Bodega and Tomales Bays
NOAA Chart 18643

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
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 waters, or fishing, recreational or research vessels.

Areas within the sanctuary include:

- **Farallon Island** ASBS, San Francisco County; waters within 1 mile of Southeast Farallon (including Main-top Island), Middle Farallon, North Farallon, and Noonday Rock.
- **Duxbury Reef Reserve and Extension ASBS**, Marin County; waters 2,000 feet beyond the mean high tide line.
- **Point Reyes Headland Reserve and Extension ASBS**, Marin County (including areas off the Point Reyes lighthouse and Chimney Rock); waters 2,000 feet beyond the mean high tide line.
- **Double Point ASBS**, Marin County; the area enclosed by the 5-fathom contour and the mean high tide line, N and S along the shore about 1,900 feet from the point where Pelican Lake Creek enters the Pacific.
- **Bird Rock ASBS**, Marin County; waters 1,000 feet in all directions from Bird Rock, W of Tomales Point.

**Bodega Bay**, a broad opening between Tomales Point and Bodega Head, affords shelter from NW weather at its N end, but is dangerous in S or W weather. The summit of **Bodega Head** is rounding and grassy, with steep rocky cliffs on the S and W ends. Low **Bodega Rock** and foul ground extend from 0.2 to 0.7 mile SE of the S face of Bodega Head.

**Bodega Marine Life Refuge** is just north of Bodega Head. Its sea perimeter begins at 38°18'40"N., 123°04'04"W. and extends offshore around **Mussel Point** to 38°19'23"N., 123°04'22"W. The refuge extends from the shoreline, at the line of mean high water (tide), a distance of 1,000 feet offshore.

**University of California Bodega Marine Laboratory** is on Horseshoe Cove about 1.3 miles NW of Bodega Head Light. Two large white buildings at the site are reported to be prominent and lighted at night. **Bodega Head Light** (38°18'01"N., 123°03'14"W.), 110 feet above the water, is shown from a post with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the SE end of Bodega Head. Lighted buoys mark the entrance to Bodega Bay.

**Danger.** In good weather small boats having local knowledge sometimes use the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock. The passage is unsafe whenever breakers from heavy ground swells reduce the width of the passage. Large breaking waves can occur inside the 30-foot depth contour line NW and SW of Bodega Rock. The safest part of the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock is along the deeper part of the passage. When the width of the passage is reduced by breakers, mariners entering Bodega Bay should pass S of Bodega Harbor Approach Lighted Gong Buoy BA.

For a complete list of Nautical Chart products and services from the National Ocean Service, please visit the NOAA Nautical Chart Store at [http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).
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
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA - WEST COAST

BODEGA AND TOMALES BAYS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 38°12'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

NOTE 2
CAUTION
When the width of the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock is reduced by breakers, the passage is unsafe and maritime dangers are present. Bodega Bay from this area should be reached south of the radar buoy "BA" located southeast of Bodega Rock.

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

NAD 83

Radar reflectors have been added to navigational aids to provide additional guidance. The reception range is indicated by the symbol "Radar Ref."

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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>LAT/LONG</th>
<th>Height Relative to Datum of Soundings (Ft)</th>
<th>Mean Hvy Water</th>
<th>Mean Low Water</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomales Bay Entrance</td>
<td>38°01'40&quot;N 122°35'W</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomales Bay</td>
<td>38°01'40&quot;N 122°35'W</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodega Harbor Entrance</td>
<td>38°01'40&quot;N 122°33'W</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
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The U.S. Coast Guard operates a vessel traffic services (VTS) system in the San Francisco Bay and surrounding areas. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 166, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and the VTS User Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain reports are encouraged or may be required as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate advance vessel traffic management within the VTS area.

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a vessel traffic service offshore vessels movement reporting system covering the offshore approaches to San Francisco Bay. Vessels are requested to monitor VTSF on Channel 13 at 15 and 45 minutes past each hour for broadcast reports of known shipping traffic in the area.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Challenger submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipelines and cable areas are shown as

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within this area of the chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have...
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).

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.

ADDS 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:
- Exact location
- Approximate location

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 Beautiful Reef Natural Resource Boundary of the U.S. coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in real cases the outer 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.

NOTE D
National Marine Sanctuaries are protected areas, administered by NOAA which contain abundant and diverse natural resources such as marine mammals, walrus, fish, and other invertebrates. These areas are particularly sensitive to environmental damage due to spills of oil and other hazardous materials, chemicals, and other impacts. Exercise particular caution and follow applicable Sanctuary regulations when visiting these areas to avoid environmental impacts. A full description of Sanctuary regulations may be found in 15 CFR Part 922 and in the Coast Pilot.
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.

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
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncdc.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNMs 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 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

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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.