BookletChart™

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
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.


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

From Point Reyes, the coast trends in a general N direction for 10 miles as a broad white sand beach backed by high grassy sand dunes, and then curves NW for 6 miles in high yellow cliffs, terminating in Tomales Point. The large white building at the radio station, 7 miles NE of Point Reyes, is prominent.

The Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary has been established to protect and preserve the marine birds and mammals, their habitats, and other natural resources in the waters surrounding the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes, and to ensure the continued availability of the area as a research and recreational resource. The sanctuary encompasses the waters off Bodega Head and Point Reyes, and the waters surrounding Farallon Islands. The sanctuary includes Bodega Bay but not Bodega Harbor. Recreational use of the area is encouraged. (See 15 CFR 922, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

(9) The Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary regulations prohibit operation of any vessel engaged in carrying cargo – including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges – or engaged in the trade of servicing offshore installations within 2 miles from the Farallon Islands, Bolinas Lagoon, or any Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). Exception: vessels transporting persons or supplies to or from islands or mainland areas adjacent to Sanctuary 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 Mist Point 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.
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

PORT SIDE
ODD NUMBERED AIDS

- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
PREFERRED CHANNEL TO STARBOARD TOPMOST BAND GREEN
- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT TOPMOST BAND RED
- RED LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

STARBOARD SIDE
EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

- RED LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

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
BODEGA AND TOMALES BAY

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.

UNITED STATES
CALIFORNIA - WEST COAST

NOTE 2
CAUTION
When the width of the passage between Bodega Head and Bodega Rock is reduced by breakers, the passage is unsafe and mariners steering Bodega Bay from the sea should pass south of old and white buoy "BA" located southeast of Bodega Rock.

BODEGA BAY/CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1:30,000

The nation's chartmaker since 1807

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
NOTE C

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory 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 117.1, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and the VTS User’s 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 Vessel Movement Reporting System covering the seaward approaches to San Francisco Bay. Vessels are requested to monitor VTSBF on Channel 13 at 16 and 48 minutes past each hour for broadcast reports of known shipping traffic in the area.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipelines 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
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
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.nco.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
- Chart updates (LNMI 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
- 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

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.