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

Formerly C&GS 8302, 1st Ed., Sept. 1897 C-1932-393 KAPP 2631

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

17316

17316

JOINS CHART 17317

135°30' 25' 20' 15' 10' 05' 135°

58° 50' 45' 40' 35' 30' 25' 20' 15' 10'

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.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Haines, AK	WXM-97	162.400 MHz
Juneau, AK	WXJ-25	162.550 MHz

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation, leaving the higher elevation bare.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical; Al alternating; Bl black; Bn beacon; C can; DIA diaphone; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; IQ interrupted quick; Iso isophase; LT HO lighthouse; M nautical mile; m minutes; MICRO TR microwave tower; Mkr marker; Mo morse code; N nun; OBSC obscured; Oc occulting; Or orange; Osc oscillating; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn radiobeacon; R TR radio tower; Roc rotating; s seconds; SEC sector; St M statute miles; VQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders; bk broken; Cy clay; Co coral; G gravel; Grs grass; gy gray; h hard; M mud; Oys oysters; Rk rock; S sand; so soft; Sh shells; sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized; ED existence doubtful; Obstn obstruction; PA position approximate; PD position doubtful; Rep reported; Subm submerged

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.

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.

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.

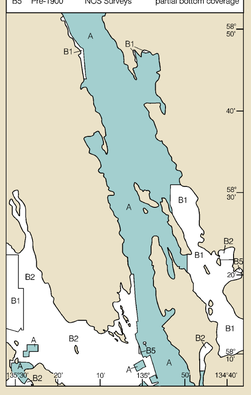
POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOURCE

A	1999-2004	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1997	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
BS	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



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.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Shoalings amounting to as much as 6 feet have been disclosed in several critical shoal areas from Cross Sound to Excursion Inlet. It is probable that the Alaska Earthquake of July 10, 1958 created these shoalings and others not yet discovered. Mariners are urged to use caution when navigating over or near critical depths.

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.

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)

NOTE C

The highwater channel between Swanson Harbor and the cove behind Couverden Island is marked with pilings. Tide boards at each end show least channel depth.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. 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, 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.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.201" southward and 6.485" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Charted uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE B

MENDENHALL BAR

Due to shoaling in this area, mariners are cautioned to attempt passage only at high water with local knowledge. Between Buoy "7" and Daybeacon "12", unlighted buoys are used to mark the channel from April 1 to November 1.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Funter, Funter Bay	(58°15'N/134°54'W)	15.1	14.2	1.6
Barlow Cove	(58°20'N/134°53'W)	15.8	14.8	1.6
William Henry Bay	(58°43'N/135°14'W)	15.7	14.8	1.6

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.

(Sep 2014)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

FUNTER BAY

Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 58° 14'

Nautical Miles: 0, ½, 1

Yards: 1000, 500, 0, 500, 1000

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

LYNN CANAL

ICY STRAIT TO POINT SHERMAN

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 58° 12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

CONTINUED ON CHART 17315

CONTINUED ON CHART 17300

JOINS CHART 17302

17316

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

21st Ed., Nov. 2014. Last Correction: 12/6/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

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If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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

FATHOMS / FEET / METERS

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Lynn Canal, from Icy Strait to Point Sherman
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17316