BookletChart™

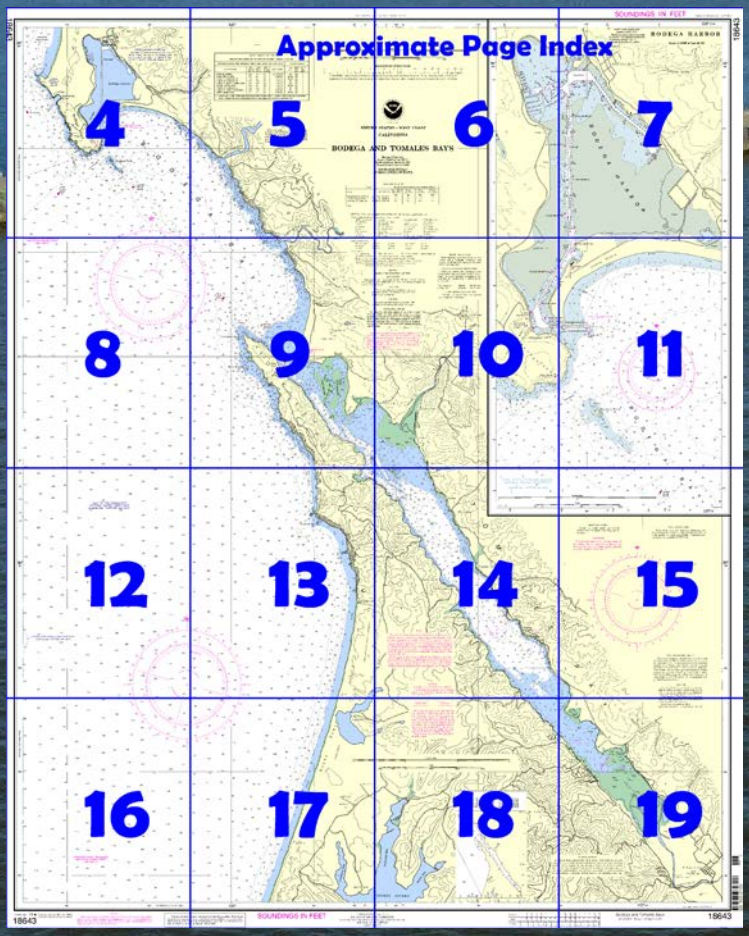
Bodega and Tomales Bays

NOAA Chart 18643

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.

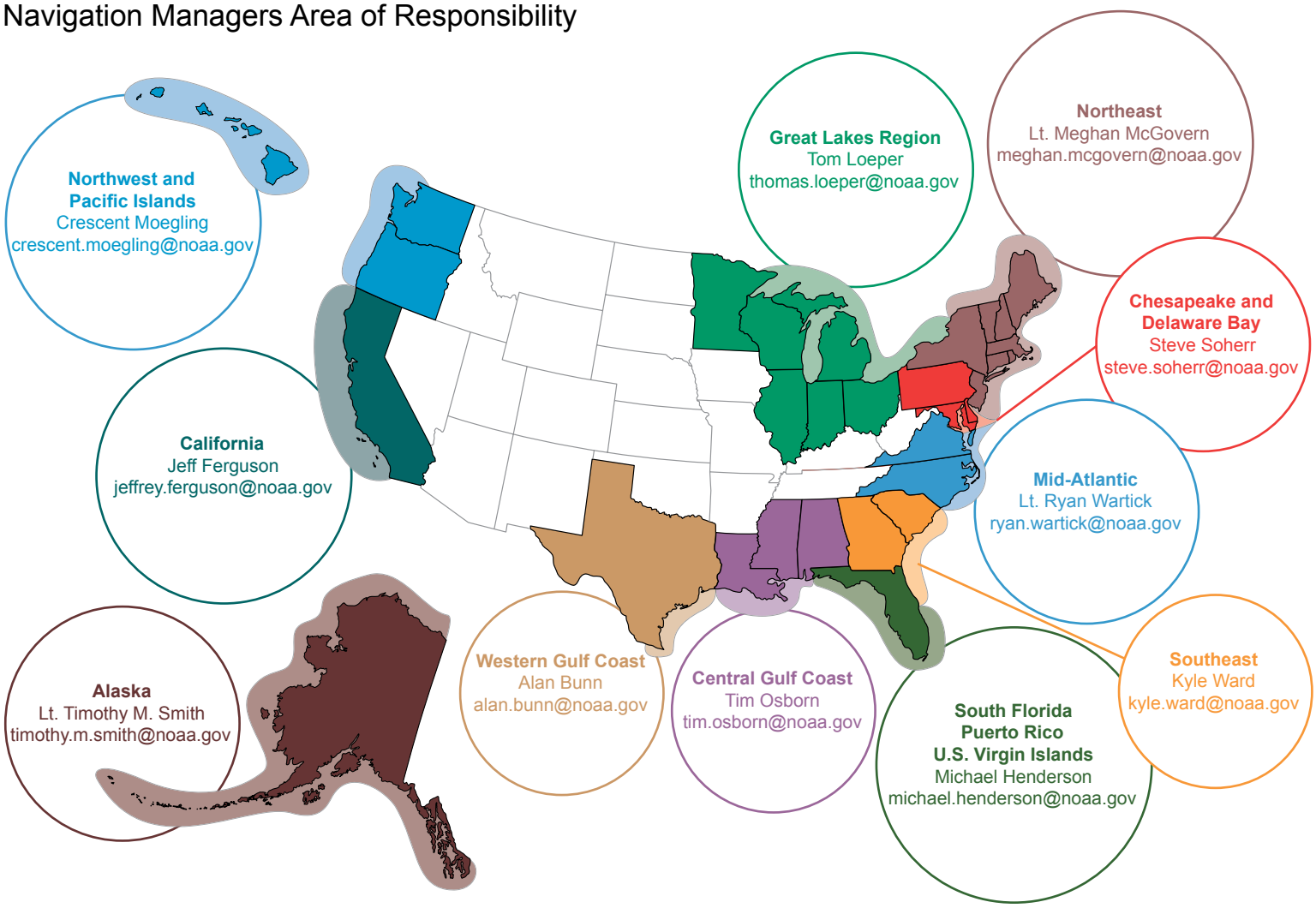
For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18643.

(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
From Point Reyes, the coast trends in a general N direction for 10 miles as a broad white sand beach backed by high grassy sand dunes, and then curves NW for 6 miles in high yellow cliffs, terminating in **Tomales Point**. The large white building at the radio station, 7 miles NE of Point Reyes, is prominent.
The **Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary** has been established to protect and preserve the marine birds and mammals, their habitats, and other natural resources in the waters surrounding the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes, and to ensure the continued availability of the area as a research and recreational resource. The sanctuary encompasses the waters off Bodega Head and Point Reyes, and the waters surrounding Farallon Islands. The sanctuary includes Bodega Bay but not Bodega Harbor. Recreational use of the area is encouraged. (See **15 CFR 922**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
(9) The Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary regulations prohibit operation of any vessel engaged in carrying cargo – including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges – or engaged in the trade of servicing offshore installations within 2 miles from the Farallon Islands, Bolinas Lagoon, or any Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). Exception: vessels transporting persons or supplies to or from islands or mainland areas adjacent to Sanctuary waters, or fishing, recreational or research vessels.
Areas within the sanctuary include:
– **Farallon Island** ASBS, San Francisco County; waters within 1 mile of Southeast Farallon (including Maintop Island), Middle Farallon, North Farallon, and Noonday Rock.
– **Duxbury Reef Reserve and Extension ASBS**, Marin County; waters 2,000 feet beyond the mean high tide line.
– **Point Reyes Headland Reserve and Extension ASBS**, Marin County (including areas off the Point Reyes lighthouse and Chimney Rock); waters 2,000 feet beyond the mean high tide line.
– **Double Point ASBS**, Marin County; the area enclosed by the 5-fathom contour and the mean high tide line, N and S along the shore about 1,900 feet from the point where Pelican Lake Creek enters the Pacific.
– **Bird Rock ASBS**, Marin County; waters 1,000 feet in all directions from Bird Rock, W of Tomales Point.
Bodega Bay, a broad opening between Tomales Point and Bodega Head, affords shelter from NW weather at its N end, but is dangerous in S or W weather. The summit of **Bodega Head** is rounding and grassy, with steep rocky cliffs on the S and W ends. Low **Bodega Rock** and foul ground extend from 0.2 to 0.7 mile SE of the S face of Bodega Head.
Bodega Marine Life Refuge is just north of Bodega Head. Its sea perimeter begins at 38°18'40"N., 123°04'04"W. and extends offshore around **Mussel Point** to 38°19'23"N., 123°04'22"W. The refuge extends from the shoreline, at the line of mean high water (tide), a distance of 1,000 feet offshore.
University of California Bodega Marine Laboratory is on Horseshoe Cove about 1.3 miles NW of Bodega Head Light. Two large white buildings at the site are reported to be prominent and lighted at night.
Bodega Head Light (38°18'01"N., 123°03'14"W.), 110 feet above the water, is shown from a post with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the SE end of Bodega Head.
Lighted buoys mark the entrance to Bodega Bay.
Danger.–In good weather small boats having local knowledge sometimes use the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock. The passage is unsafe whenever breakers from heavy ground swells reduce the width of the passage. Large breaking waves can occur inside the 30-foot depth contour line NW and SW of Bodega Rock. The safest part of the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock is along the deeper part of the passage. When the width of the passage is reduced by breakers, mariners entering Bodega Bay should pass S of Bodega Harbor Approach Lighted Gong Buoy BA.

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

RCC Alameda	Commander 11th CG District Alameda, CA	(510) 437-3700

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

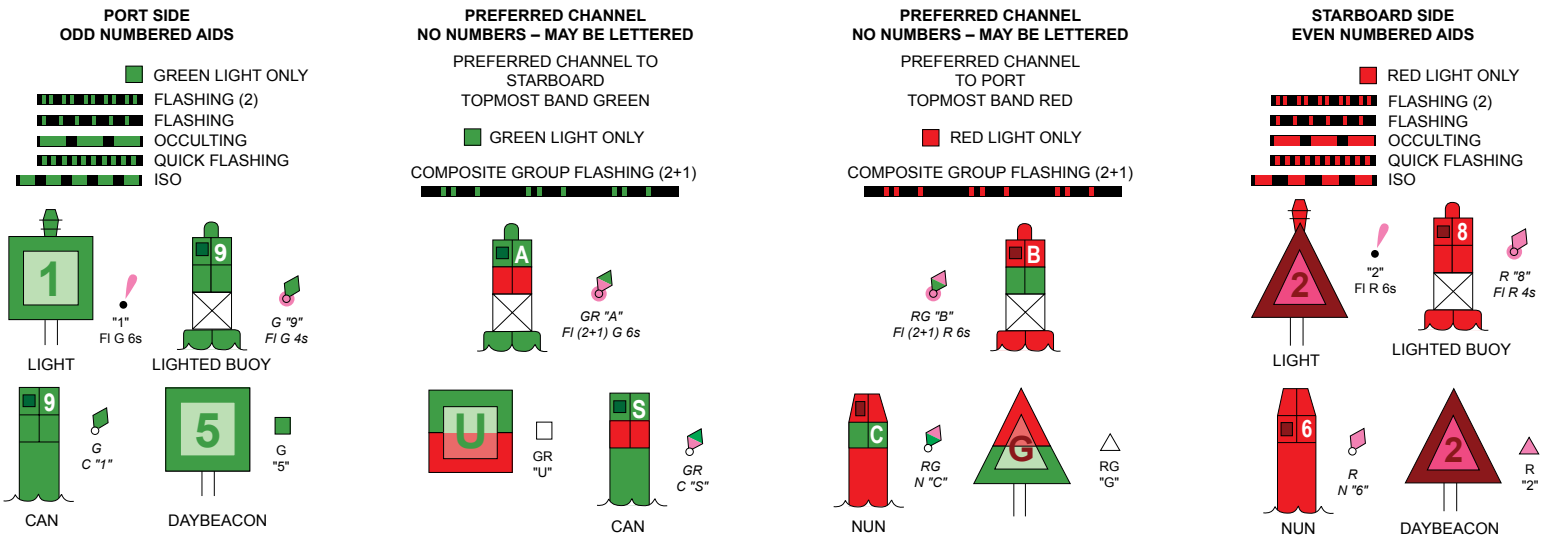


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

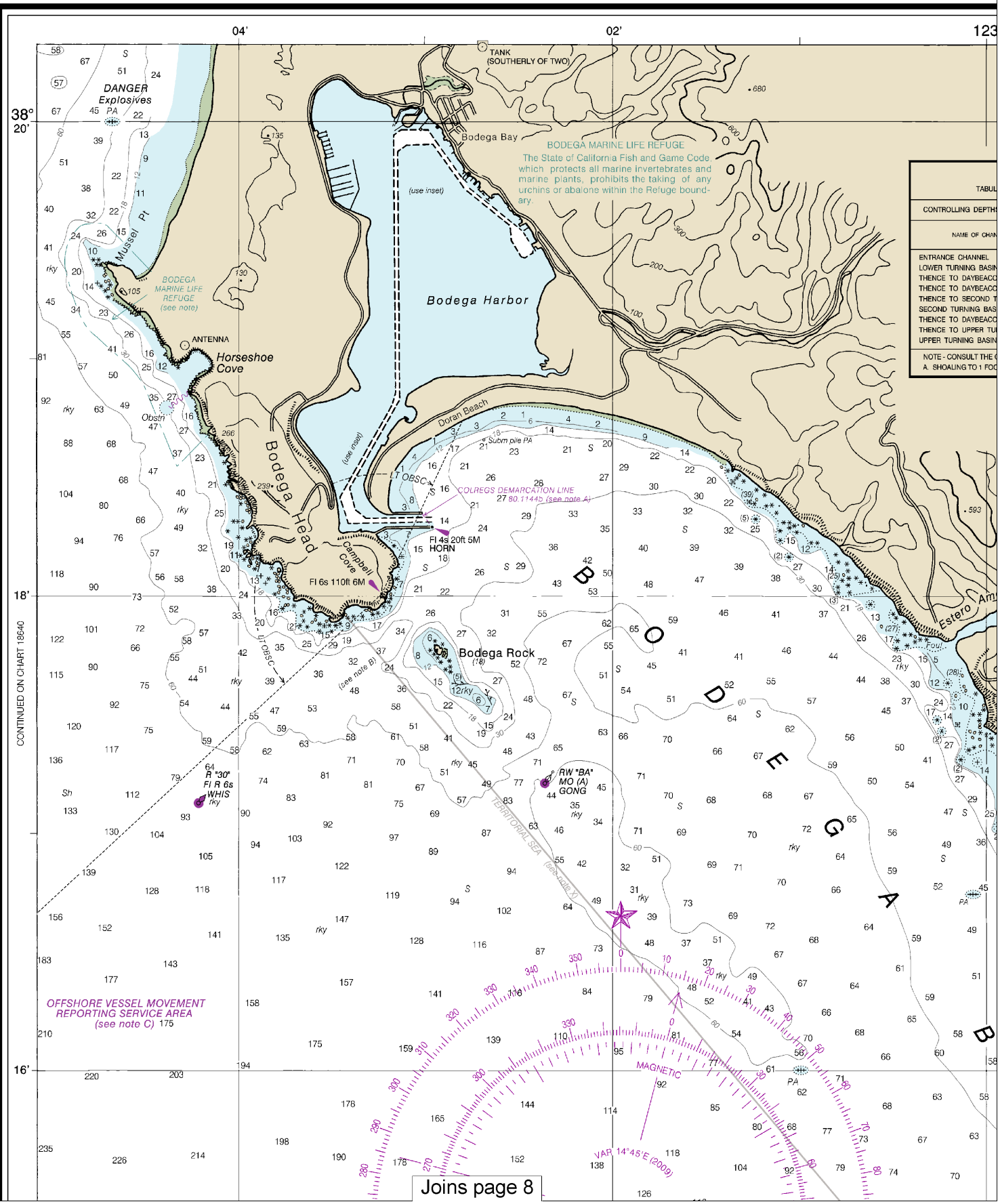
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

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*



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 5603, 1st Ed., June 1923 C-1933-394 KAPP 1617

58' 57' 45" 30" 15" 56' 50"

BODEGA HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS

ULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO AUG 2014

THS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
HANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
	14	12	11	8-14	100	0.28	12
SIN	11	11	6	8-14	100-300	0.19	12
CON 15	6	8	11	8-14	100-130	0.42	12
CON 23	10	10	11	8-14	100	0.43	12
) TURNING BASIN	12	12	11	8-14	100	0.60	12
ASIN	A10	11	11	8-14	100-400	0.20	12
CON 44	13	14	13	8-14	100	0.21	12
TURNING BASIN	11	12	13	8-14	100	0.27	12
SIN	3	8	8	8-14	100-400	0.15	12

E CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION
OOT AT: 38°19'57.9"N 123°03'01.91"W.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA - WEST COAST

BODEGA AND TOMALES BAYS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 38°12'

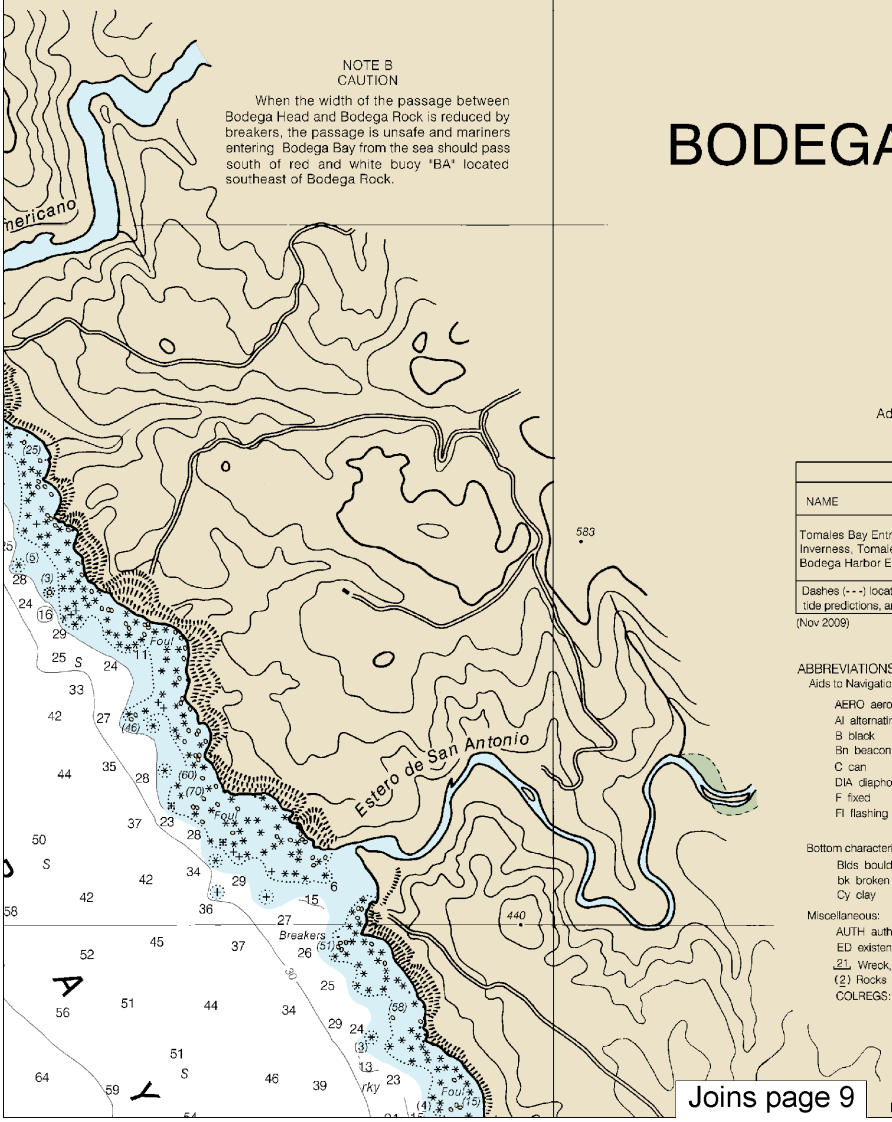
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

NOTE B
CAUTION

When the width of the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock is reduced by breakers, the passage is unsafe and mariners entering Bodega Bay from the sea should pass south of red and white buoy "BA" located southeast of Bodega Rock.



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
Tomales Bay Entrance	(38°14'N/122°59'W)	5.2	4.5	1.0
Inverness, Tomales Bay	(38°06'N/122°51'W)	5.3	4.6	0.9
Bodega Harbor Entrance	(38°18'N/123°03'W)	5.7	5.0	1.2

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.

(Nov 2009)

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

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

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

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

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

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(21) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: – – – –

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service.

RADAR REF

Radar reflectors have
floating aids to navigat
reflector identification o
omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RAD

The NOAA Weather R
below provide continuou
The reception range i
nautical miles from the ar
as much as 100 nautica

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 5603, 1st Ed., June 1923 C-1933-394 KAPP 1817

SCALE 1:30,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

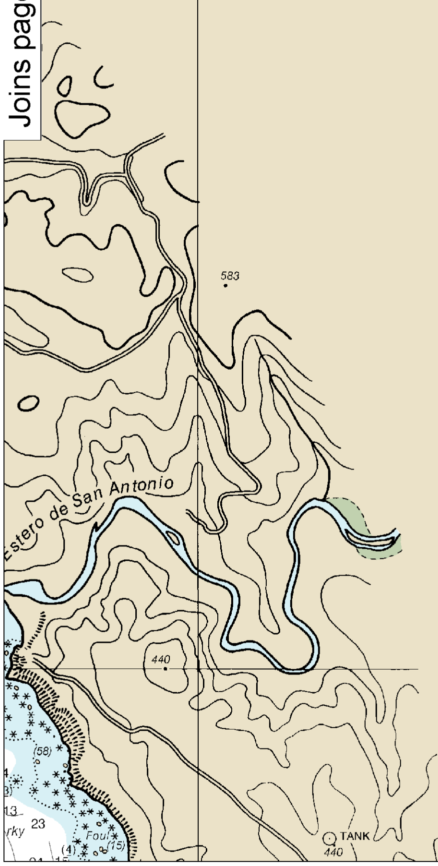
…D AUG 2014

PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
100	0.28	12
100-300	0.19	12
100-130	0.42	12
100	0.43	12
100	0.60	12
100-400	0.20	12
100	0.21	12
100	0.27	12
100-400	0.15	12

…RMATION

…TE B
…UTION
…of the passage between …dega Rock is reduced by …e is unsafe and mariners …from the sea should pass …hite buoy "BA" located …Rock.

Joins page 5



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA - WEST COAST

BODEGA AND TOMALES BAYS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 38°12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

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(Nov 2009)

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	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.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Hydrography and top… …ean Service,

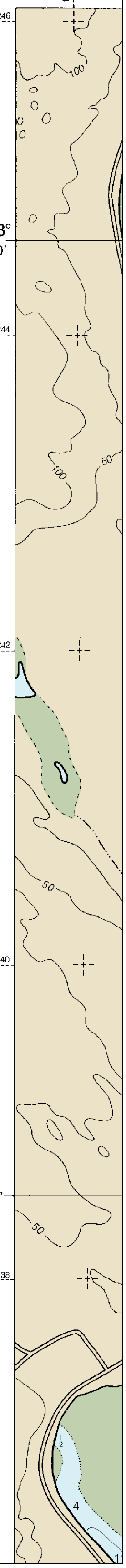
Joins page 10

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.

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

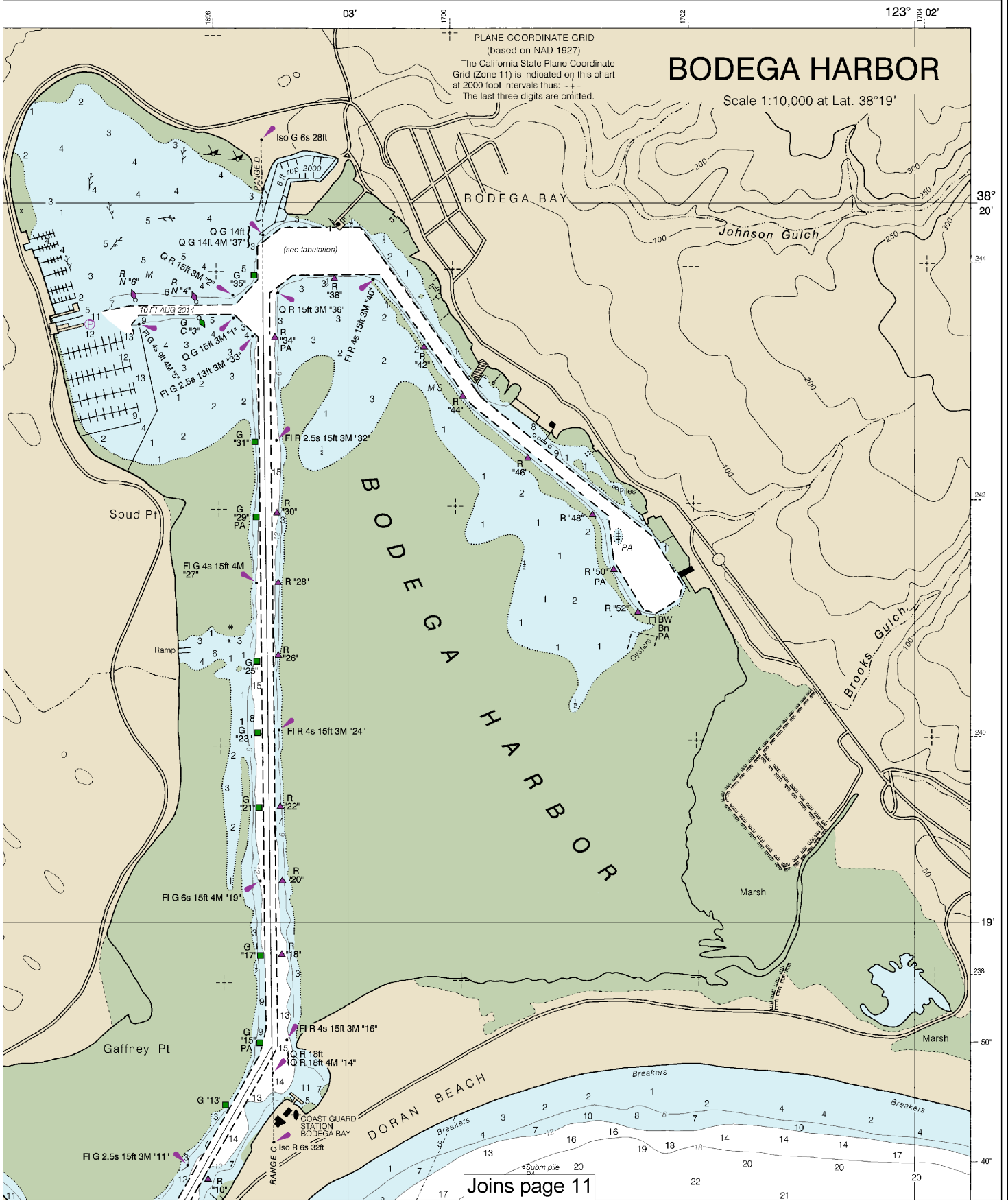


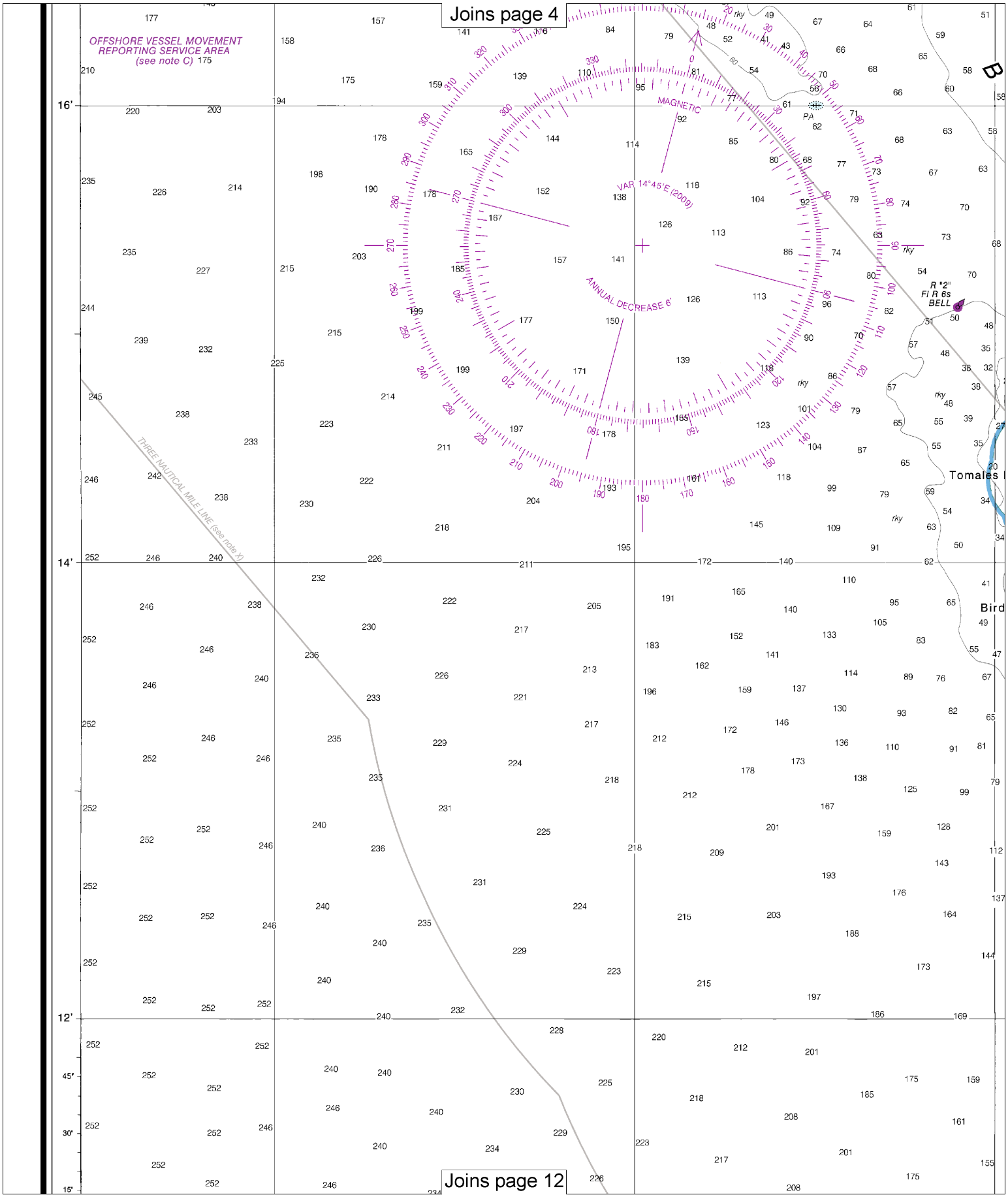
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~ Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards


BODEGA HARBOR
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 38°19'
PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The California State Plane Coordinate Grid (Zone 11) is indicated on this chart at 2000 foot intervals thus: -+-
The last three digits are omitted.
03'
02'
123°
38° 20'
19'
BODEGA BAY
BODEGA HARBOR
DORAN BEACH
Spud Pt
Gaffney Pt
Johnson Gulch
Brooks Gulch
Marsh
Ramp
Oysters
Breakers
Subm pile
Iso G 6s 28ft
6 ft rep 2000
RANGE D
(see tabulation)
Q G 14ft
Q G 14ft 4M "37"
Q R 15ft 3M "4"
R N "6"
R N "4"
G "35"
10 FT AUG 2014
G C "3"
Fl G 4s 4M "5"
Q G 15ft 3M "11"
Q G 13ft 3M "33"
Fl G 2.5s 13M "3"
Q R 15ft 3M "36"
R "38"
R "34" PA
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "40"
R "42"
R "44"
R "46"
R "48"
R "50" PA
R "52"
BW Bn PA
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 3M "32"
G "31"
G "29" PA
R "30"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "27"
R "28"
G "25"
R "26"
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "24"
G "23"
G "21"
R "22"
R "20"
Fl G 6s 15ft 4M "19"
G "17"
R "18"
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "16"
G "15" PA
Q R 18ft
Q R 18ft 4M "14"
G "13"
COAST GUARD STATION BODEGA BAY
Iso R 6s 32ft
RANGE C
Fl G 2.5s 15ft 3M "11"
R "10"
Joins page 11



8

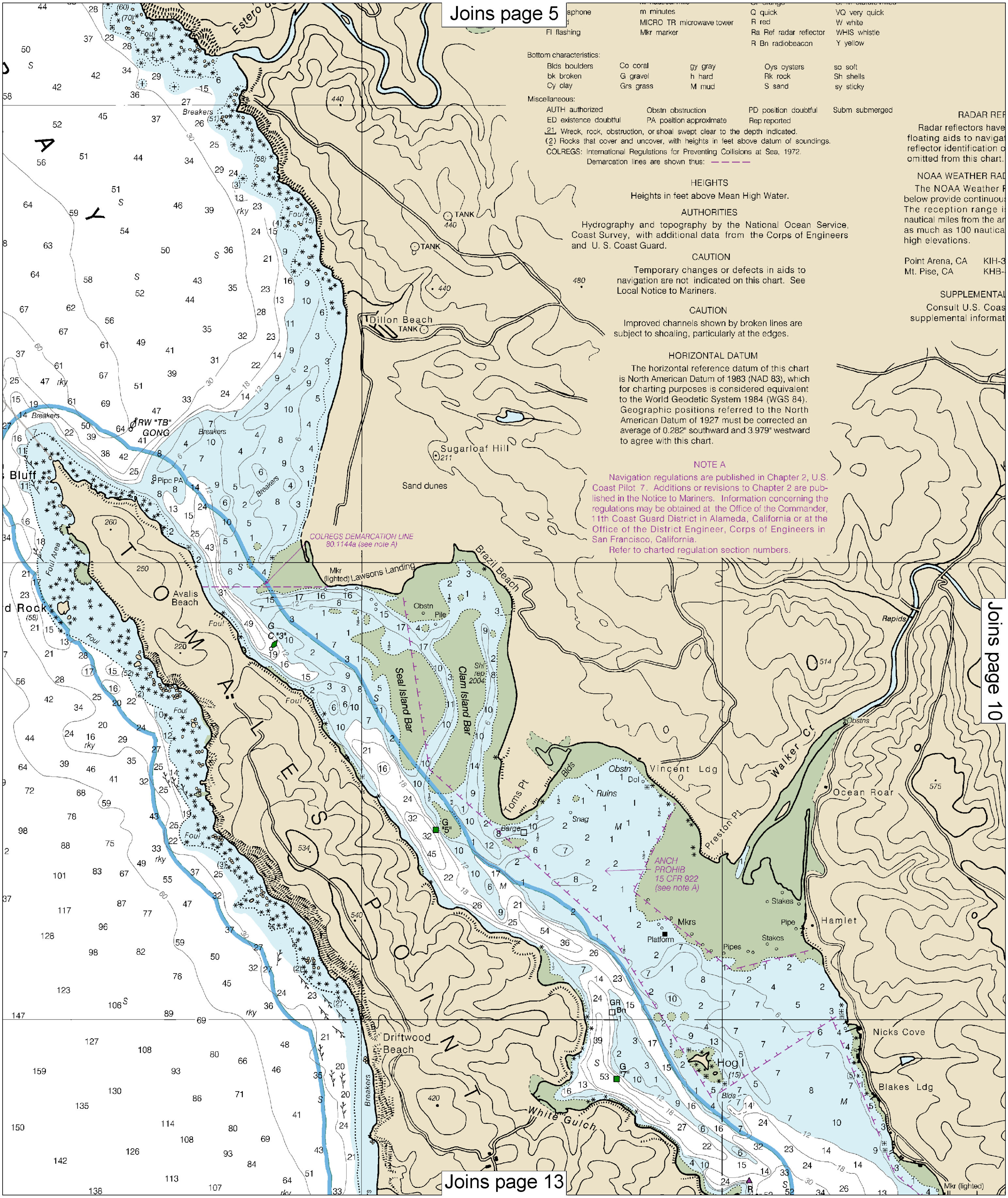
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

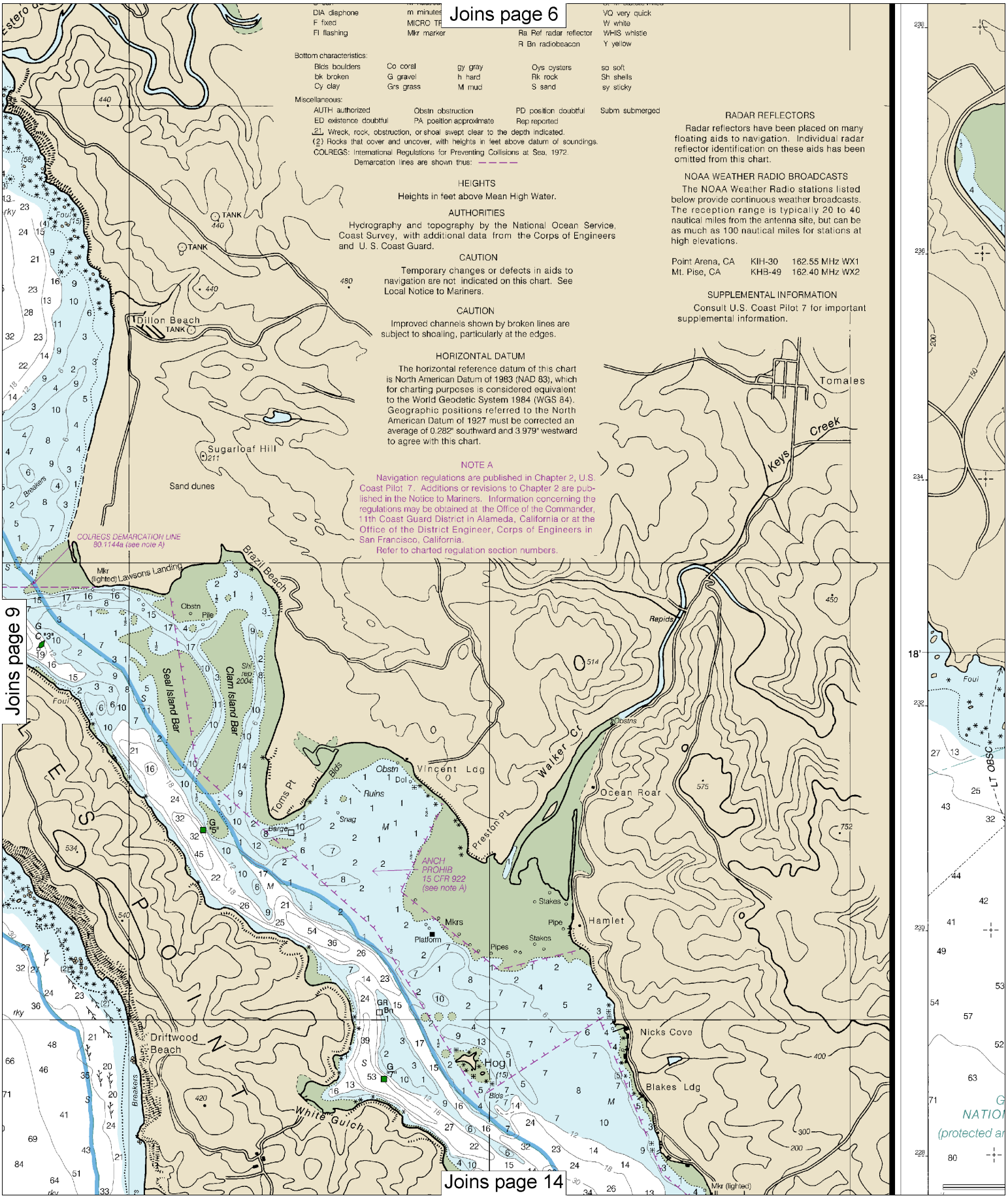
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Fl flashing
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged
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.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:
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 and U. S. Coast Guard.
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.
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 0.282" southward and 3.979" westward to agree with this chart.
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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in San Francisco, California.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
NOAA WEATHER RAD
Point Arena, CA
Mt. Pise, CA
SUPPLEMENTAL
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.1144a (see note A)
ANCH PROHIB 15 CFR 922 (see note A)
Estero
Dillon Beach
TANK
Sugarloaf Hill
Sand dunes
Mkr (lighted) Lawsons Landing
Brazil Beach
Obstn
Pile
Seal Island Bar
Clam Island Bar
Shl rep 2004
Avalis Beach
TOMALES POINT
Bluff
Foul Area
Breakers
RW "TB" GONG
Pipc PA
Toms Pt
Vincent Ldg
Ruins
Snag
Barge
Walker Cr
Preston Pt
Ocean Roar
Rapids
Obstns
Hamlet
Stakes
Pipe
Pipes
Mkrs
Platform
Nicks Cove
Hog I
Blakes Ldg
Driftwood Beach
White Gulch
Mkr (lighted)



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

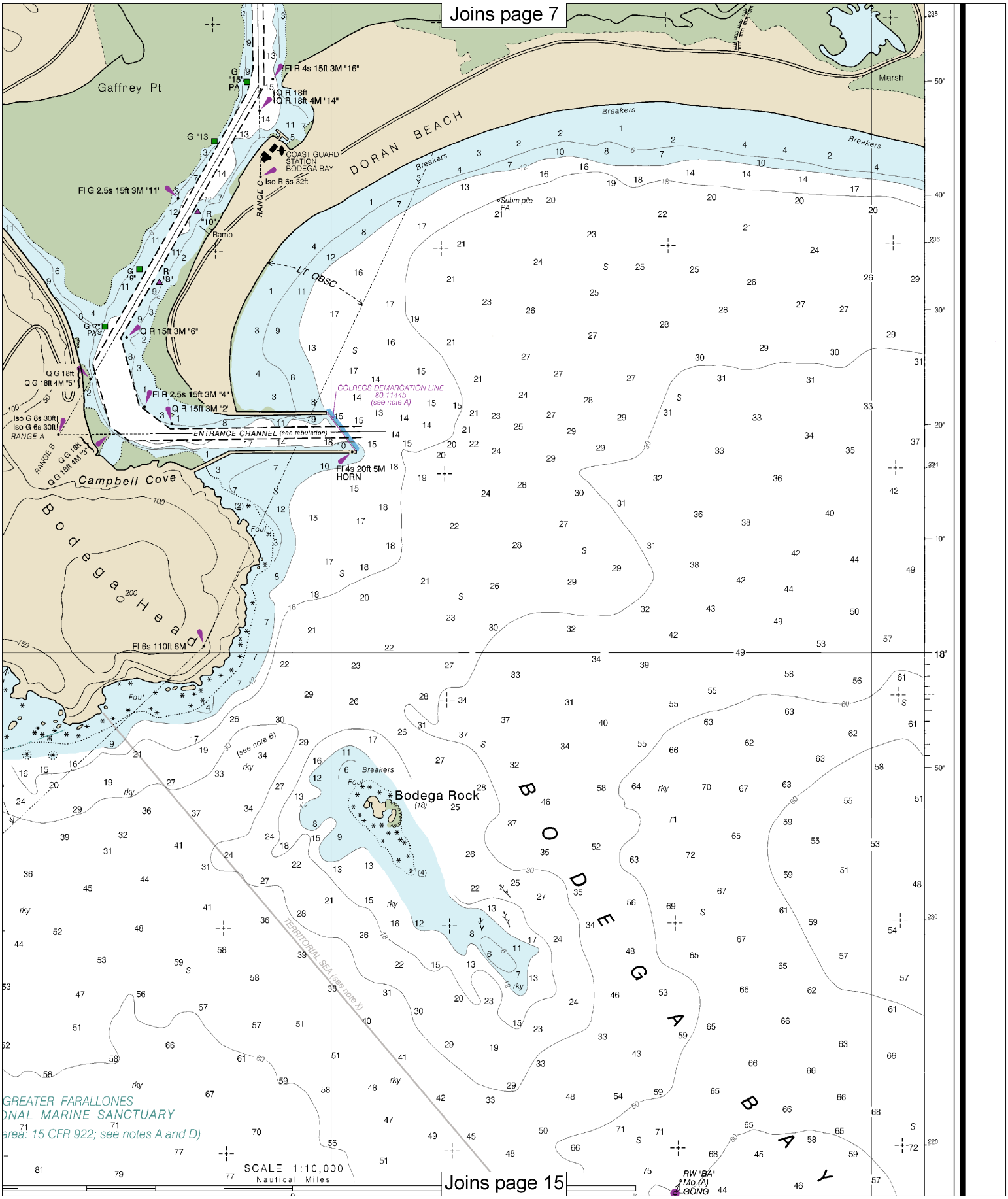
Nautical Miles

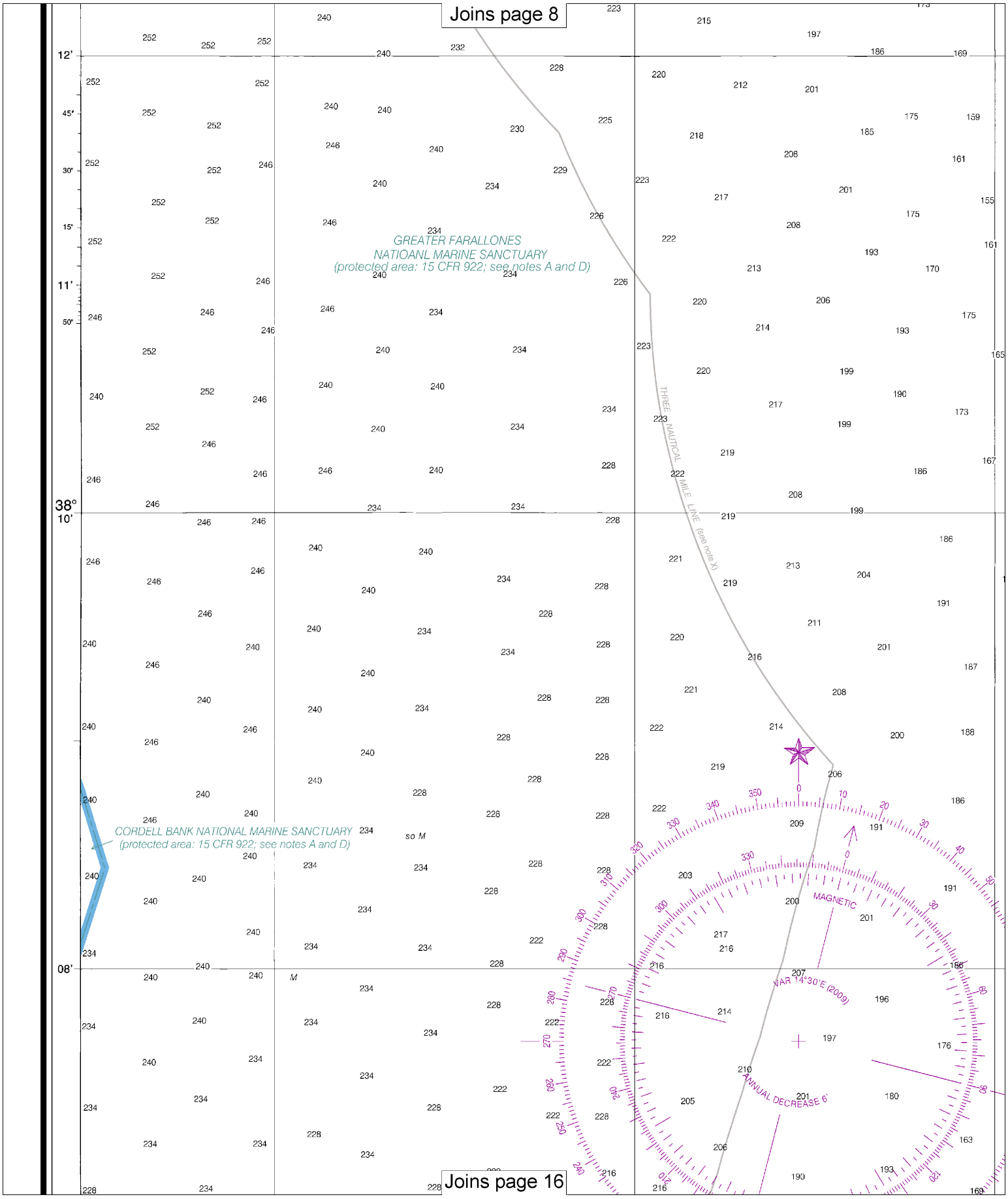
1 0 1 2

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Gaffney Pt
Marsh
DORAN BEACH
Breakers
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "16"
Q R 18ft
Q R 15ft 4M "14"
G "15"
PA
G "13"
COAST GUARD STATION BODEGA BAY
Iso R 6s 32ft
RANGE C
Fl G 2.5s 15ft 3M "11"
R "10"
Ramp
G "9"
R "8"
G "7"
PA
Q R 15ft 3M "6"
LT OBSC
Subm pile
PA
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
80.1144b
(see note A)
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 3M "4"
Q R 15ft 3M "2"
Q G 18ft
Q G 18ft 4M "5"
Iso G 6s 30ft
Iso G 6s 30ft
RANGE A
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (see tabulation)
RANGE B
Q G 18ft
Q G 18ft 4M "3"
Campbell Cove
Fl 4s 20ft 5M
HORN
BODEGA HEAD
Fl 6s 110ft 6M
Foul
(see note B)
rky
Bodega Rock
(18)
(4)
BODEGA BAY
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
GREATER FARALLONES
ONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
area: 15 CFR 922; see notes A and D)
SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles
RW "BA"
2 Mo.(A)
GONG
Joins page 15



12

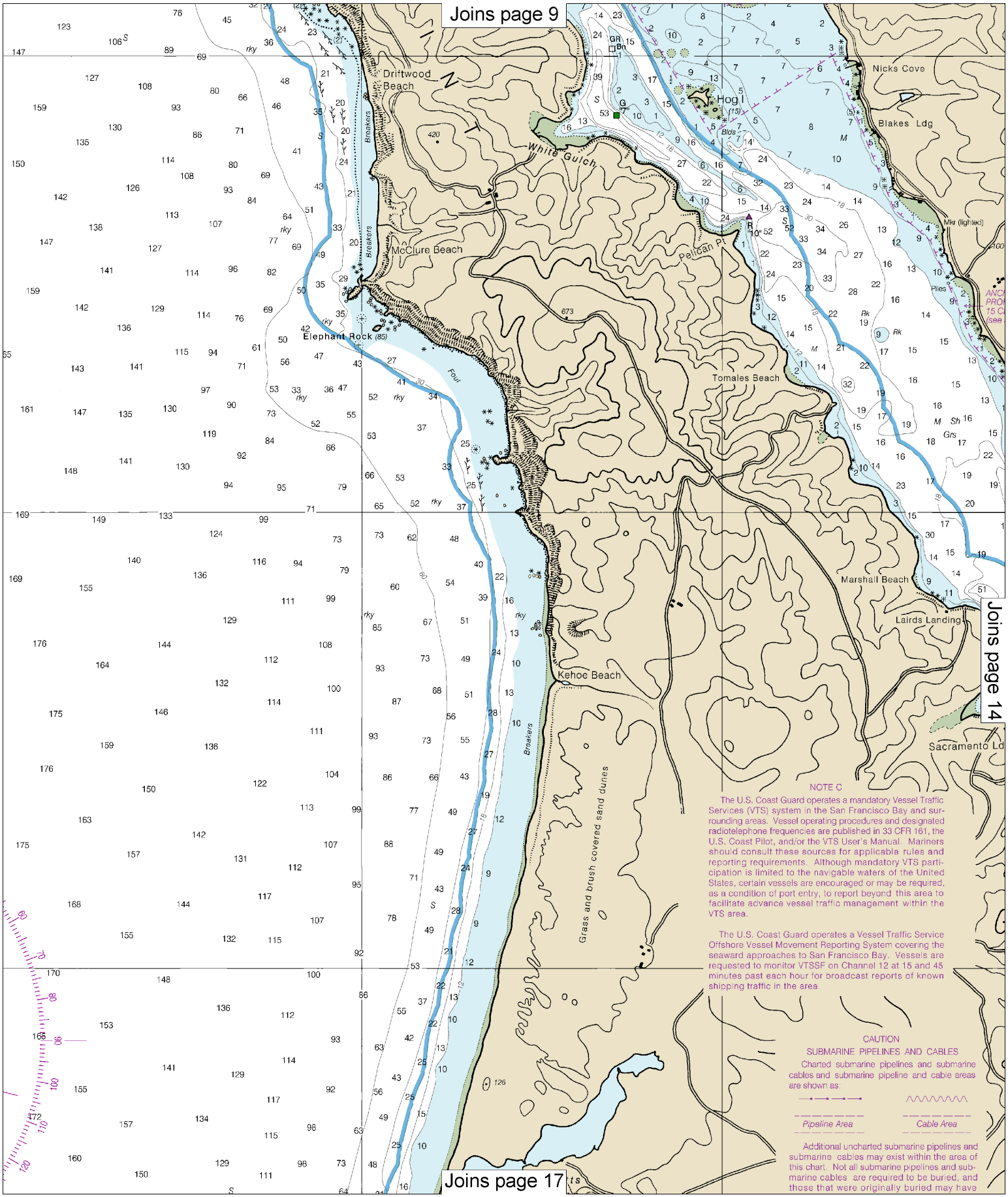
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

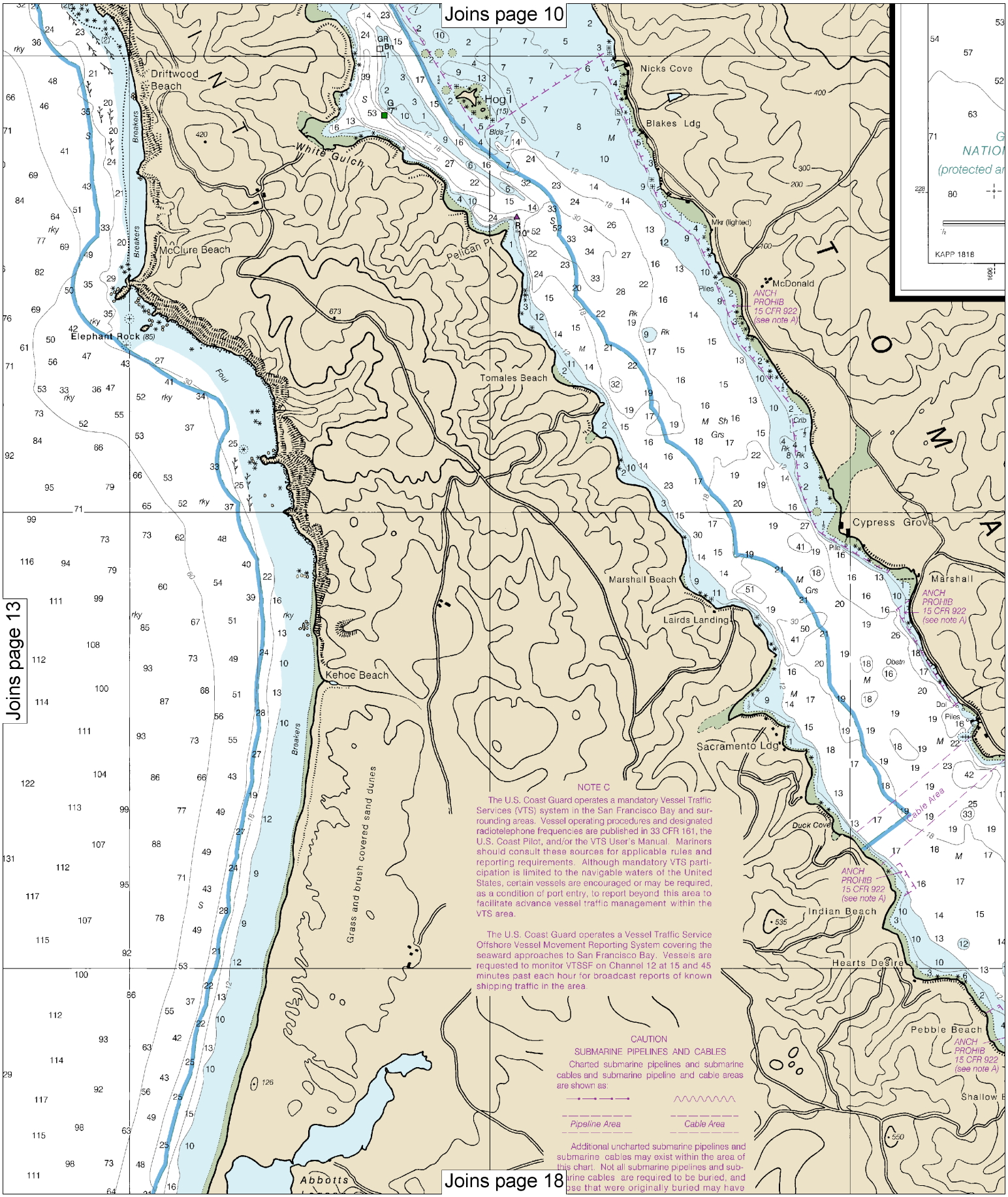
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Driftwood Beach
Nicks Cove
Hog I
Blakes Ldg
White Gulch
McClure Beach
Pelican Pt
Elephant Rock (85)
Tomales Beach
Marshall Beach
Lairds Landing
Kehoe Beach
Sacramento Ld
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
Breakers
Foul
Grass and brush covered sand dunes
NOTE C
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the San Francisco Bay and surrounding areas. 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. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate advance vessel traffic management within the VTS area.
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a Vessel Traffic Service Offshore Vessel Movement Reporting System covering the seaward approaches to San Francisco Bay. Vessels are requested to monitor VTSSF on Channel 12 at 15 and 45 minutes past each hour for broadcast reports of known shipping traffic in the area.
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



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

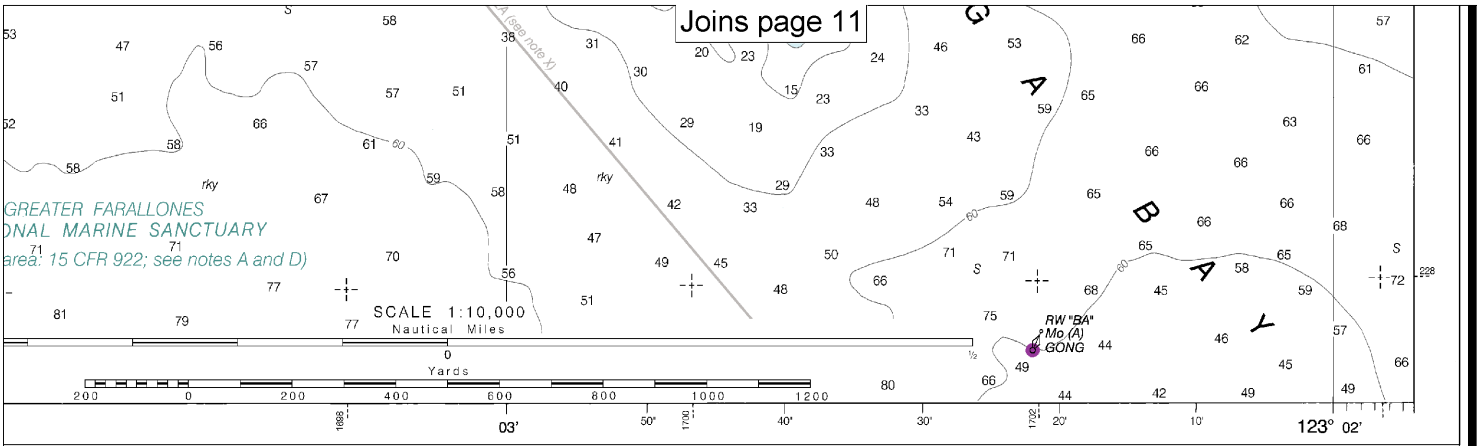
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 11



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).

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

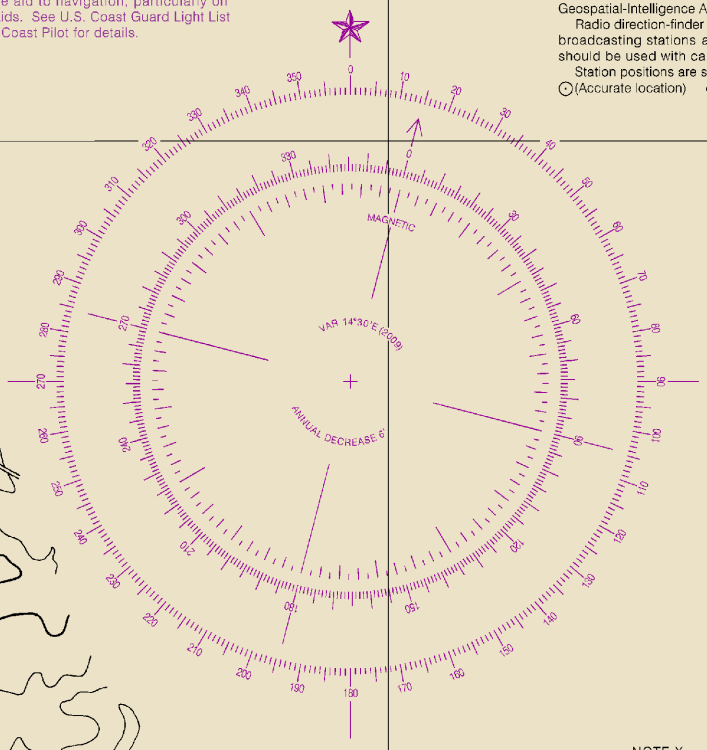
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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) ⊙(Approximate location)



38° 10'

08'

NOTE X

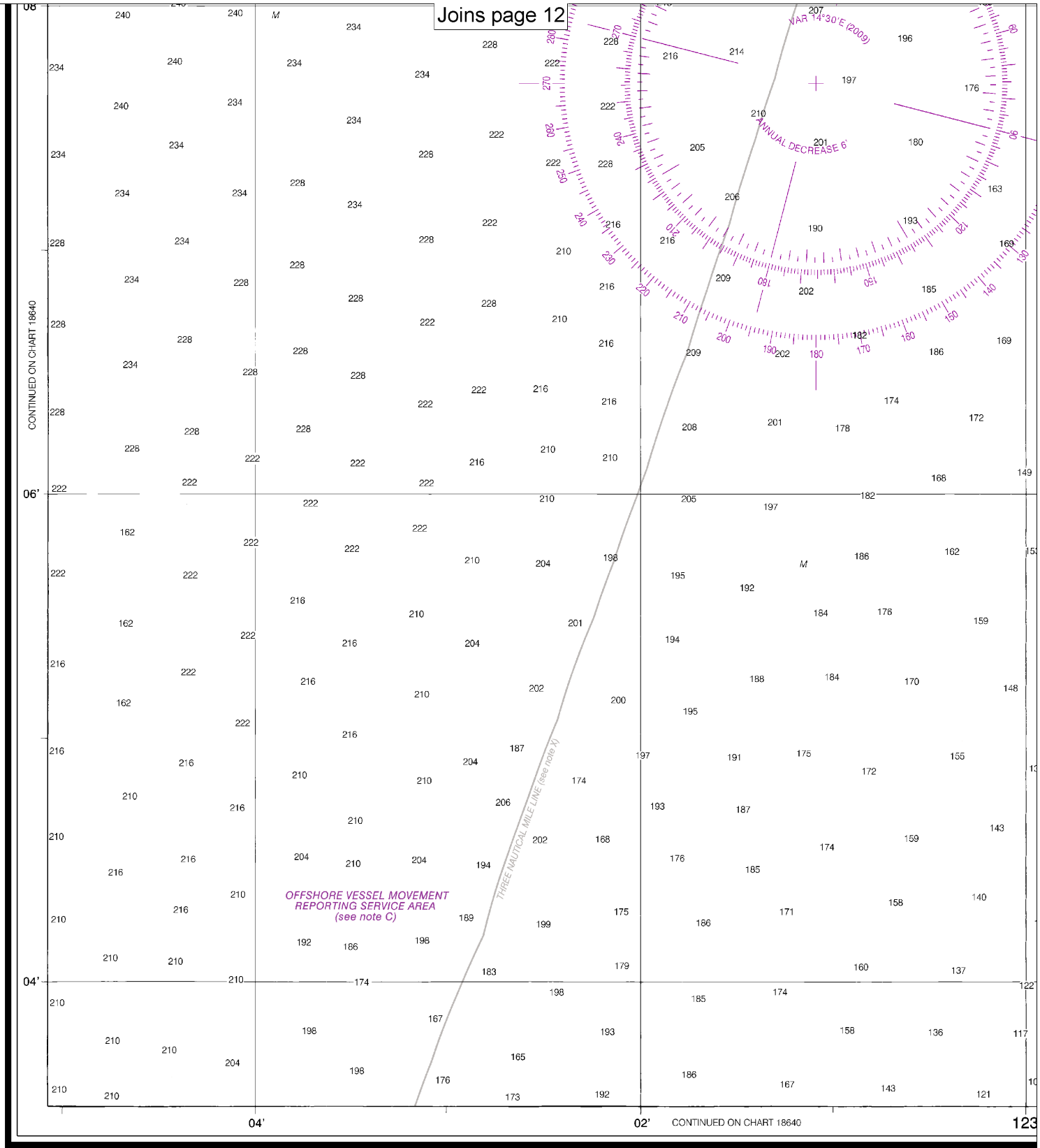
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical 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.

NOTE D

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES

National Marine Sanctuaries are protected areas, administered by NOAA which contain abundant and diverse natural resources such as marine mammals, seabirds, fishes, and tidepool invertebrates. These areas are particularly sensitive to environmental damage such as spills of oil and other hazardous materials, discharges, and groundings. Exercise particular caution and follow applicable Sanctuary regulations when transiting these areas to avoid environmental impacts. A full description of Sanctuary regulations may be found in 15 CFR Part 922 and in the Coast Pilot.

Joins page 19



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.

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

18643

18th Ed., Dec. 2009. Last Correction: 6/19/2015. Cleared through: LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

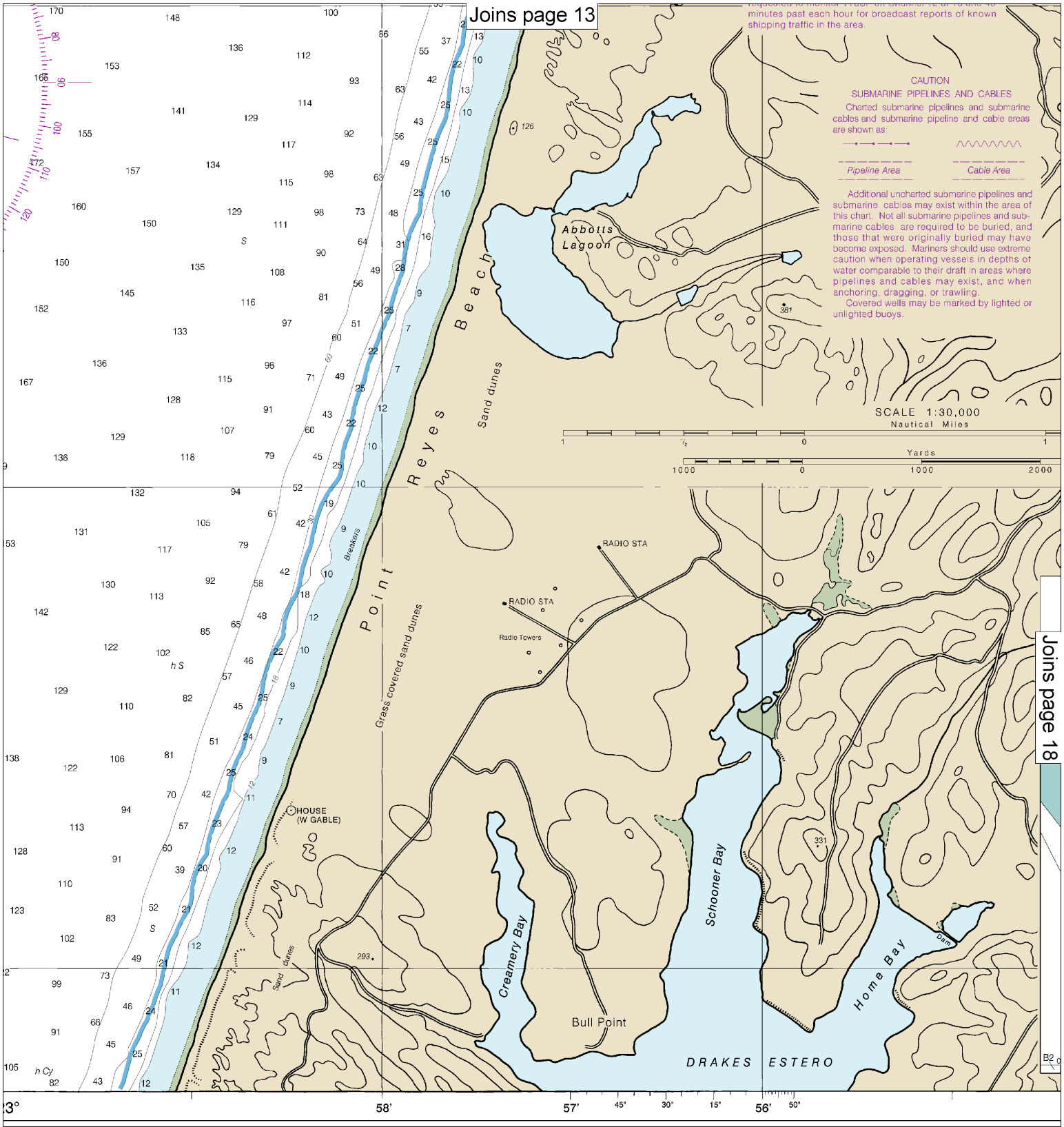
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.

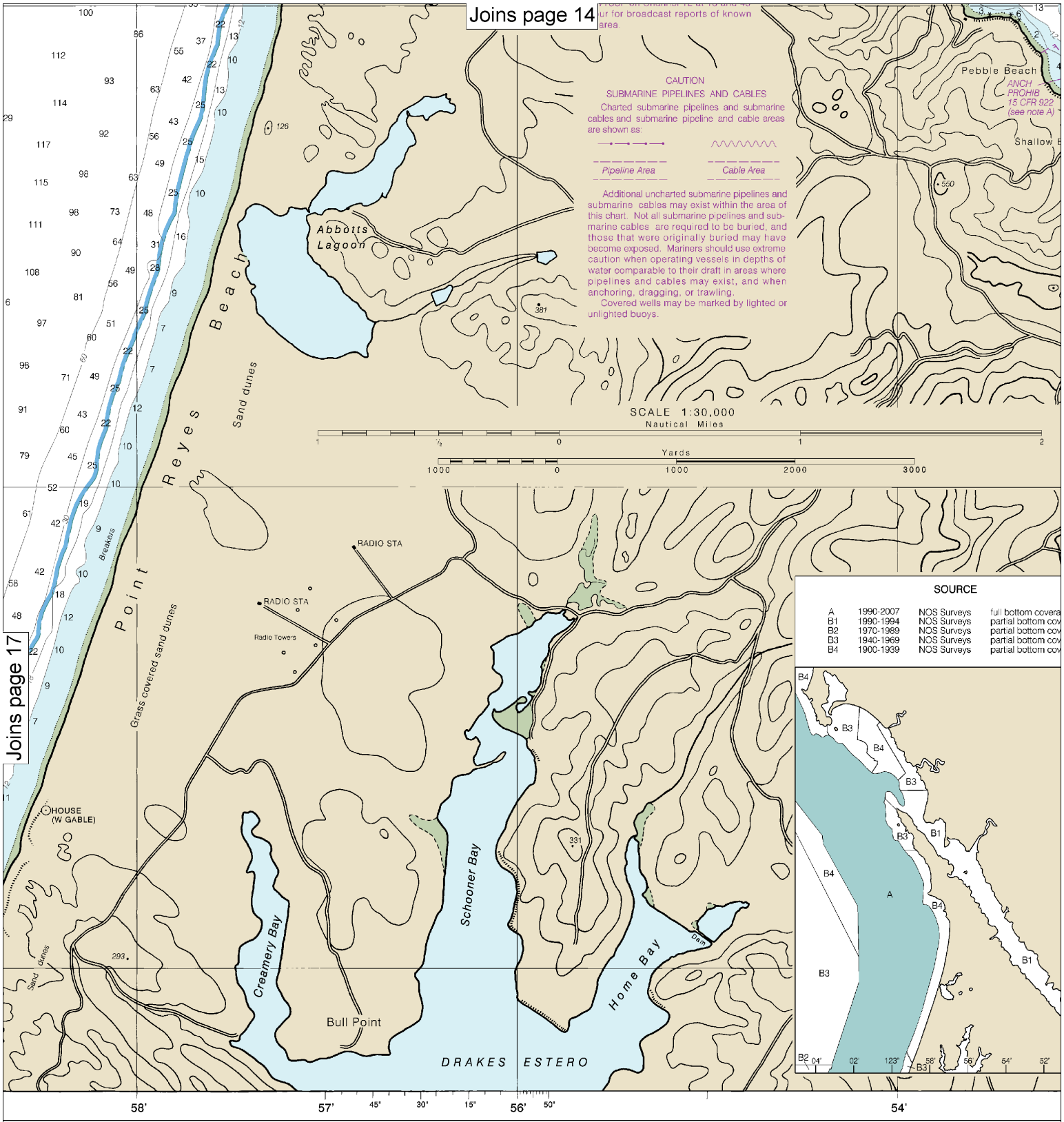


SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

Joins page 14

Joins page 17



NGS IN FEET

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

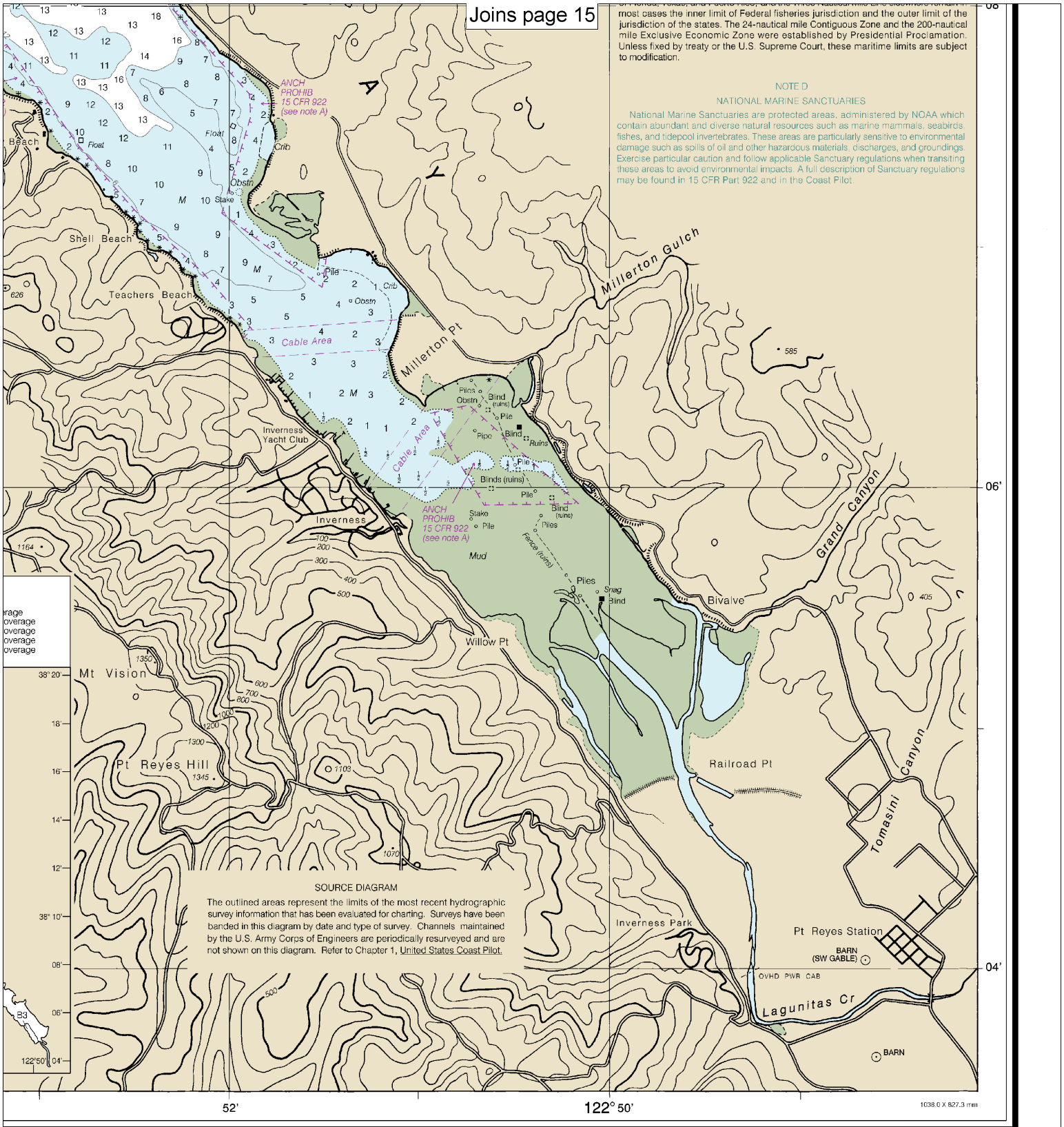
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 — 0 — 1 — 2

Yards: 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000

See Note on page 5.



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 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31																

Bodega and Tomales Bays

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

18643

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**
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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/**
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