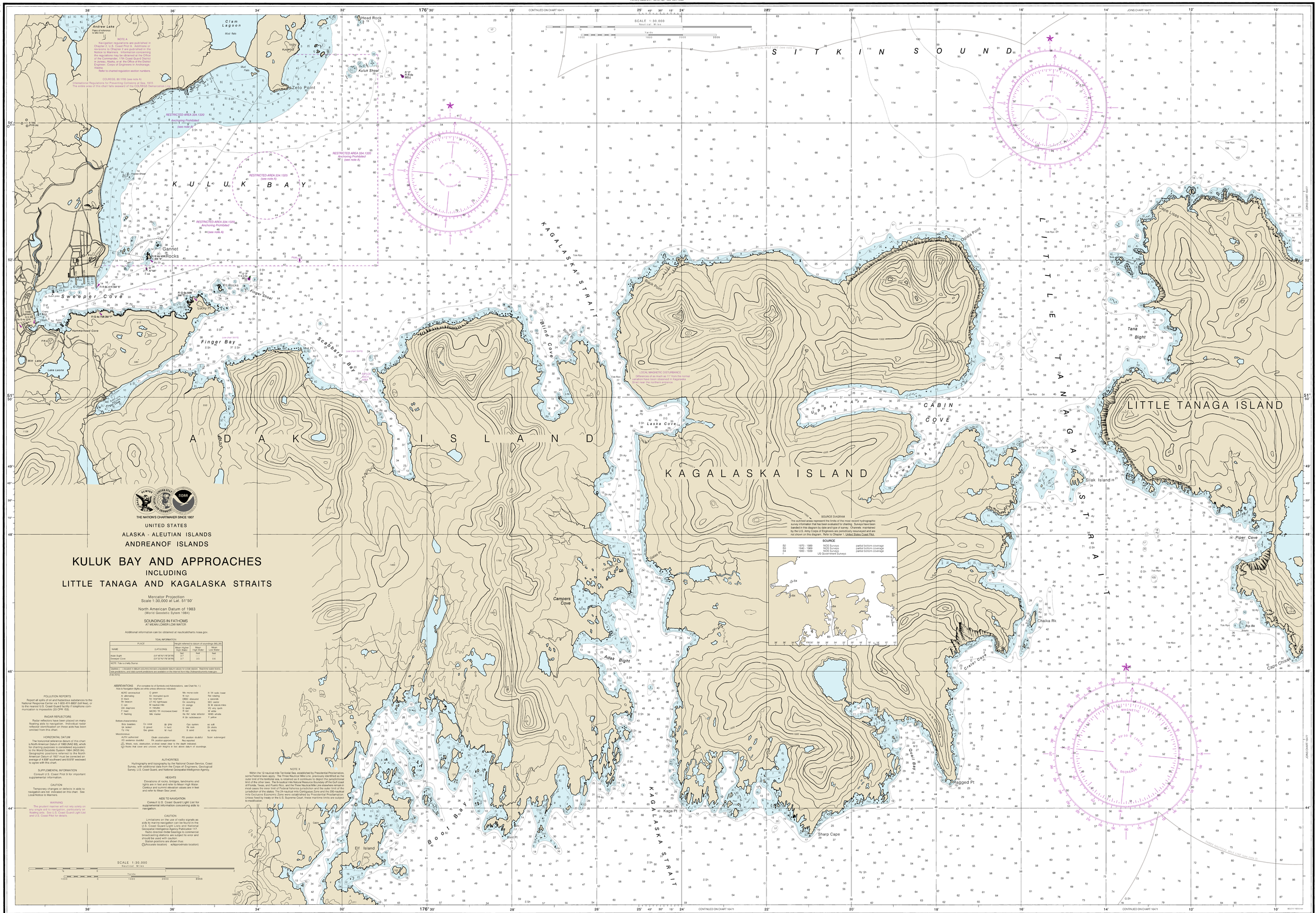
KULUK BAY AND APPROACHES
INCLUDING
LITTLE TANAGA AND KAGALASKA STRAITS
UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ANDREANOF ISLANDS
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 51°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic Sytem 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
SITKIN SOUND
KULUK BAY
ADAK ISLAND
KAGALASKA ISLAND
LITTLE TANAGA ISLAND
KAGALASKA STRAIT
LITTLE TANAGA STRAIT
Finger Bay
Sweeper Cove
Cabin Cove
Tanaga Bight
Campers Cove
Adak Bight
Boot Bay
Sharp Cape
Kaga Pt
Chaika Rk
Piper Cove
Cape Chisak
Crater Cove
Shagged Pt
Elf Island
Slak Island
Zeto Point
Clam Lagoon
Head Rock
Kuluk Shoal
Jannet Rocks
Lucky Pt
Hammerhead Cove
Mitt Lake
Lake Leona
Andrew Lake
Laska Cove
Cape Lisburne
Tow Rips
Overfalls
Eddies
CONTINUED ON CHART 16471
JONS CHART 16477
SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
MAGNETIC
DECREASING
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1320
Anchoring Prohibited
(see note A)
LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 11° from the normal variation have been observed in Kagalaska Strait near the northern entrance.
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LIMIT (see note X)
TWELVE NAUTICAL MILE LIMIT (see note X)
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandied 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
B2 1870 - 1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3 1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
US Government Surveys
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners and are available at the regulation area, as obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
COLREGS: 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the CGS RGCS Demarcation.
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, commonly used 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.
TIDAL INFORMATION
PLACE — NAME — LAT/LONG — Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water — Mean High Water — Mean Low Water
Adak Bright — 51° 48' N / 176° 39' W — 3.7 — 3.7 — 0.0
Sweeper Cove — 51° 52' N / 176° 38' W — 3.7 — 3.5 — 0.6
NOTE: Tide is Diurnal.
Dashes (--) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and site current predictions are available on the internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. (Feb 2010)
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.
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which is the Geodetic Reference System 1980 (GRS 80) ellipsoid, to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referenced to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 4.938" southward and 8.676" westward to agree with this chart.
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
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.
ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation lights are white unless otherwise indicated.
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.
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:
(A)Accurate location (a)Approximate location
SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles
Yards