

# BookletChart™

## San Nicolas Island

NOAA Chart 18755

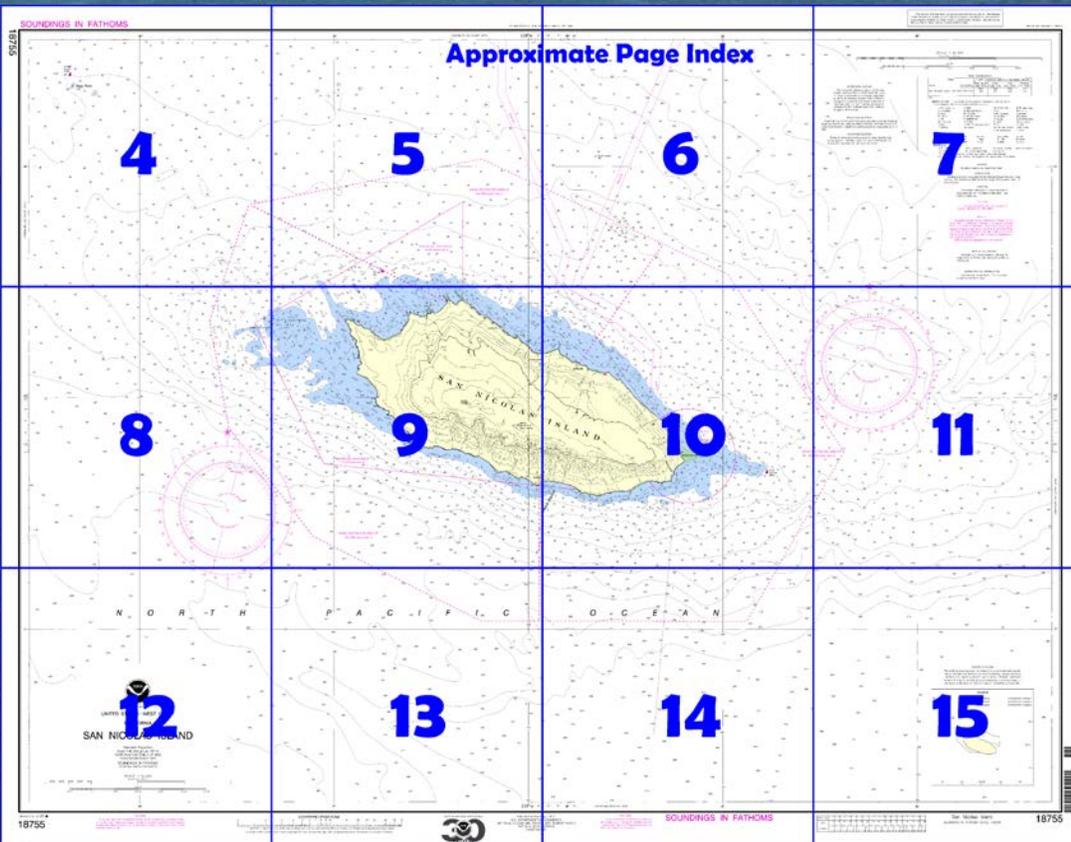


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*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.

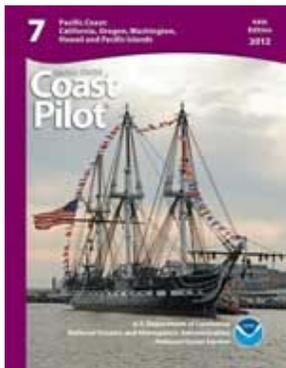
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=18755>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**San Nicolas Island**, the outermost of the group off southern California, is 53 miles off the nearest point of the mainland, 43 miles WNW of San Clemente Island, and 24 miles SW of Santa Barbara Island. The island is a military reservation and off limits to the public.

A **naval restricted area** extends 3 miles from the shoreline around the island. (See **334.980**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

The island is 8 miles long in an E direction, 3 miles wide, and 907 feet high at its highest point; it is visible about 38 miles. The island has a gently rounding profile from a distance.

The W part is covered with sand, some of which has drifted to the middle N shore. The rest of the island is cut by deep arroyos, and the top of the mesa is spotted with patches of burr clover and bunch grass. With the exception of the rocky points, the beaches are all sand. The island is practically surrounded by kelp. At the W end the kelp extends W about 3 miles over very irregular bottom. Two reefs in the kelp extend 1.6 miles W from the W extremity of the island. In thick weather great caution must be exercised in approaching from W and vessels should in no case pass inside the kelp. No dangers are known to exist outside the kelp. An aerolight, 981 feet above the water, is near the center of San Nicholas Island. A light is on the E side of the island and a lighted bell buoy is about 1.3 miles SE of the E sandspit.

**Begg Rock**, 15 feet high, is 8 miles NW of the W point of San Nicolas Island. A reef extends N and S of the rock over 100 yards in each direction. The rock rises abruptly from depths of 50 fathoms. A lighted whistle buoy is 500 yards N of the rock.

A bank covered 30 to 50 fathoms extends 7.8 miles E from the E point of San Nicolas. From the 50-fathom curve the depths increase rapidly to the E and S.

**Restricted anchorage areas** are off the NW, SW, and SE ends of San Nicolas Island. (See **110.1** and **110.220**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Upon approval by naval authorities, indifferent anchorage may be had on the S side of the 0.6-mile-long sandspit on the E end of the island. Small craft anchor in 8 fathoms, hard sand bottom, near the inshore edge of the kelp. Larger vessels anchor farther offshore in 10 to 17 fathoms, hard sand bottom. The anchorage is often uncomfortable because the island tends to split the W seas and they break with equal force on both sides and meet off the end of the spit in a maelstrom of breakers. This condition tends to move the sand from the W end of the island and builds up the sandspit. After sunset a strong wind frequently blows off the mesa, making holding difficult. In a blow, local fishermen usually leave this anchorage, preferring the one at Santa Barbara Island. A landing can usually be made at the E end on the S side of the island during the summer without difficulty.

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

RCC Alameda      Commander  
11<sup>th</sup> CG District      (510) 437-3700  
Alameda, CA

# 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

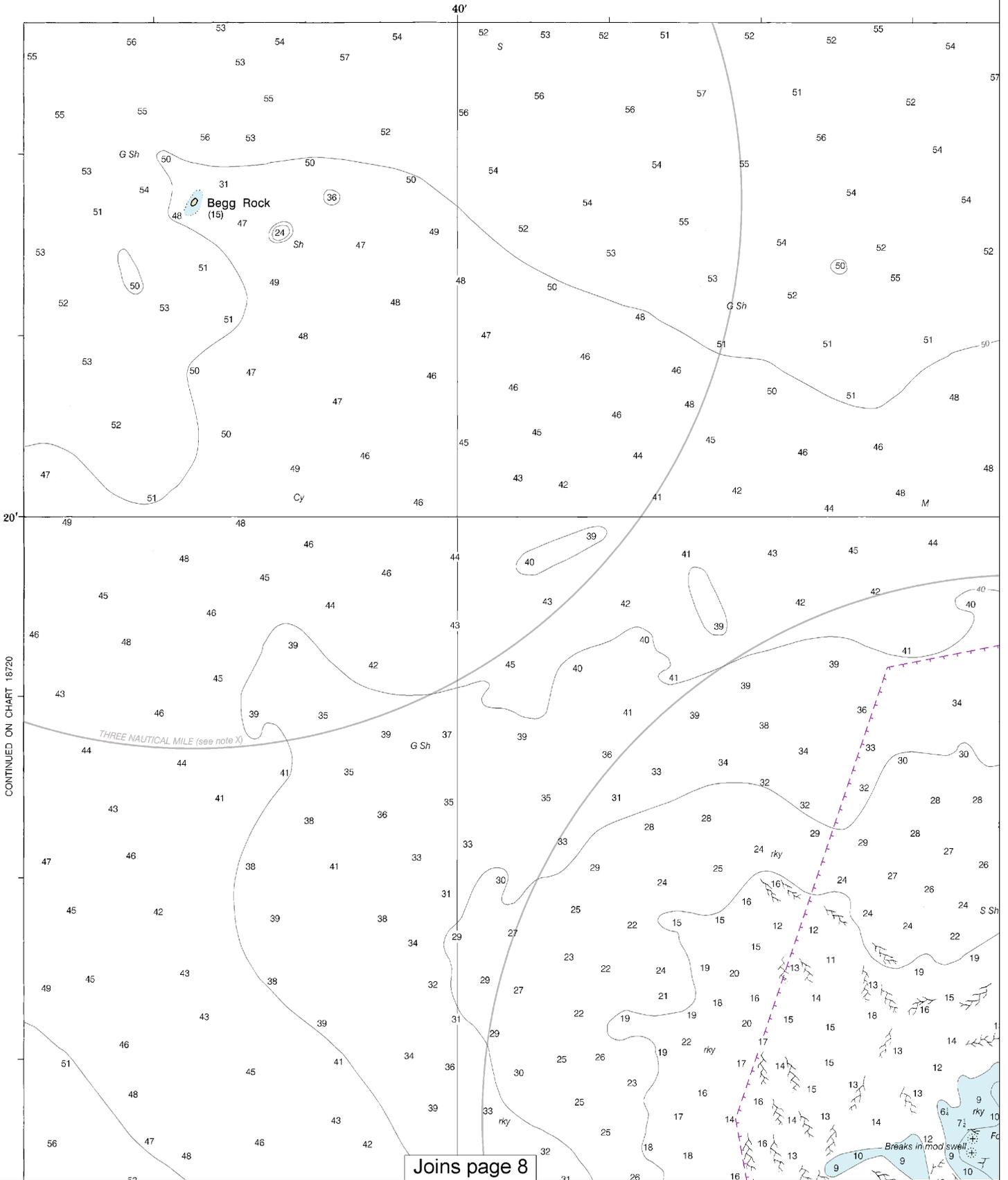
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



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>

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

18755



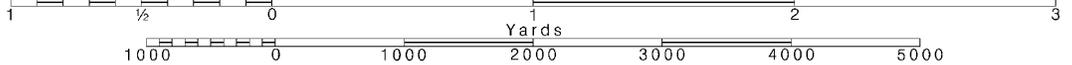
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

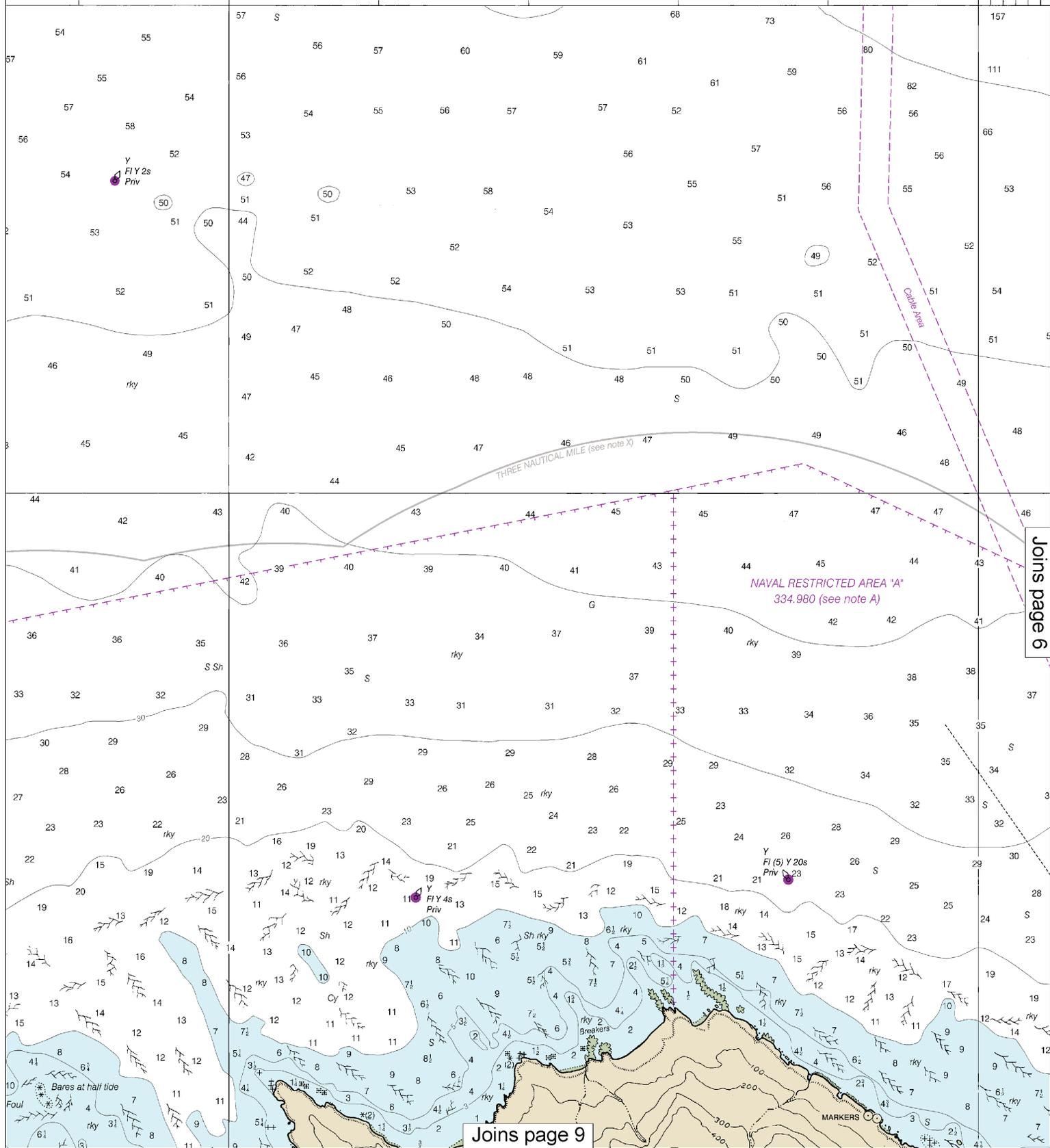
See Note on page 5.



35'

CONTINUED ON CHART 18720

119°30' 45'



Joins page 6

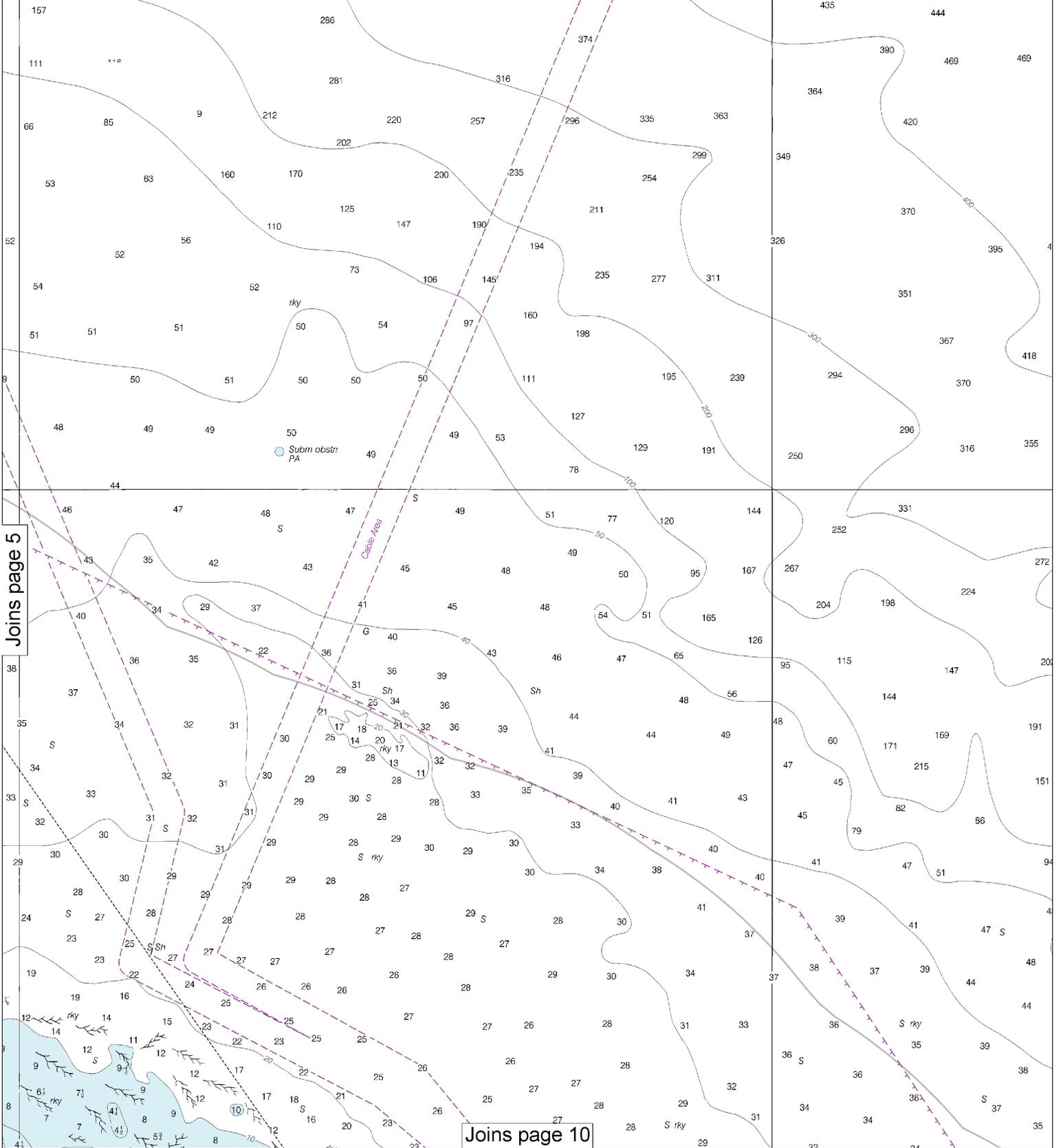
Joins page 9

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.



9°30' 45' 30' 15' 29' 50'

25'



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

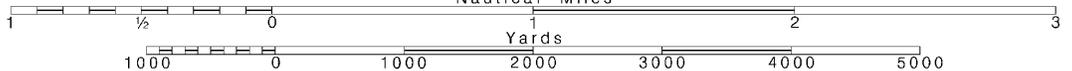
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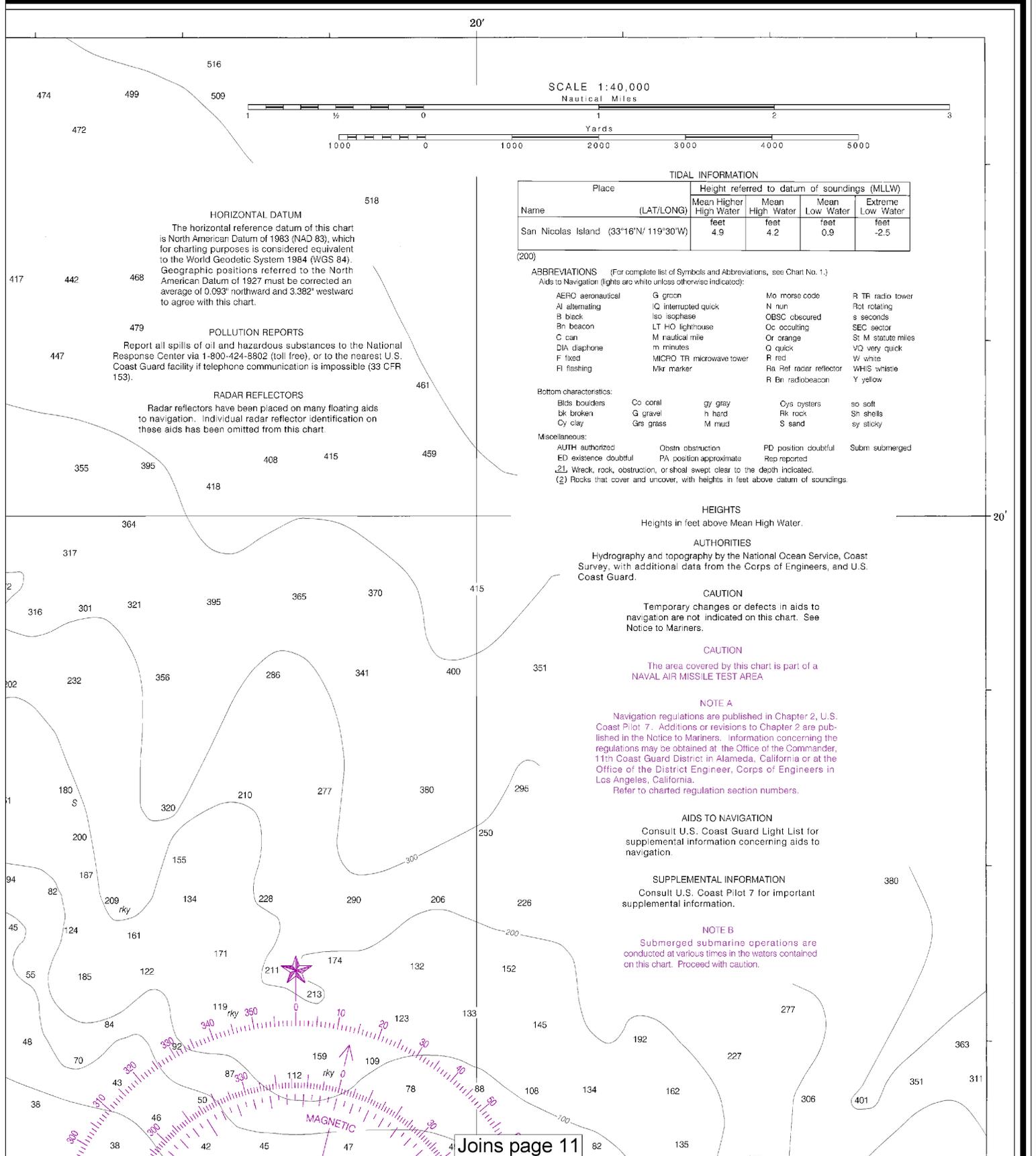
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

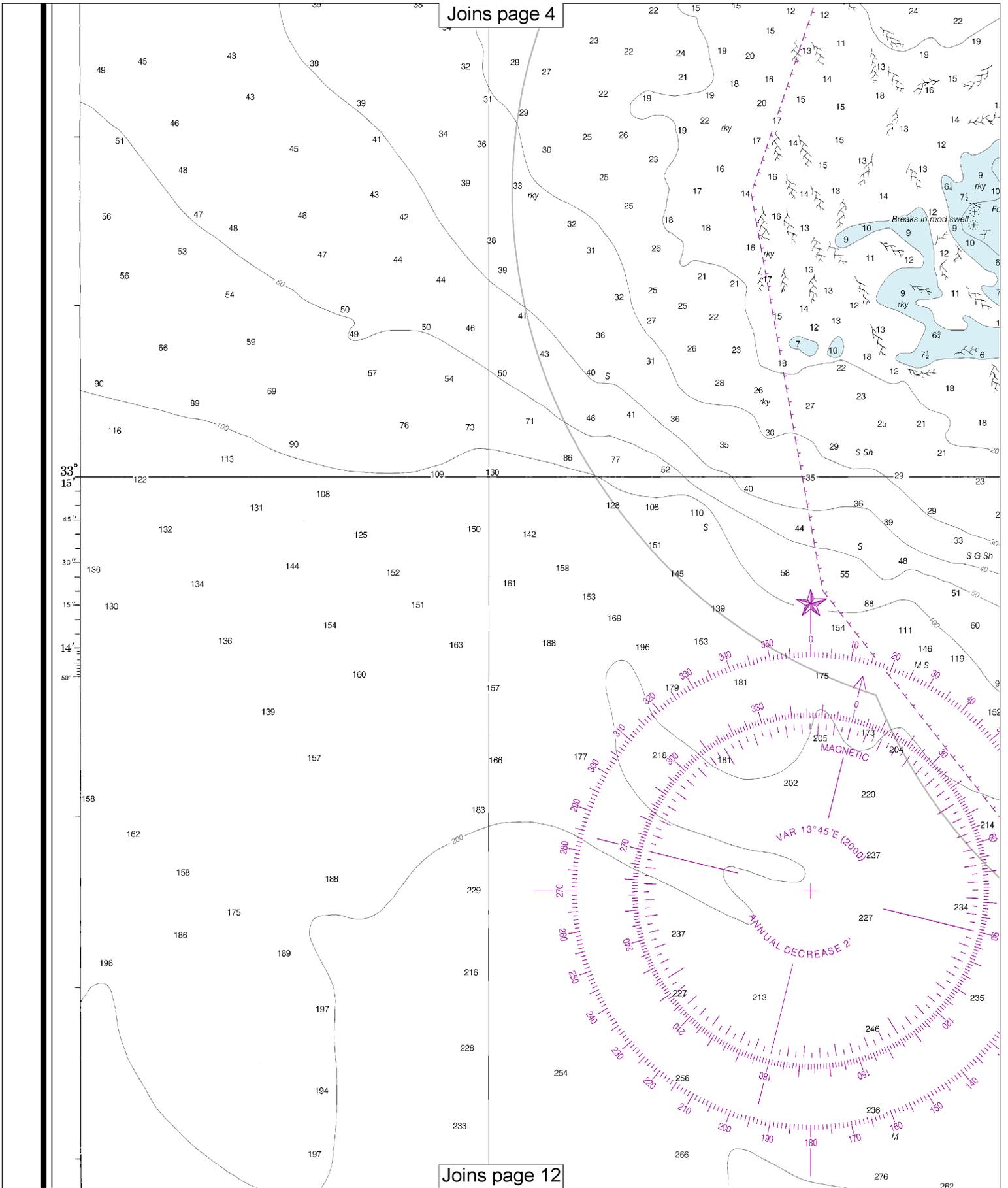


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 4



Joins page 12

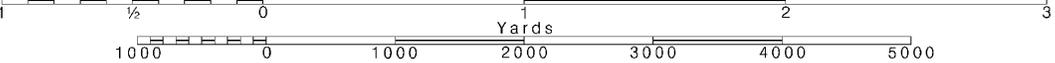


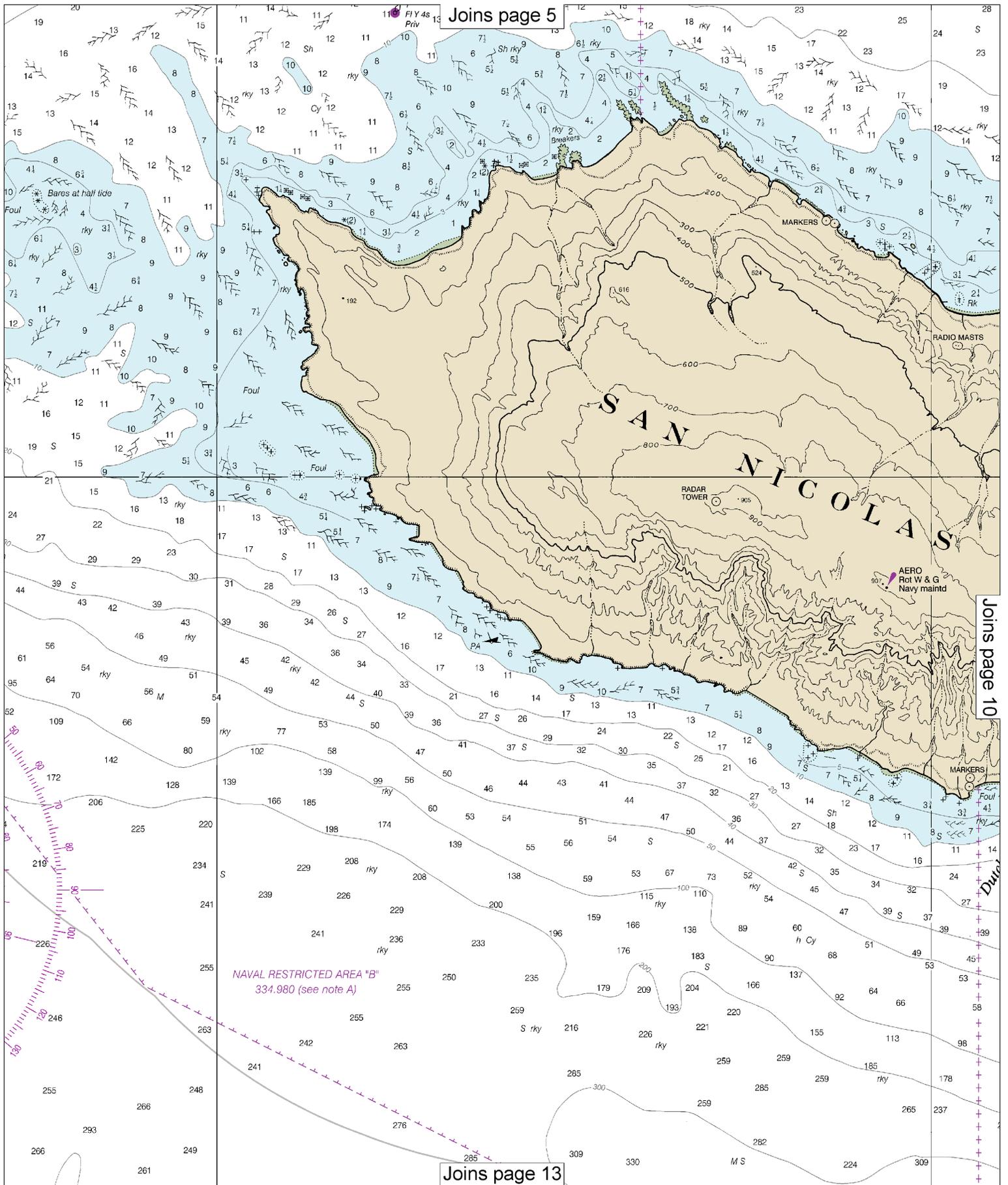
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

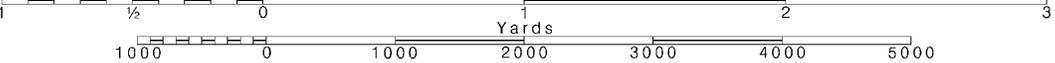
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

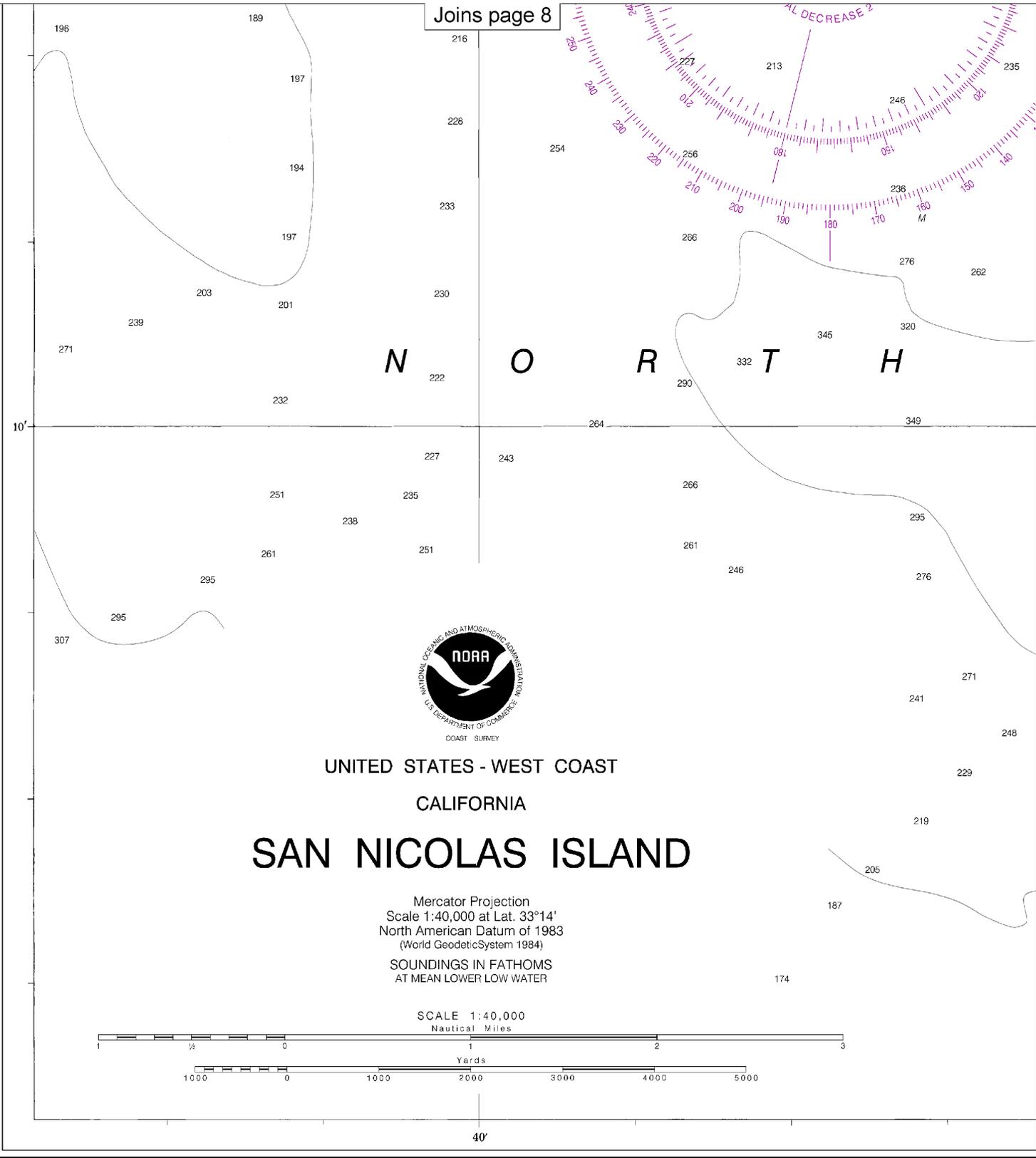
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

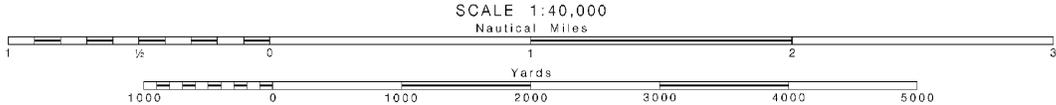






UNITED STATES - WEST COAST  
 CALIFORNIA  
**SAN NICOLAS ISLAND**

Mercator Projection  
 Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 33°14'  
 North American Datum of 1983  
 (World Geodetic System 1984)  
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
 AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER



**18755**

10th Ed., Feb. 2000. Last Correction: 7/7/2016. Cleared through:  
 LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

**CAUTION**  
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

**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.

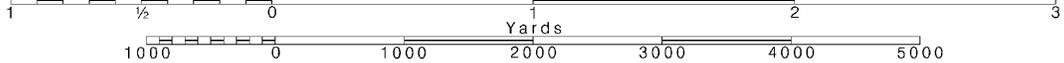
**12**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

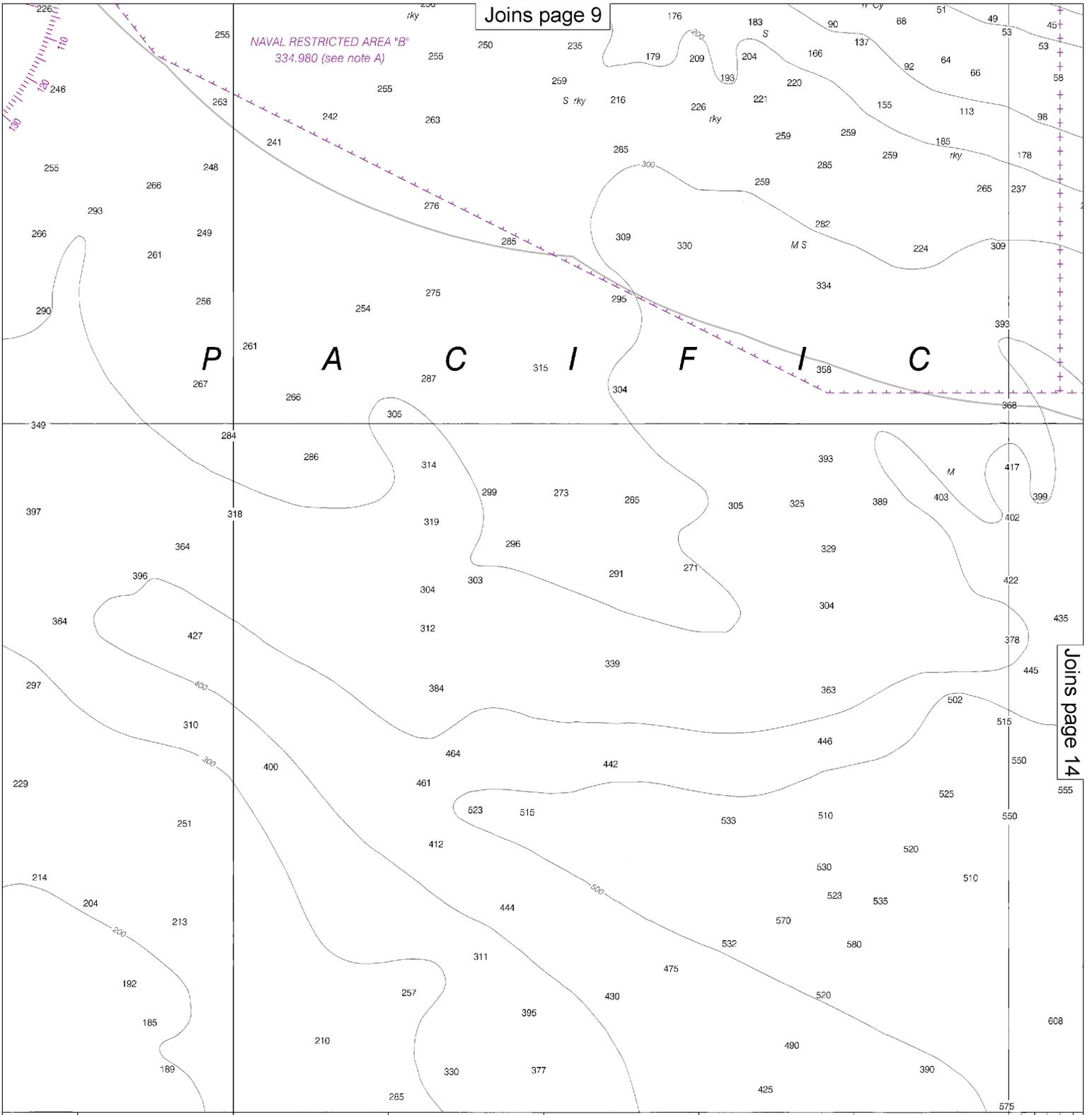
SCALE 1:40,000  
 Nautical Miles

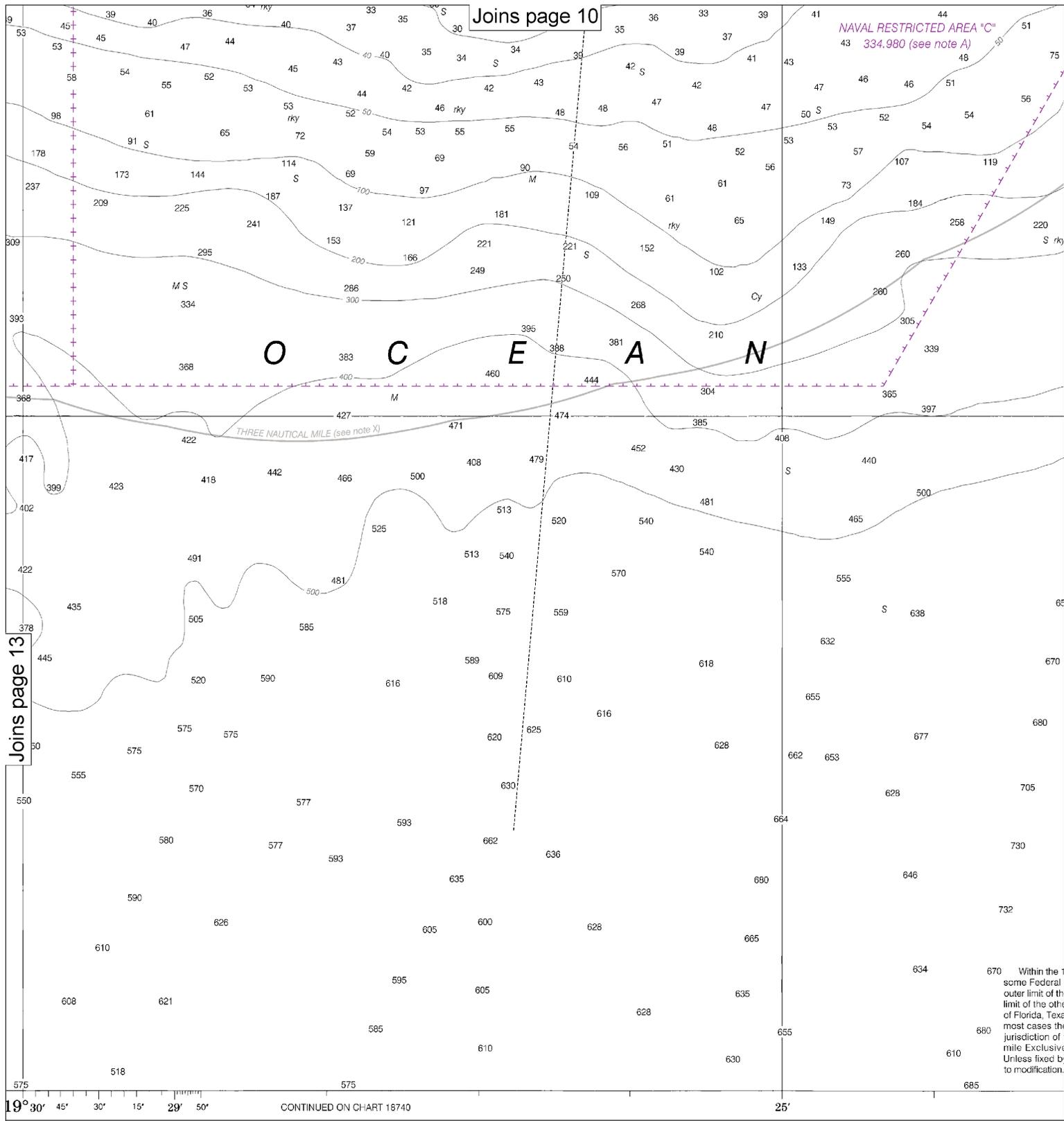
See Note on page 5.



NAVAL RESTRICTED AREA "B"  
334.980 (see note A)

P A C I F I C





Joins page 10

NAVAL RESTRICTED AREA "C"  
334.980 (see note A)

O C E A N

THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)

Joins page 13

19° 30' 45' 30' 15' 29' 50' CONTINUED ON CHART 18740 25'

Printed at Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NAVY AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

670 Within the 1  
680 some Federal  
690 outer limit of the  
700 limit of the other  
710 of Florida, Texas  
720 most cases the  
730 jurisdiction of  
740 one mile Exclusive  
750 Unless fixed by  
760 to modification.

# 14

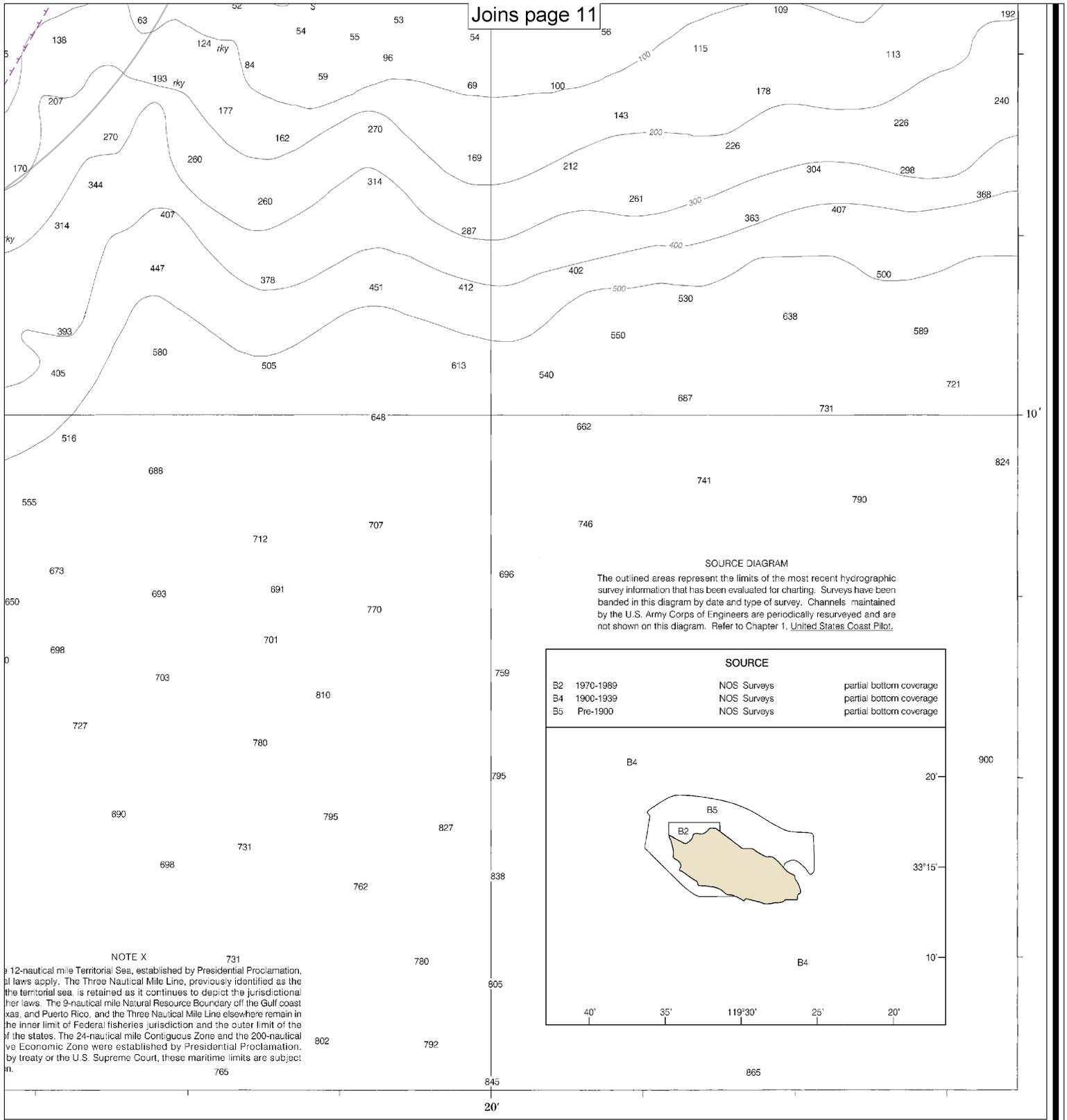
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Printed at reduced scale.

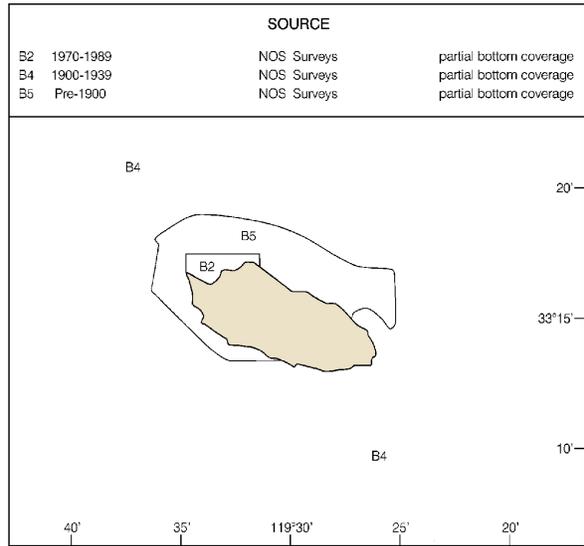
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





**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.



**NOTE X**

12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, all laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional outer limits. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast states, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the territorial sea. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation, by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to change.

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

San Nicolas Island  
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18755



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.