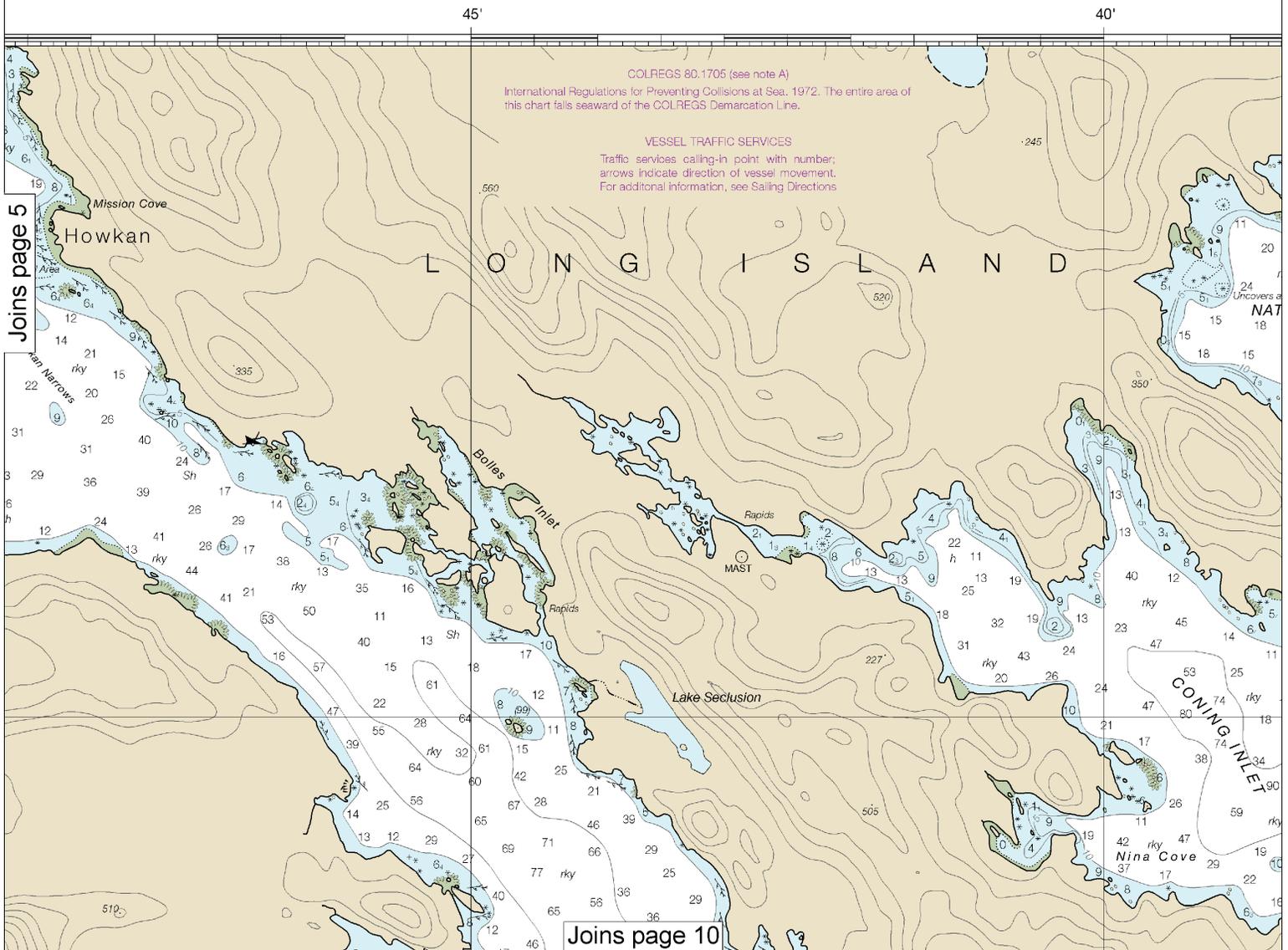
Miscellaneous

- AUTH au
- ED existe
- 21 Wreck
- (2) Rocks

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices 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.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

# 6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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CONTINUED ON CHART 17400

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

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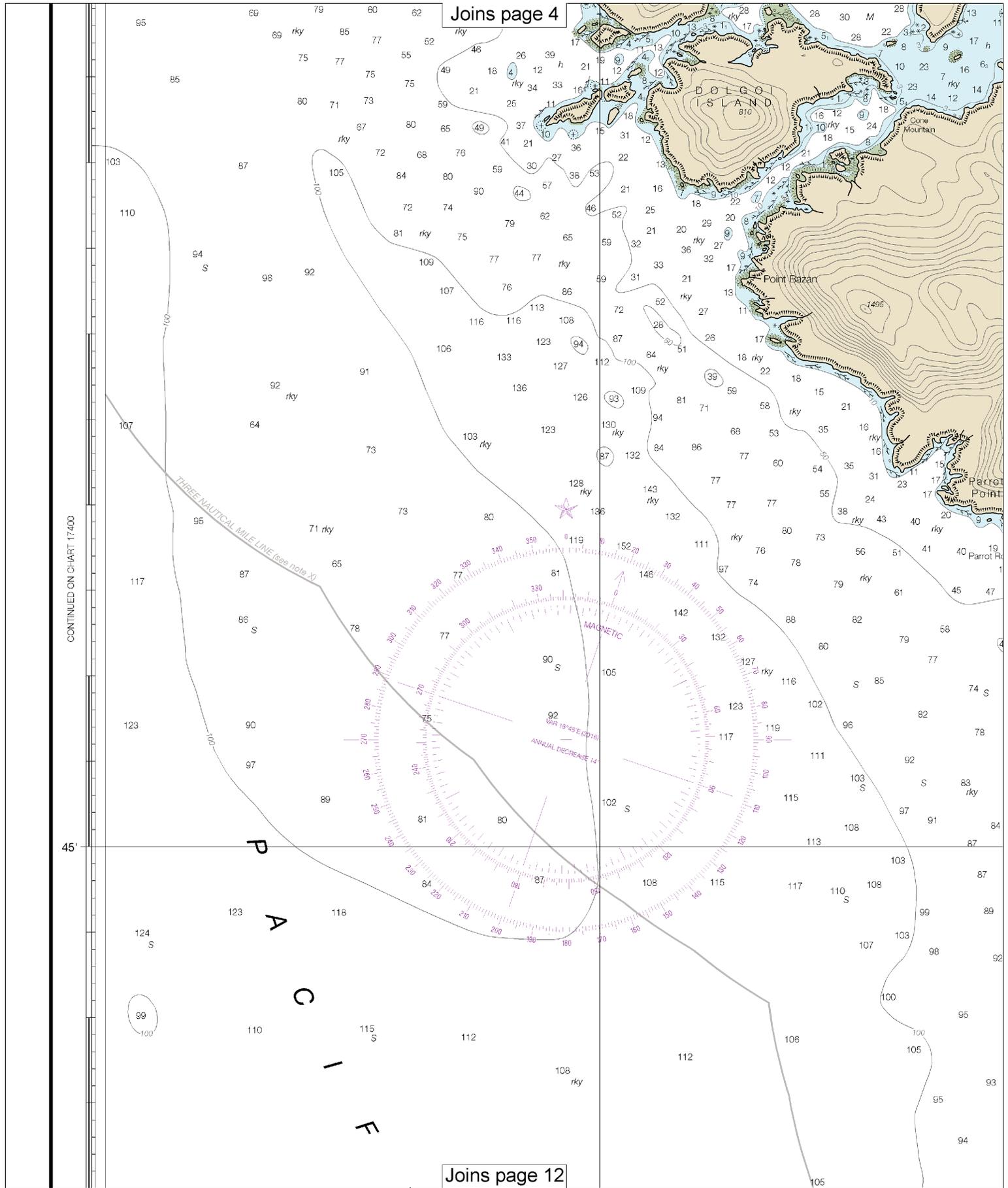
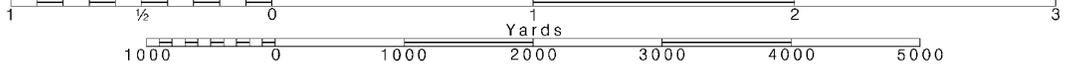


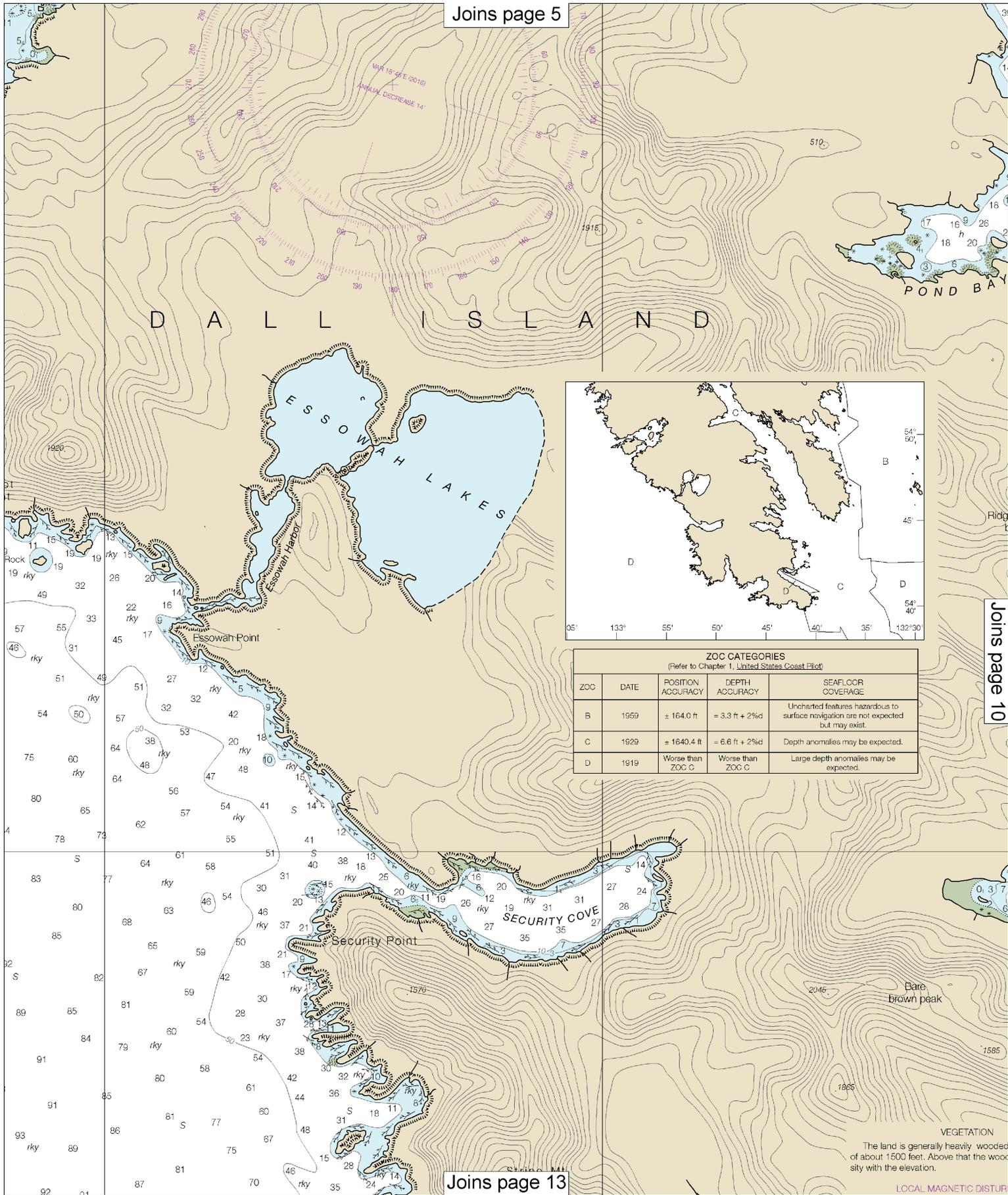
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

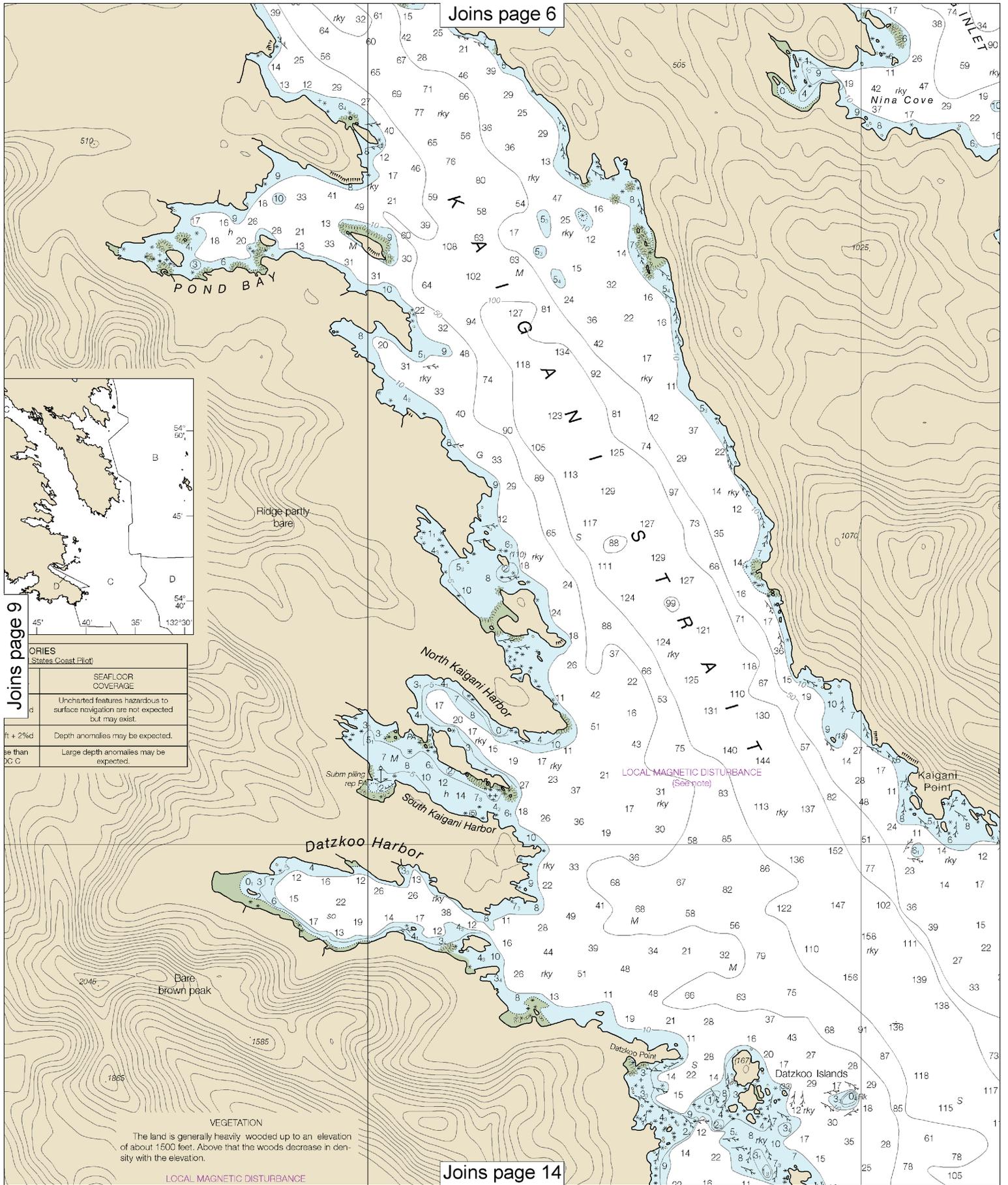
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



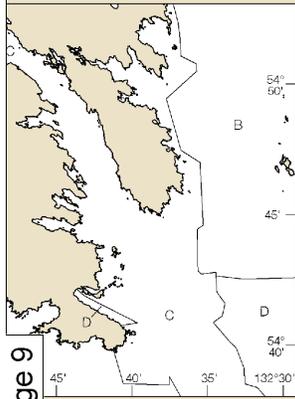




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Joins page 6

Joins page 14



NOTES	
States Coast Pilot	
SEAFLOOR COVERAGE	
Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist.	
Depth anomalies may be expected.	
Large depth anomalies may be expected.	

VEGETATION  
The land is generally heavily wooded up to an elevation of about 1600 feet. Above that the woods decrease in density with the elevation.

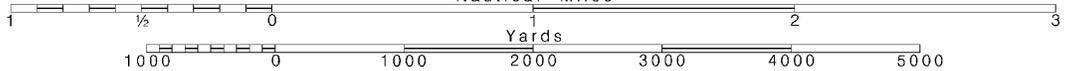
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

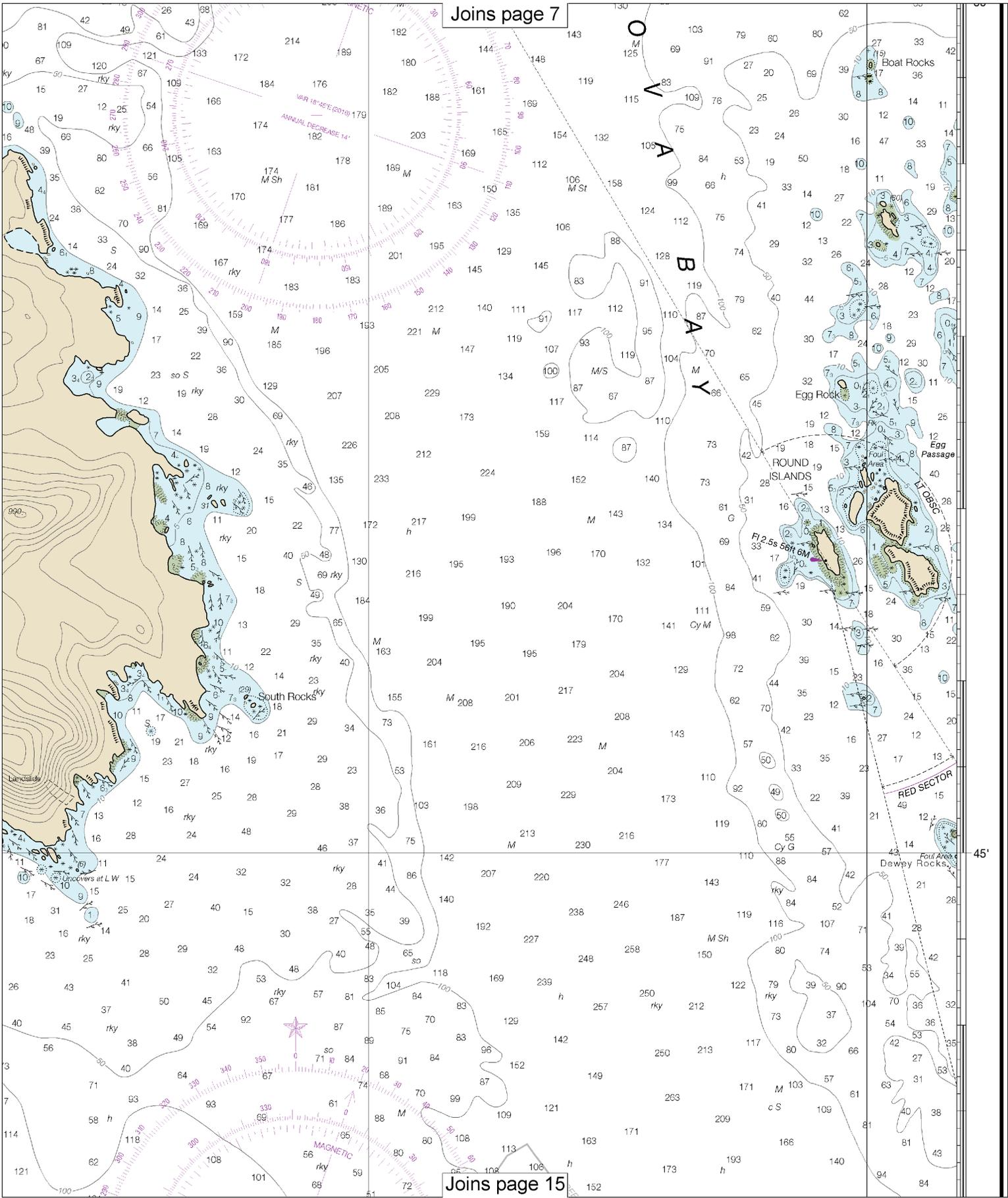
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

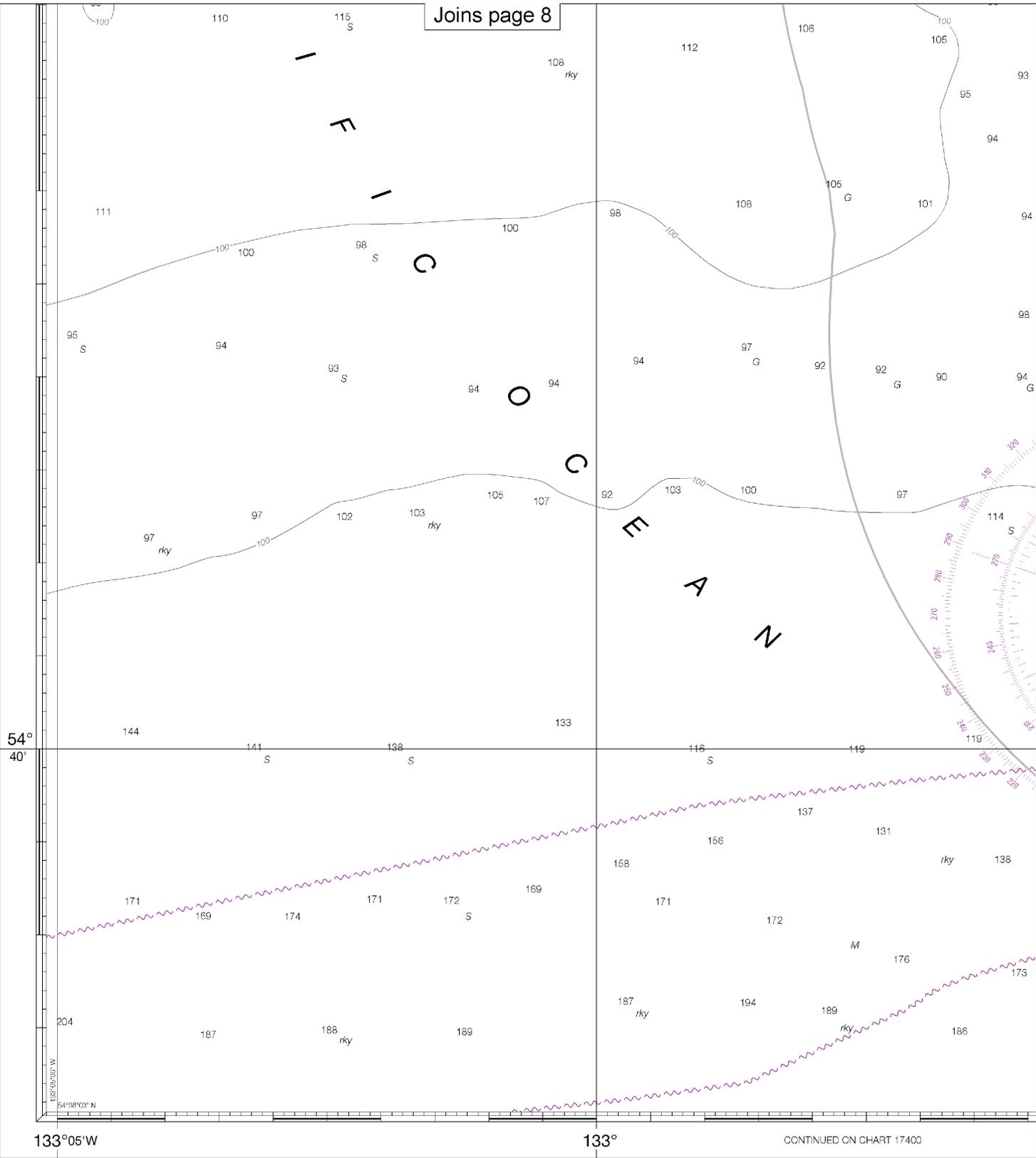
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 15



12th Ed., Aug. 2016  
**17409**

**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).

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discuss this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/c>

Last Correction: 8/16/2016. Cleared through:  
 LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)



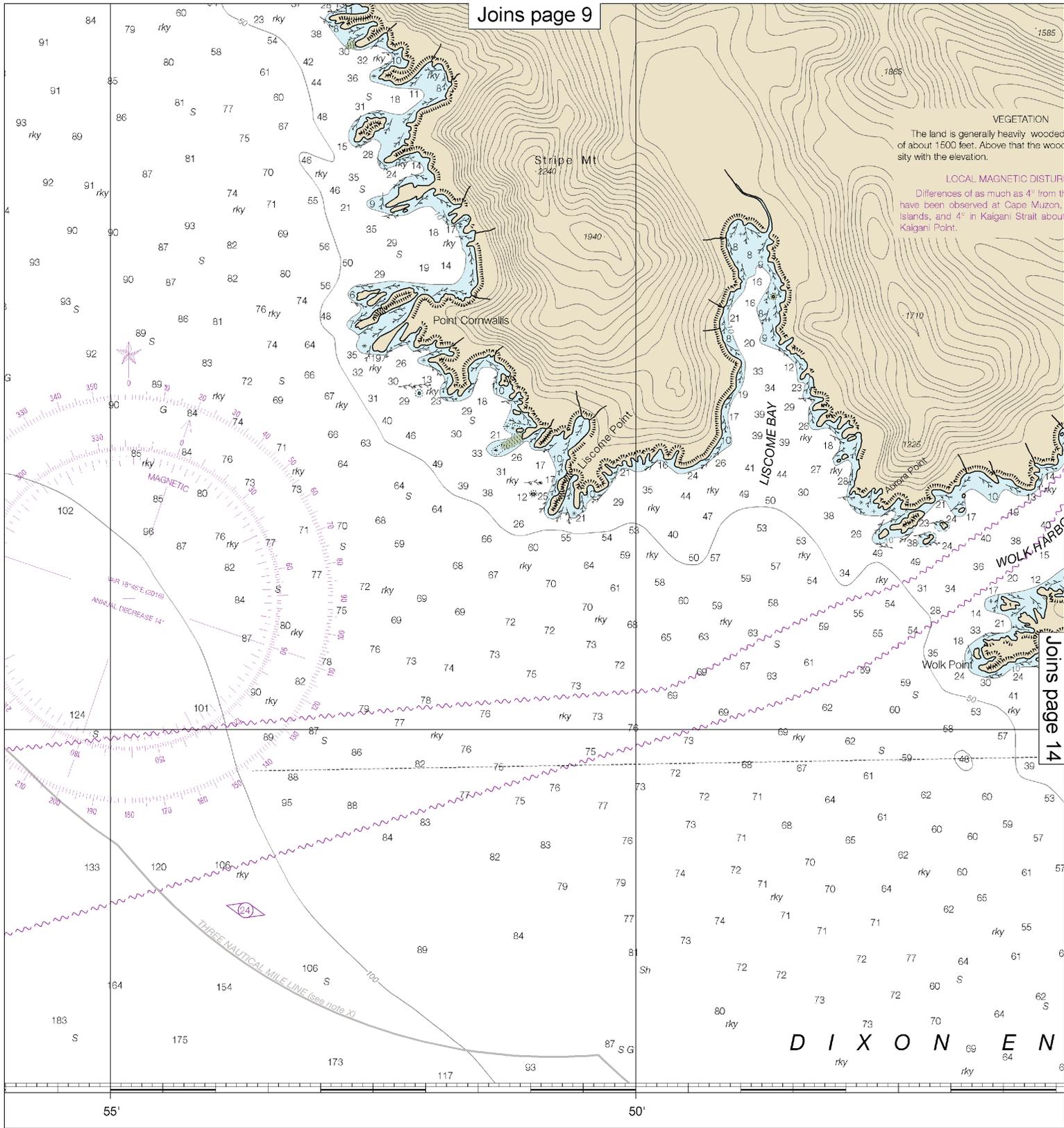
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





**VEGETATION**  
 The land is generally heavily wooded of about 1500 feet. Above that the wood is with the elevation.

**LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE**  
 Differences of as much as 4° from the normal have been observed at Cape Muzon, Liscome Islands, and 4° in Kaigani Strait about Liscome Point.

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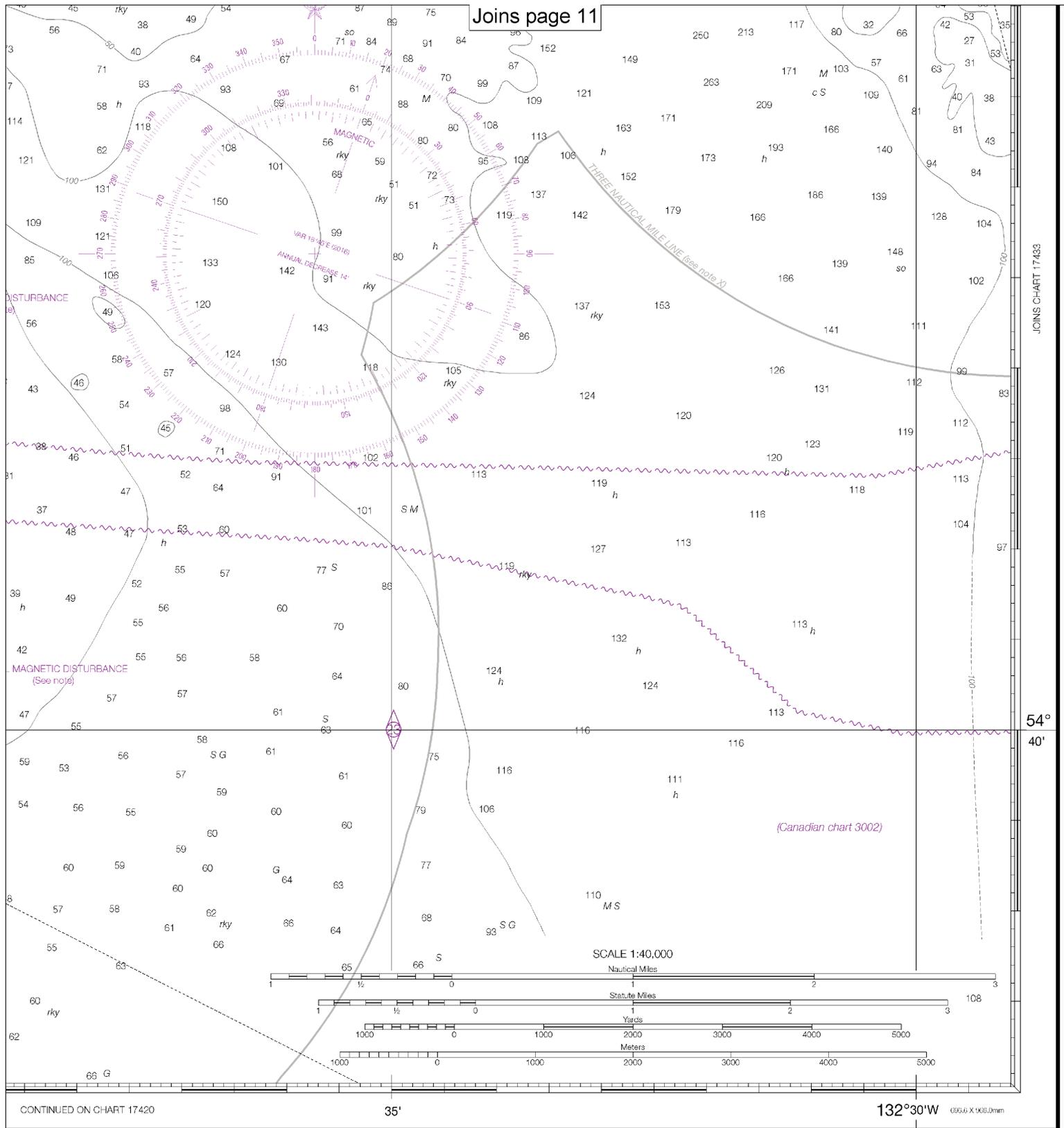
For discrepancies or comments about this chart, contact [http://www.navy.mil/navp/oc/ocean/occontact.htm](#).

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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





JOINS CHART 17433

54°  
40'

CONTINUED ON CHART 17420

35'

132°30'W

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

Southern Dall Island and Vicinity  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17409



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.