BookletChart™

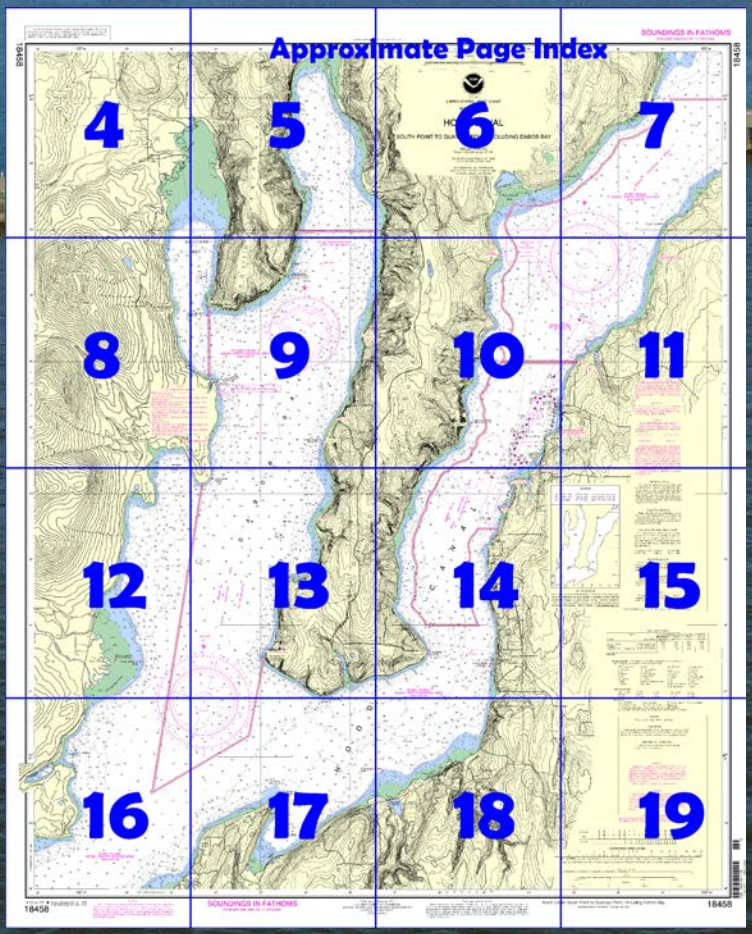
Hood Canal – South Point to Quatsap Point, Including Dabob Bay

NOAA Chart 18458

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.

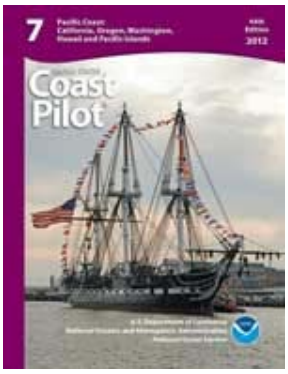
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=18458.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Thorndyke Bay is a small bight on the W side of Hood Canal about 4 miles S of Squamish Harbor. An **explosives anchorage** is S of the bay. (See **110.1 and 110.230**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Bangor Wharf on the E side of the canal, 3.5 miles S of Thorndyke Bay, is the property of the Bangor U.S. Naval Submarine Base. A **naval restricted area** surrounds the wharf and other naval docking facilities along the E side of Hood Canal. Keyport Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station, 0.9 mile SSW of Bangor Wharf, is also within the restricted area. (See **334.1220**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) **Naval security zones** are adjacent to the Naval Submarine Base. (See **§165.1302 and §165.1311**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) A 500-foot radio tower, marked by red aircraft warning lights, is on Bangor Wharf and is prominent. A 459-foot red and white radio tower, marked by red aircraft warning lights, is on the wharf 0.3 mile NNE of Bangor Wharf; this tower is also prominent. It is reported that vessels southbound from Hood Canal Bridge can use the towers as a **200.6°** range. Strong currents are in the vicinity of the piers at Keyport Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station.
A **naval operating area** is in the S part of Hood Canal. (See **334.1190**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) A **naval exercise area** extends N from the N boundary of the operating area to just off **SouthPoint**, about 2.3 miles NE of Thorndyke Bay.
Bangor, about 2 miles S of Bangor Wharf, has no facilities.
Seabeck, about 6 miles SW of Bangor, is a settlement and resort at the head of **Seabeck Bay**, a small cove on the E shore. A marina, protected by a breakwater awash at high water, is on the S side of the bay. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, supplies, and a 1½-ton hoist are available. In 2005, the marina was reported to be closed. Shoal water extends 0.5 mile from the head of the bay. Good anchorage, well protected from SE to SW weather, is available in the bay in 35 to 50 feet. Shoal water extends more than 200 yards off **Misery Point**, at the W side of the entrance of the bay. A light is about 300 yards NE of Misery Point, and a fish haven is close NW of the light.
Oak Head, 2 miles NNE of Misery Point and marked by a light, is the S point of **Toandos Peninsula. Hazel Point**, 1.8 miles ENE of Oak Head, is the turning point where the canal bends sharply from S to SW.
Fisherman Harbor is a cove on the S end of Toandos Peninsula, just E of Oak Head. It is very narrow, with a constricted entrance which is practically bare at low water. A sandspit extends partly across the entrance from the W shore.
Brinnon is a village on the S side of Dosewallips River, 3.5 miles W of Oak Head, at the entrance of Dabob Bay. It has a general store and service station. Gasoline, water, and ice are available, but there is no landing pier. A log booming ground is close offshore at Brinnon.
Dabob Bay, the largest inlet in the canal and separated from it by Toandos Peninsula, extends 9 miles in a N direction. The entrance is between **Tskutsko Point** and **Sylopash Point** just N of the mouth of Dosewallips River. A light is off Tskutsko Point. The W shore of Dabob Bay is particularly steep and bold, reaching an elevation of over 2,600 feet in less than 2 miles from the coast.
A **naval operating area** is in the bay. Unlighted spherical yellow mooring buoys may be temporarily established within the bay. Navy–maintained warning lights are shown from **Whitney Point**, Pulali Point, and Sylopash Point on the W side of the bay, from **Zelatched Point** on the E side of the bay, and on the SE side of Bolton Peninsula on the N side of the bay. Flashing amber lights indicate that naval operations are in progress and all craft should keep well clear of vessels engaged in testing. Flashing red lights will be shown when naval operations close the area to navigation. Craft on the bay during these periods should stop their screws and secure their engines and depth sounders. Mariners are advised to pass no closer than 1 mile of naval vessels engaged in bottom operations unless directed otherwise by radiotelephone or other signal from the shore, picket boat, or surveillance aircraft. (See **334.1190**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

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

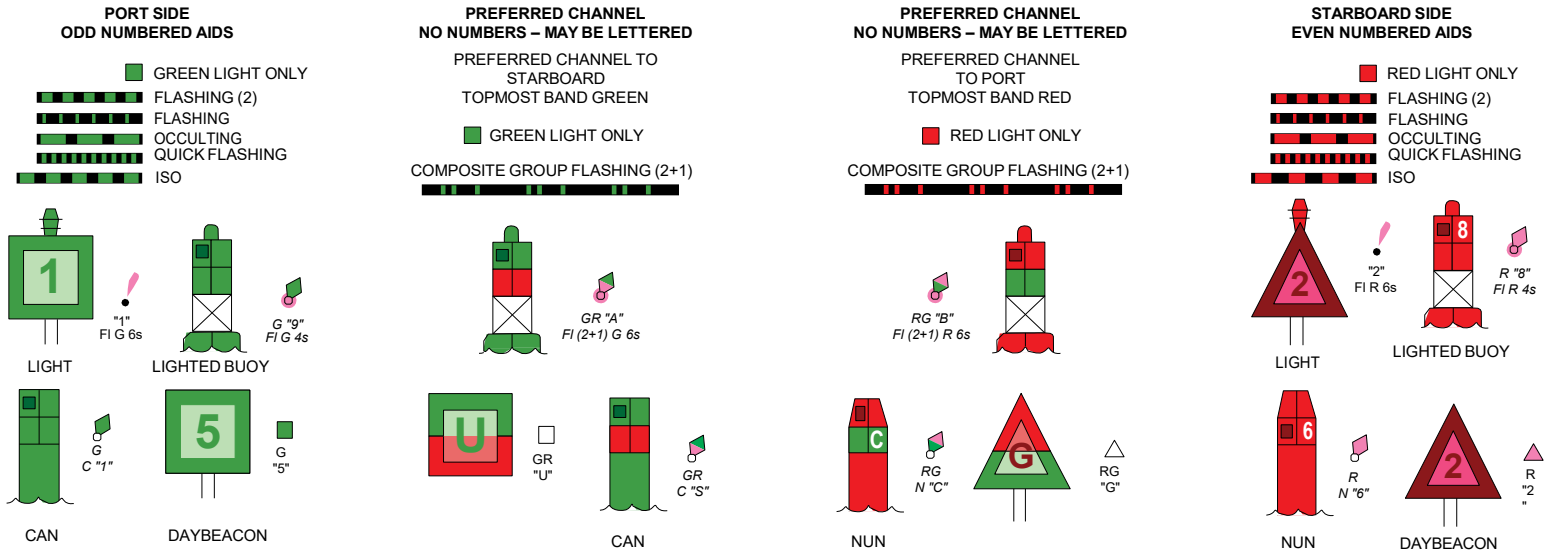
RCC Seattle	Commander 13th CG District Seattle, WA	(206) 220-7001

Navigation Manager Regions

To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

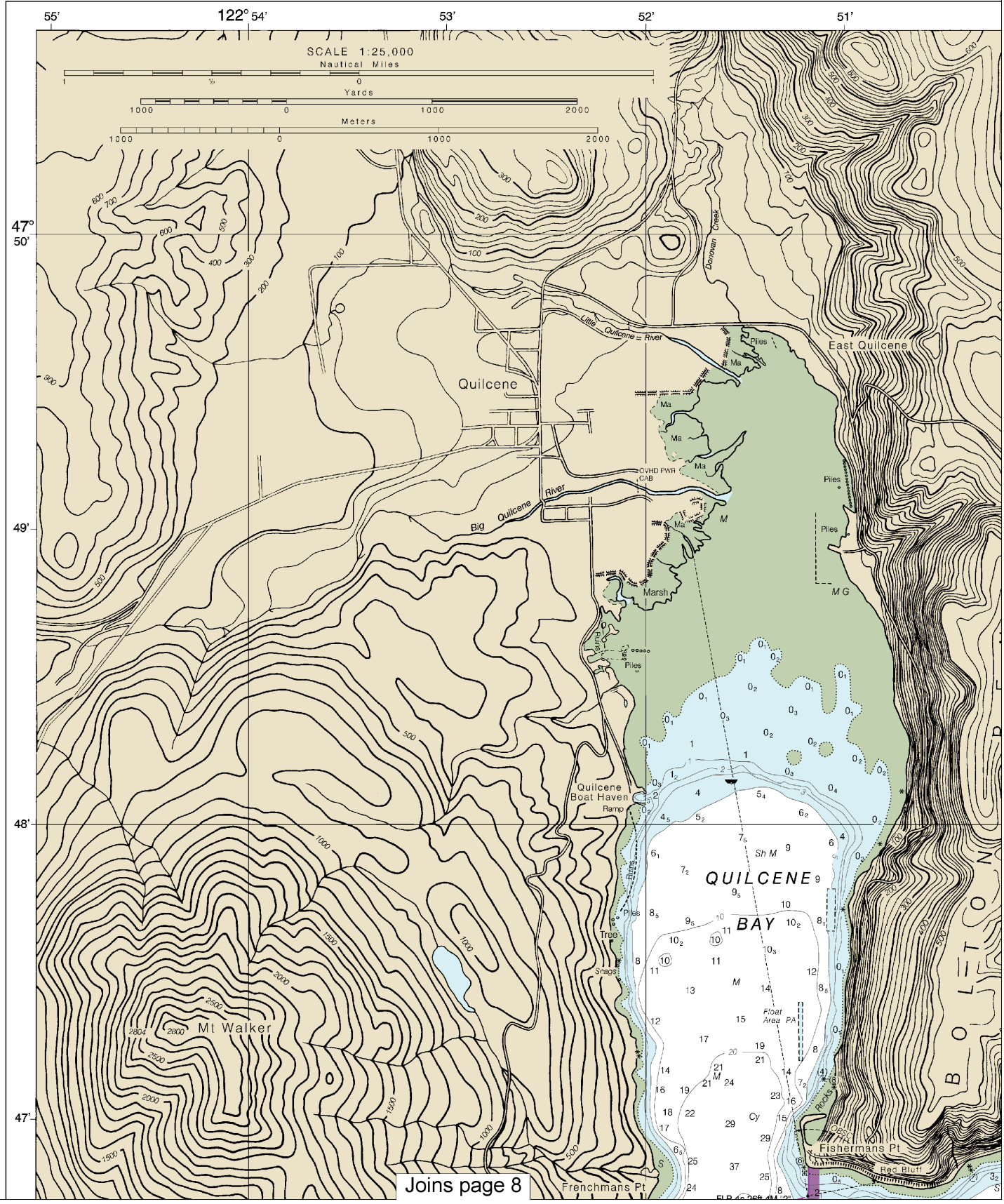
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



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.

18458



4

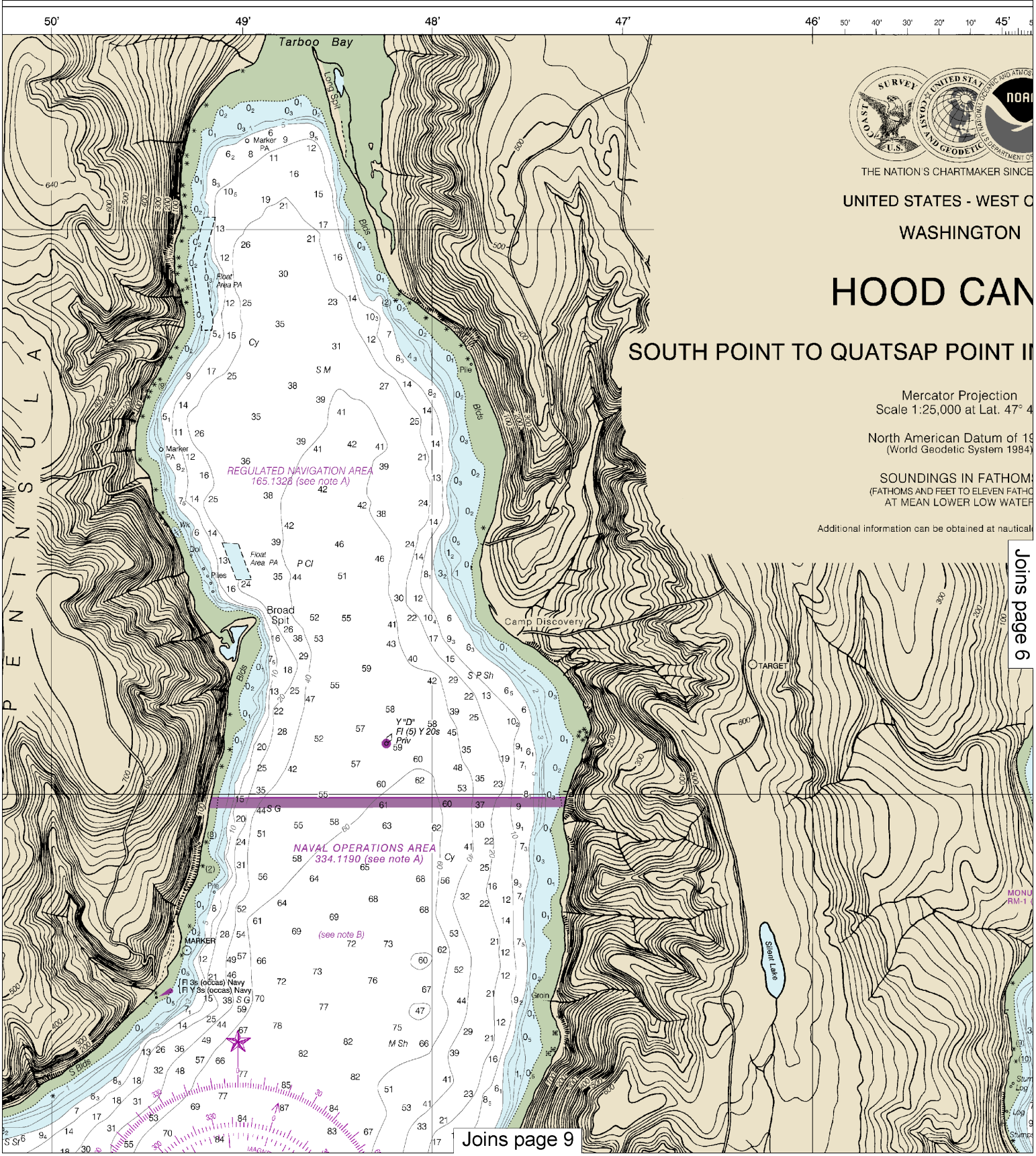
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

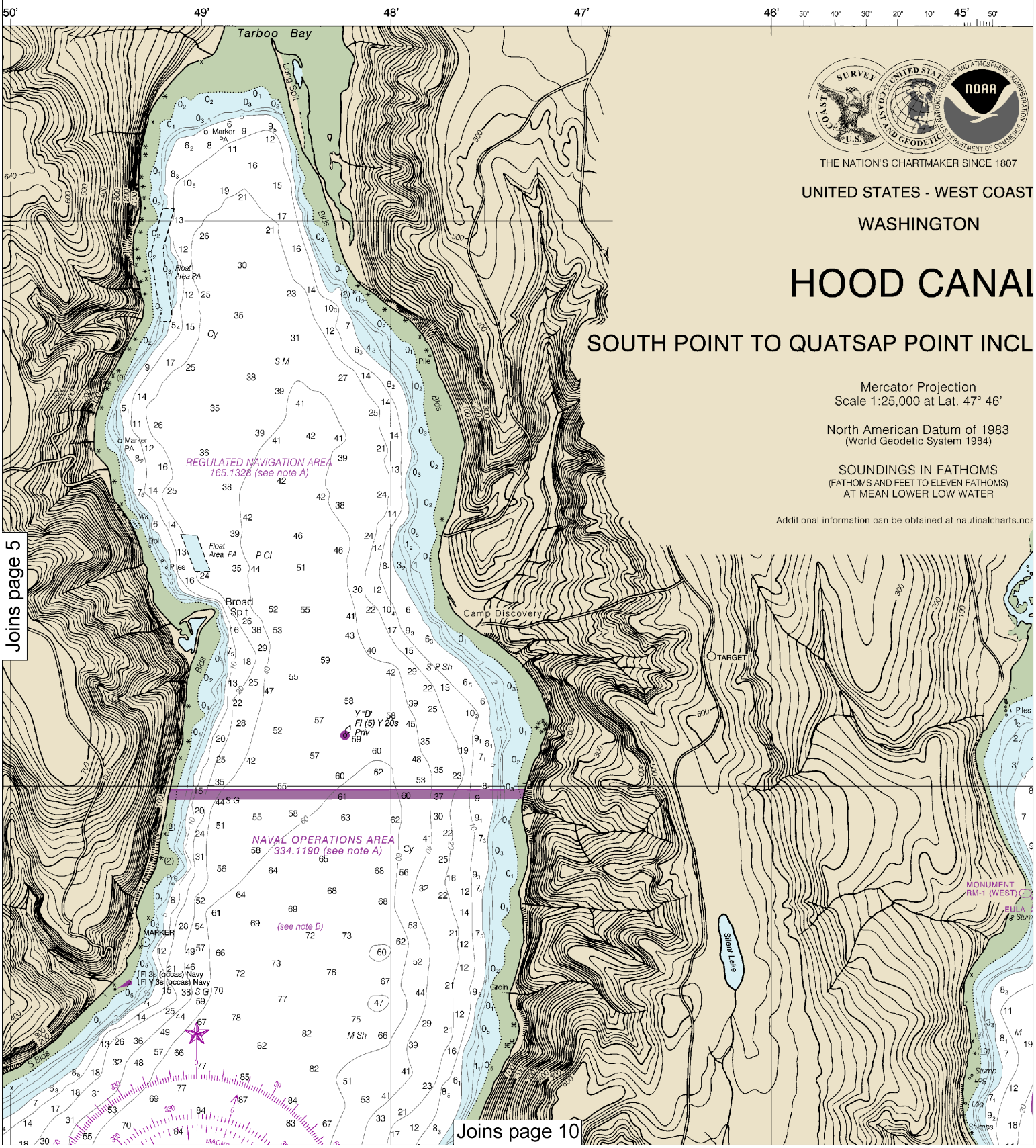
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000

Formerly C&GS 6422, 1st Ed., Dec. 1945 KAPP 1719



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:33333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 6422, 1st Ed., Dec. 1945 KAPP 1719



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

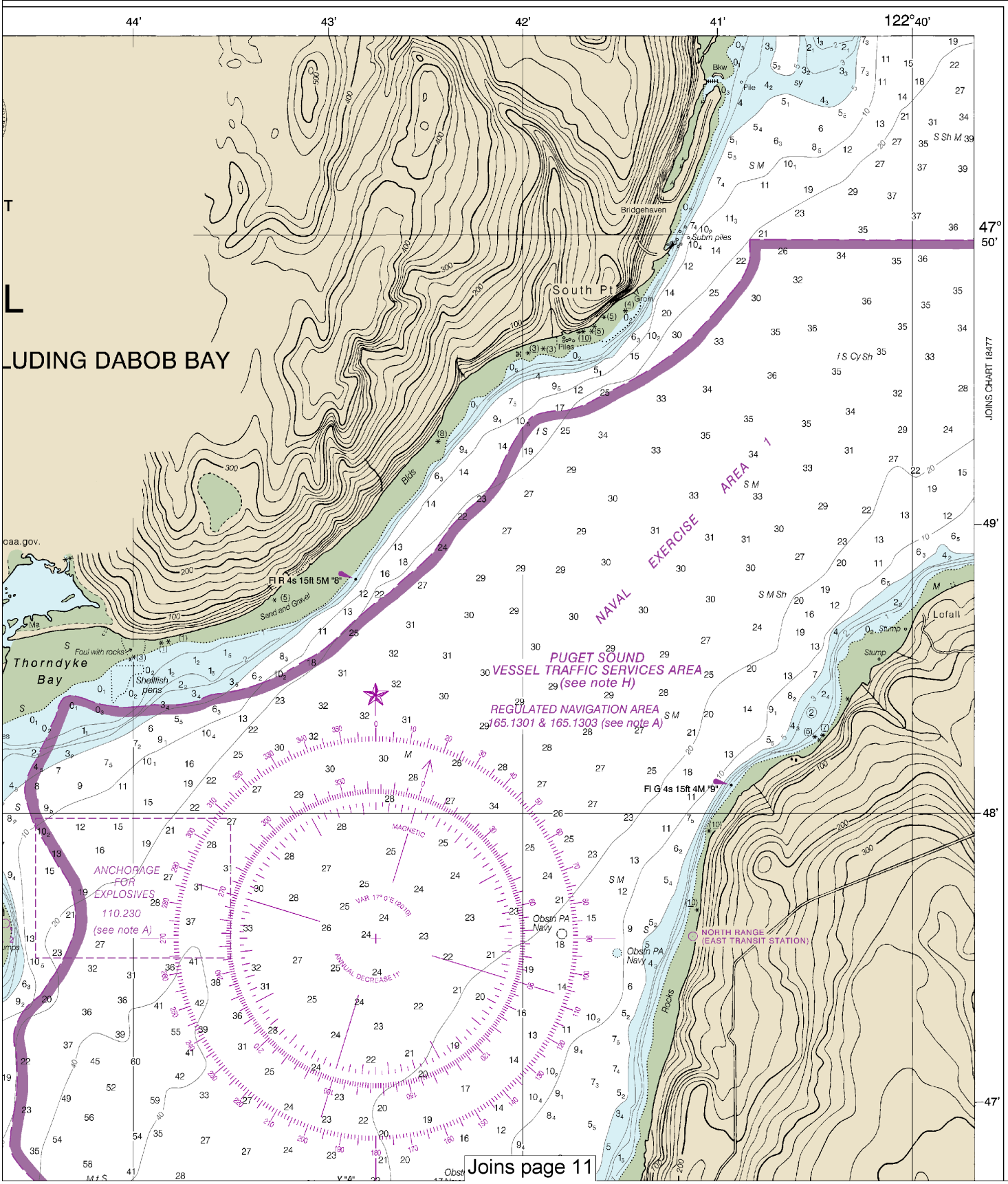
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

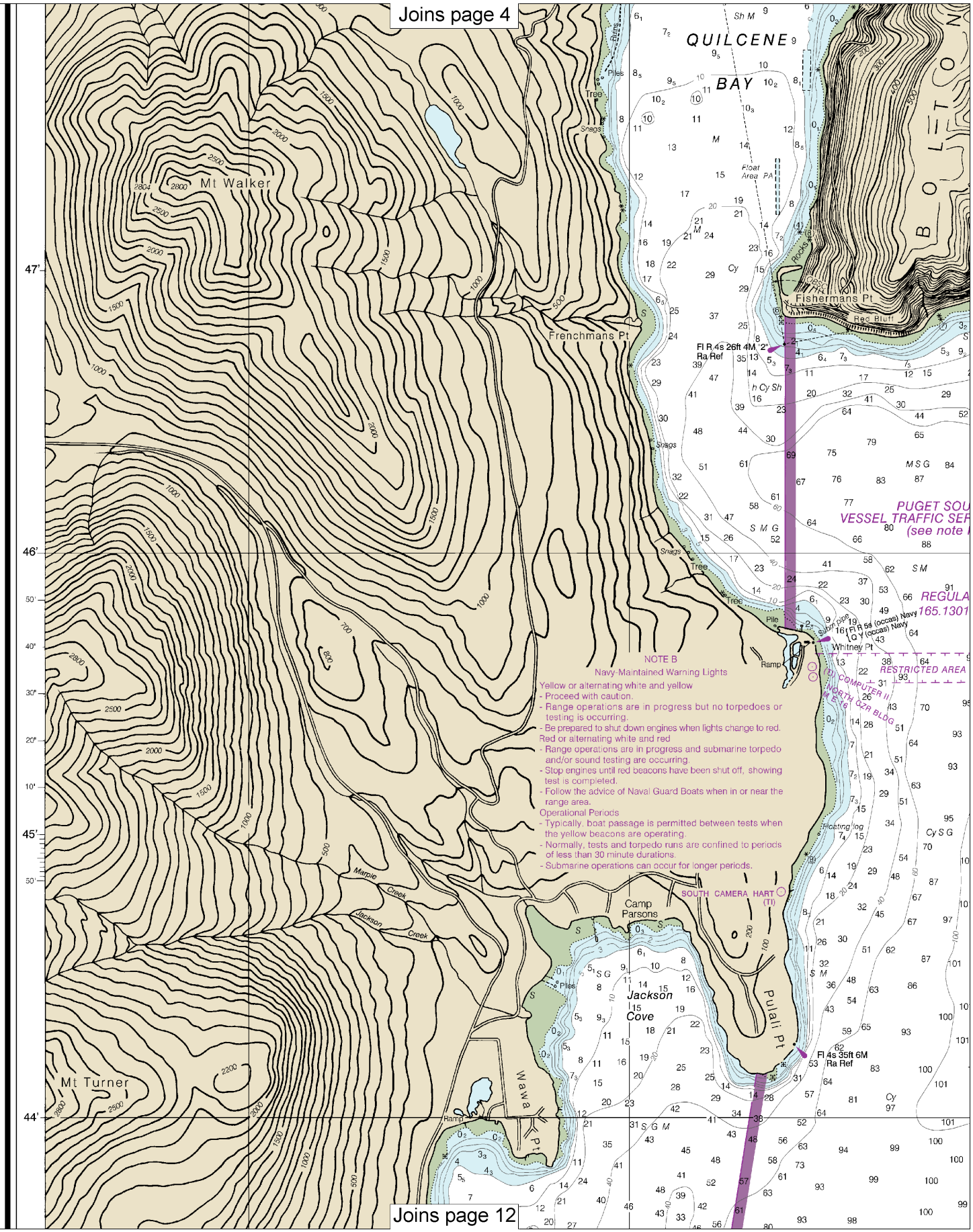
18458



Joins page 11

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jul 2, 2024

17th Ed., Oct. 2010. Last Correction: 1/26/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024), CHS: 0224 (2/23/2024)



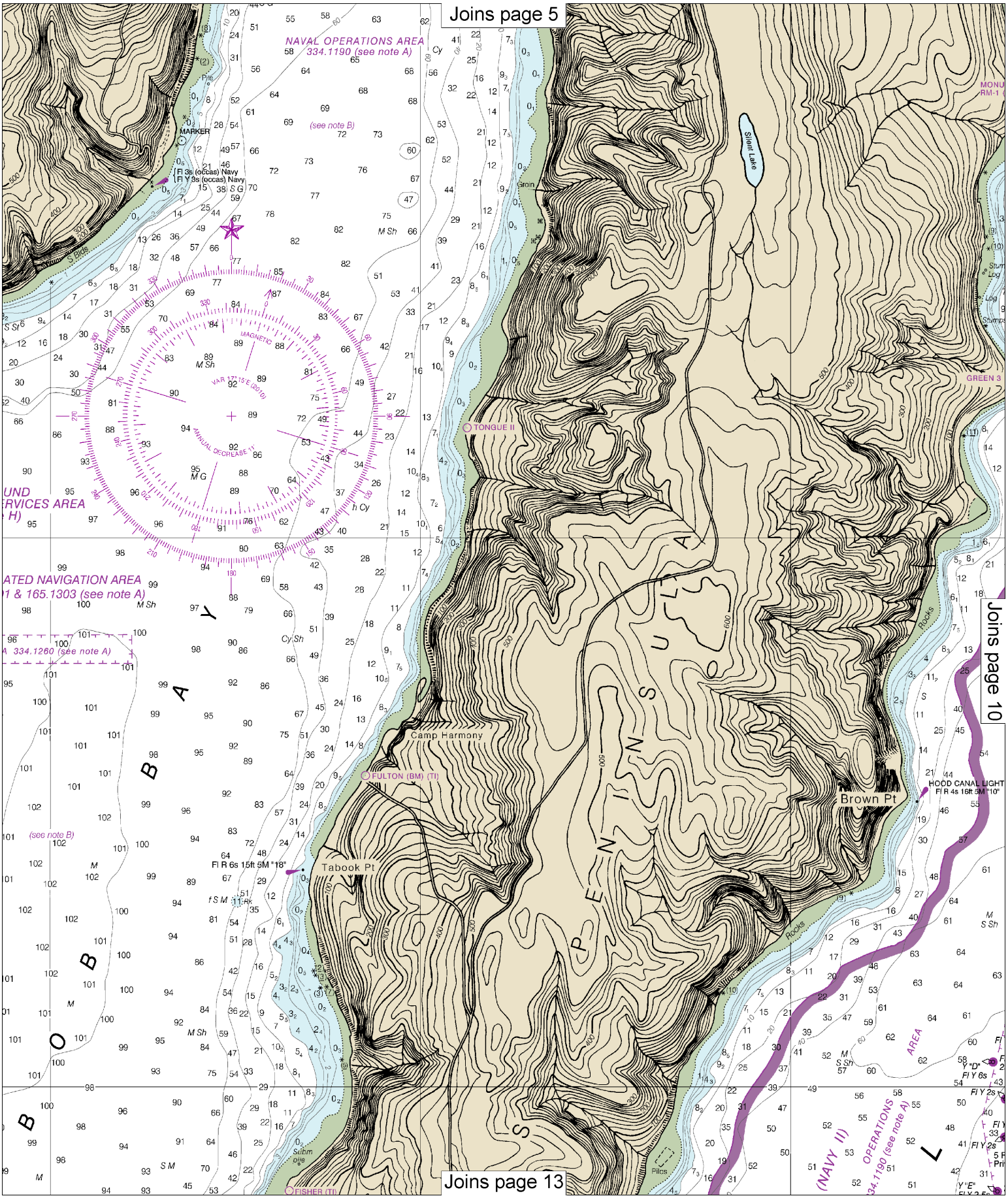
8

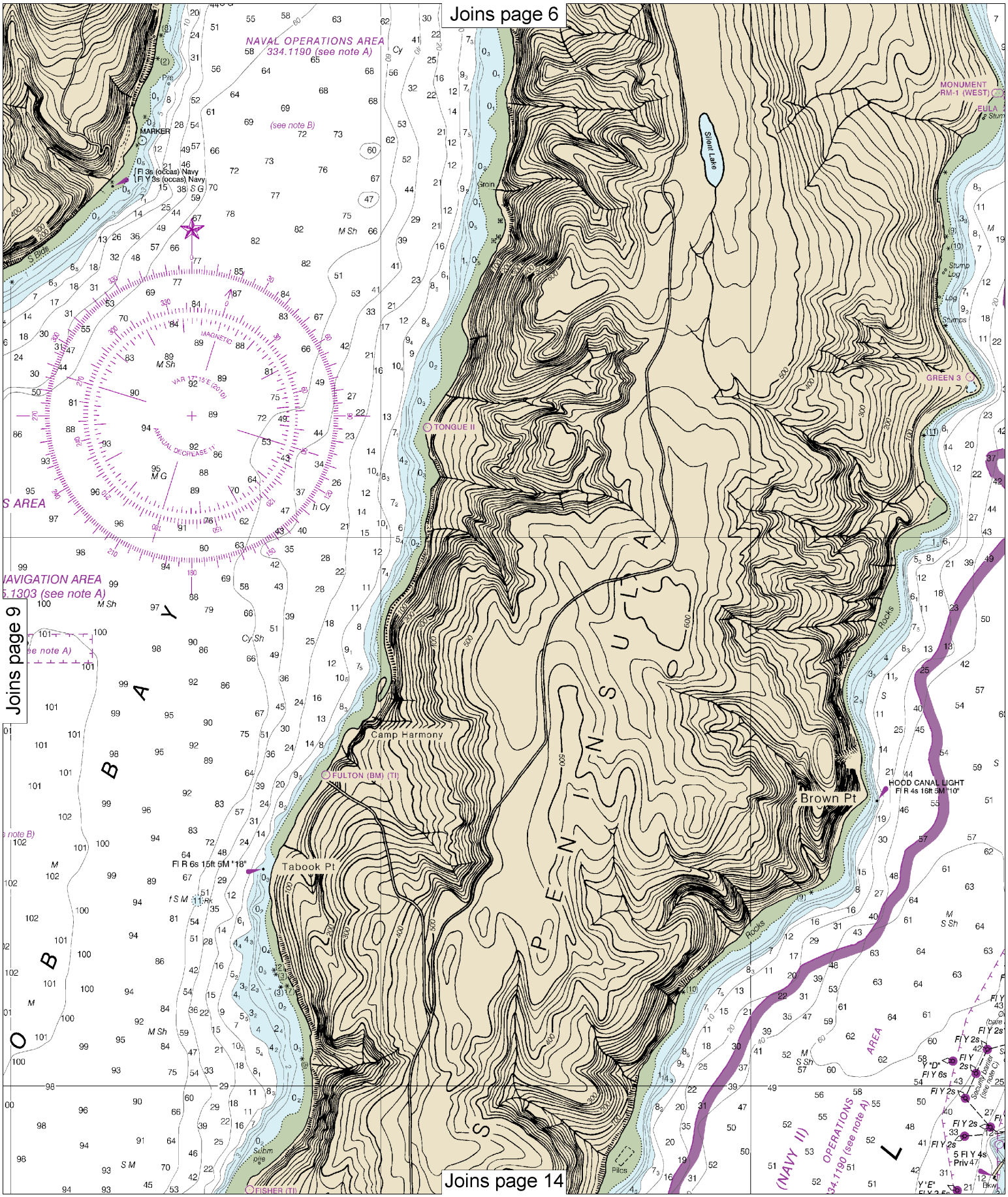
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
NAVAL OPERATIONS AREA
334.1190 (see note A)
MARKER
Fl 3s (occas) Navy
Fl Y 3s (occas) Navy
(see note B)
Silent Lake
TONGUE II
GREEN 3
Camp Harmony
FULTON (BM) (TI)
Tabook Pt
Fl R 6s 15ft 5M "18"
Brown Pt
HOOD CANAL LIGHT
Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "10"
FISHER (TI)
Rocks
Pilcs
Submpile
BOB BAY
PENINSULA
(NAVY II)
OPERATIONS AREA
334.1190 (see note A)



10

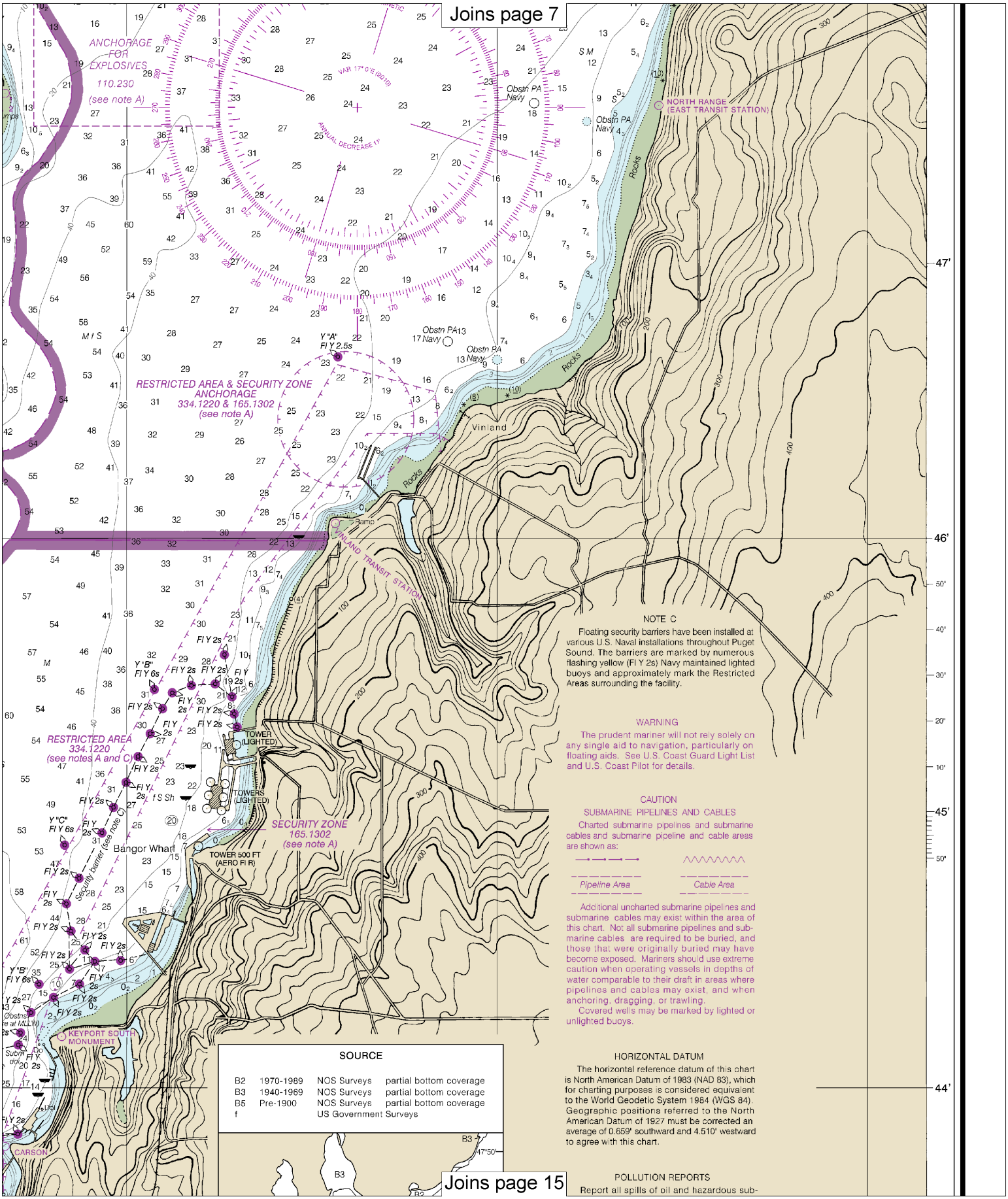
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

Joins page 7



NOTE C

Floating security barriers have been installed at various U.S. Naval installations throughout Puget Sound. The barriers are marked by numerous flashing yellow (Fl Y 2s) Navy maintained lighted buoys and approximately mark the Restricted Areas surrounding the facility.

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.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SOURCE

B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
f		US Government Surveys	

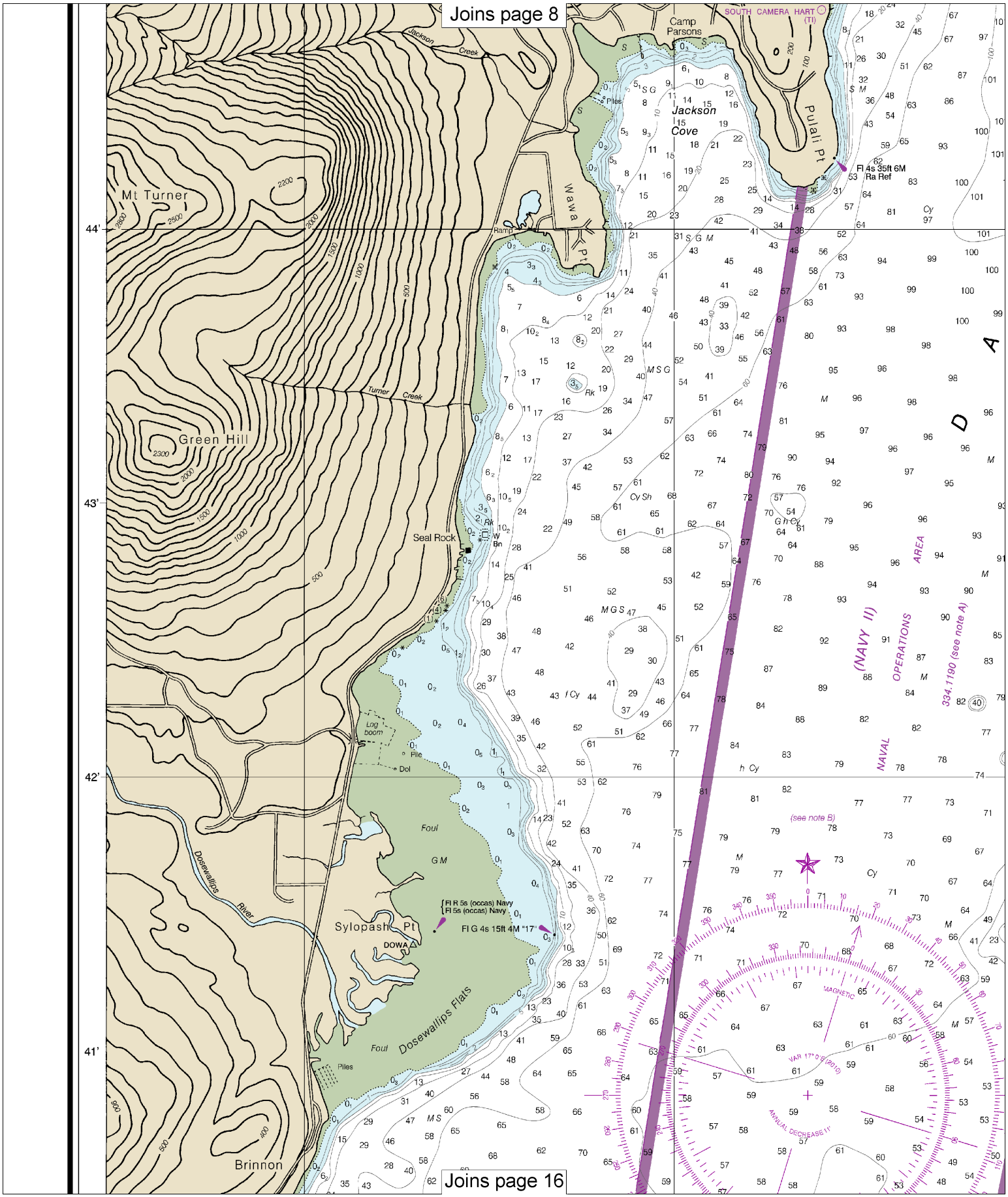
HORIZONTAL DATUM

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 0.659" southward and 4.510" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous sub-

Joins page 15

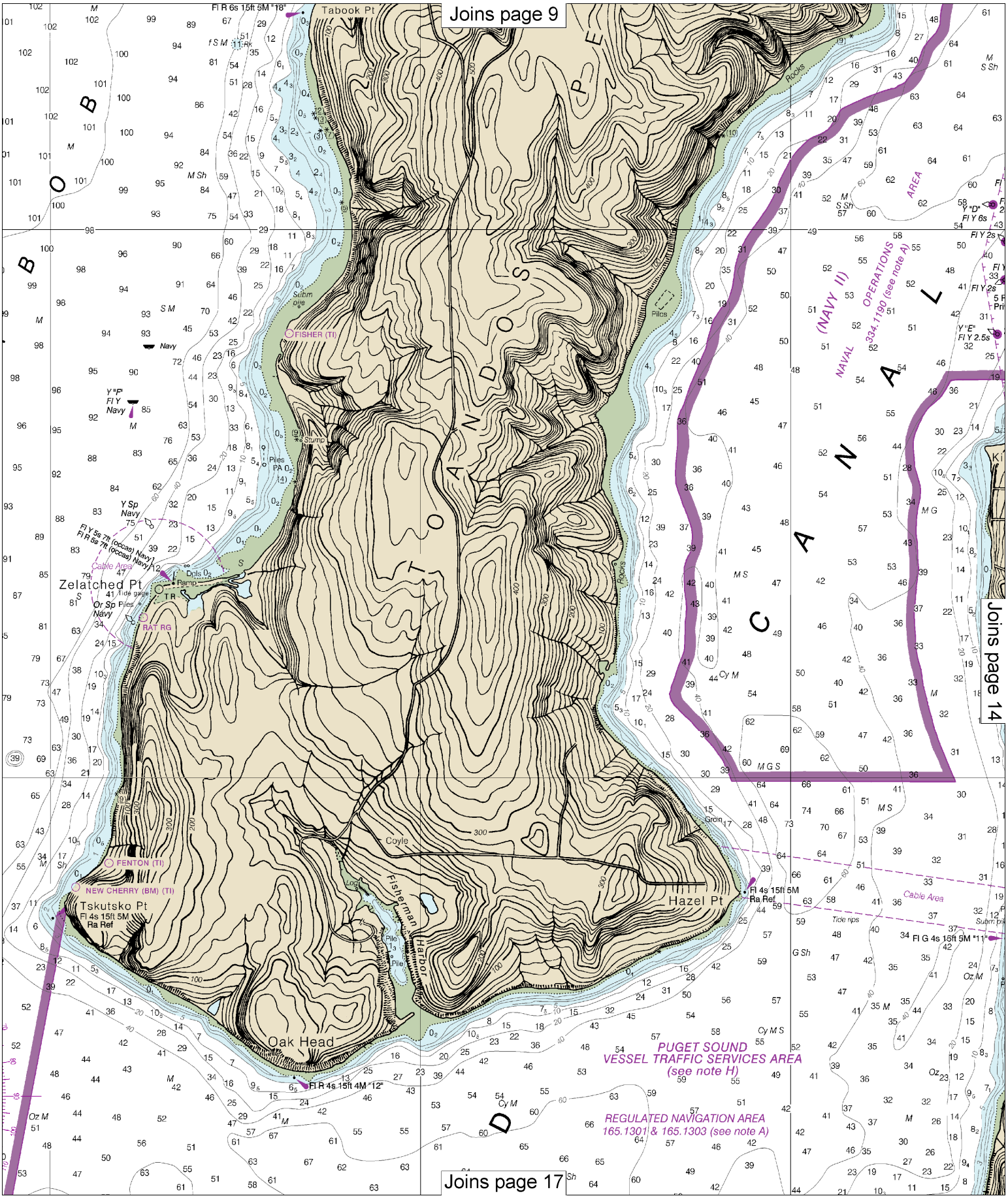


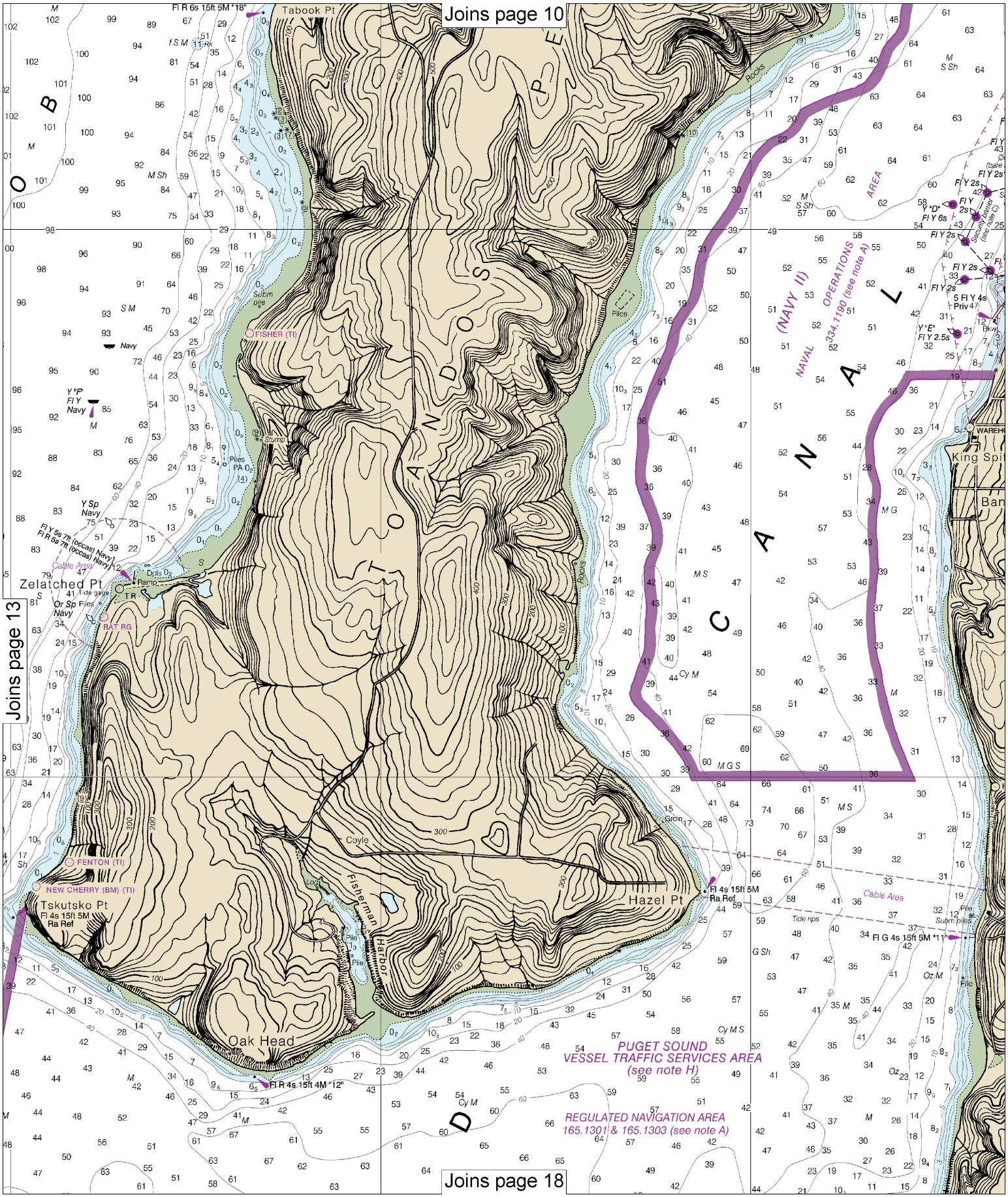
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
Tabook Pt
Zelatched Pt
Tskutsko Pt
Hazel Pt
Oak Head
Fisherman Harbor
Coyle
FISHER (TI)
FENTON (TI)
NEW CHERRY (BM) (TI)
RAT RG
Cable Area
Fl 4s 15ft 5M Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 15ft 4M "12"
Fl G 4s 15ft 5M "11"
PUGET SOUND
VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES AREA
(see note H)
REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.1301 & 165.1303 (see note A)
NAVAL OPERATIONS AREA
(NAVY II)
334.1190 (see note A)
TOANDOS PE
CANAL



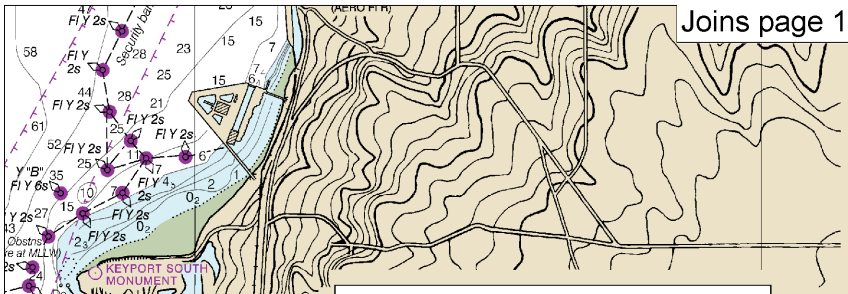
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000



SOURCE

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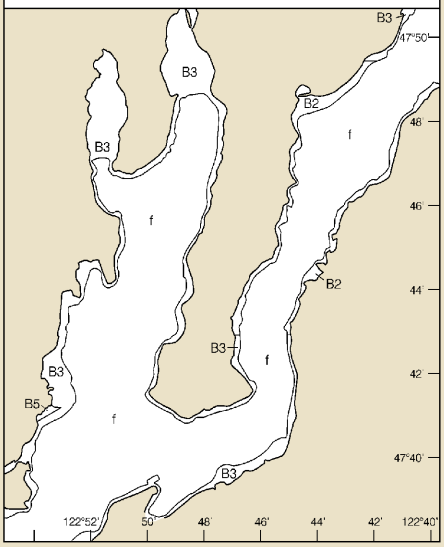

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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.

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

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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).

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.

Puget Sound, WA	WWG-24	162.425 MHz
Seattle, WA	KHB-60	162.550 MHz

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.

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Seabeck	(47°39'N/122°50'W)	11.5	10.6	3.0
Bangor Wharf	(47°45'N/122°44'W)	11.1	10.2	2.9
Zelatched Point, Dabob Bay	(47°43'N/122°49'W)	11.5	10.5	2.9

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.

(Sep 2010)

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bldrs boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

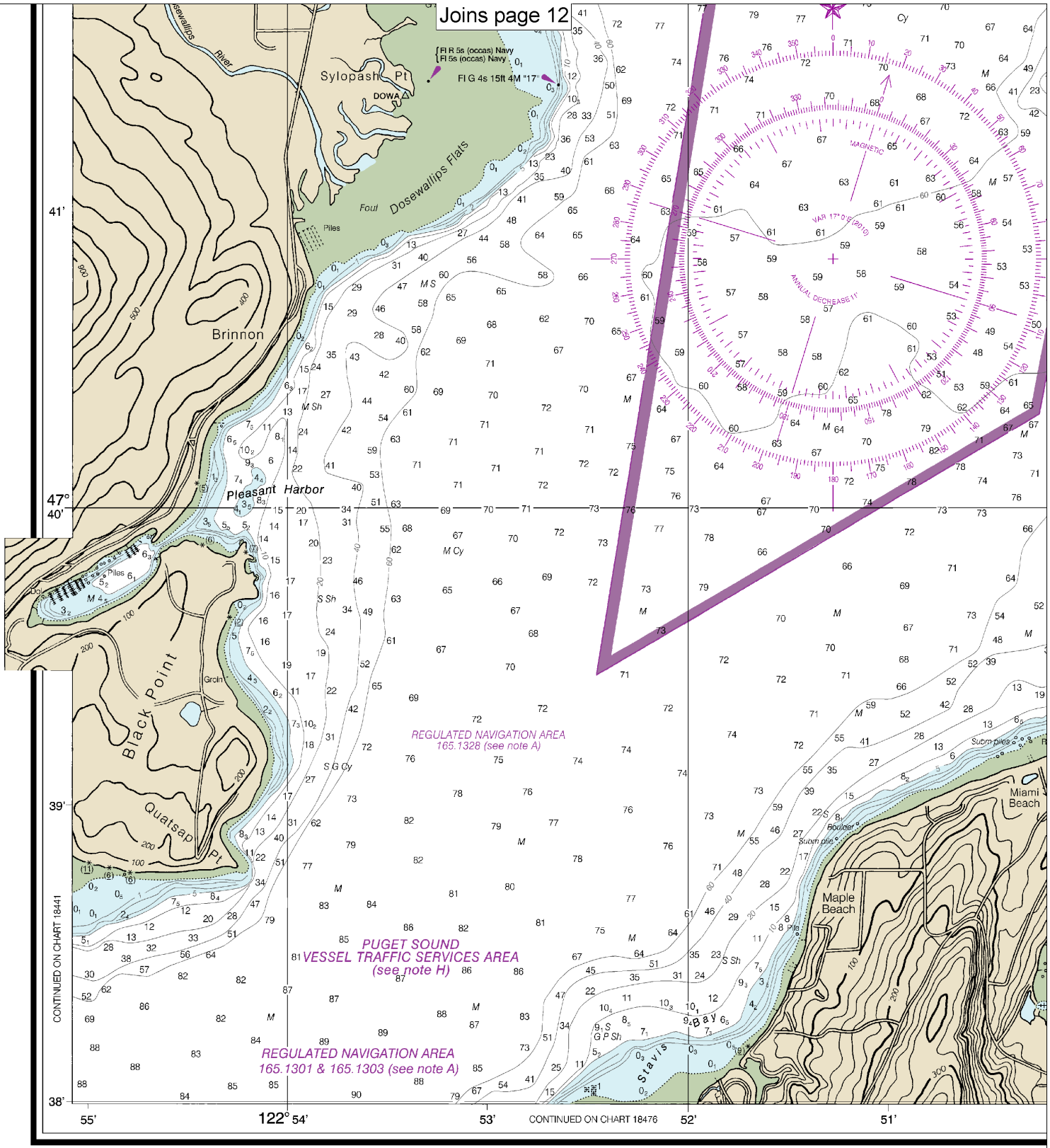
Joins page 19

44'

43'

42'

41'



18458

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 FE

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jul 2, 2024

17th Ed., Oct. 2010. Last Correction: 1/26/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024), CHS: 0224 (2/23/2024)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~

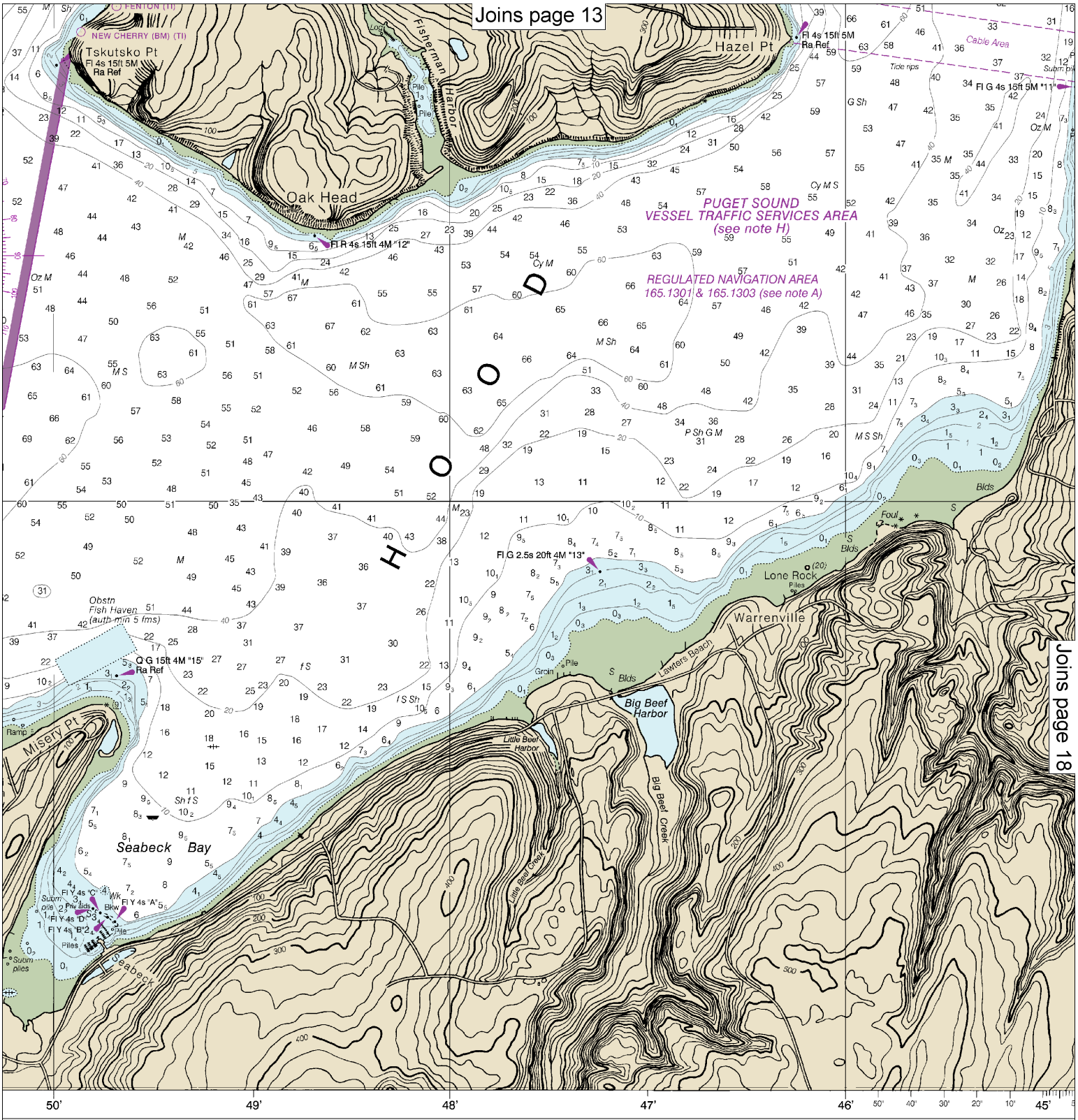
See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

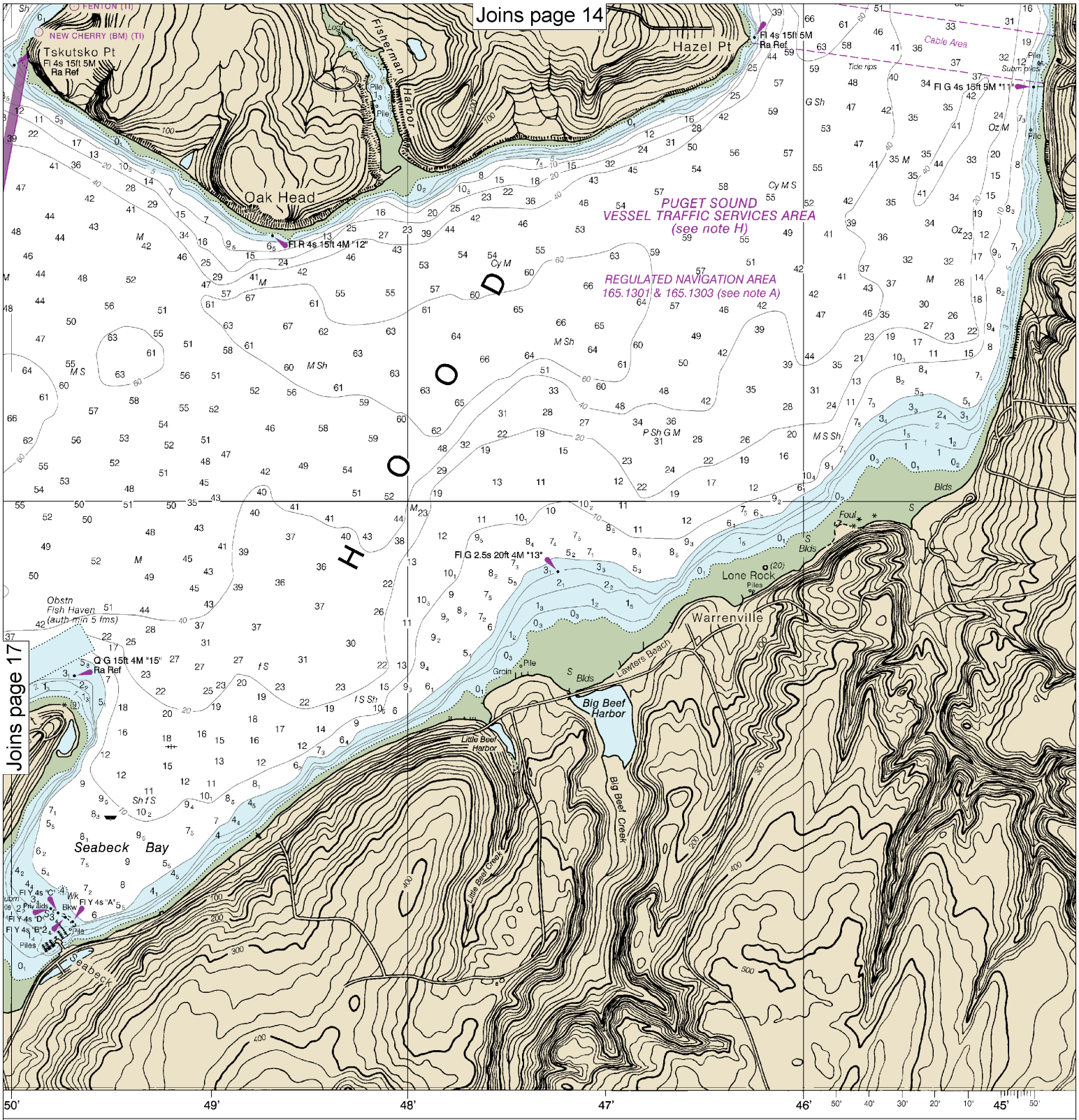
1000 0 1000 2000



S IN FATHOMS

EET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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



FATHOMS

11 FATHOMS)

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

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Submg submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Washington.

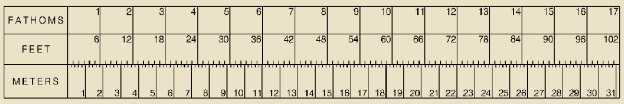
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

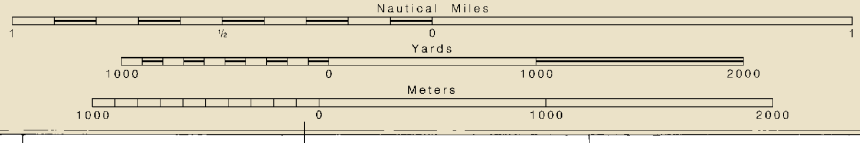
NOTE H

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Puget Sound area. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

COLREGS, 80.1395 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.





41'

47° 40'

39'

38'

44' 43' 42' 41' 948.6 X 769.0 mm 122° 40'

Hood Canal, South Point to Quatsap Point, Including Dabob Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:25,000

18458

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

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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/**
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