

BookletChart™

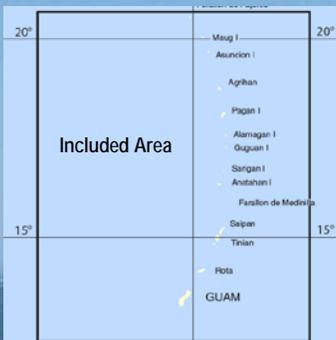


Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

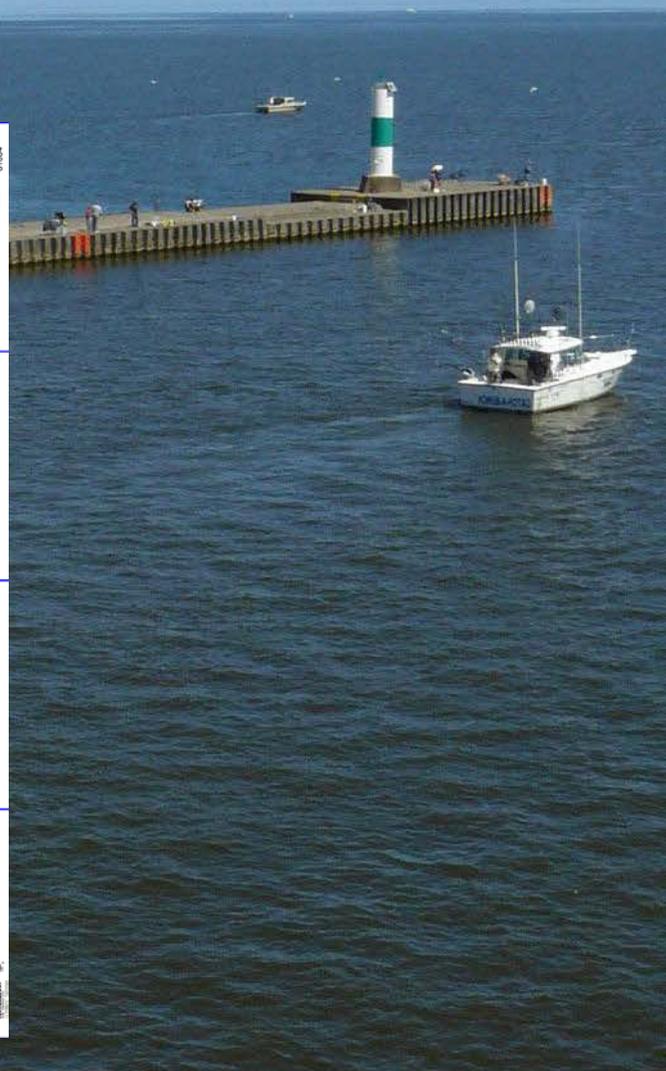
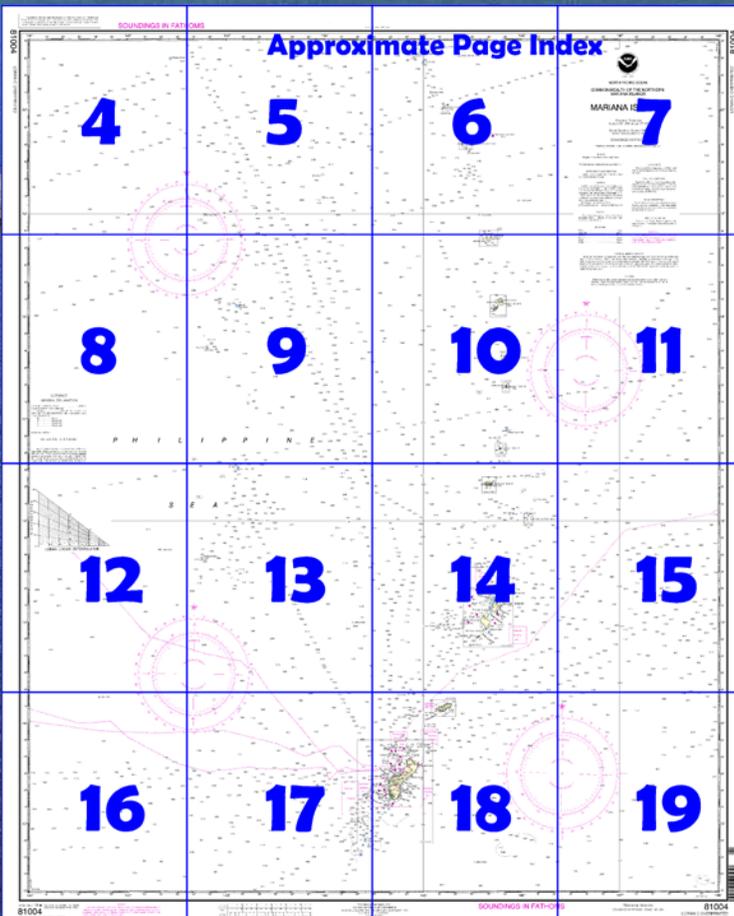
NOAA Chart 81004

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.

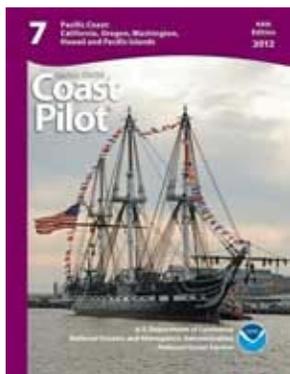
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=81004>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Mariana Islands are comprised of the **Northern Marianas** and **Guam**. The Northern Marianas, a self-governing U. S. commonwealth consists of a chain of 16 volcanic islands, which extend in a N and S direction for a distance of about 450 miles. The islands in the group from N to S are Farallon de Pajaros, Maug, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Farallon de Medinilla, Saipan, Tinian, Aguijan, and Rota. Except for Maug, which is a cluster

of three tiny islands, all are single islands which rise precipitously as mountain peaks of rocky, volcanic material and are conspicuous from

the offing. They are a good radar target from a distance of 14 miles, but are reported to give a poor return from a distance of 28 miles. Their total area is approximately 184 square miles. The three principal islands, Saipan (47 square miles), Tinian (39 square miles) and Rota (32 square miles) form two-thirds of the land area of the group.

Aguijan Island (14°51'N., 145°33'E.) is about 022°, 42 miles from Rota Island, and it has steep, cliffy and inaccessible shores. Naftan Rock is about ½ mile southwest of the island's southwest end.

Off-lying banks and dangers.—Esmeralda Bank, about 17 miles northwest of Aguijan Island, has a least depth of about 33 fathoms (60 meters), and can be recognized by the discoloration of the water, which has the appearance of sulphur being emitted. A 30 fathom (54 meters) bank, marked by boiling sulphur, is about 20 miles northwest of Aguijan Island. Other banks with greater depths are charted in this vicinity. A bank, with a depth of 19 fathoms (34 meters) over it, is about 5 miles southwest of Aguijan Island.

Tatsumi Reef, centered about 2 miles southeast of the southern end of Tinian Island, is on the northeast side of Tinian Channel. A patch with a depth of 13 fathoms (24 meters) over it is 14 miles west of the north end of Tinian Island.

Arakane Reef (15°38'N., 145°45'E.), about 175 miles west of Saipan Island, is a coral reef with a least depth of 30 feet (9.1 meters) over it. In 1945, a heavy swell was observed over Arakane Reef; discoloration was noticeable. In 1969, mooring buoys were reported to be upon this reef.

Farallon de Medinilla (16°01'N., 146°05'E.) 265 feet (81 meters) high, has steep coasts forming precipices. Deep caves are found on the south and west shores. A chasm, located in the southern part of the island, separates that part from the north. Farallon de Medinilla was reported to be radar conspicuous from a distance of 23 miles.

A rocky bank, with a least depth of 8.7 fathoms (16 meters), is about 0.3 mile northeast of the north end of the island. Another bank with least depth of 3.9 fathoms (7.1 meters) is about 1.3 miles north of the island; the bank is marked by breakers in heavy weather. In 1964, a depth of 10 fathoms (18.3 meters) was reported about 9 miles west-northwest of the north end of Farallon de Medinilla.

Caution.—Farallon de Medinilla is used as a bombing and strafing target complex by the U.S. Navy. Mariners are advised to avoid the area by as wide a margin as is practicable.

Anatahan Island (16°22'N., 145°40'E), 2,585 (788 meters) high, is about 20 miles northwest of Farallon de Medinilla, and is of volcanic formation. The crater of a dormant volcano, which contains a wide grass-covered field, forms the summit of the island. The crater wall has a peak on its east and west sides; the west one being quite sharp. Small vessels can anchor off the northern part of the west coast of Anatahan Island, about 600 yards offshore. A bank, with a depth of 37 fathoms (67 meters) over it, is about 18 miles east of Anatahan Island. In 1974, another bank with a depth of 35 fathom (64 meters) was reported to lie about 10 miles farther north-northeast of the island.

Sarigan Island (16°43'N., 145°47'E.), lying about 20 miles northeast of Anatahan Island, is cone-shaped, wooded, and of volcanic origin; rising to a height of 1,801 feet (549 meters) in its southern part. A bank, with a depth of 12 fathoms (21.9 meters) is 5 miles north of Sarigan Island.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be found, during northeasterly winds, off the southwest side of Alamagan Island, about 600 yards offshore, in 12 fathoms (22 meters), sand bottom.

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

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

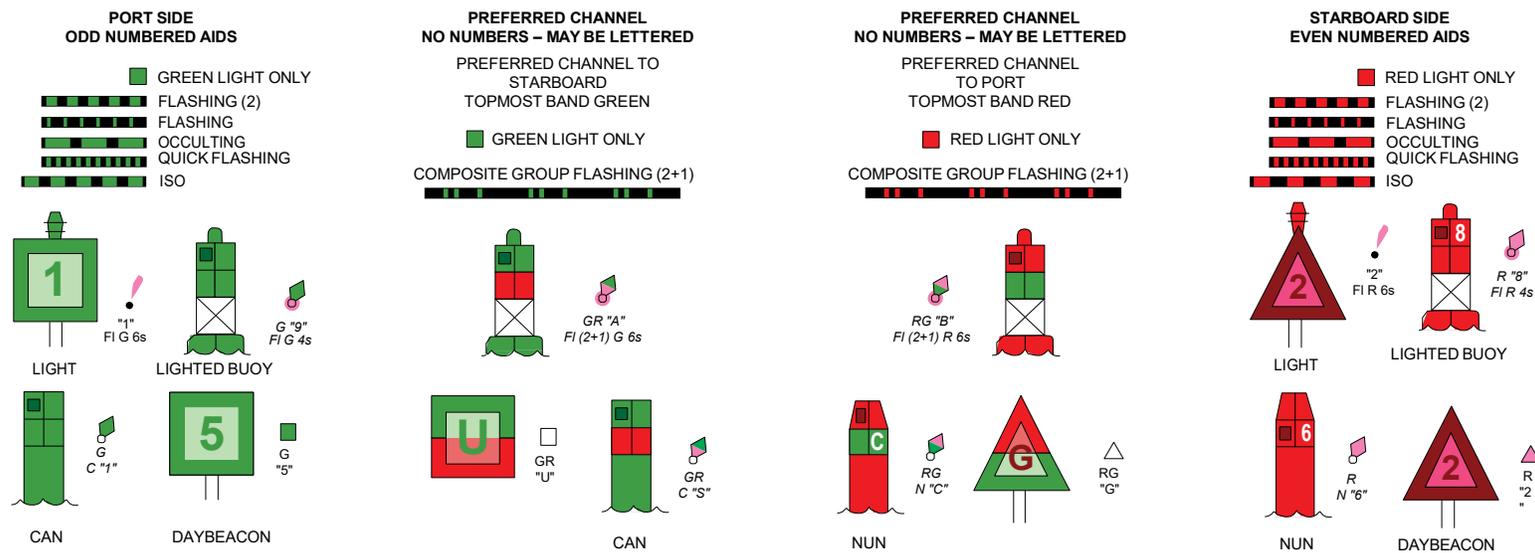
Navigation Manager Regions



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

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

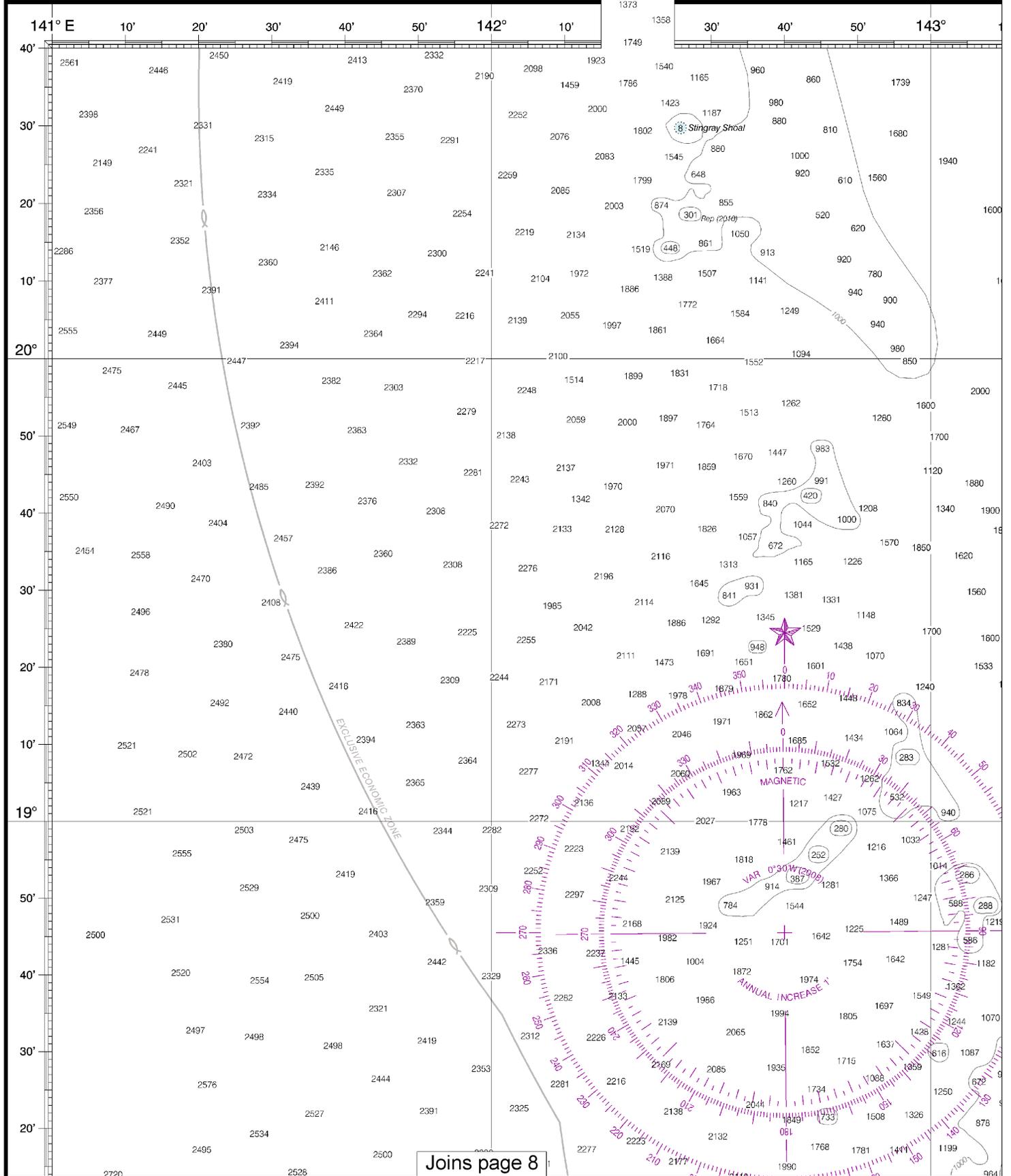


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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

SOUNDINGS IN F

81004



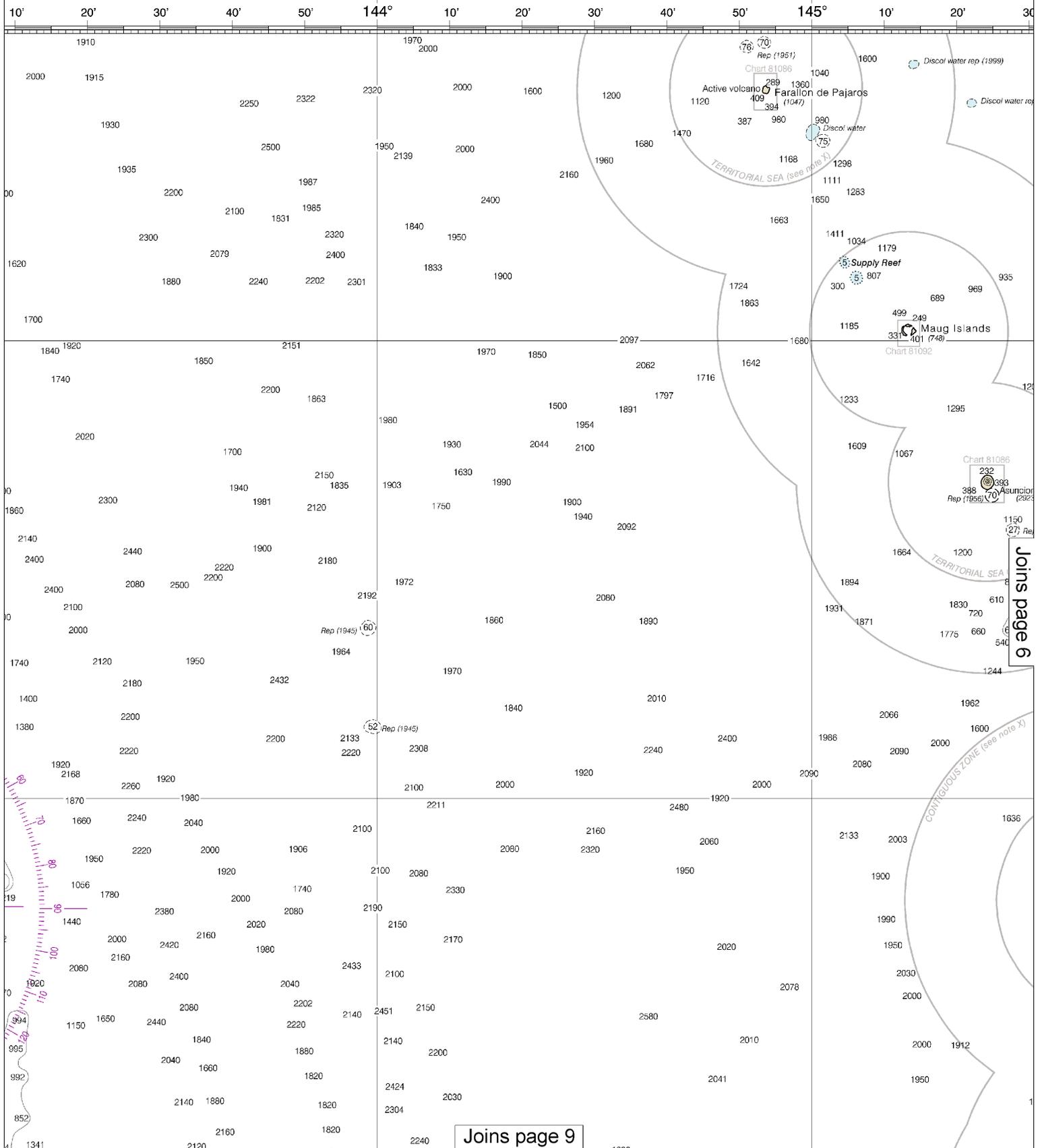
Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

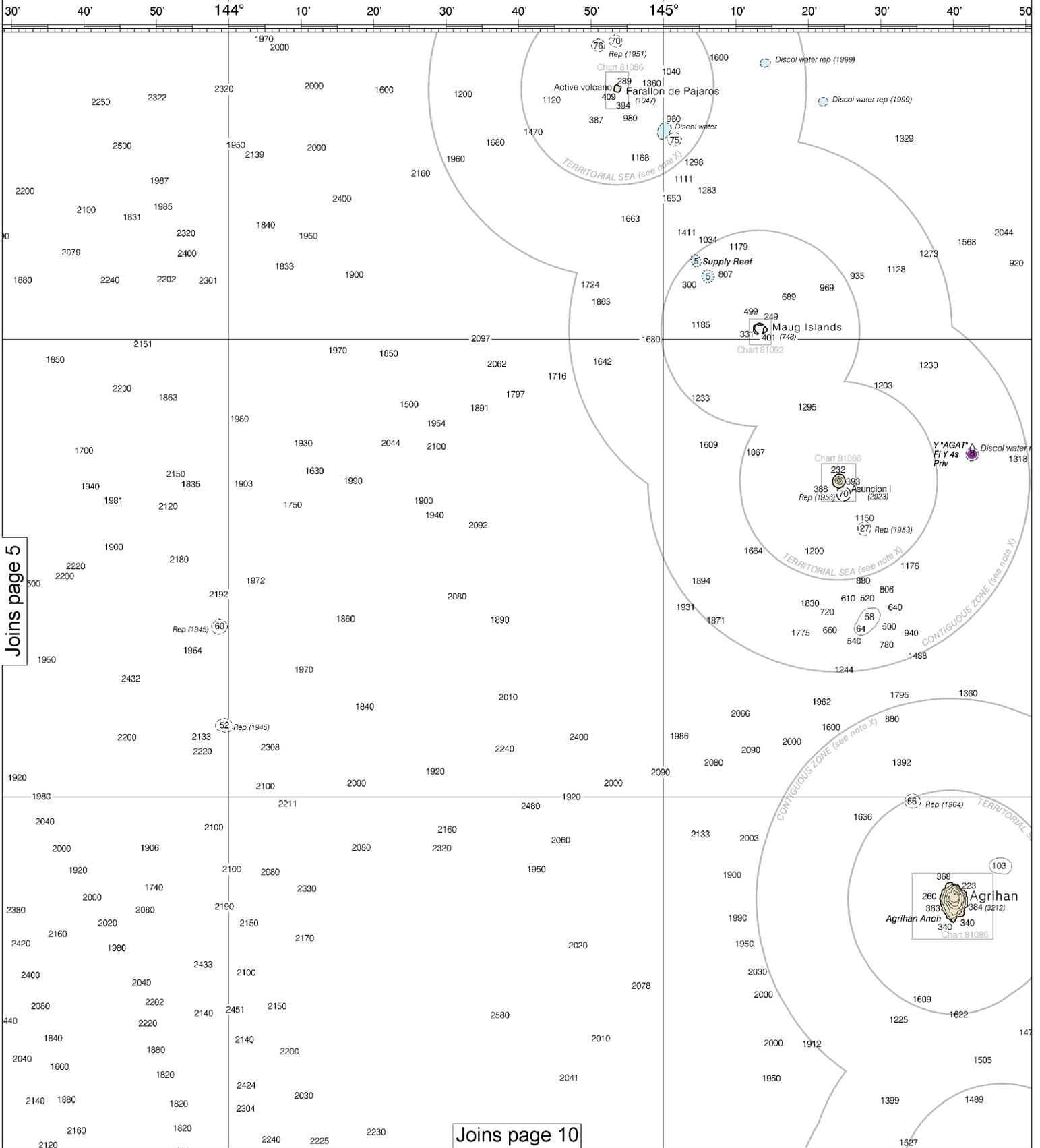
FATHOMS

1st Ed., Oct. 1962 KAPP 2904



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:1242200. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





Joins page 5

Joins page 10



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

146° 10' 20' 30' 40' 50' 147° 10' 20' 30' 40' 50' 148°



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN
MARIANA ISLANDS

MARIANA ISLANDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:931,650 at Lat 17° 00'

(Reference Horizontal Datum Note)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

GLOSSARY
Bahia bay
Lagunan lagoon
Puetton harbor
Puntan point
Unai beach
Isleta island

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography from Japanese, U.S. Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency surveys.

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).

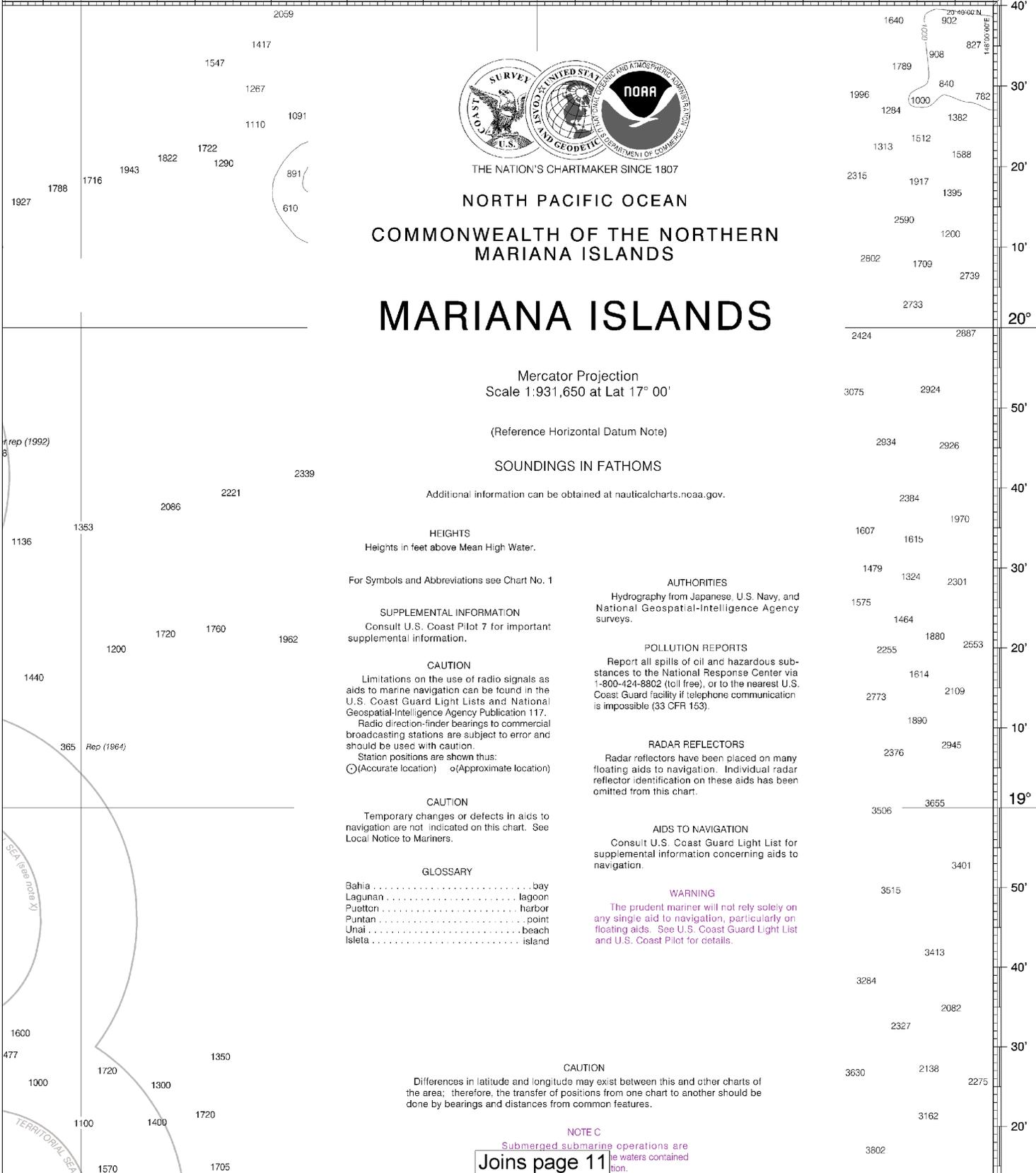
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

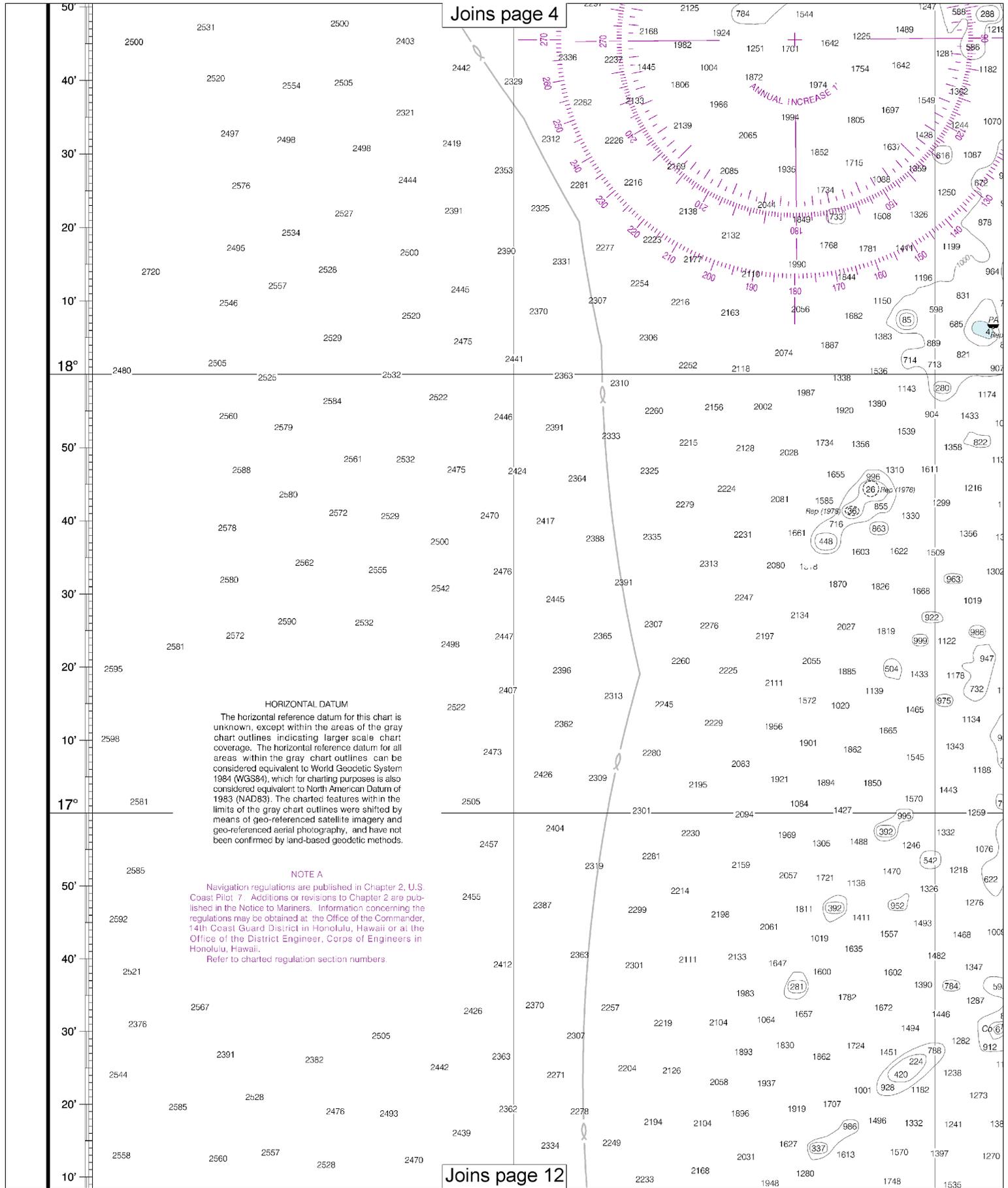
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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
Differences in latitude and longitude may exist between this and other charts of the area; therefore, the transfer of positions from one chart to another should be done by bearings and distances from common features.

NOTE C
Submerged submarine operations are prohibited in the waters contained herein.





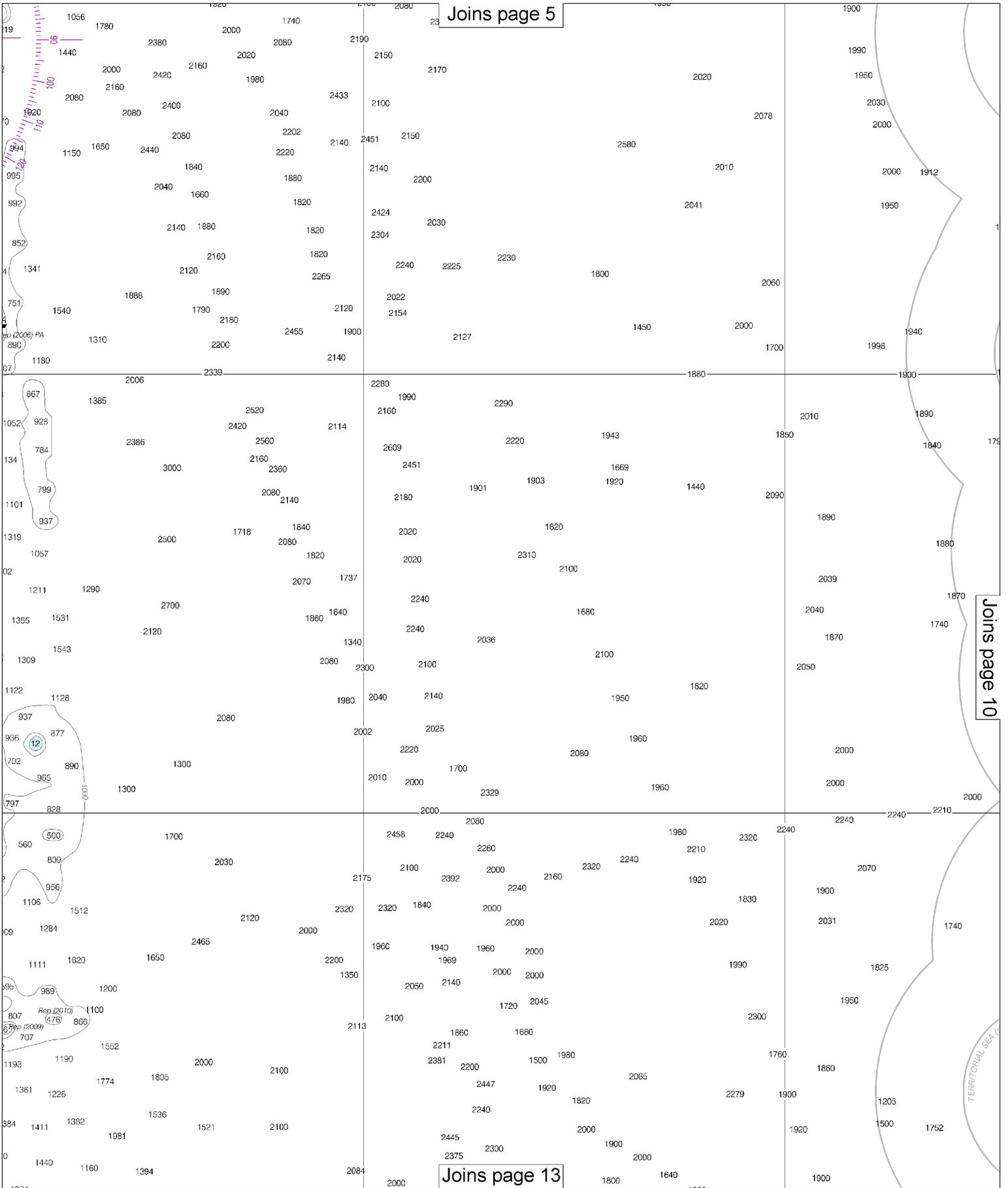
HORIZONTAL DATUM
 The horizontal reference datum for this chart is unknown, except within the areas of the gray chart outlines indicating larger scale chart coverage. The horizontal reference datum for all areas within the gray chart outlines can be considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84), which for charting purposes is also considered equivalent to North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The charted features within the limits of the gray chart outlines were shifted by means of geo-referenced satellite imagery and geo-referenced aerial photography, and have not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

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.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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TERRITORIAL SEA

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.

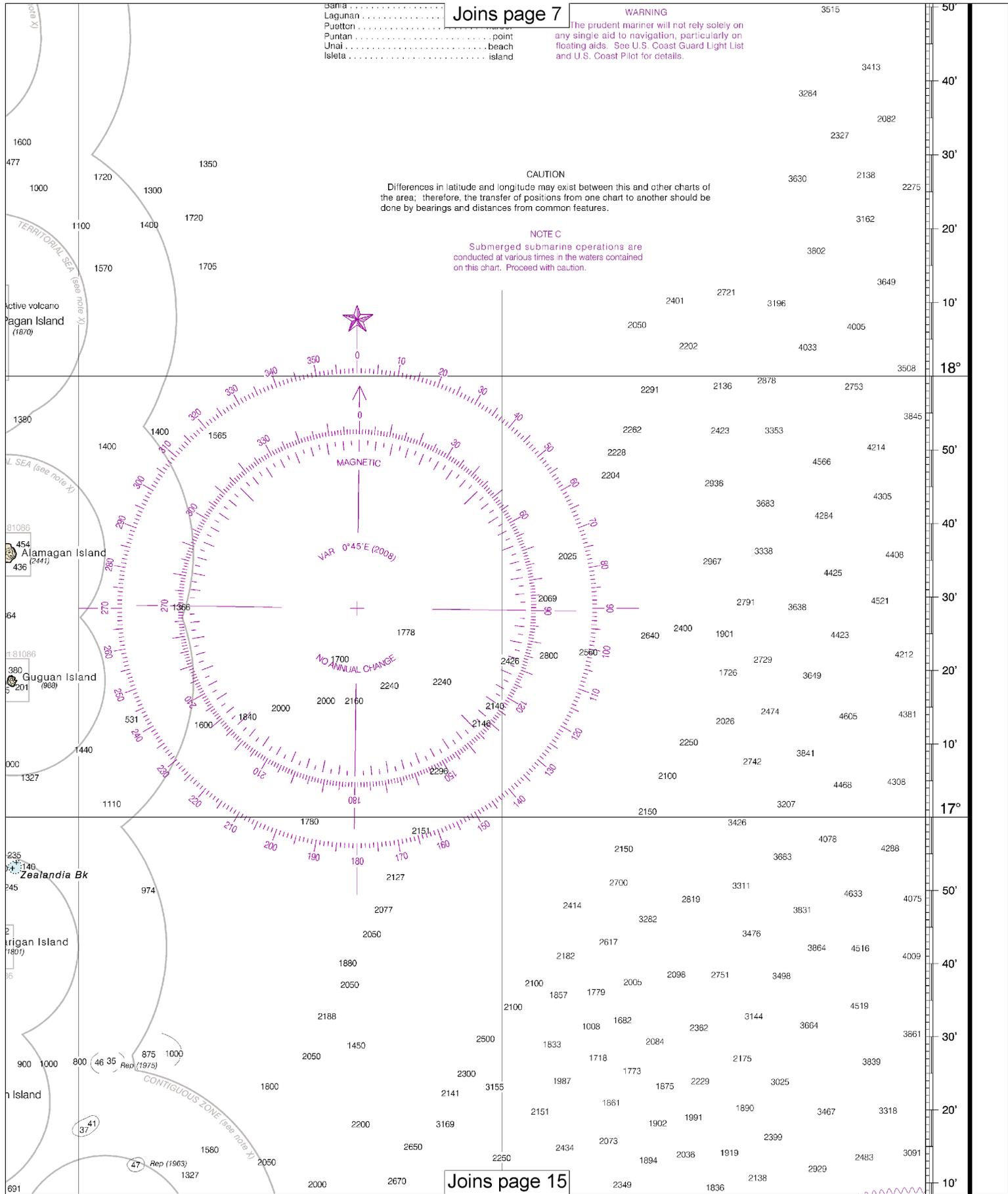
- Bania point
- Lagunan beach
- Puetton island
- Puntan point
- Unai beach
- Isleta island

CAUTION

Differences in latitude and longitude may exist between this and other charts of the area; therefore, the transfer of positions from one chart to another should be done by bearings and distances from common features.

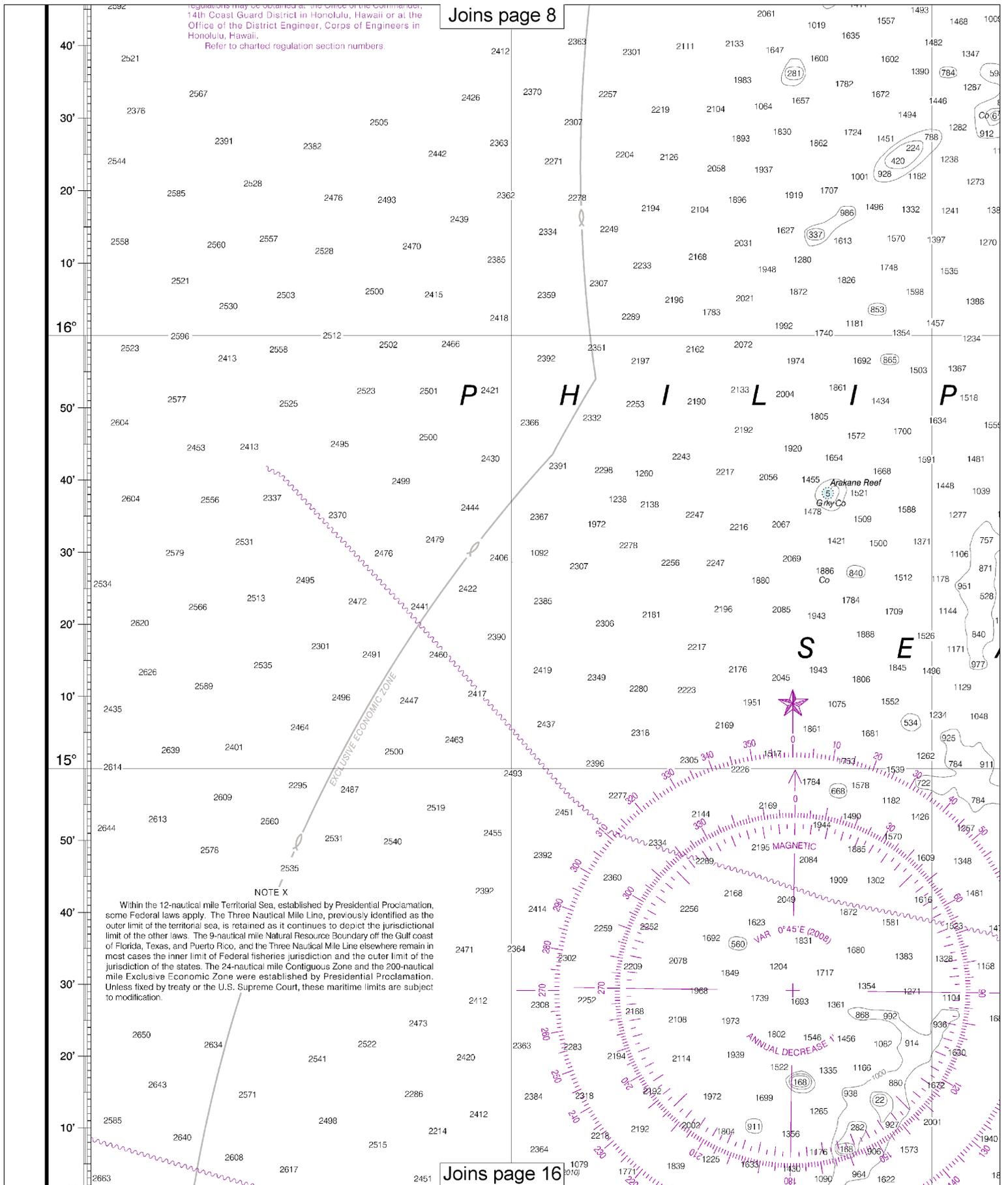
NOTE C

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



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.

Joins page 8

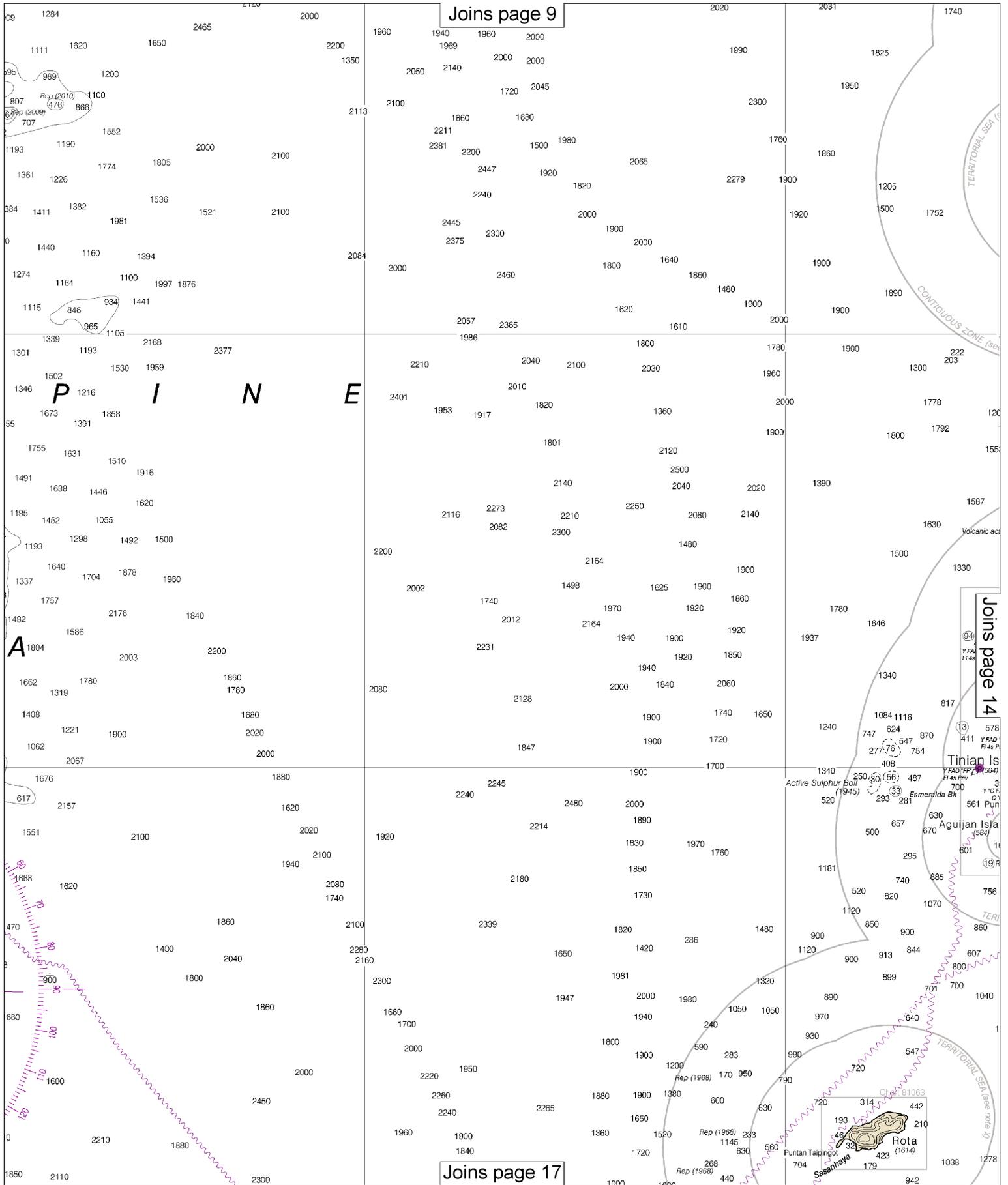


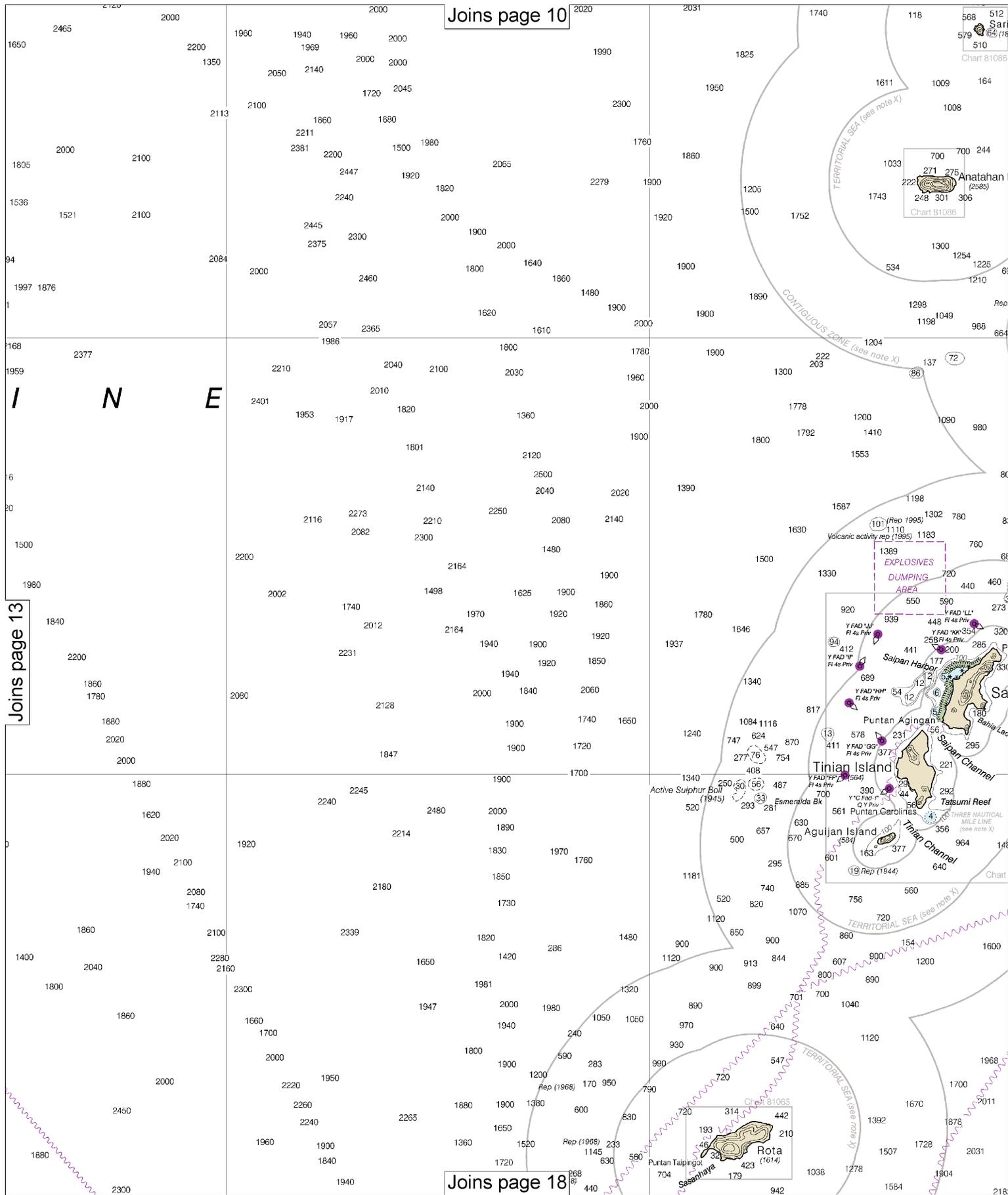
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical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

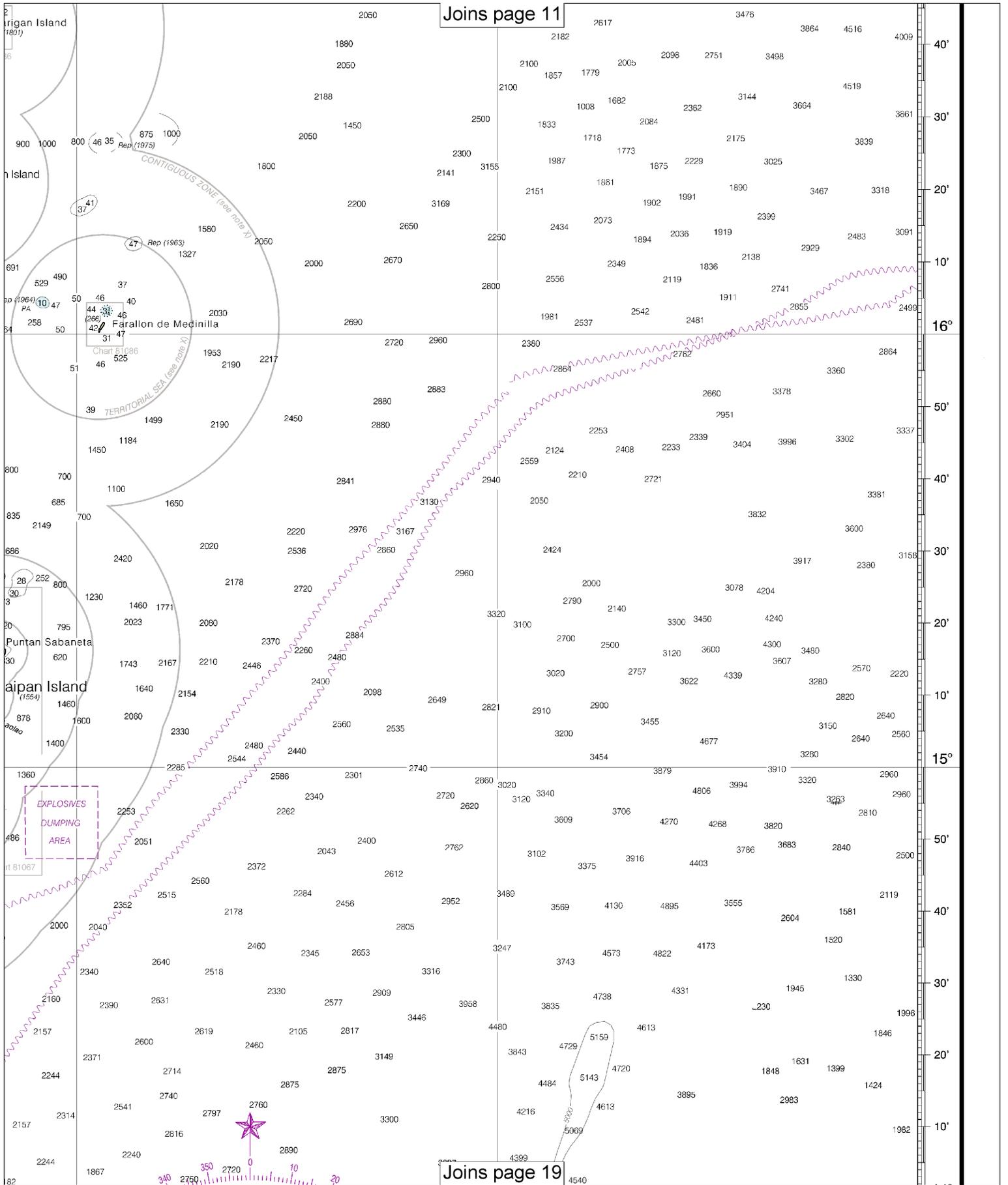
Joins page 16

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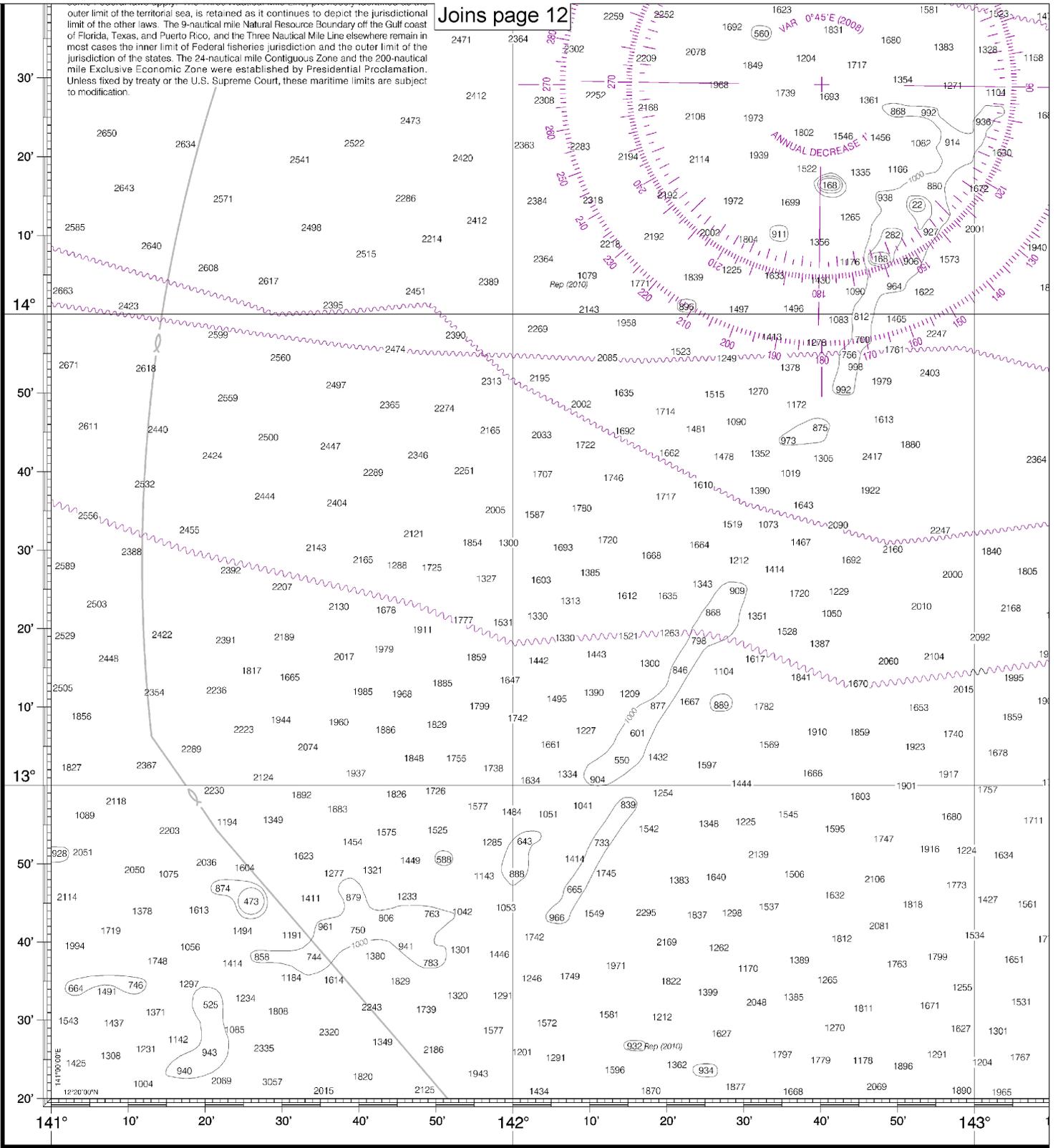
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







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 of 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.



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CAUTION

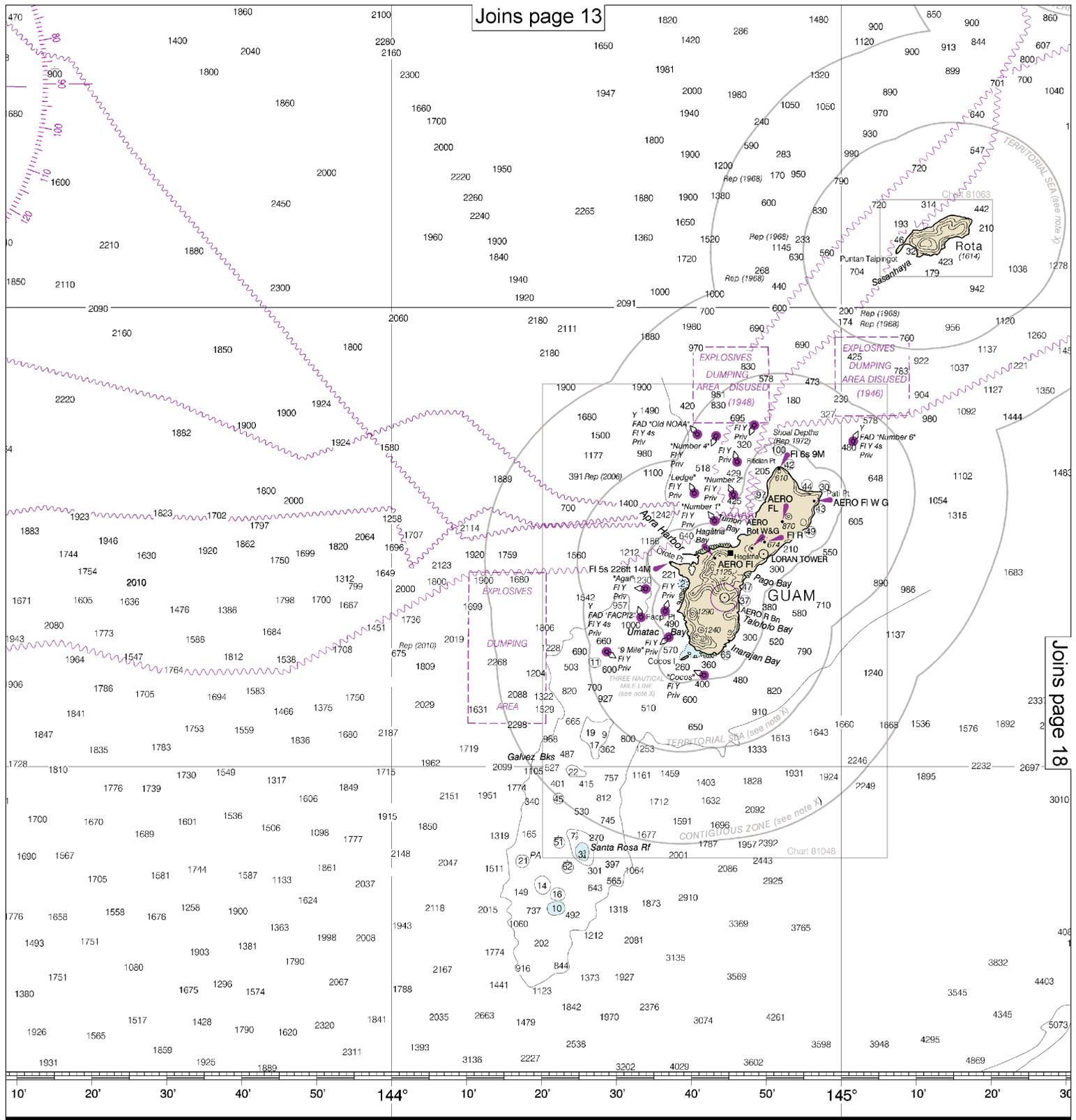
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice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

FATHOMS	1	2	3
FEET	6	12	18
METERS	1	2	3

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Oct 2, 2024
5th Ed., Aug. 2008. Last Correction: 4/1/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 1324 (3/26/2024), NM: 1424 (4/6/2024)

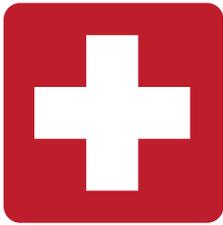
16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
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				

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY



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](https://twitter.com/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.