

# BookletChart™

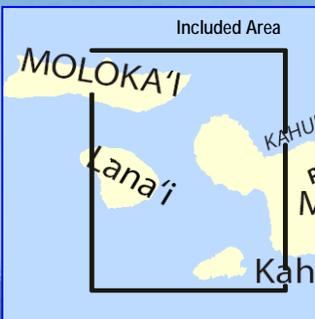


## Channels between Moloka'i, Maui, Lana'i, and Kaho'olawe

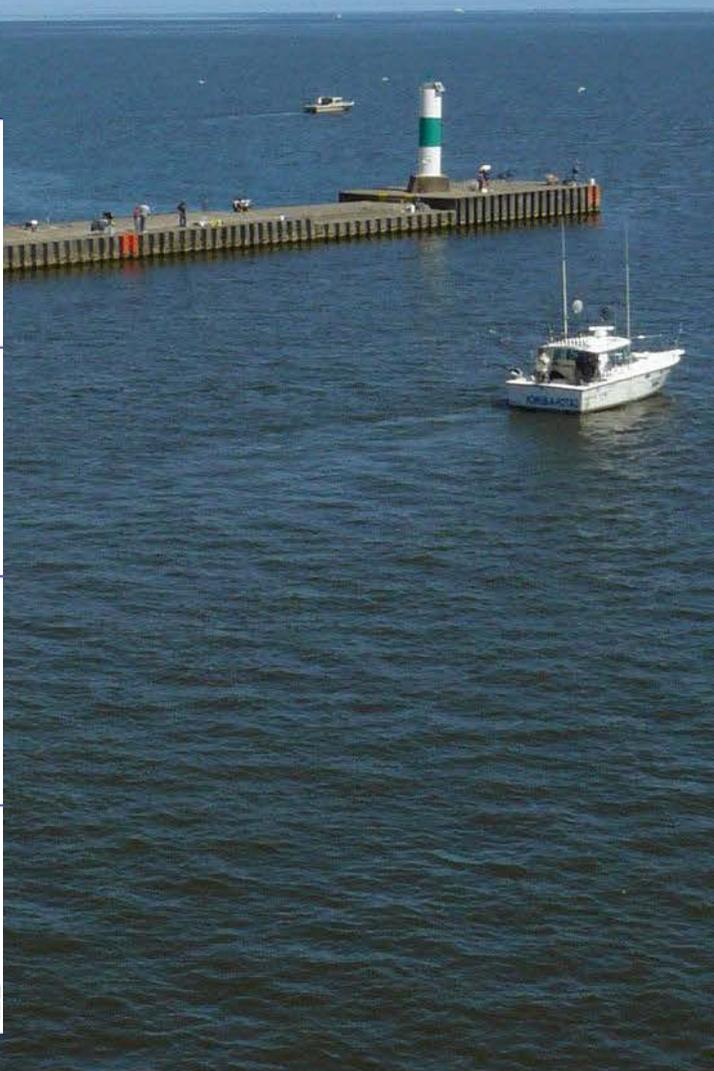
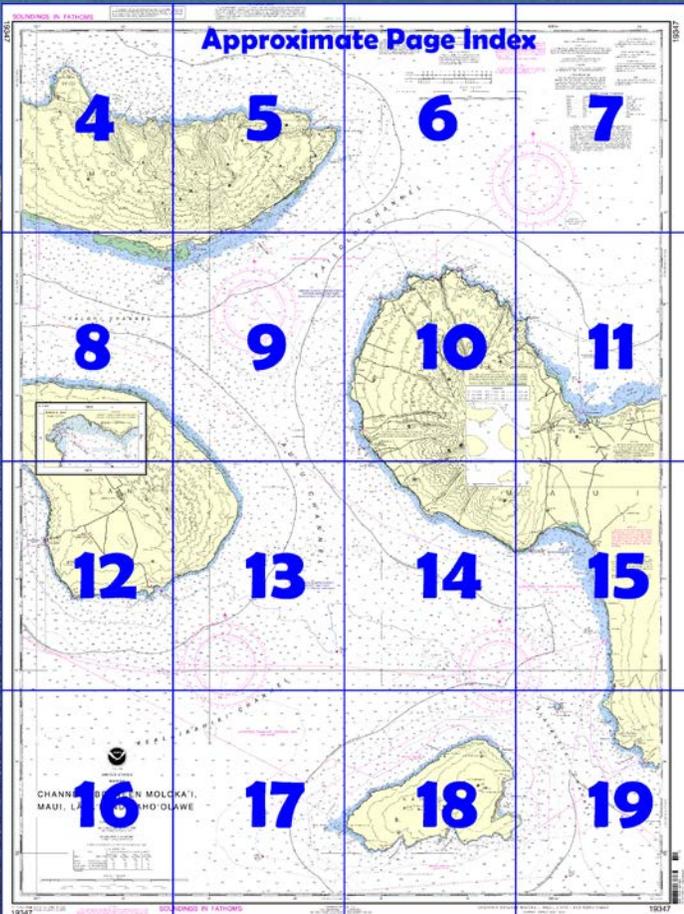
NOAA Chart 19347

*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.

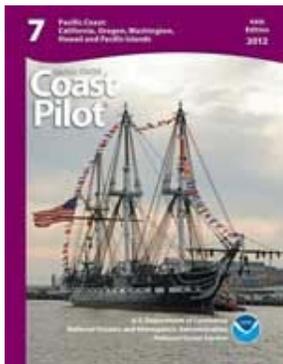
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=19347>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**Cape Hanamanioa**, the SW extremity of Maui, is a black lava mass. **Hanamanioa Point Light** (20°35'00"N., 156°24'43"W.), 73 feet above the water, is shown from a 21-foot post with a black and white diamond-shaped dayboard on the cape. A current is reported to set constantly NW past the cape; however, a short series of observations a mile SE of the light indicates a tidal current with a velocity of 0.8 knot at strength.

**La Perouse Bay**, between Cape Hanamanioa and Cape Kinau, is about 0.7 mile wide and indents the coast about 0.5 mile. On the NW side of the bay is **Puu o Kanaloa**, a low

yellowish-brown cone at the water's edge, with its seaward side blown out. The crater is surrounded by a lava flow from **Kalua o Lapa**, a small, black cone about 1 mile N of the bay. A rock covered 10 feet is in the middle of the entrance to the bay. A rocky outcrop is on the NW side of the bay. Strangers are advised to exercise extreme caution in the bay. **Cape Kinau**, 1.5 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is a broad, low, black, lava point and a **protected area** of a Natural Area Reserve. A rock with 4½ feet of water over it is 400 yards offshore near the N end of the cape. **Puu Olai**, about 2.5 miles N of Cape Kinau, is the most prominent landmark in this vicinity. The hill is brown in color, 367 feet high, and consists of three bare knolls, of which the southernmost is the highest. **Molokini**, 5.5 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is a small crescent-shaped islet about 0.3 mile long and 156 feet high. **Molokini Island Light** (20°37'50"N., 156°29'51"W.) is shown from a 30-foot pole with a red and white diamond-shaped dayboard. A reef extends 300 yards N from the NW end of the islet; there is deep water close to the S side. Vessels pass on either side of the islet. In 1984, unexploded ordnance was reported in the vicinity of the islet; caution is advised.

**Makena Anchorage**, 1 mile N of Puu Olai, is exposed to kona weather, but affords good holding ground during the trades. Anchorage can be had in depths of 12 to 15 fathoms off **Nahuna Point**, with a fairly prominent church bearing 100°. A few houses may be seen among the trees on the rocky point at the N side of the bight, and a prominent house is at the S end of the sand beach. The strong trade winds that are felt farther N in Maalaea Bay are not pronounced at Makena. Secondary roads lead along the coast and inland from the village. Anchorage can also be found in **Ahihi Bay**, just S of Puu Olai.

The country back of Makena rises gently to the mountains. The lower slopes are covered with cactus, while the slopes higher up are wooded in places. From Makena to Kihei the coast has a general N trend and is heavily developed with beach homes and hotels. The country back of the coast is like that in the vicinity of Makena.

**McGregor Point Light** (20°46'39"N., 156°31'22"W.), 72 feet above the water, is shown from a 20-foot white tower on McGregor Point on the W side of Maalea Bay. The coast between McGregor Point and Olowalu is broken by low bluffs rising from the water's edge, behind which the country presents a barren appearance. The mountains have sharp jagged peaks and are cut by deep gorges.

**Papawai Point**, 0.9 mile W of McGregor Point, is the southernmost point of W Maui. Deep water is close inshore at the point.

**Olowalu** is on **Hekili Point**, 18 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa. The deep gulch of **Olowalu Stream** appears as a gap in the mountains when abreast of the point and is an excellent night mark.

**Launiupoko Point**, about 2 miles NW of Olowalu, is low and rounding. About 0.8 mile inland from the point is an 808-foot hill that has a mottled, grayish-brown appearance. Shoal water extends about 0.2 mile offshore from the point NW to Lahaina. The highway skirts the shore between these points, and automobile lights along the road are usually the only lights seen along the coast.

**Kekaa Point** (20°55.8'N., 156°42.0'W.), 26 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is the westernmost extremity of Maui and is known locally as Black Point. The point is a dark, rocky promontory, 85 feet high, which appears detached from a distance; there are no offshore dangers. A hotel is on the point.

**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](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



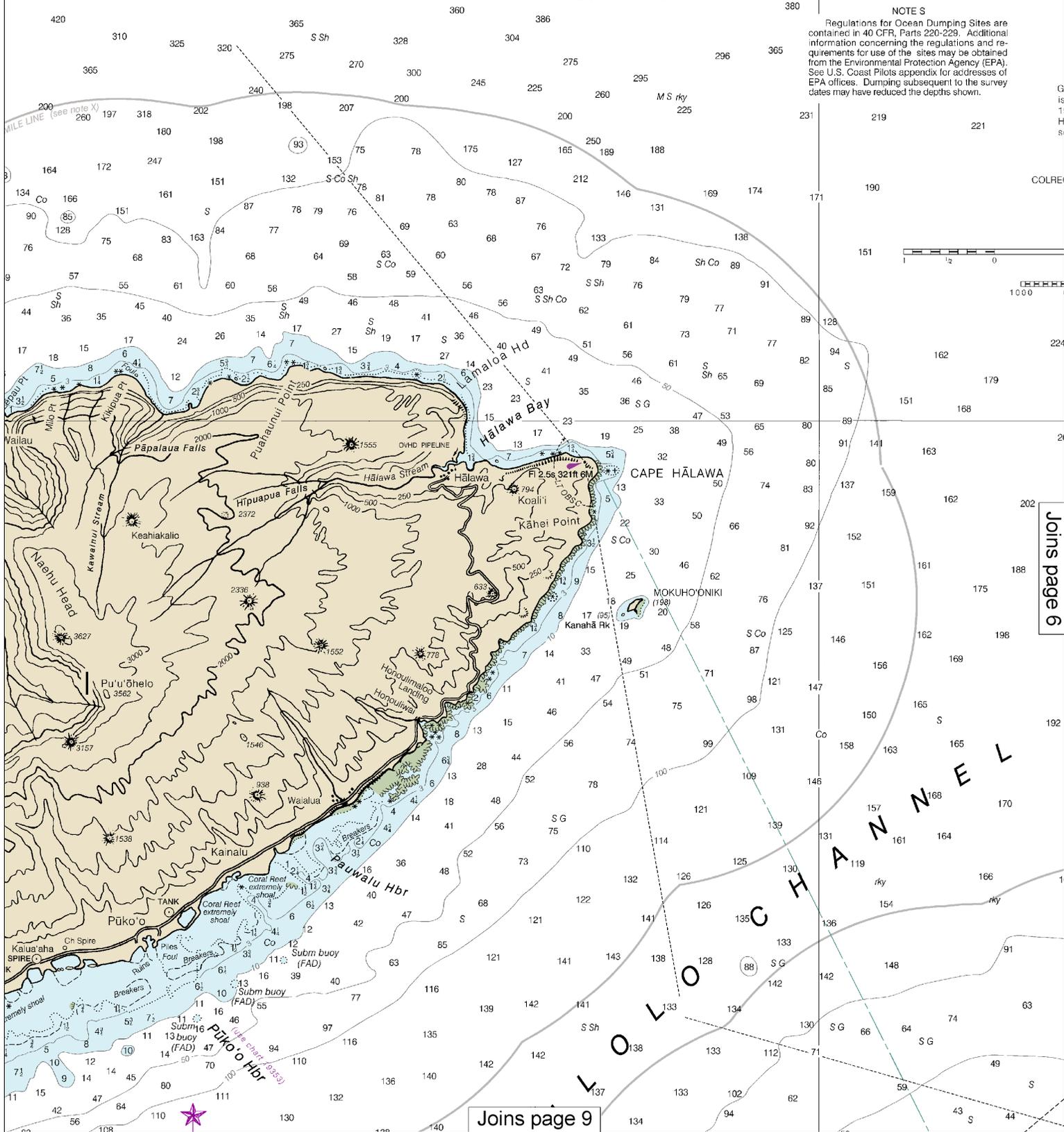
For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



45'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19340

40'



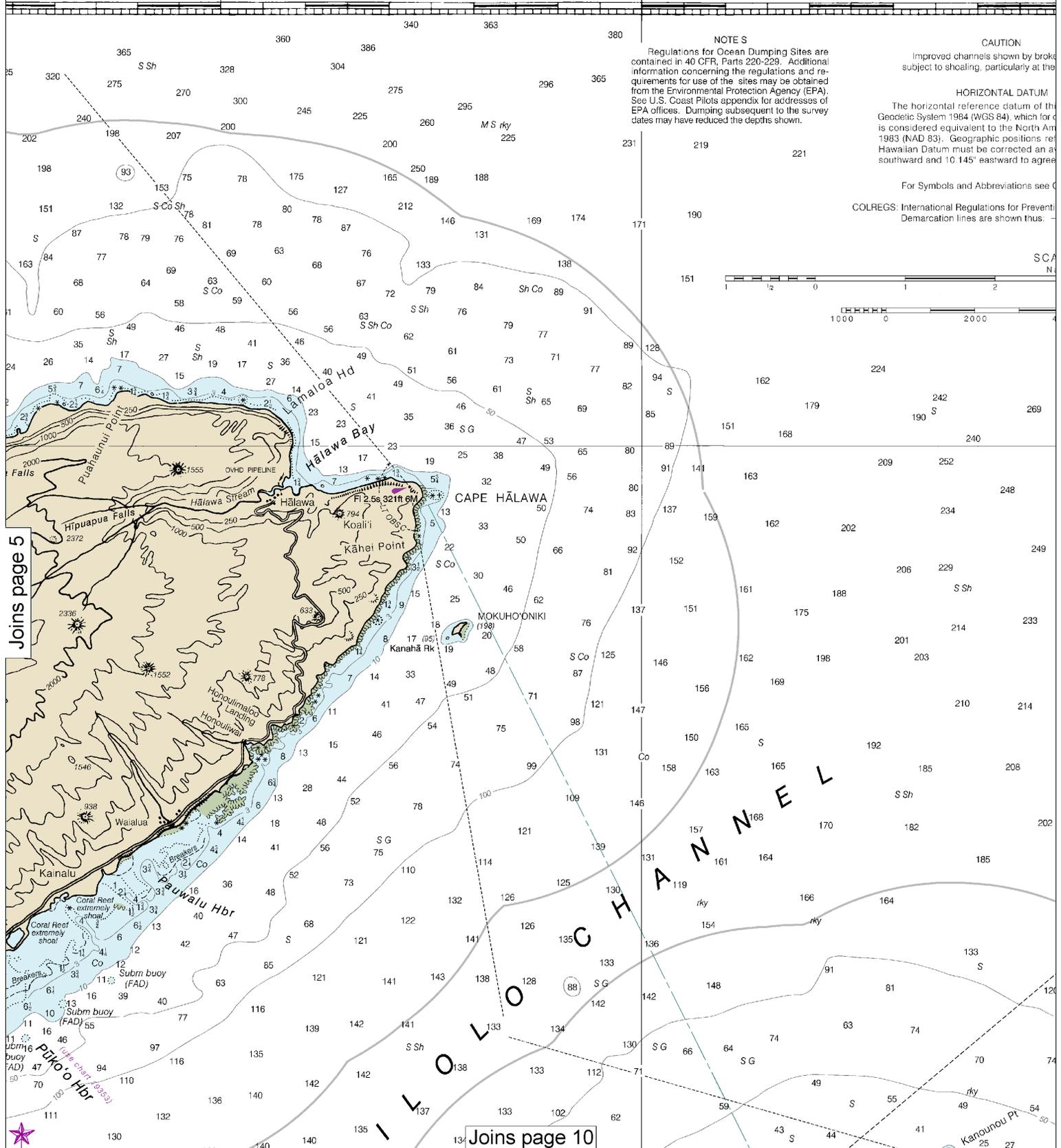
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



45'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19340

40'



NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

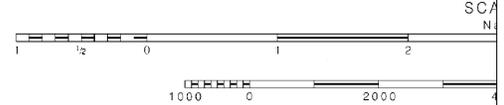
Improved channels shown by broken subject to shoaling, particularly at the

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of the Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for is considered equivalent to the North Am 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions ref Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an at southward and 10.145' eastward to agree

For Symbols and Abbreviations see C

COLREGS: International Regulations for Prevent Demarcation lines are shown thus: —



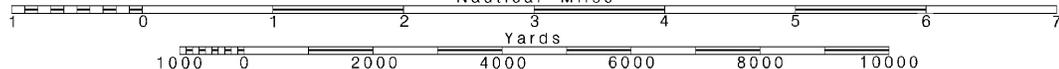
Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

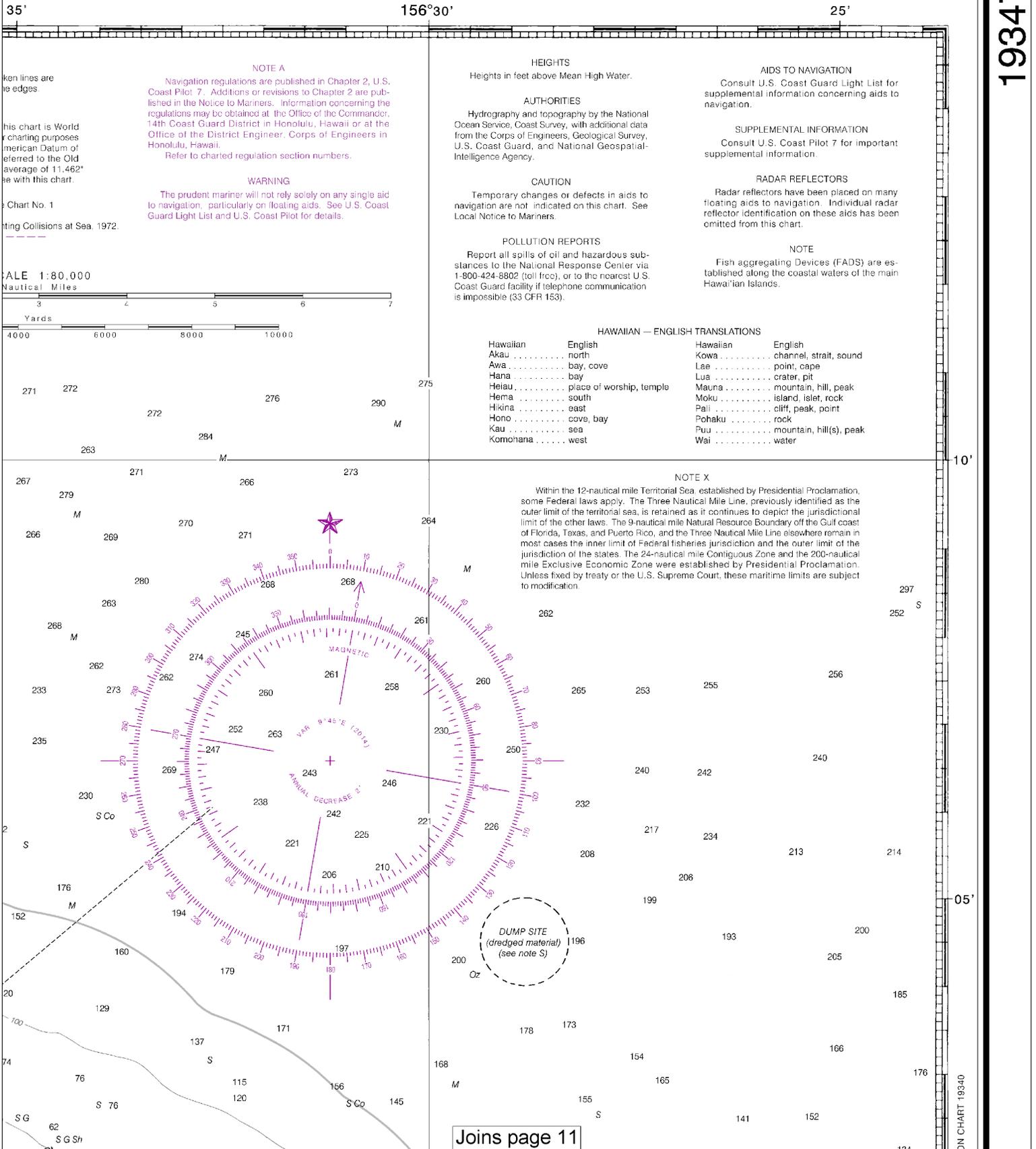
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

19347



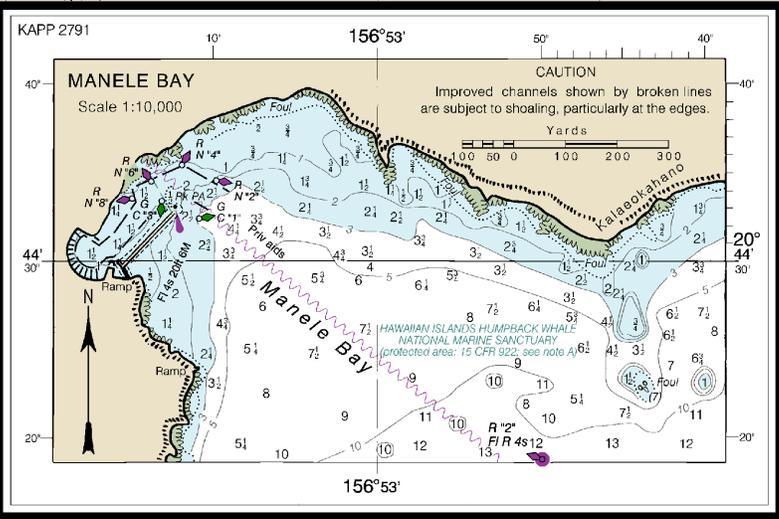
Joins page 11

Joins page 4

JOINS CHART 19351

21°

55'

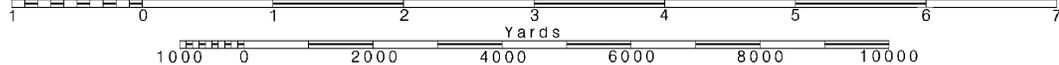


Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

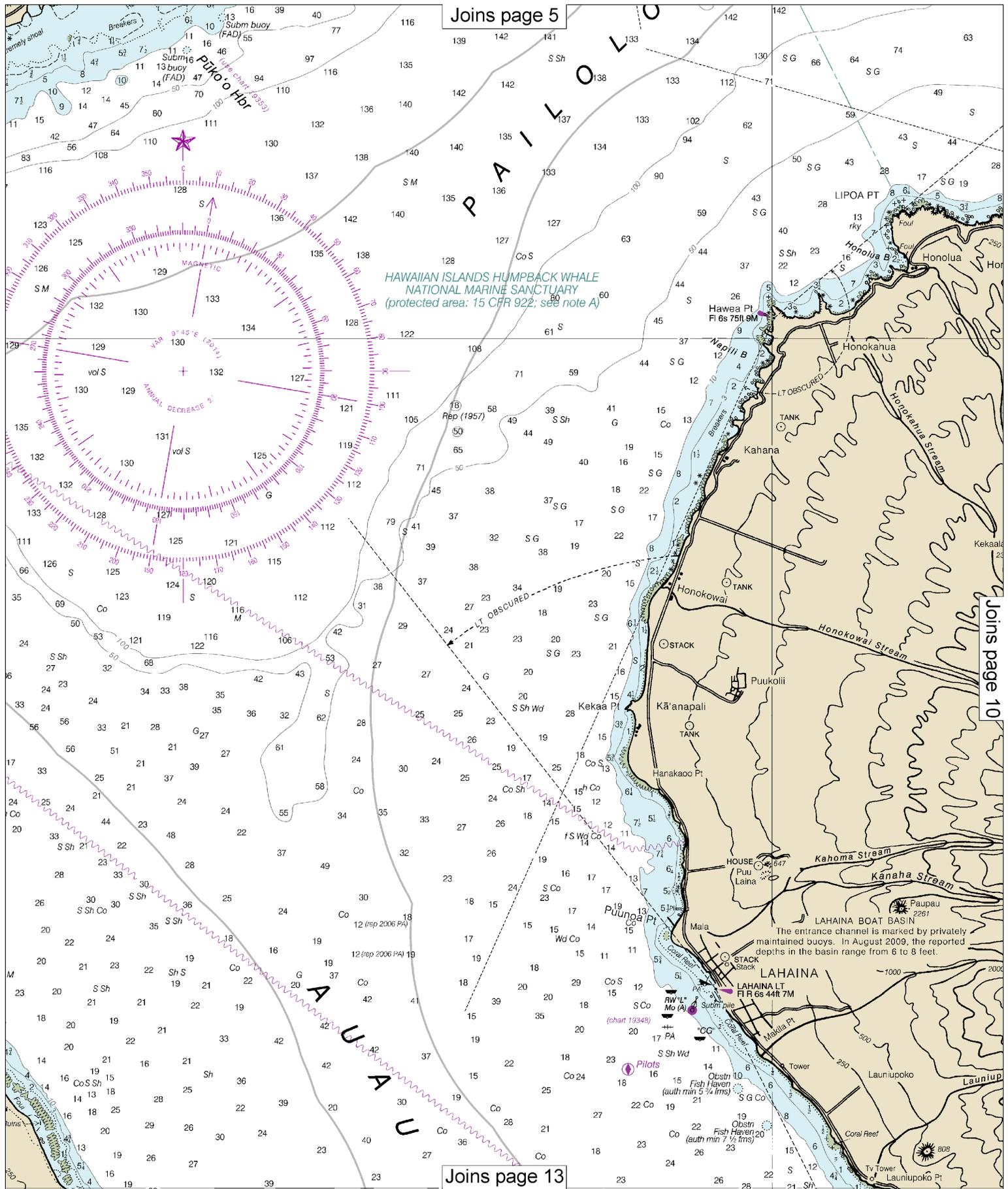
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

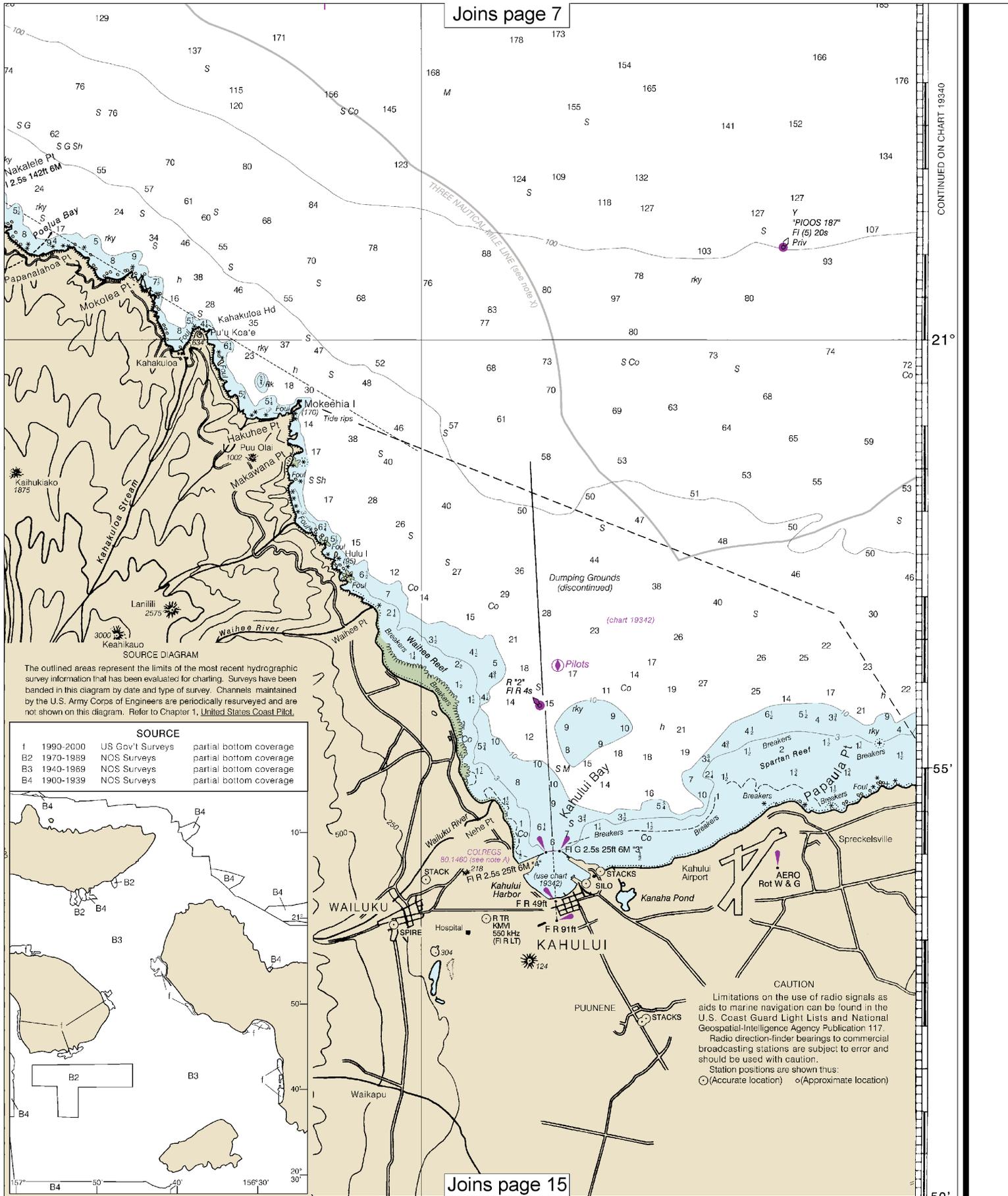
Joins page 5



Joins page 13

Joins page 10



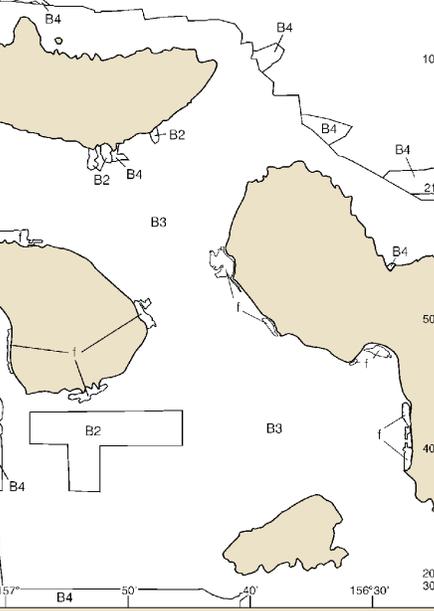


**SOURCE DIAGRAM**

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.

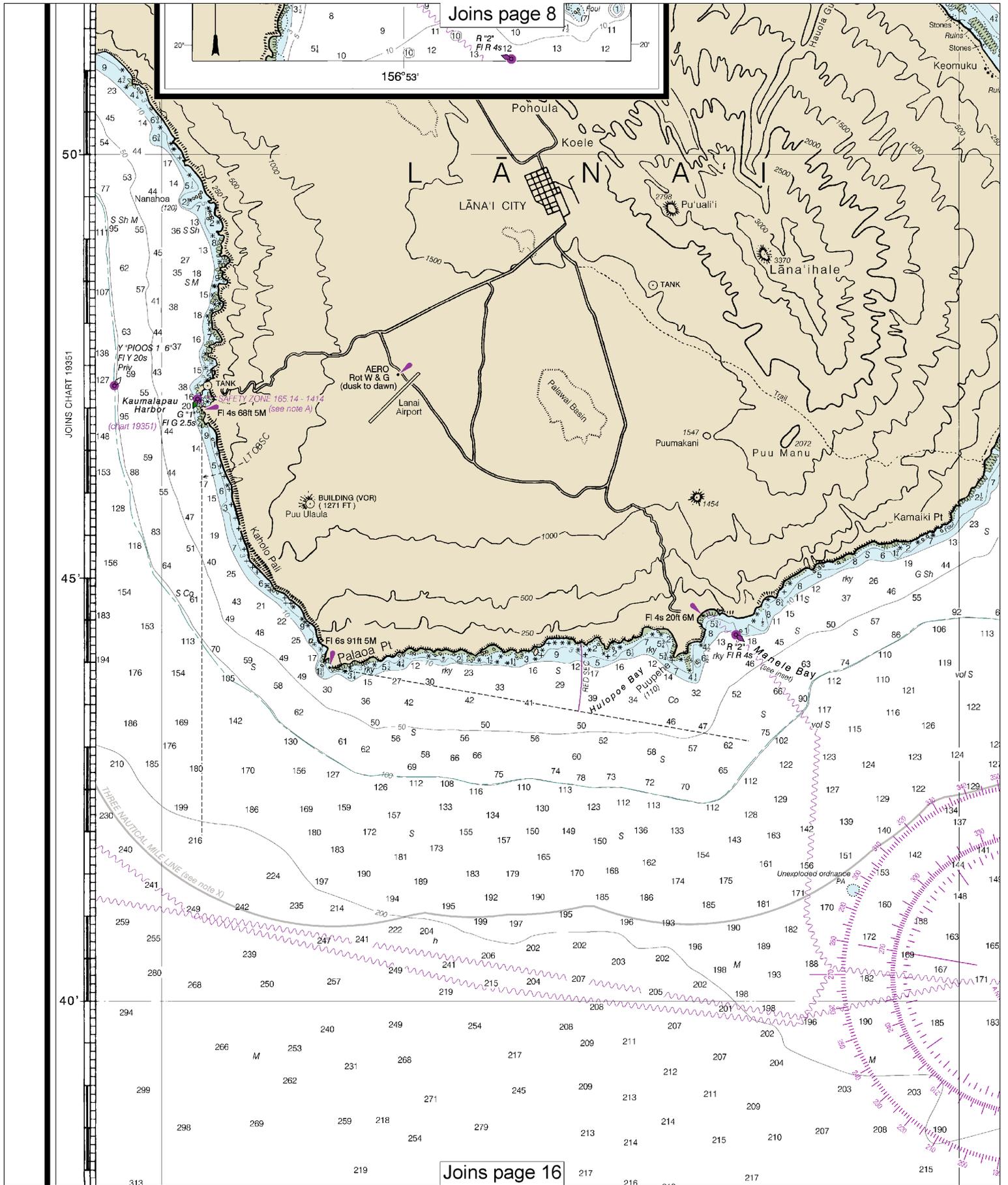
**SOURCE**

f	1990-2000	US Gov't Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



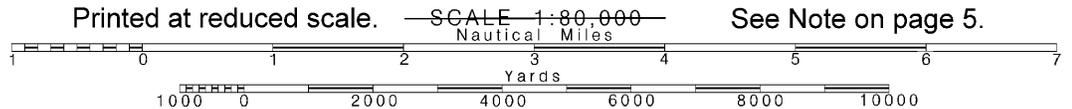
**CAUTION**

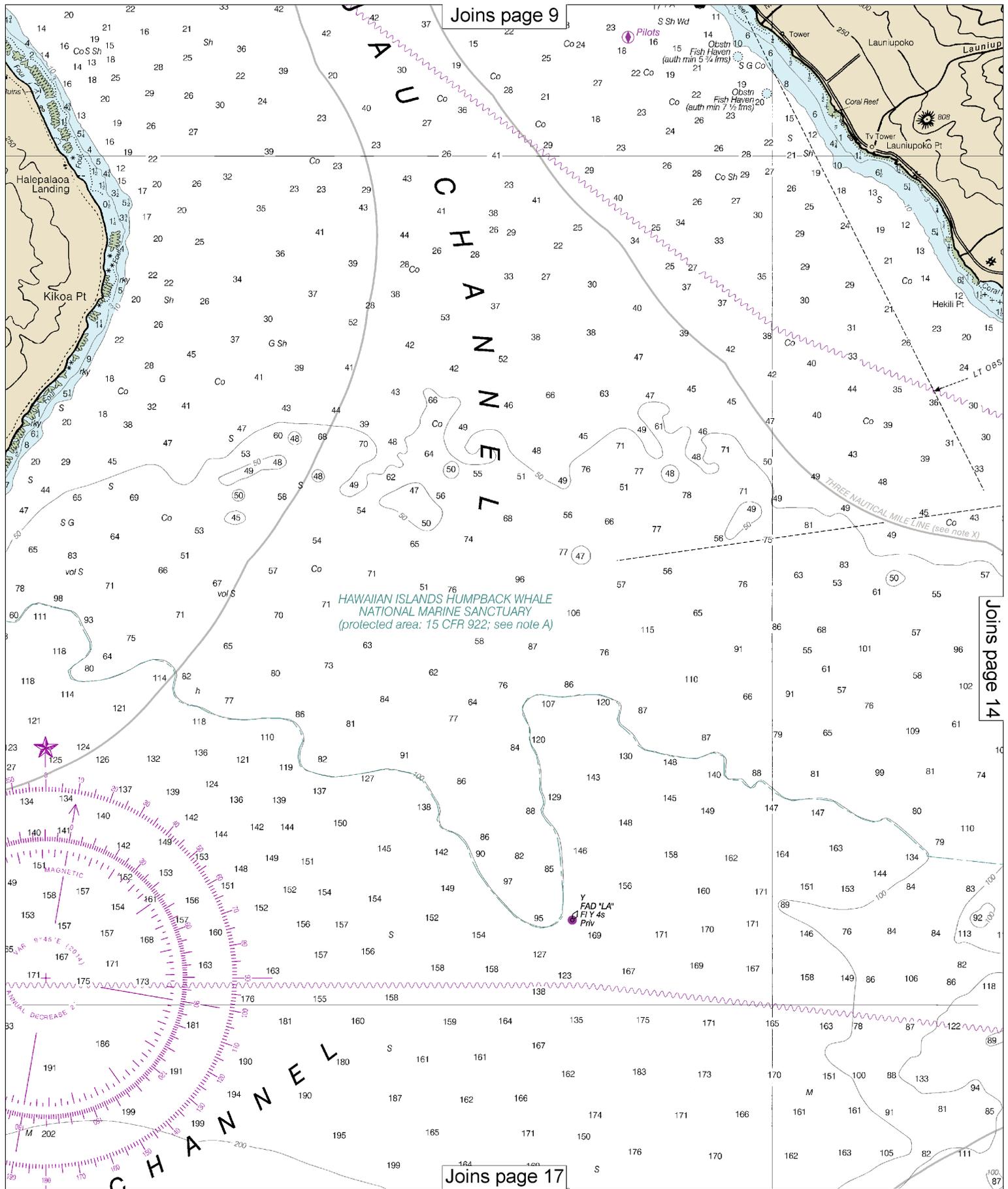
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:  
 ⊙ (Accurate location)    ○ (Approximate location)

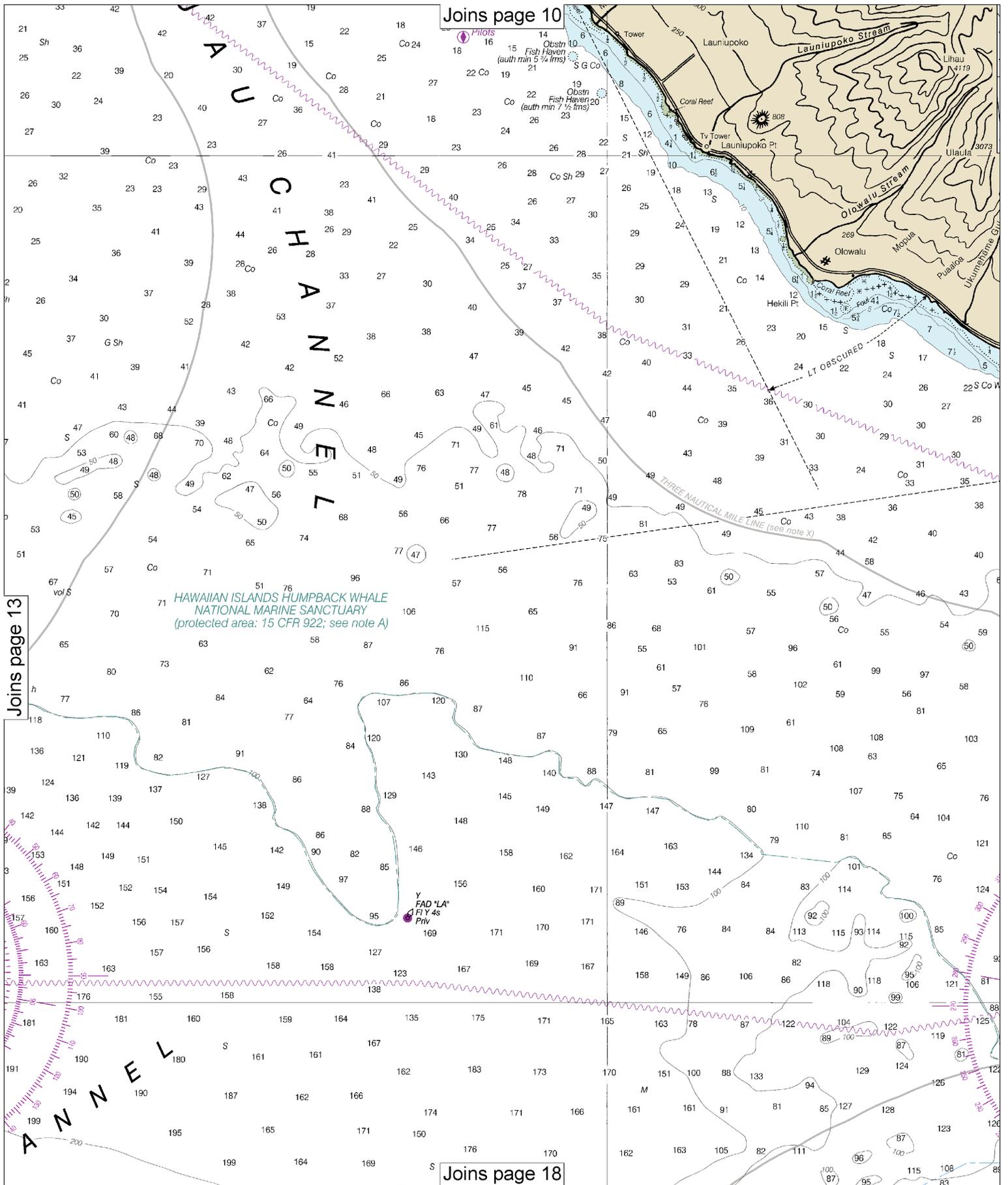


**12**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





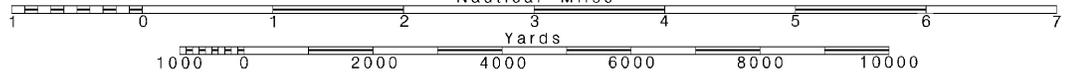


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

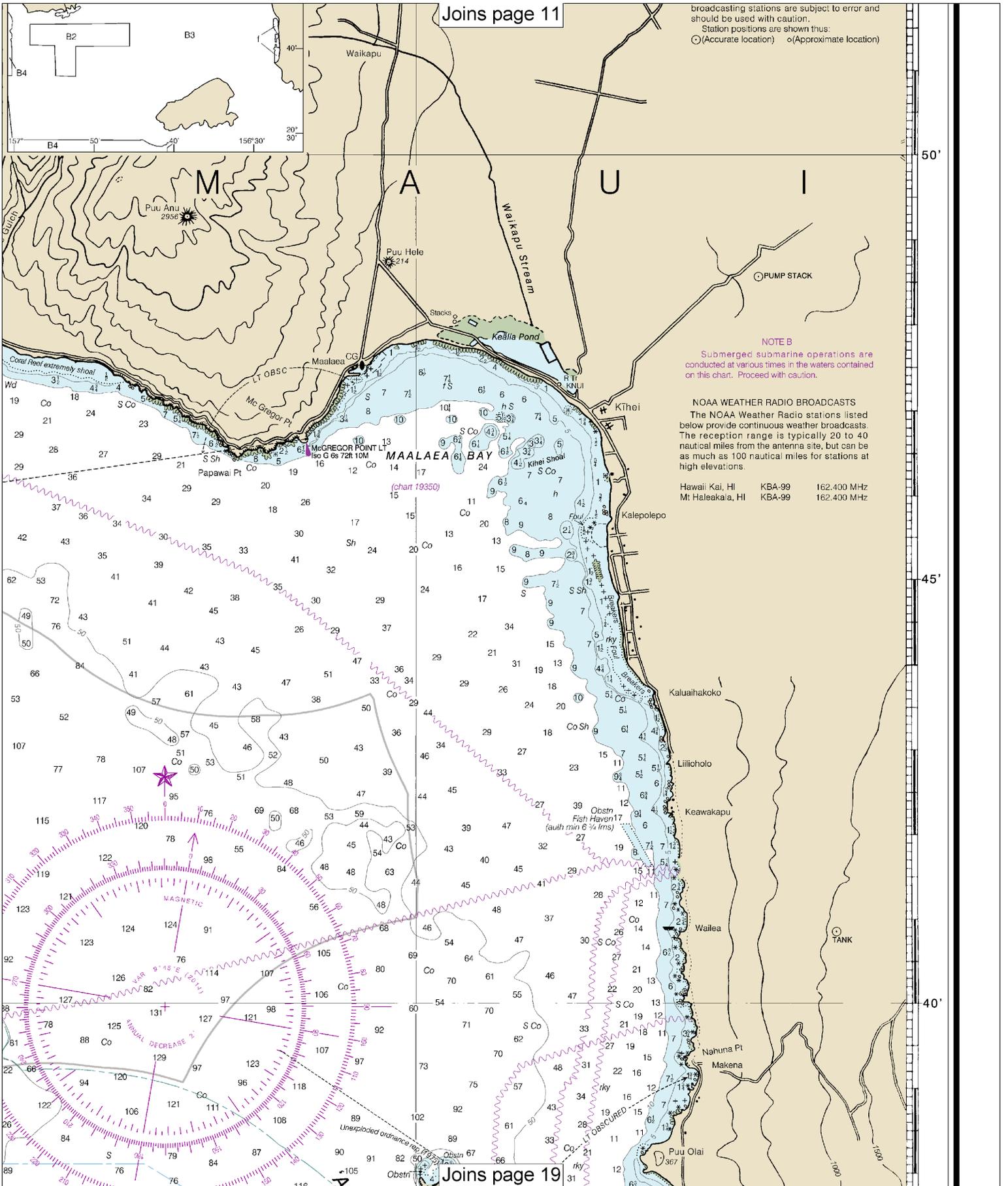
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)



**NOTE B**  
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

**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.

Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz

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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES  
HAWAII

# CHANNELS BETWEEN MOLOKA'I, MAUI, LĀNA'I AND KAHO'OLAWÉ

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 20°51'

World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

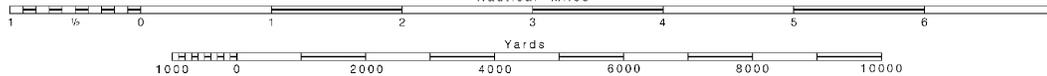
Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

### TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT./LONG.)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Kamalo Harbor	(21°03'N/156°53'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2
Kaumalapau	(20°47'N/157°00'W)	2.2	1.7	0.2
Kahu ui	(20°54'N/156°28'W)	2.2	1.9	0.3
Kihel	(20°47'N/156°28'W)	2.3	1.8	0.2
Lehalina	(20°53'N/156°41'W)	2.2	1.7	0.3

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>.  
(Feb 2014)

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles



### CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

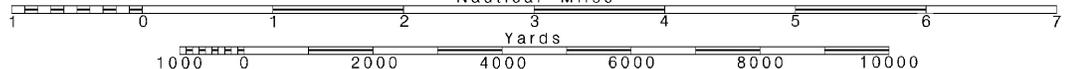
# 19347

19th Ed., Jun. 2014. Last Correction: 6/7/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

# 16

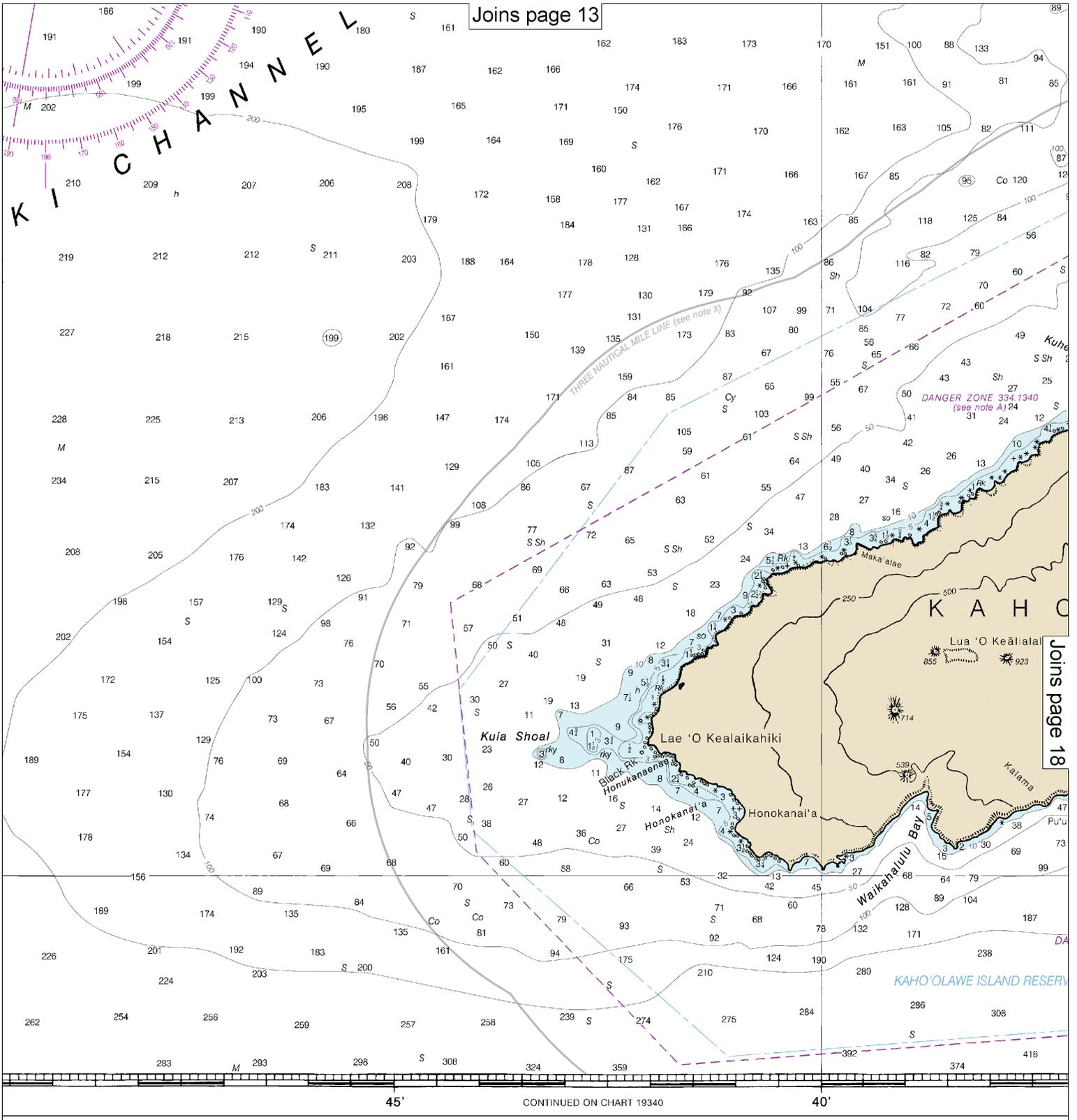
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles



See Note on page 5.

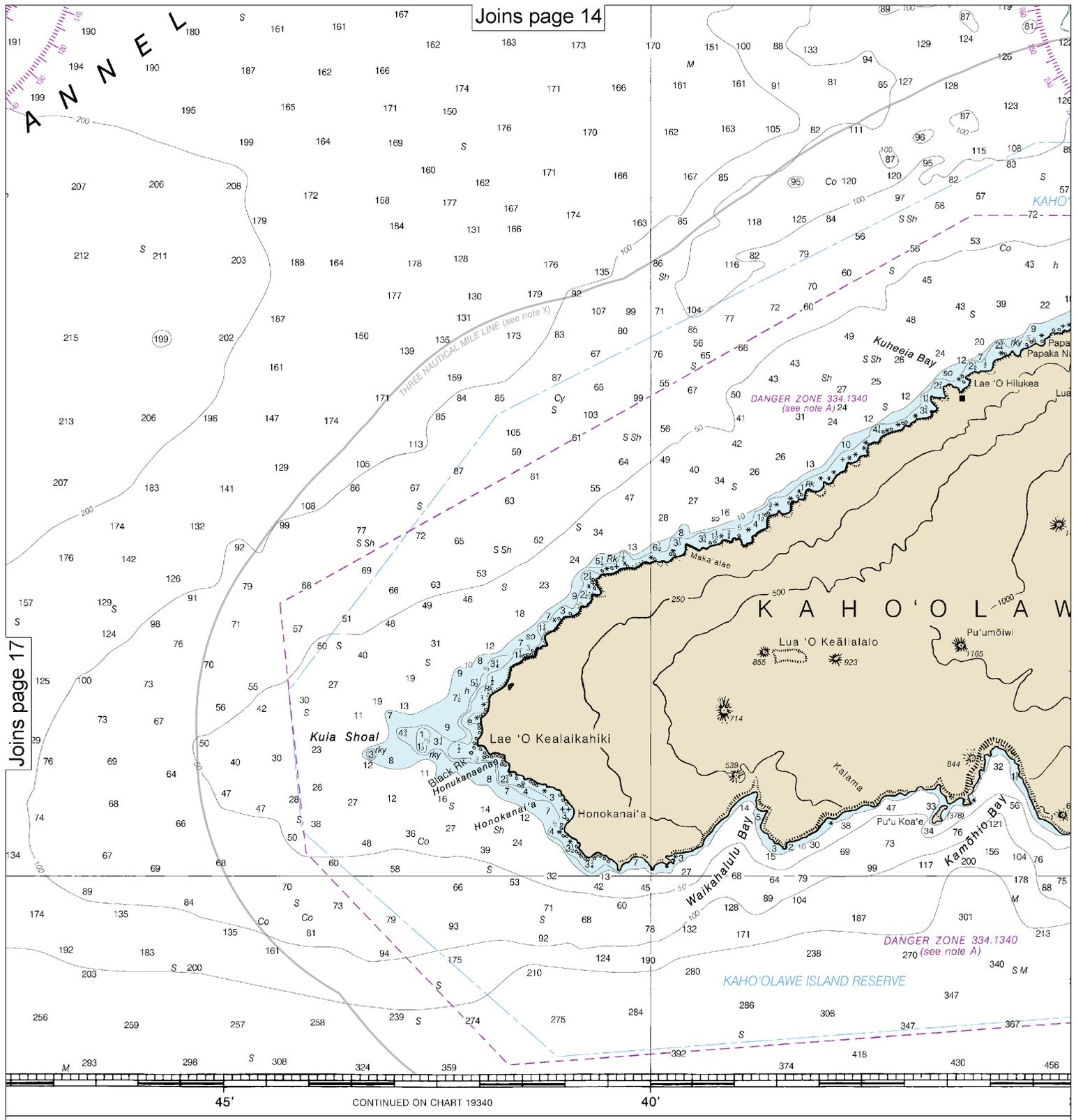
Joins page 13



# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

FATHOMS	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	7	8	9	10
METERS	1	2	3	4	5



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**DEPTHS IN FATHOMS**

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

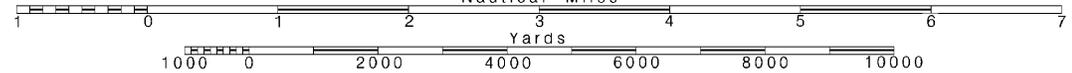
FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**18**

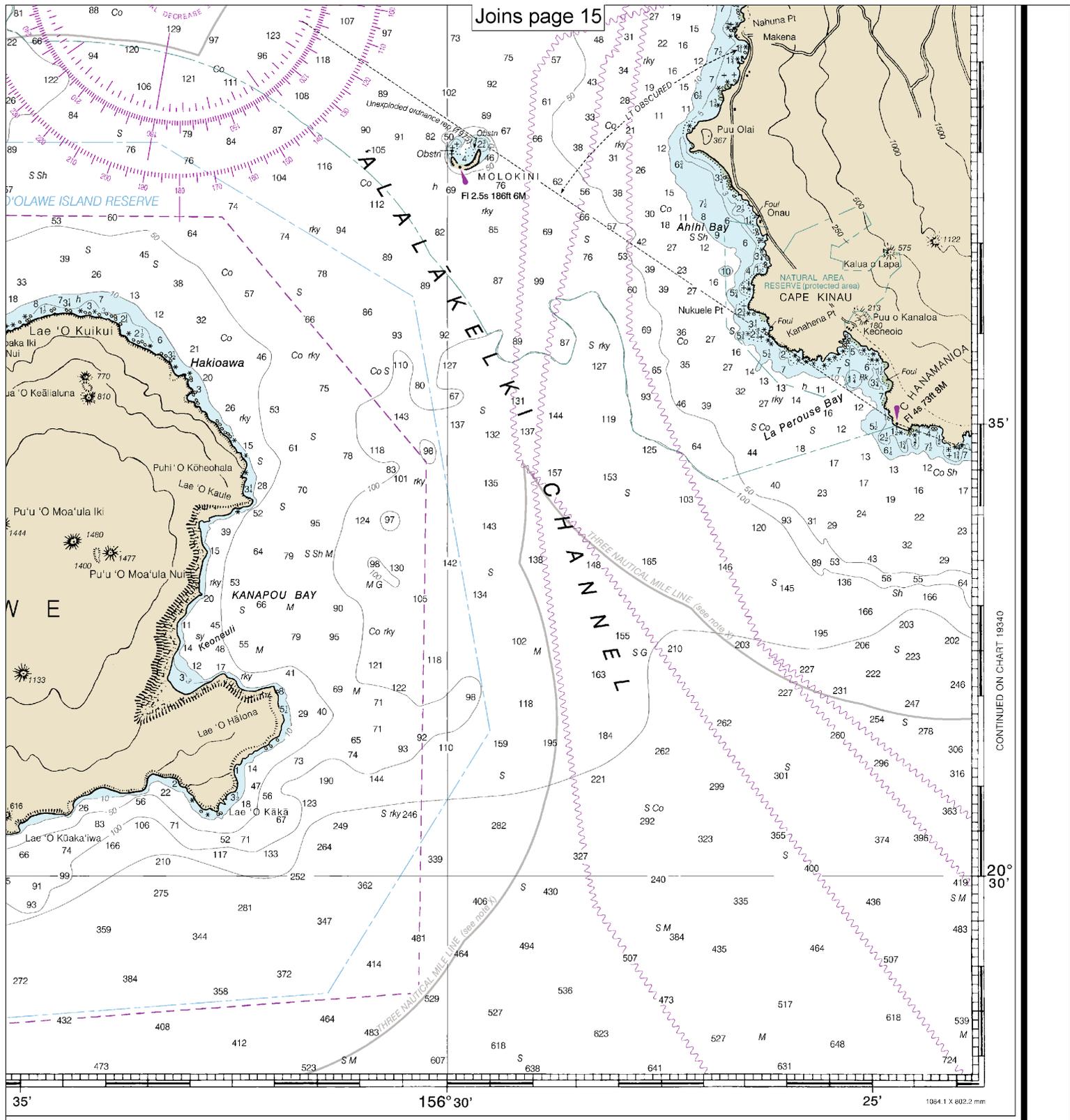
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

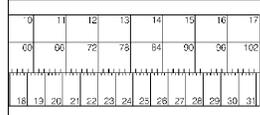
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



CONTINUED ON CHART 19340



Channels between Moloka'i, Maui, Lāna'i and Kaho'olawe  
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS SCALE 1:80,000

19347



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.