

BookletChart™

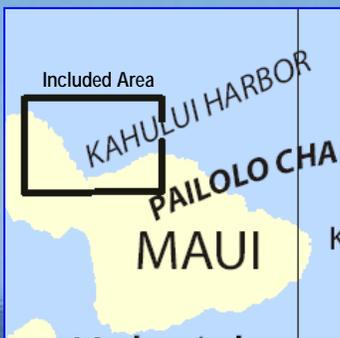


Kahului Harbor and Approaches

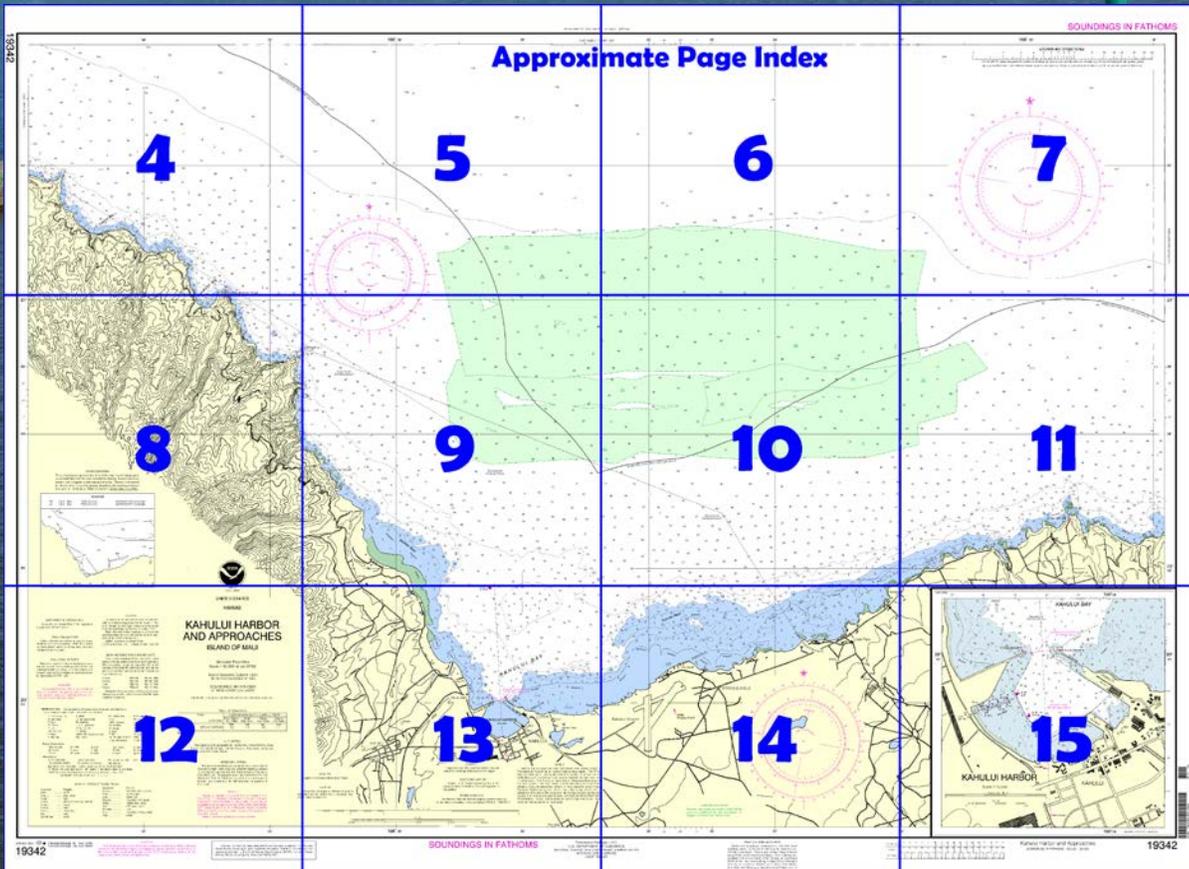
NOAA Chart 19342

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.

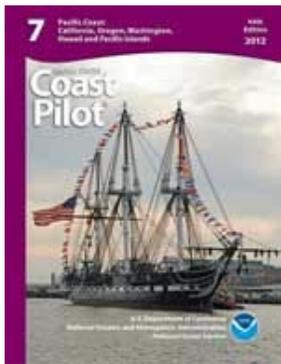
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=19342>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Kahakuloa Head, 3 miles SE of Nakalele Point, is the seaward end of one of the numerous abrupt capes in this general vicinity. Deep water is found close to the head, although there are numerous breakers and covered rocks just offshore. A rock, covered 4½ feet, in surrounding depths of 15 to 20 fathoms, is 0.4 mile off the head of the cove between Pu'u Koa'e and Mokeehia Island.

Mokeehia Island, 1.4 miles SE of Pu'u Koa'e, is a large, bare rock 170 feet high, just off the outer end of **Hakuhee Point**. Caverns can be seen in the faces of the cliffs on both sides of the island.

Puu Olai, 0.7 miles inland from Mokeehia Island, is 1,002 feet high.
Hulu Island, 95 feet high and close to shore, is 2 miles S of Mokeehia Island. Several rocks are close S of the island.

Waihee Point is 2.6 miles S of Mokeehia Island. SE of the point is extensive **Waihee Reef**, and back of the point is deep and precipitous **Waihee Valley**, which is quite prominent.

Iao Valley, also deep and precipitous, is 6 miles S of Mokeehia Island; some of the finest scenery on Maui is found in this vicinity.

Kahului Harbor, on the S side of **Kahului Bay** 6 miles SE of Mokeehia Island, is protected by breakwaters which extend outward from the W and E shores. On the SE side of the harbor is the commercial deepwater port of **Kahului**.

Pauwela Point Light (20°56'44"N., 156°19'17"W.), 161 feet above the water, is shown from a 40-foot white post 9 miles ENE of Kahului Harbor and is the principal mark for the approach.

Anchorage.—Swinging room inside the breakwaters is too restricted for large vessels, which may anchor E of the sea buoy; caution is necessary to avoid dragging by the prevailing NE trades. Small craft have plenty of anchorage room in the unimproved areas behind the breakwaters.

Dangers.—**Waihee Reef**, NW of the breakwaters, and **Spartan Reef**, NE of the breakwaters, extend 0.7 mile and 1.2 miles offshore, respectively. Vessels approaching the harbor entrance range from either direction should avoid the reefs. The W part of the inner harbor is shallow. There is a buildup of silt and marine debris that creates a shallow area in the SE corner of the commercial harbor in about 20°53'44"N., 156°27'56"W.

Pilotage, Kahului.—Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade; it is optional for U.S. vessels in the coastwise trade with a Federal licensed pilot on board. Pilotage is available through the Hawaii Pilots Association. Mariners are requested to give 24 hours advance notice of arrival, gross tonnage, length, and draft of vessel by telephone (808-537-4169) or by e-mail at dispatch@hawaiipilots.net. The pilot boarding area is about 1.5 miles N of Kahului Entrance Breakwater Light 3.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.—(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.) **Quarantine** is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) There is a public hospital between Kahului and Wailuku.

Kahului is a **customs port of entry**.

Harbor regulations.—These are established by the Harbor Division of the Hawaii Department of Transportation. The harbormaster enforces the regulations and assigns berths and anchorages. The harbormasters' office hours are from 0745-1630 and can be contacted at 808-873-3350; 808-357-0665 (after-hours) and (emergency only).

Maliko Bay, 8 miles ENE of Kahului Harbor, is a narrow opening with steep, rocky sides. The bay provides fair anchorage for small craft in depths of 1½ to 5½ fathoms, rocky bottom, when the trade winds are blowing. Rocks and foul ground, which extend from the E side of the entrance to the bay to about halfway across, form a natural breakwater. Rocks on the W side of the entrance restrict the channel to a width of about 100 yards. A reef that bares is on the SW side of the bay about 0.1 mile inside the entrance. Small craft can be launched from a boat ramp at the head of the bay.

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

RCC Honolulu Commander
14th CG District (808) 535-3333
Honolulu, HI

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.

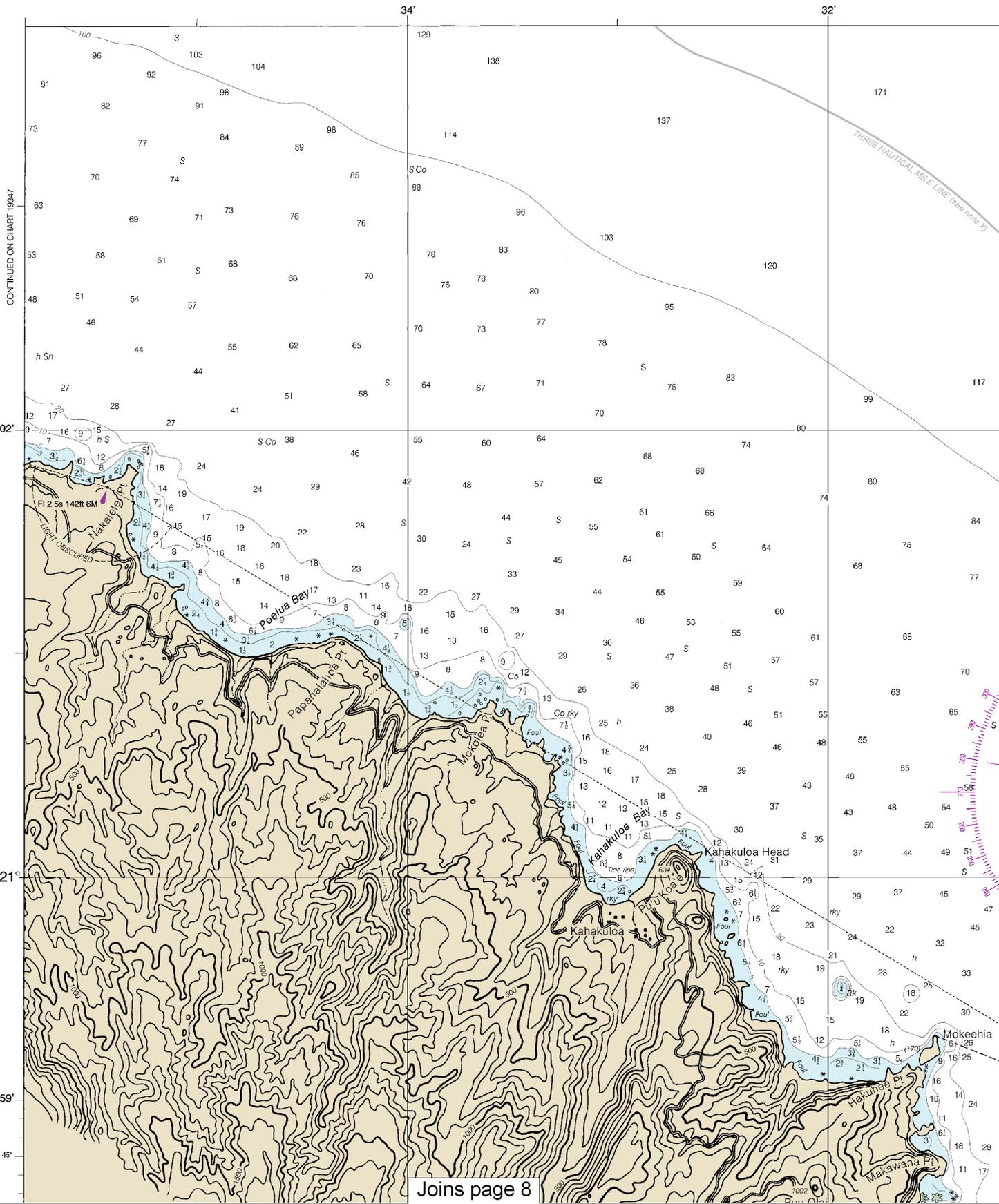
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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>

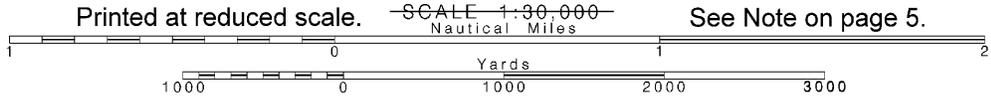
19342



Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

CONTINUED ON CHART 19347

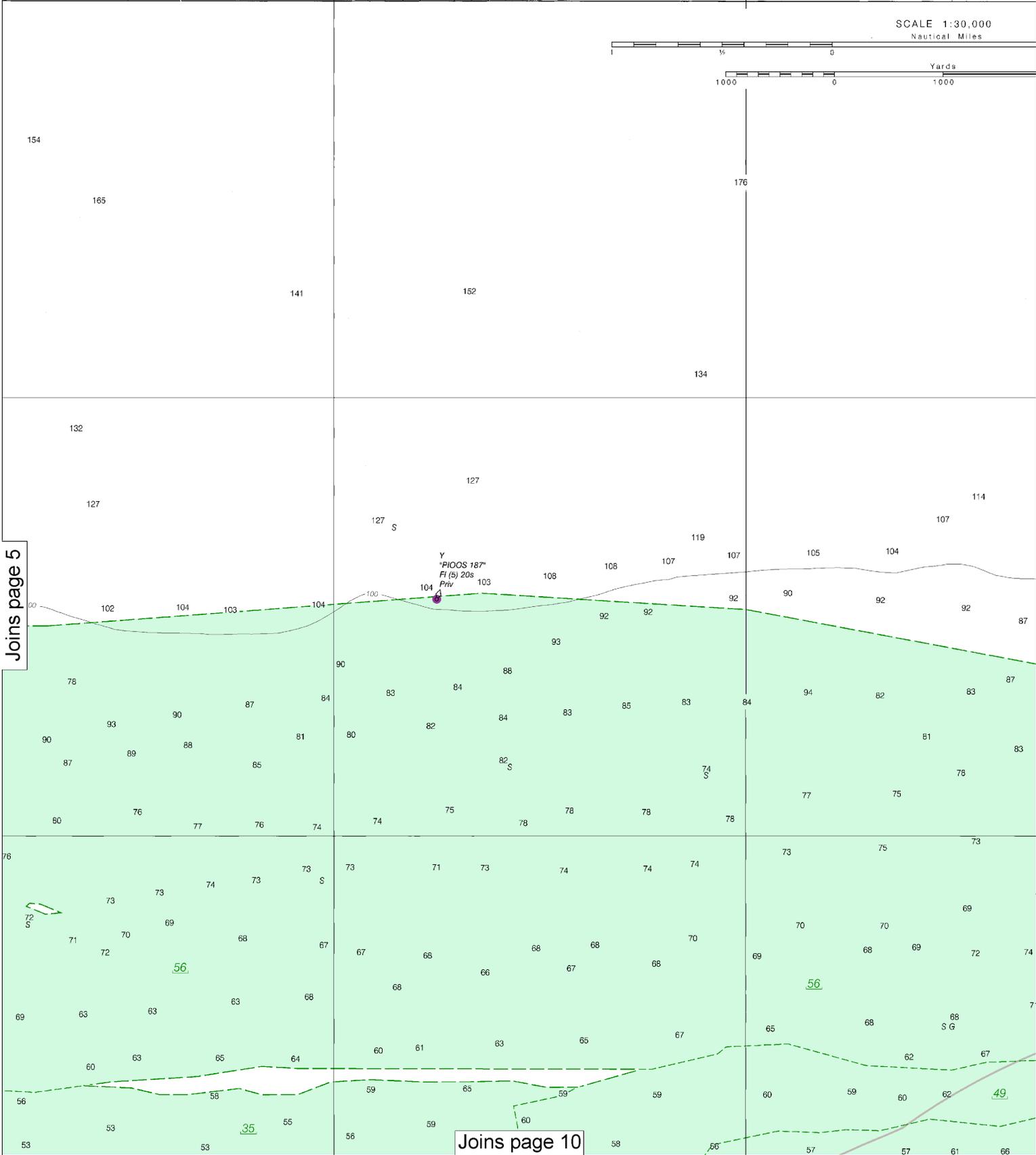
26' 45' 30' 15' 25'

24'

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles



Joins page 5



Joins page 10

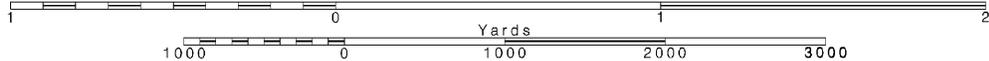


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

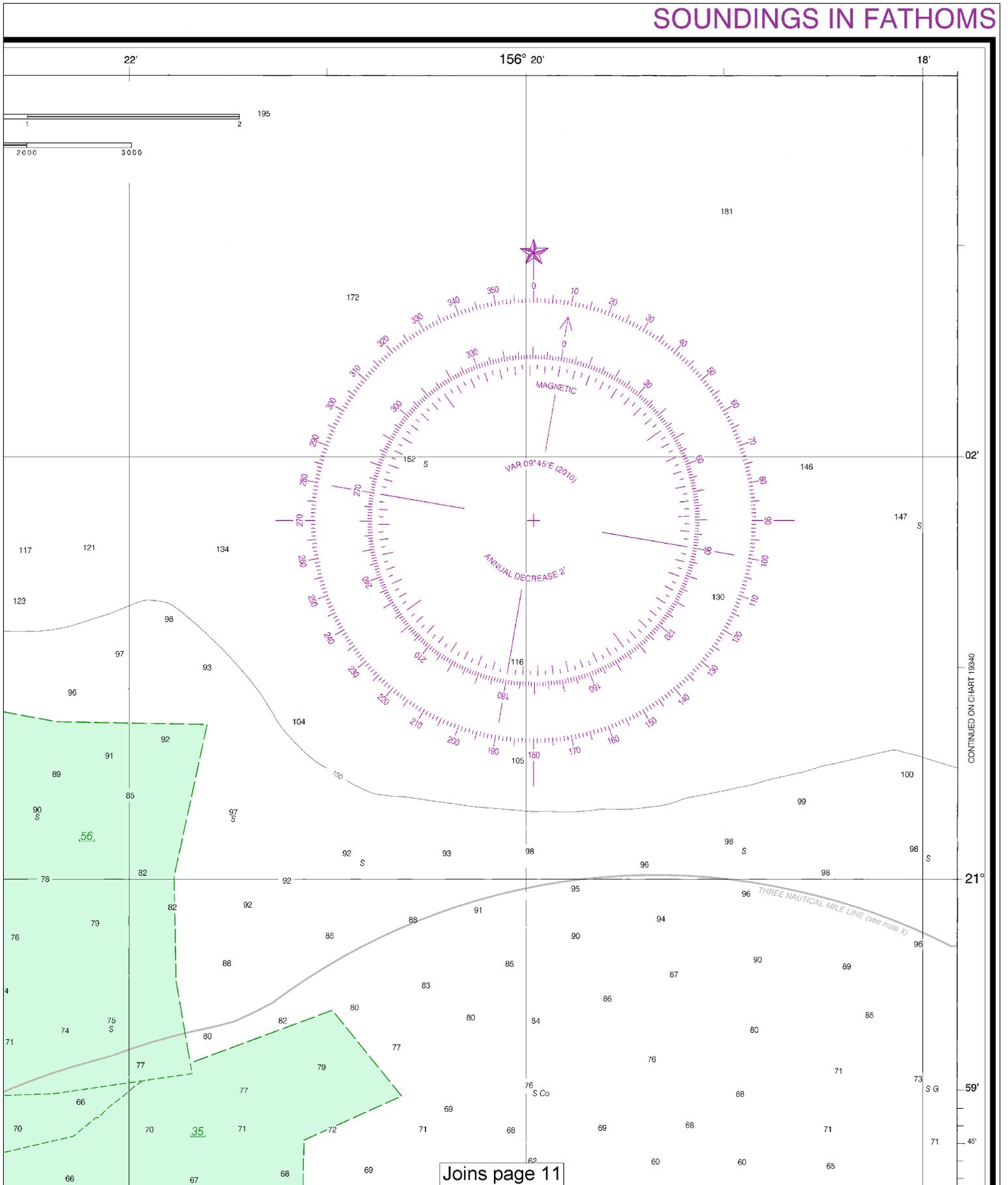
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



11th Ed., Feb. 2010. Last Correction: 6/8/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

Joins page 4

21°

59'

45'

30'

15'

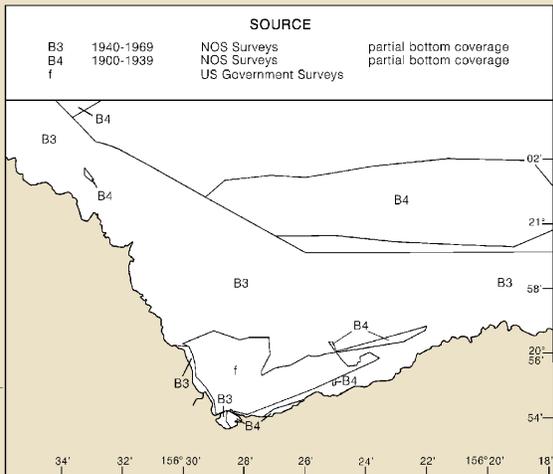
58'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
f		US Government Surveys	



56'

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

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 of broadcasting stations are subject to change without notice.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Joins page 12



UNITED STATES

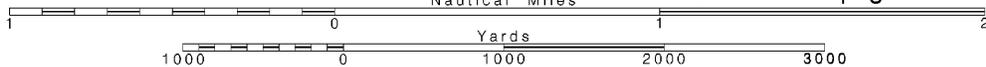
HAWAII

KAHULUI HARBOR AND APPROACHES

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.

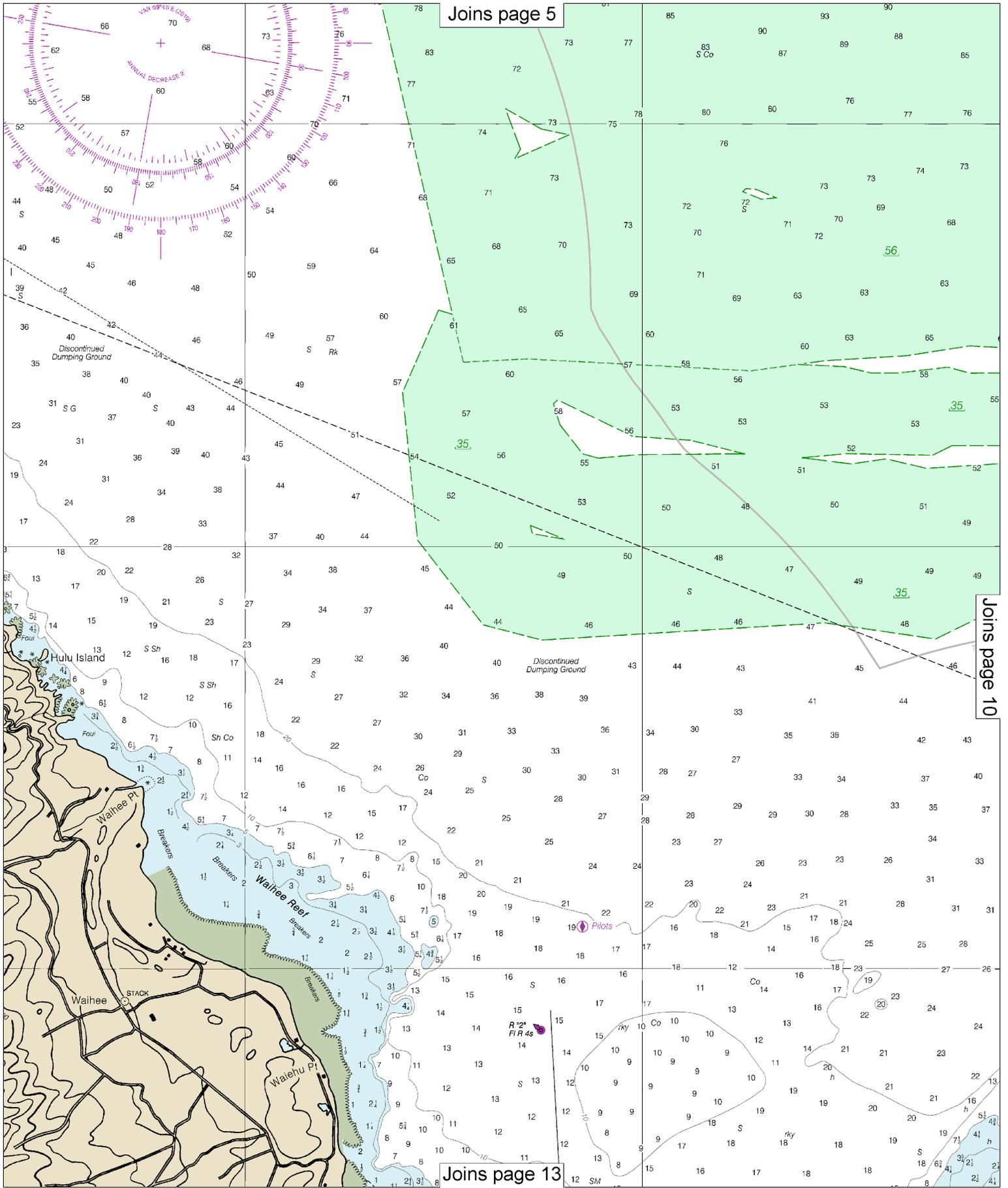


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 5

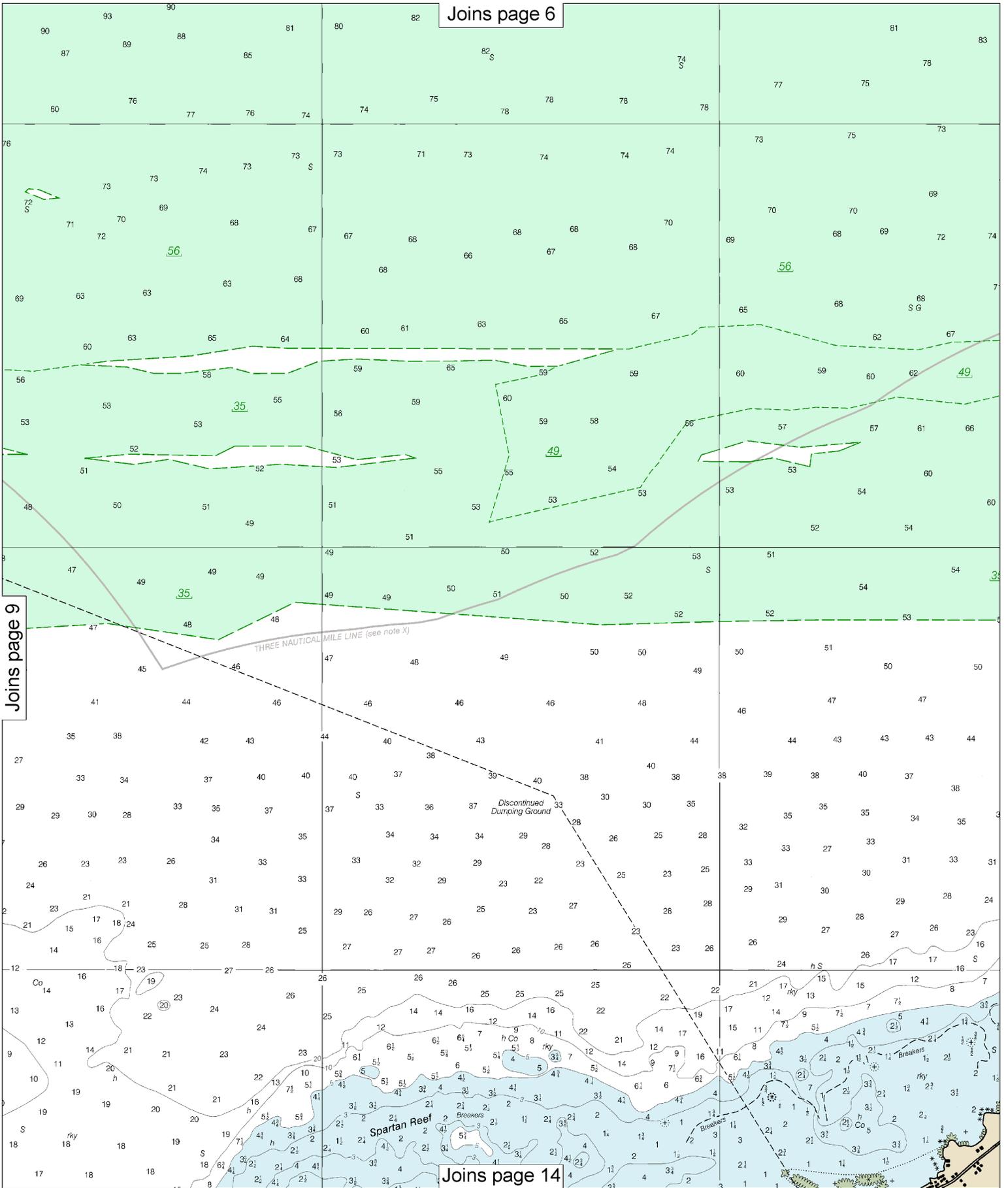
Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Joins page 6

Joins page 9



Joins page 14

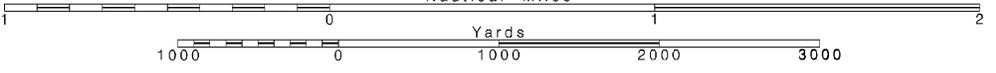
10

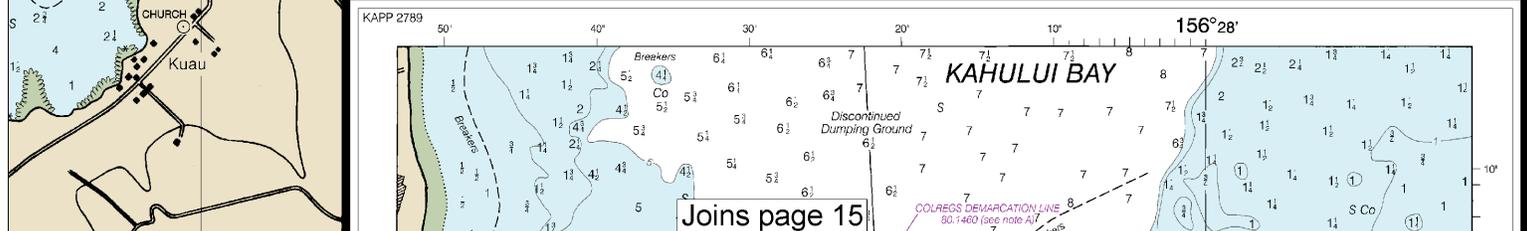
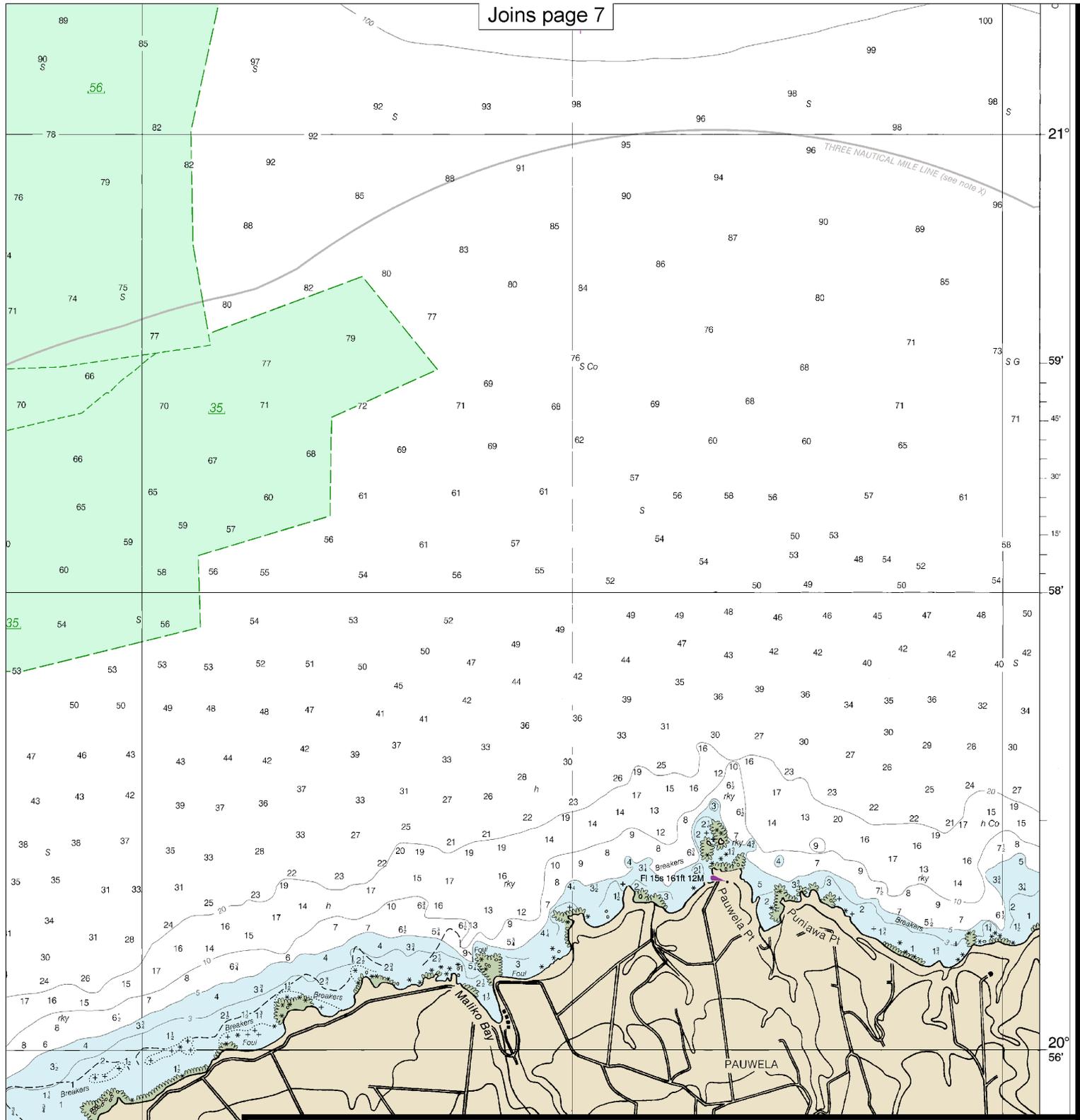
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

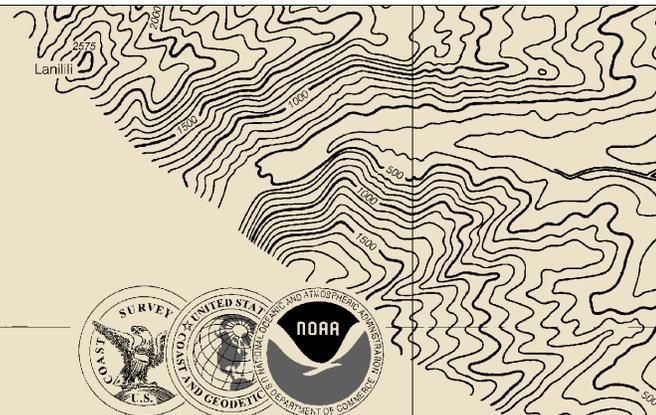
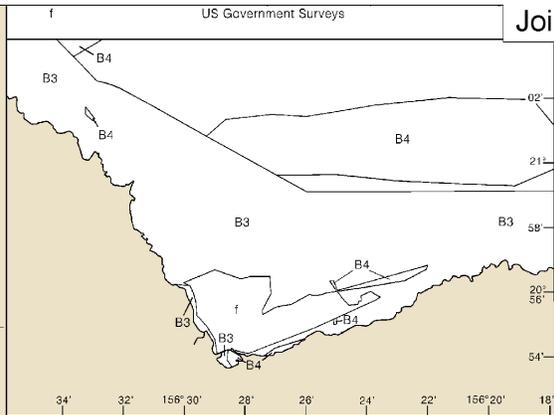
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.







UNITED STATES
HAWAII

KAHULUI HARBOR AND APPROACHES

ISLAND OF MAUI

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat 20°58'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

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

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.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-6302 (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.

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)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt Haleakala, HI KBA-99 162.40 MHz

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO astronomical	G green	Mo morse code	R R radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N num	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	S seconds
Bn beacon	LT LH lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA telephone	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 radio beacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds 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 Obstrn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
⚓ 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: - - - - -

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akau..... north		Kowa..... channel, strait, sound	
Awa..... bay, cove		Lae..... point, cape	
Hana..... bay		Lua..... crater pit	
Heiau..... place of worship, temple		Mauna..... mountain, hill, peak	
Homa..... south		Moku..... island, islet, rock	
Hikina..... east		Pali..... cliff, peak, point	
Hono..... cove, bay		Ponaku..... rock	
Kai..... sea		Puu..... mountain, hill(s), peak	
Komohana..... west		Wai..... water	

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	HEIGHT REFERRED TO DATUM OF SOUNDINGS (MLLW)	MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER		
		MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER	MEAN HIGH WATER	MEAN LOW WATER
KAHULUI	(20°54'N/156°28'W)	2.2 feet	1.9 feet	0.3 feet

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>.
(Jan 2010)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.538' southward and 10.158' eastward 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, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

19342

11th Ed., Feb. 2010. Last Correction: 6/8/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

12

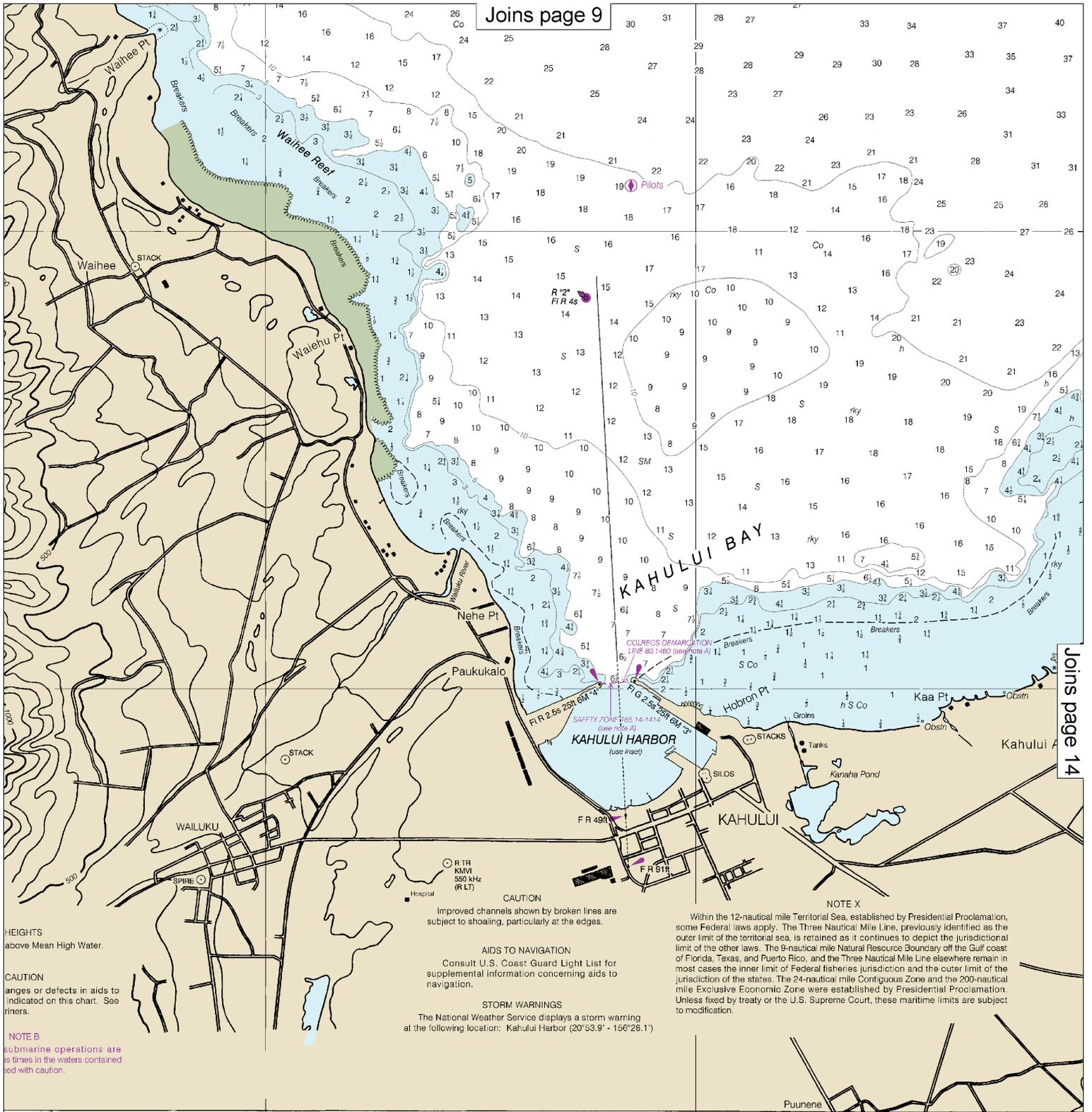
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





HEIGHTS
above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Changes or defects in aids to navigation are indicated on this chart. See Mariners.

NOTE B
Underway operations are underway in the waters contained in this chart with caution.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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

STORM WARNINGS
The National Weather Service displays a storm warning at the following location: Kahului Harbor (20°53.9' - 156°28.1')

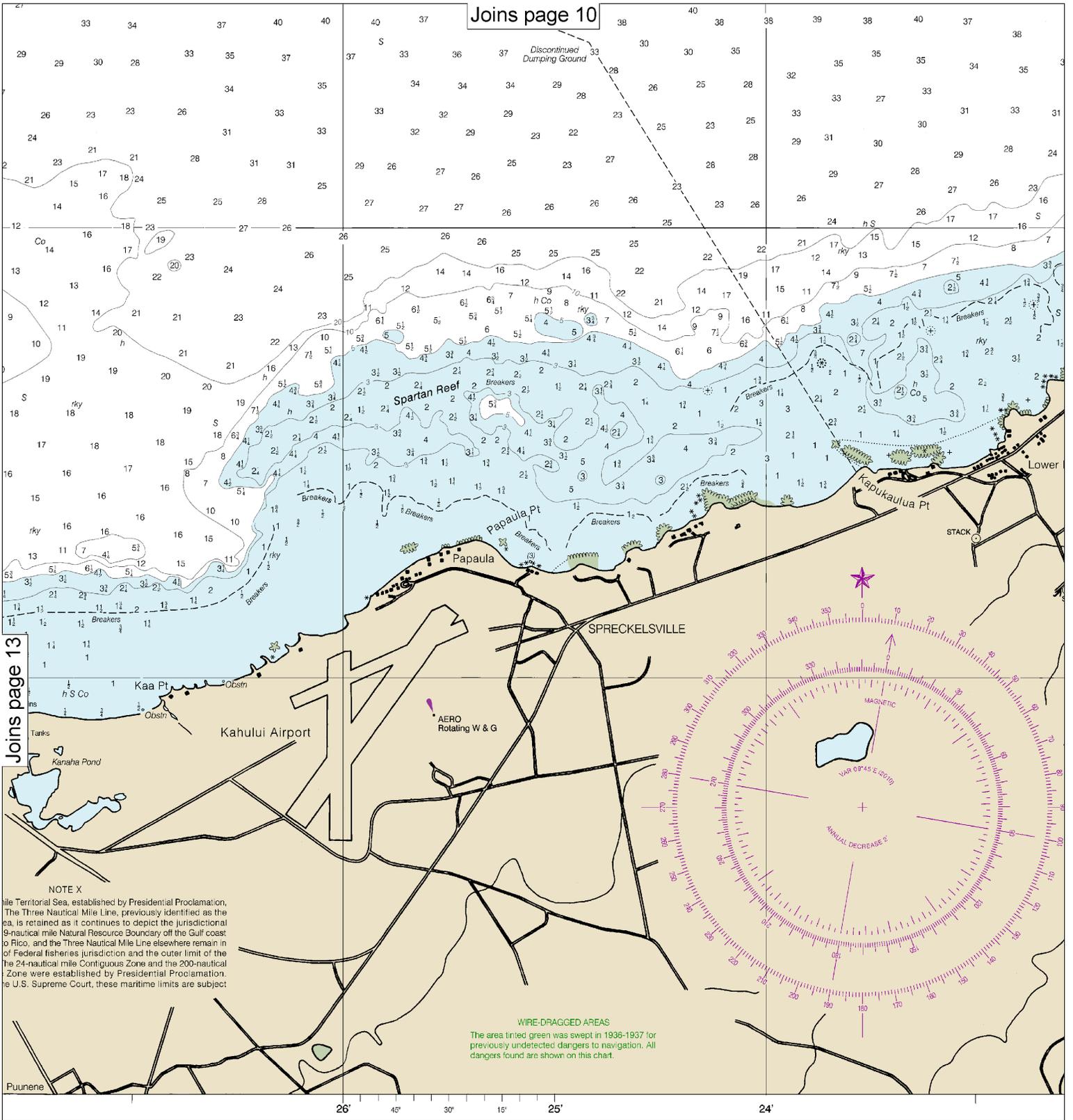
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 8-nautical 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.

156° 30'

28'

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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



Joins page 13

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

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

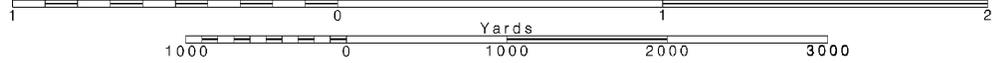
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

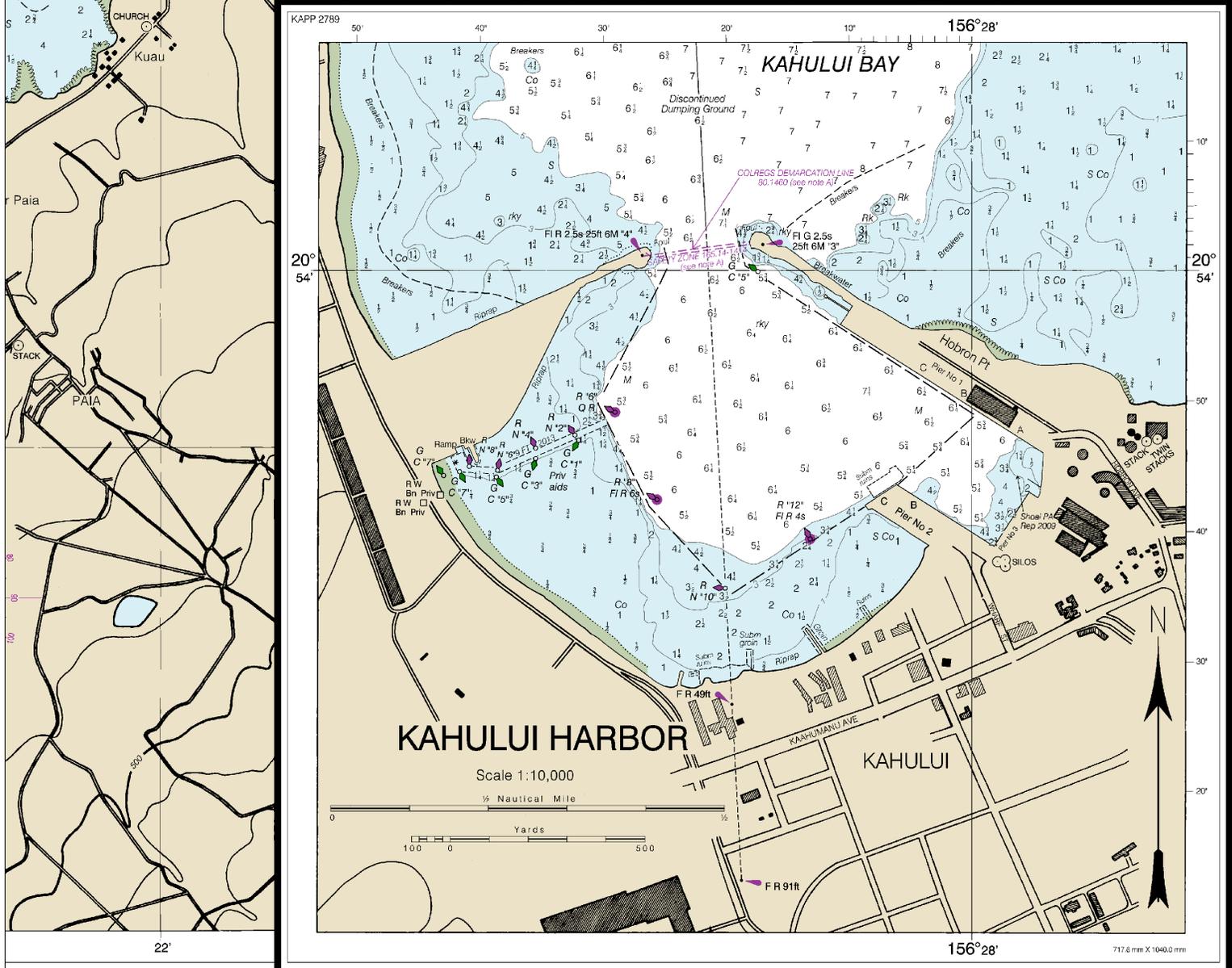
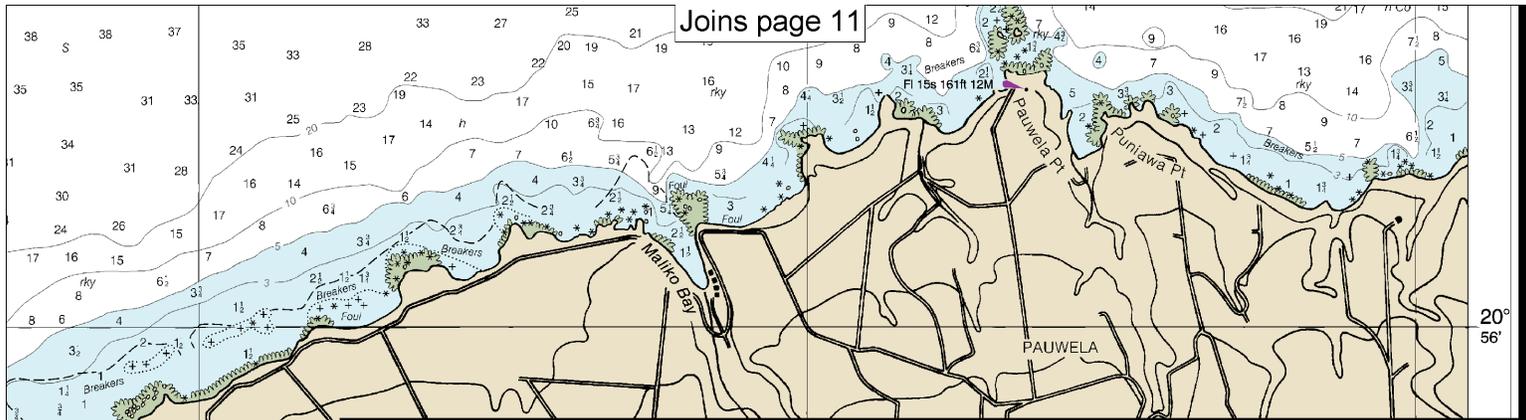
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11



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

Kahului Harbor and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:30,000

19342



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
- 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.