BookletChart™

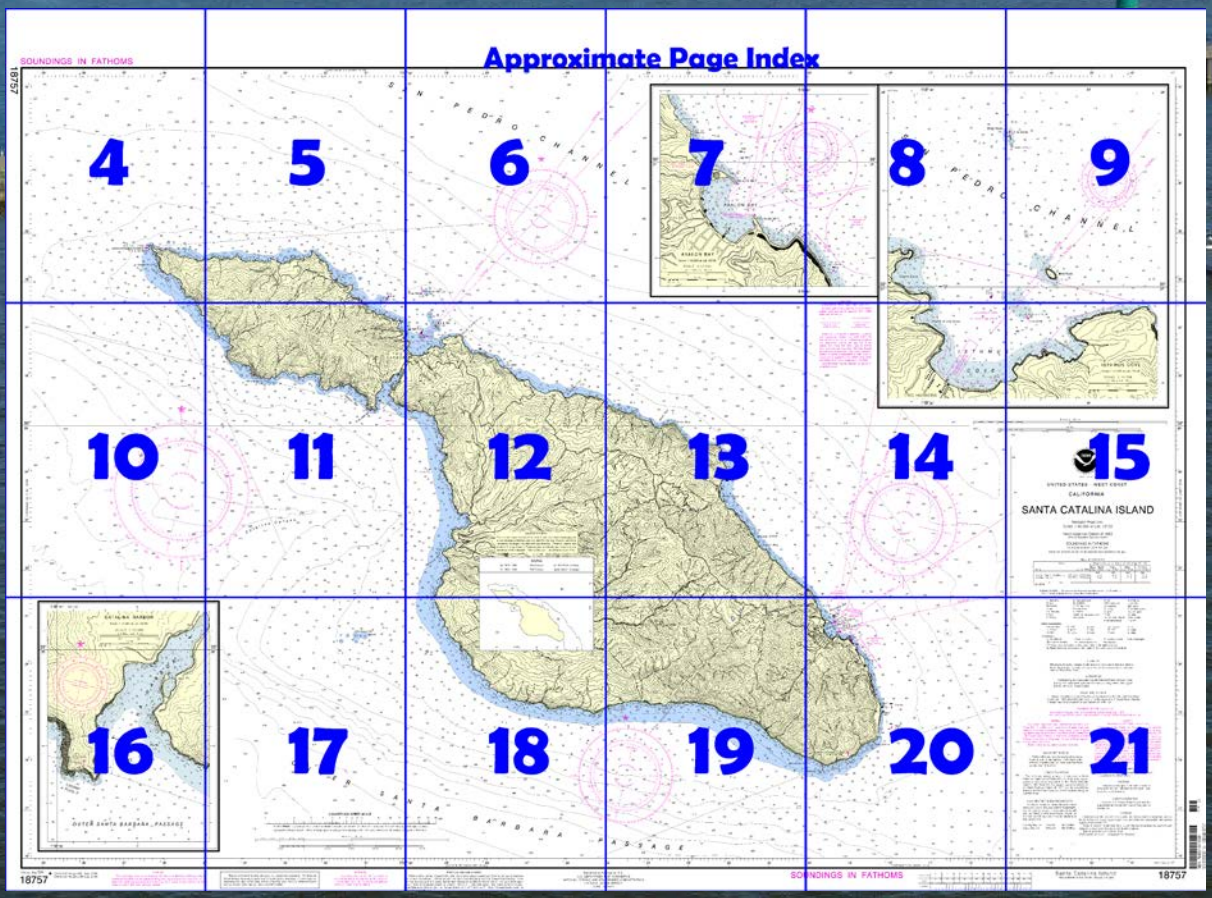
Santa Catalina Island

NOAA Chart 18757

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.

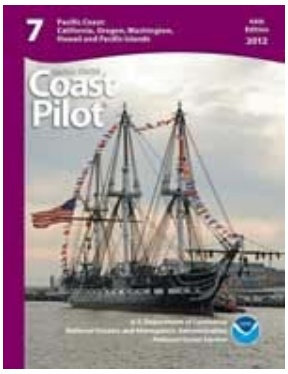
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=18757.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Santa Catalina Island, 18 miles S of Point Fermin, is 18.5 miles long in a SE direction and has a greatest width of 7 miles. The island is privately owned. Arrangements for overnight permits and the leasing of the many mooring buoys found throughout the area may be made through Two Harbors Enterprises at Two Harbors. Except at Avalon, permits are required for activities other than day use on the other islands.
The island is almost divided by a deep N cut about 6 miles from the W end. The cut forms coves less than 0.5 mile apart at their heads, and because the isthmus separating these coves is low, the island appears as two from a few miles off. Rugged and mountainous, the island has steep, precipitous shores intersected occasionally by deep gulches and valleys, and is covered with a thick growth and some scrub oak. The highest peak, 2,125 feet, is near the middle of the E part of the island.
Much of the N shore is free from kelp, but the S side in general has a narrow fringe of kelp close to the beach. The island rises abruptly from deepwater, the 30-fathom curve being close inshore. Most of the dangers in the approaches to the island are inside the kelp.
Lights are shown from a pole with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the S end, **Long Point** (E side), and **West End** (NW point) of the island.
Ribbon Rock, on the W side of Santa Catalina Island, 2.9 miles SE of West End, shows as a dark vertical rock wall with a gigantic ribbon of quartz veining that is visible for many miles.
Farnsworth Bank, 9.2 miles SSE of West End and 1.6 miles offshore, has a least known depth of 9 fathoms over it.
Shelter from Santa Ana winds can be had by anchoring in the bight near the **Palisades** on S side of the island, 2 to 3 miles NW of the S extremity.
White Cove, 3.5 miles NW of Avalon, affords anchorage in 8 fathoms and provides almost the same protection as that found at Avalon. The beach in White Cove is known as **Whites Landing**.
Avalon Bay, on the N shore of Santa Catalina Island, 2.5 miles from its SE extremity is entered between **Casino Point**, breakwater on the N and the breakwater extending from **Cabrillo Peninsula**, on the S. The breakwaters are marked by lights on their seaward ends.
Anchorage.–A **small-craft anchorage** is in Descanso Bay, just N of Casino Point. Three **anchorage areas**, used for large passenger vessels and assigned by VTS Los Angeles/Long Beach, are just outside Avalon Bay. (See **33 CFR 110.1 and 110.216**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Isthmus Cove, on the N shore 6 miles from the W end of the island, affords shelter for small vessels in S and W weather, but is dangerous in N and NE weather.
A pier at the head of the cove extends out to a depth of about 12 feet; a fuel dock is on the E side of the pier. Water, ice, marine supplies, and limited repairs are available; a general store and restaurant are ashore. Emergency rescue service is available at Two Harbors. The fire and rescue boat can be contacted through the Coast Guard or on VHF-FM channel 16 from 0900 to 1700 daily; the call sign is "Baywatch Isthmus."
Fourth of July Cove and **Cherry Cove**, NW of Isthmus Cove, are popular overnight mooring destinations for yachts using the facilities at Two Harbors. There's a number of leased moorings in both coves. The shore areas are leased by camps or yacht clubs with restricted shore access.
Anchorage.–A **restricted** and **nonrestricted anchorage** area is in Isthmus Cove. (See **110.1 and 110.216**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Bird Rock, 37 feet high and about 150 yards long, is about 500 yards off the beach N from the E part of the cove entrance. The rock is covered with sand and grass. In places, reefs extend off the rock more than 100 yards, but it may be approached close-to on the E side.
Harbor Reefs, 400 yards SW of Bird Rock, are about 450 yards long and about 250 yards wide. They are usually well marked by kelp. A rock near the SE end uncovers about 2 feet. The reef is marked by a light on the E side and a lighted buoy on the W side.
Catalina Harbor Light (33°25'24"N., 118°30'50"W.), 400 feet above the water, is shown from a pole on **Catalina Head**, on the W side of the harbor entrance.

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

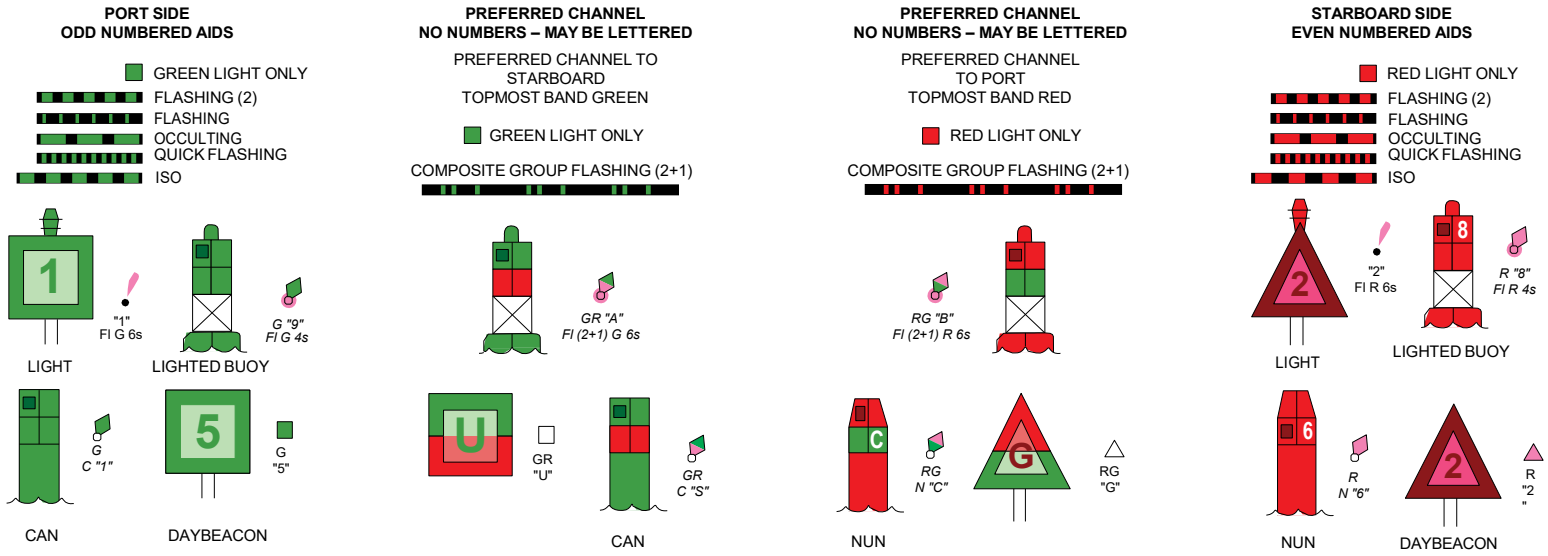
RCC Alameda	Commander 11th CG District Alameda, CA	(510) 437-3700

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



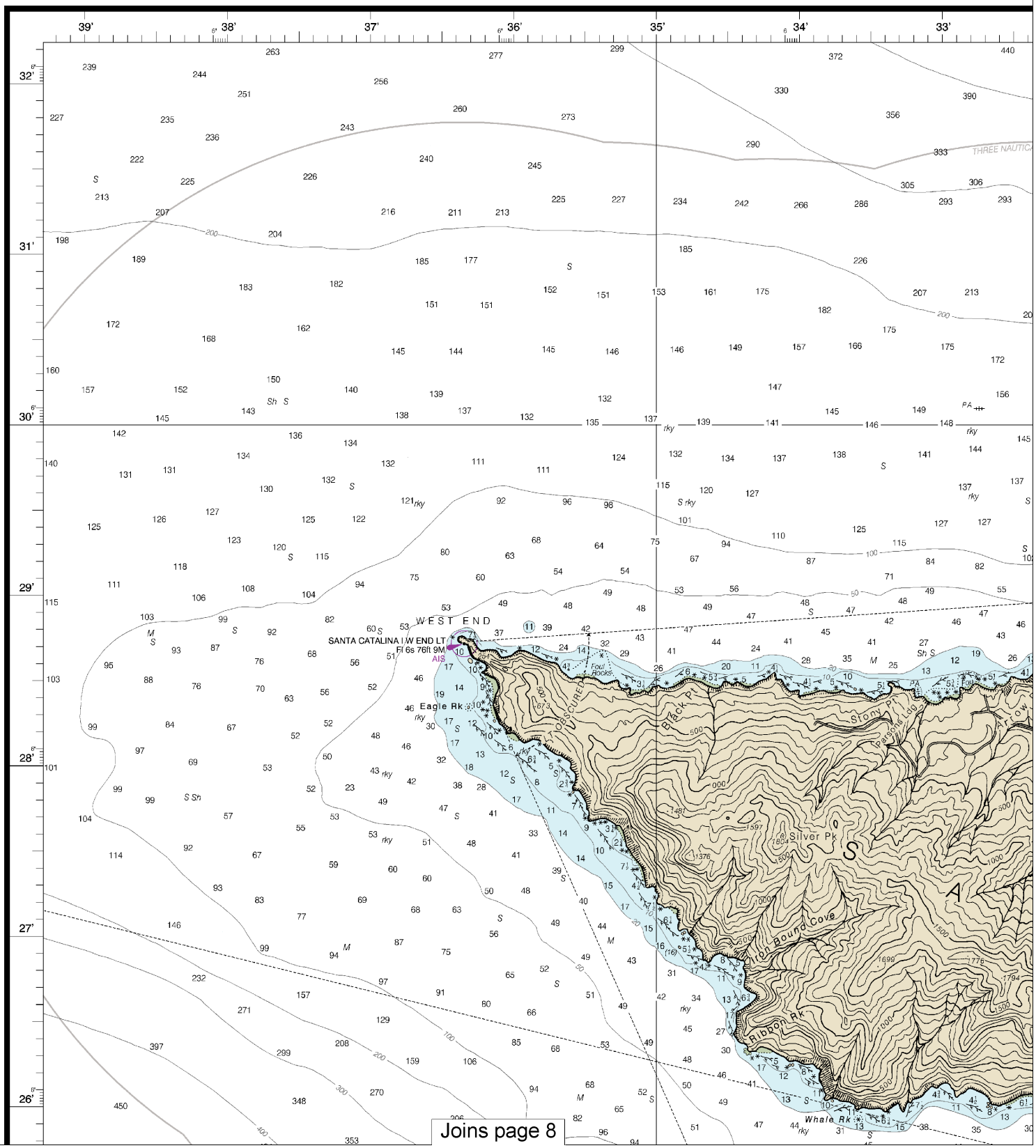
For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.
These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

18757



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

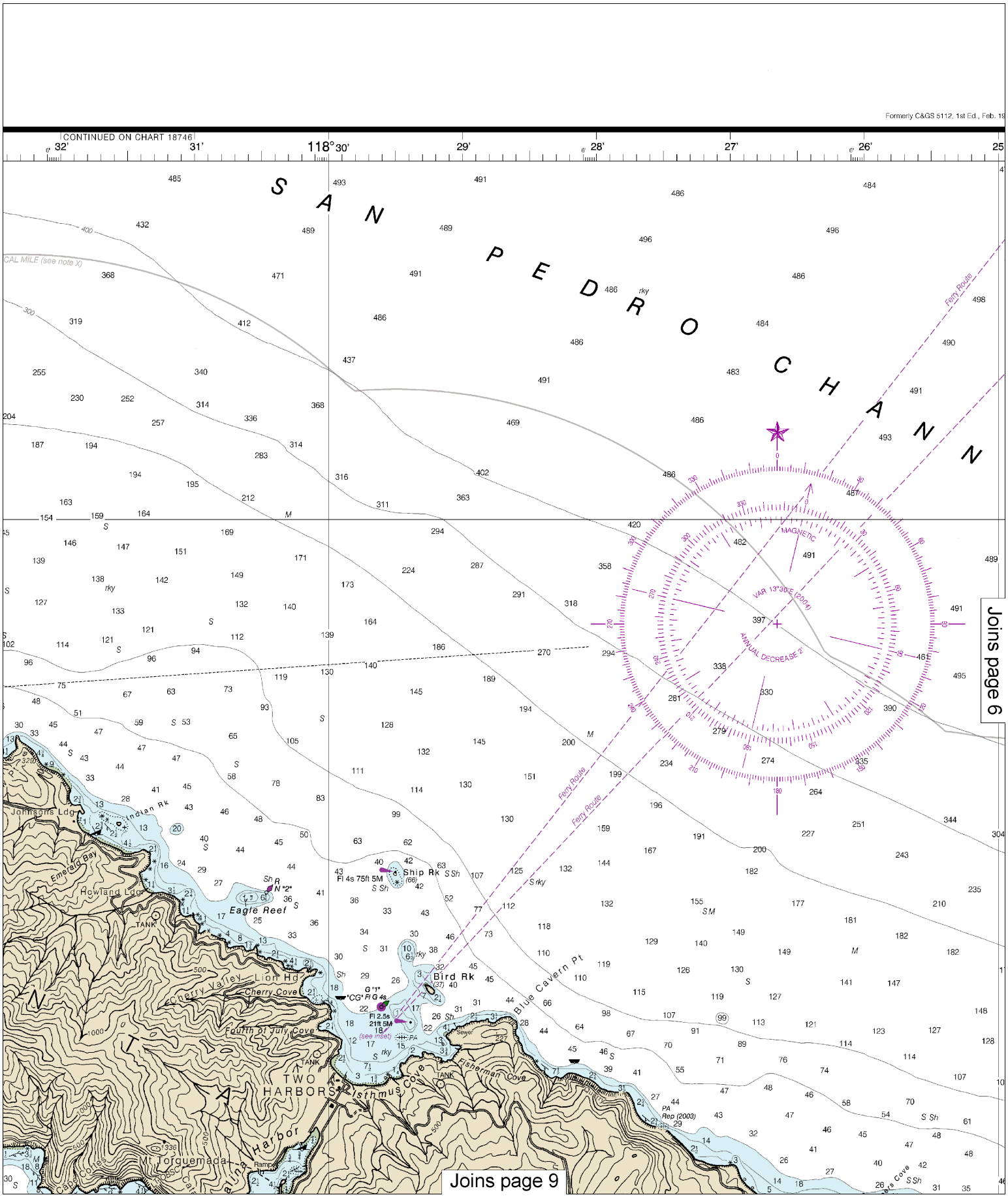
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

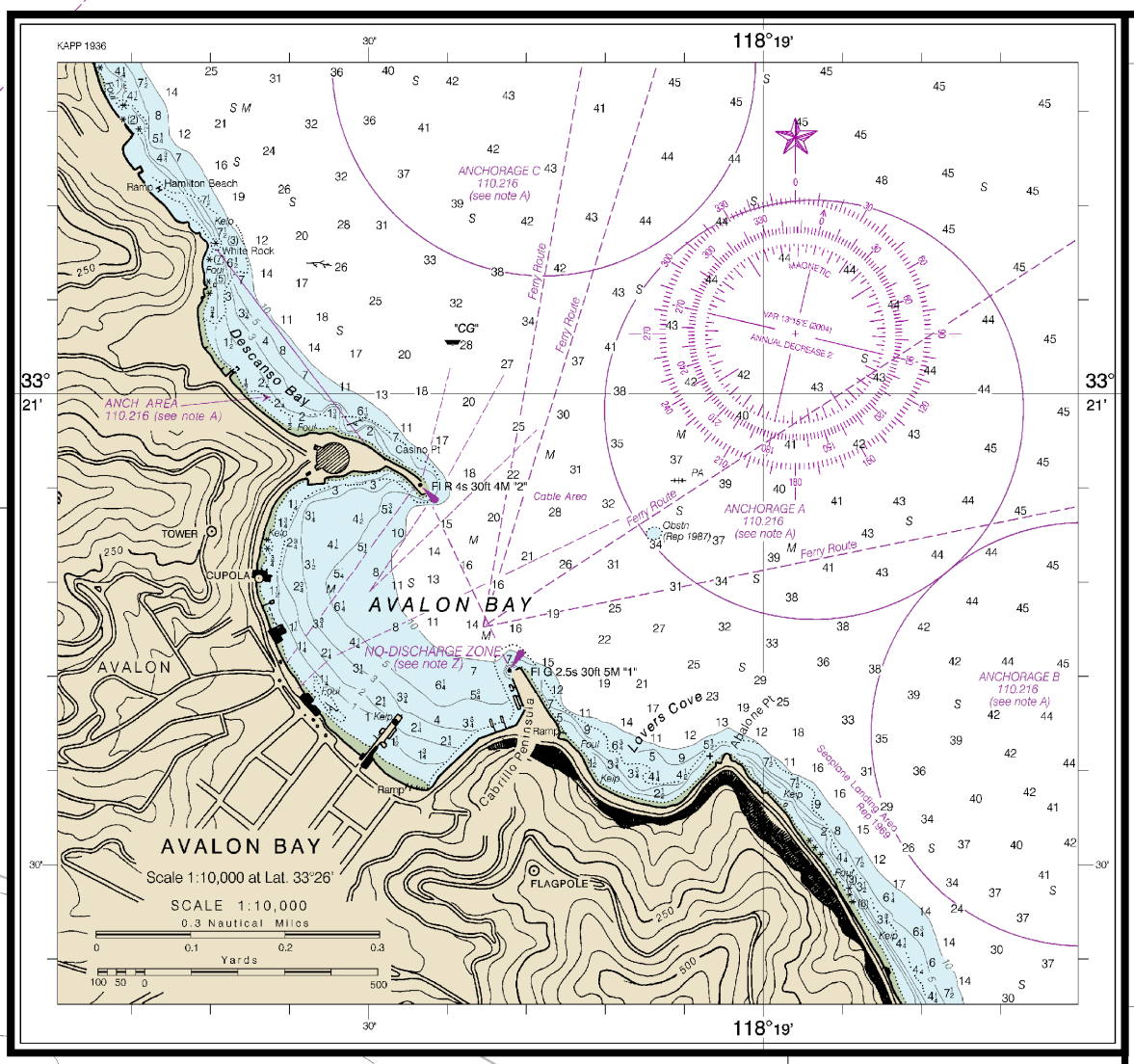
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:57142. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

S 5112, 1st Ed., Feb. 1936 C-1936-439 KAPP 1910



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

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.

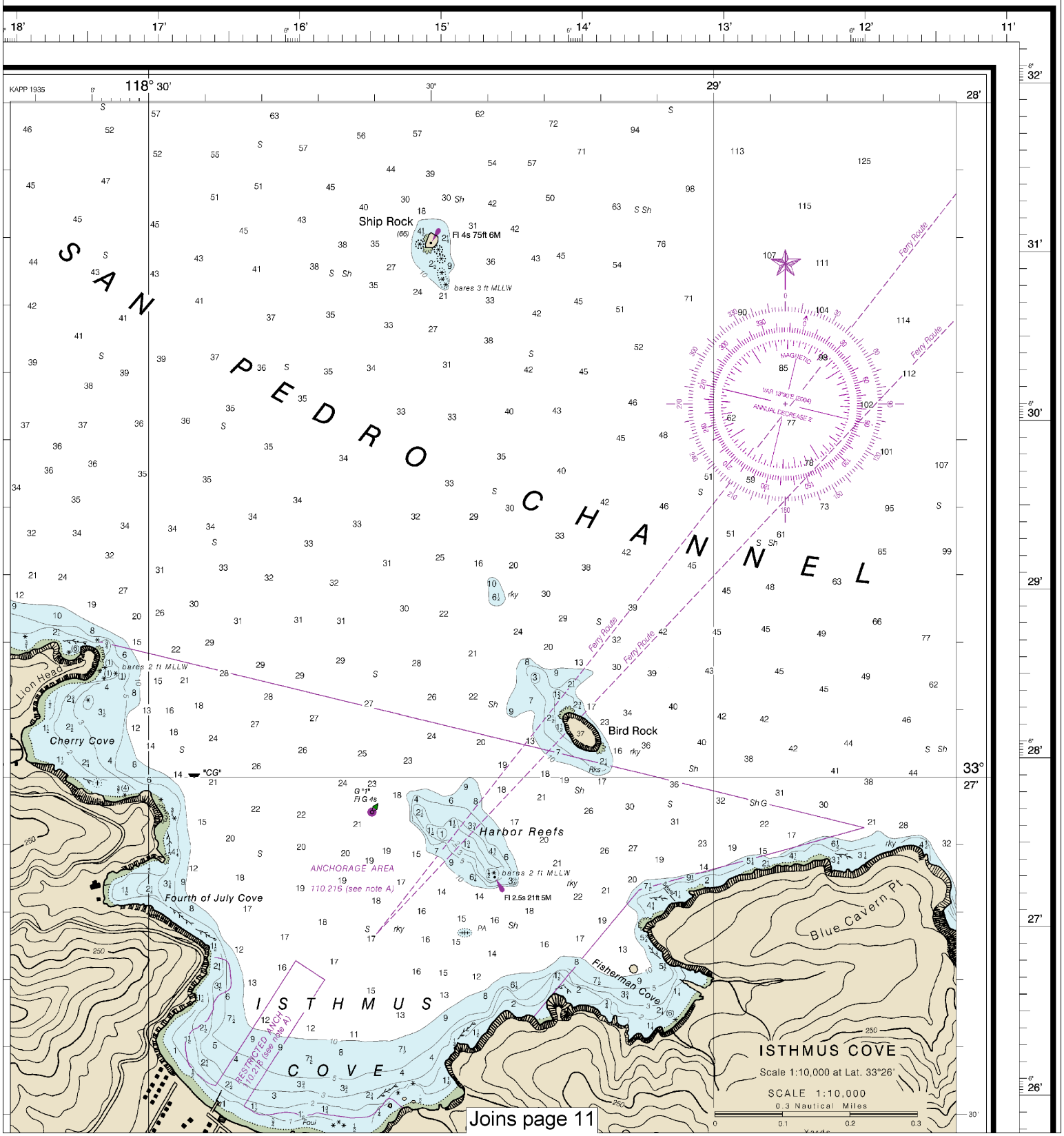
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



his is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jul 31, 2024

1th Ed., Sep. 2004. Last Correction: 1/29/2024. Cleared through:
NM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024)

Joins page 4

Silver Pk

Iron Bound Cove

Ribbon Rk

Whale Rk

THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)

MAGNETIC

VAR 13°30'E (2004)

ANNUAL DECREASE 2'

Catalina Canyon

CONTINUED ON CHART 18740

118° 31' KAPP 1934

CATALINA HARBOR

Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 33°26'

SCALE 1:10,000

0.3 Nautical Miles

Yards

Ramp

Joins page 12

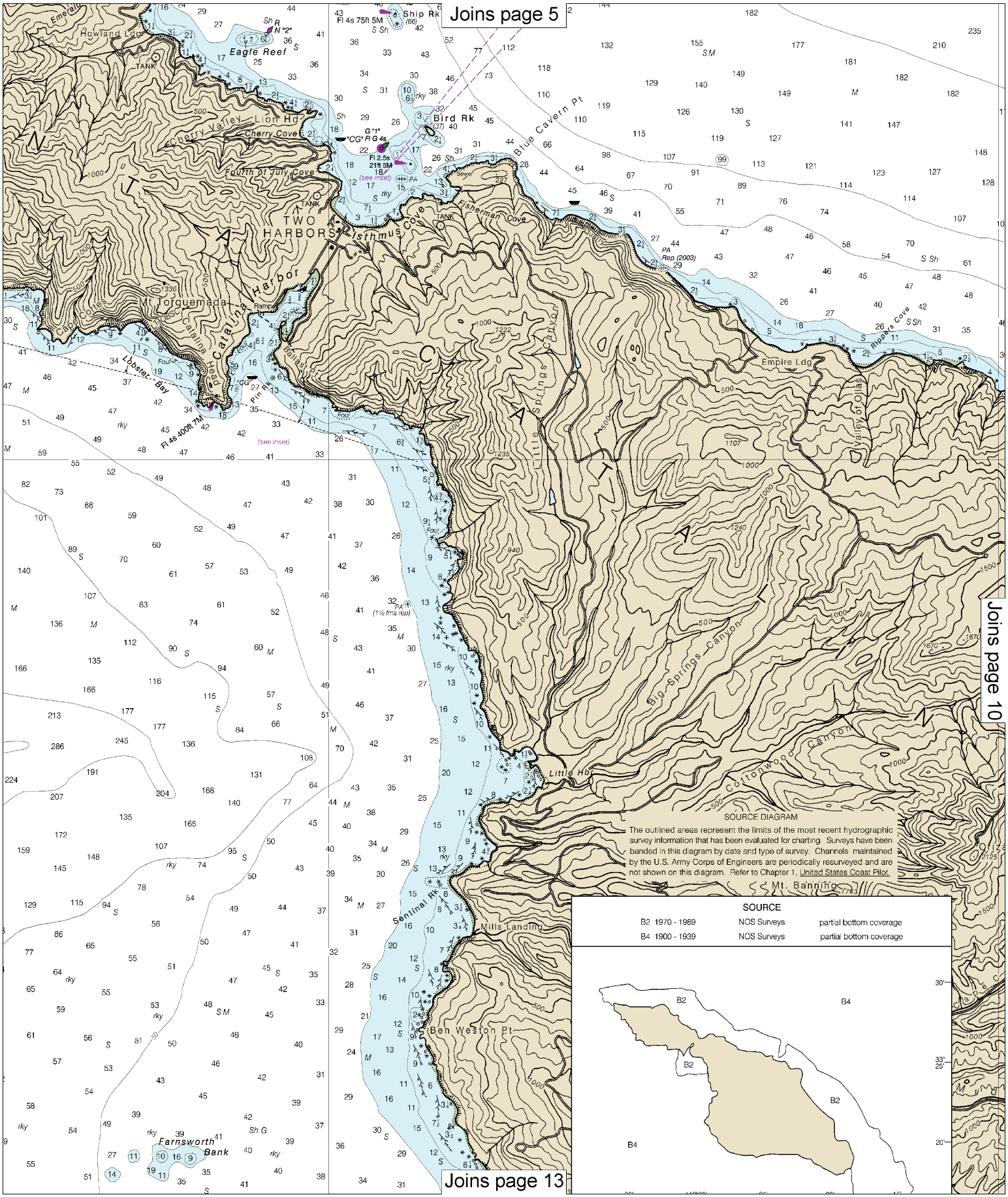
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Howland Ldg
Eagle Reef
Ship Rk
Fl 4s 75ft 5M
Bird Rk
Cherry Valley
Lion Hd
Cherry Cove
Fourth of July Cove
Blue Cavern Pt
Fisherman Cove
Isthmus Cove
TWO HARBORS
Catalina Harbor
Mt Torquemada
Cape Cones
Catalina Head
Lobster Bay
Fl 4s 40ft 7M
Little Springs Canyon
Big Springs Canyon
Cottonwood Canyon
Empire Ldg
Ripper's Cove
Valley of Lilies
Little Hb
Mt. Banning
Mills Landing
Ben Weston Pt
Farnsworth Bank
Sentinal Rk
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.
SOURCE
B2 1970 - 1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2
B4
B2
B2
B4

Joins page 6

118°19'

CAUTION
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Pipeline Area — Cable Area

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 9

Goat Hbr
Twin Rks
Catalina Airstrip
Echo Lake
Long Pt
YMCA Camp
LONG PT LT
Fl 6s 71ft 9M
Hen Rk
Whites Landing
White Cove
Girl Scout Camp
Black Jack Mt
TOWER
Black Jack Camp
Torqua Springs
Whiteys Pt
Willow Cove
Toyon Bay
Swains Canyon
Tanks
Ortizaba Mt
RADIO TOWERS (KBRT) 740 kHz
MICRO TOWER
Descanso Bay
Casino Pt
Avalon Bay
FIR 4s 30ft 4M "2"
Obstn
FIG 2.5s 30ft 5M "1"
(see inset)
TOWER
CUPOLA
AVALON
TANK
ANCHORAGE C 110.216 (see note A)
ANCHORAGE A 110.216 (see note A)
ANCHORAGE B 110.216 (see note A)
Seaplane
Ferry Route

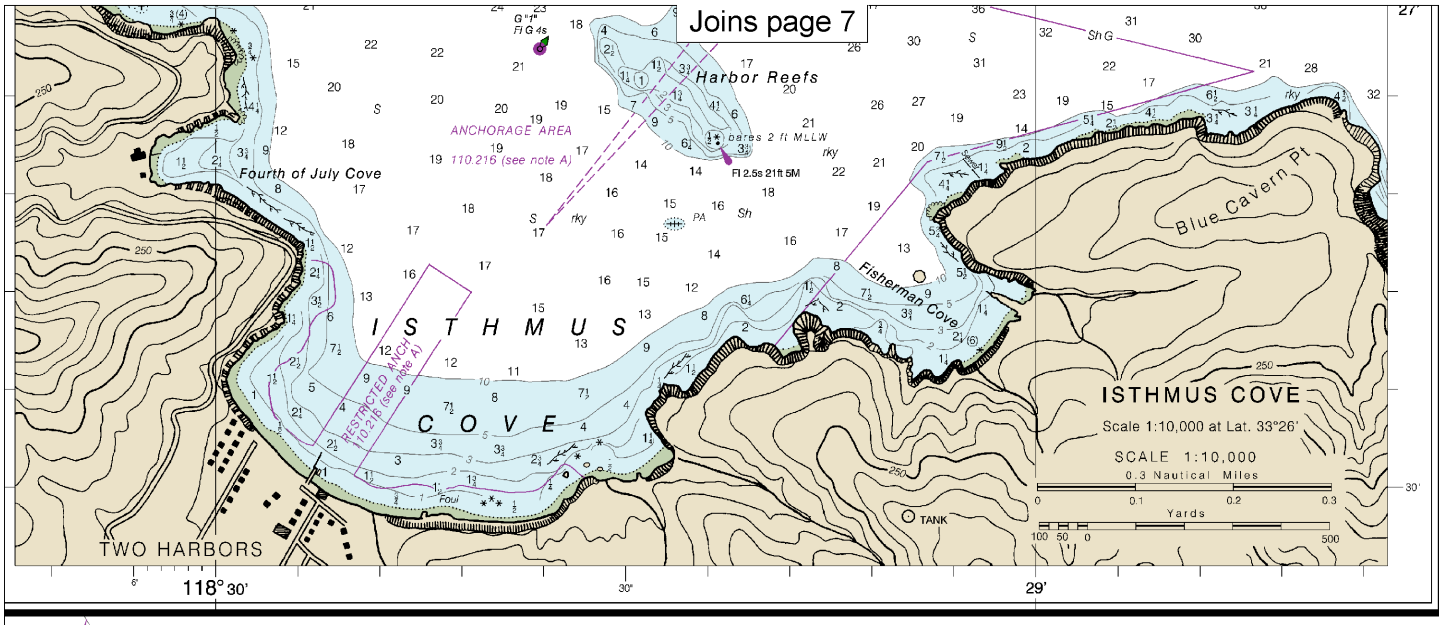
Joins page 14

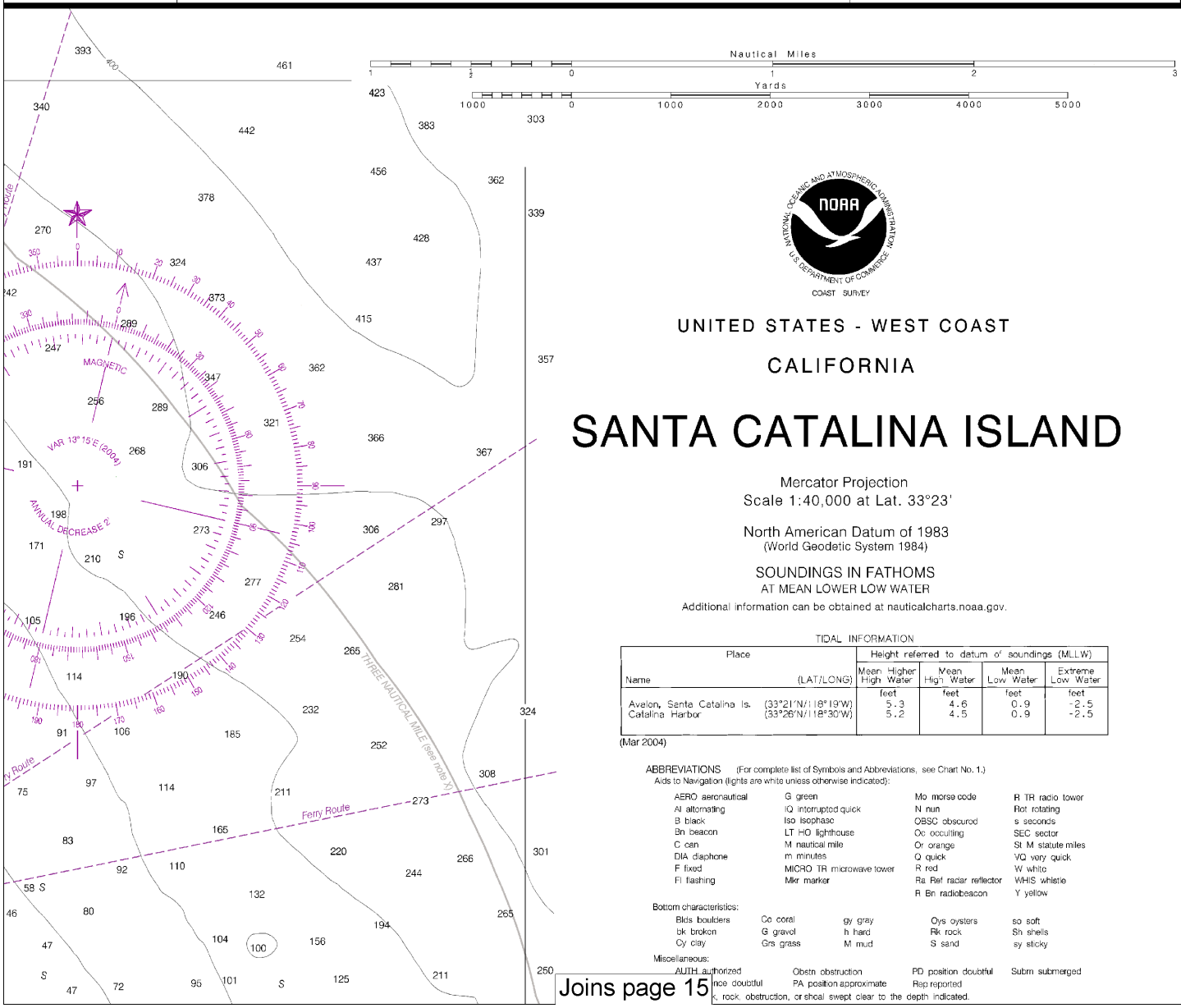
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000





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

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 33°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Avalon, Santa Catalina Is.	(33°21'N/118°19'W)	5.3	4.6	0.9	-2.5
Catalina Harbor	(33°26'N/118°30'W)	5.2	4.5	0.9	-2.5

(Mar 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

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

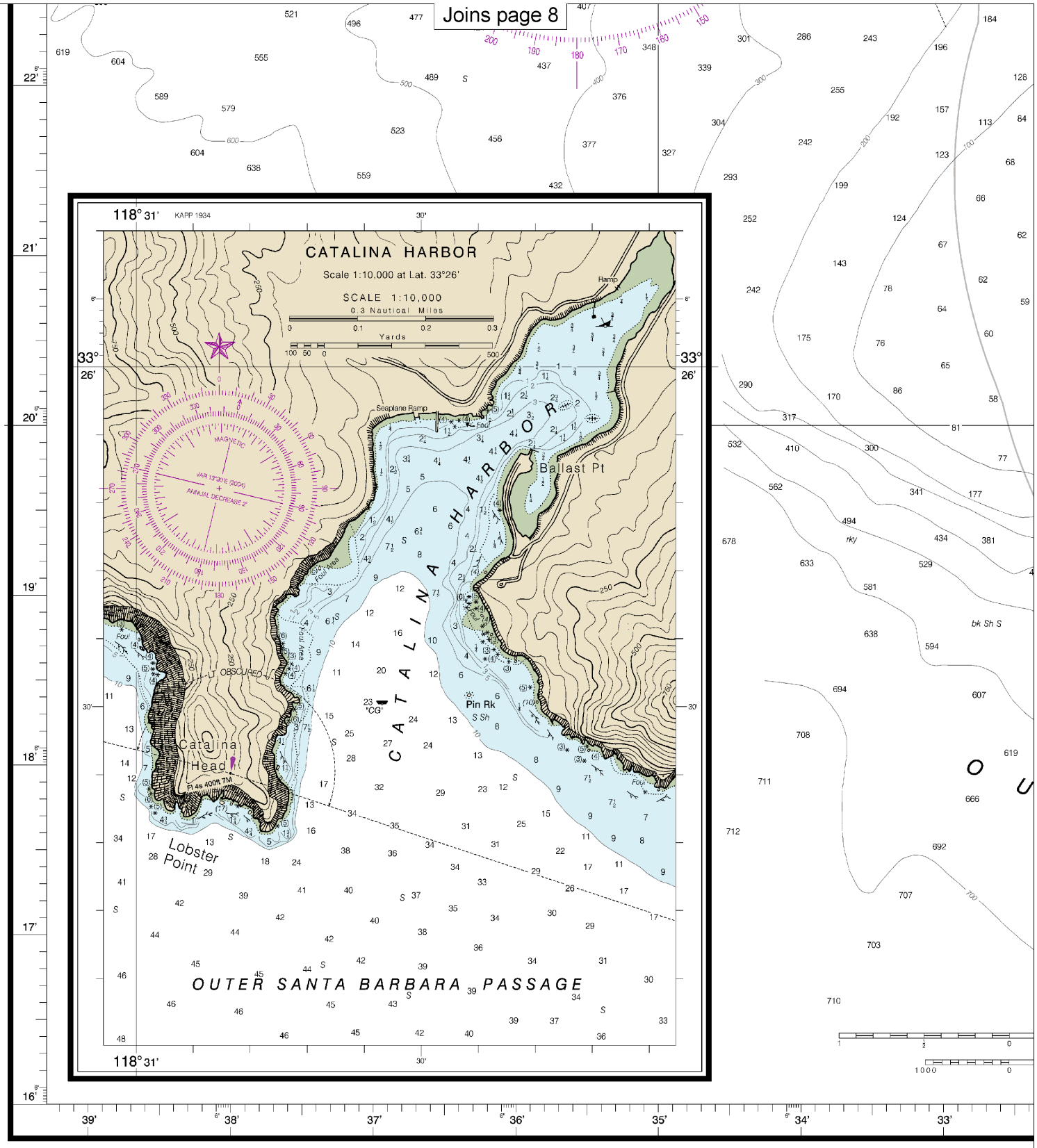
Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
nce doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

k, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.



18757

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.

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

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jul 31, 2024

11th Ed., Sep. 2004. Last Correction: 1/29/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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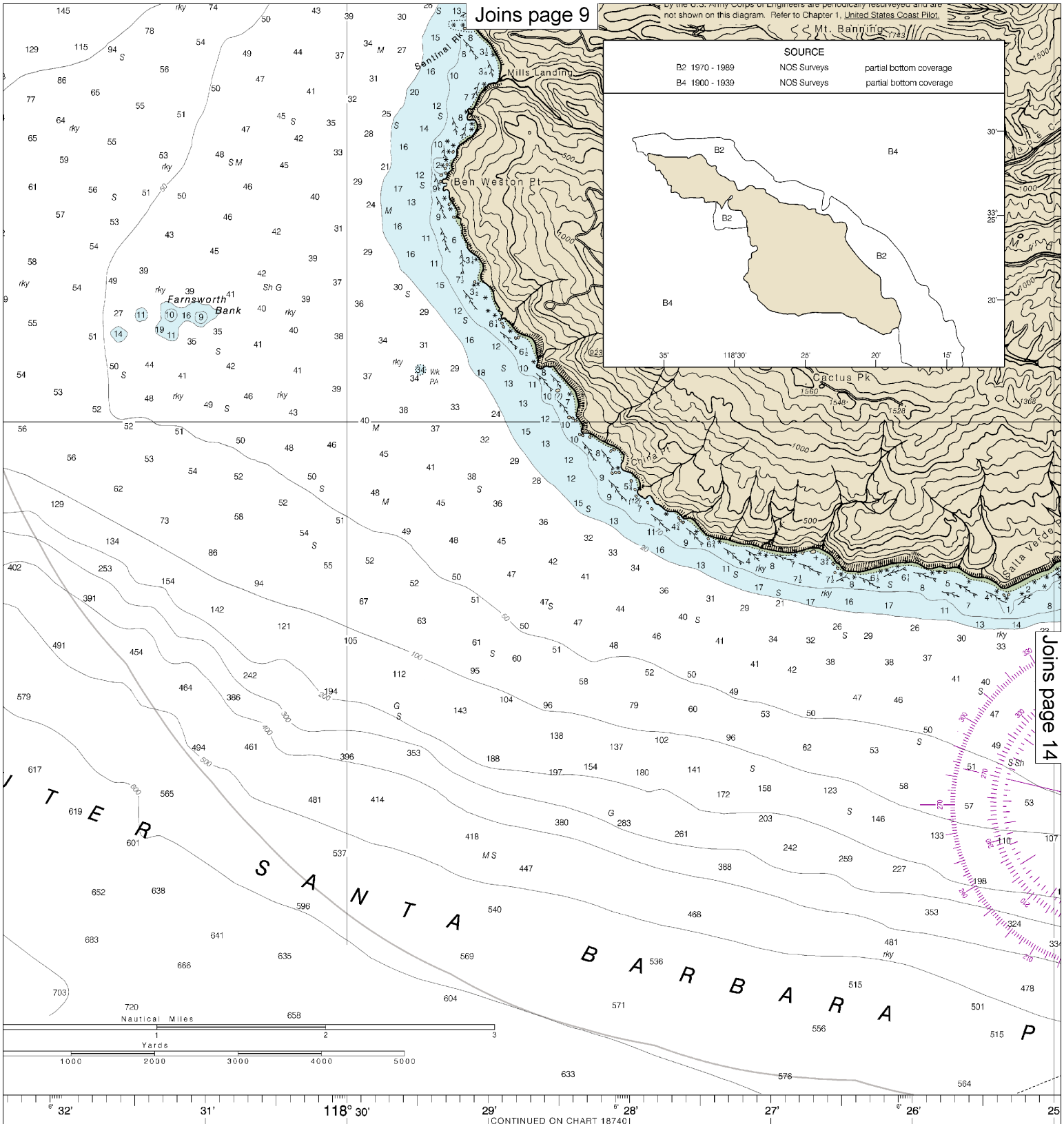
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

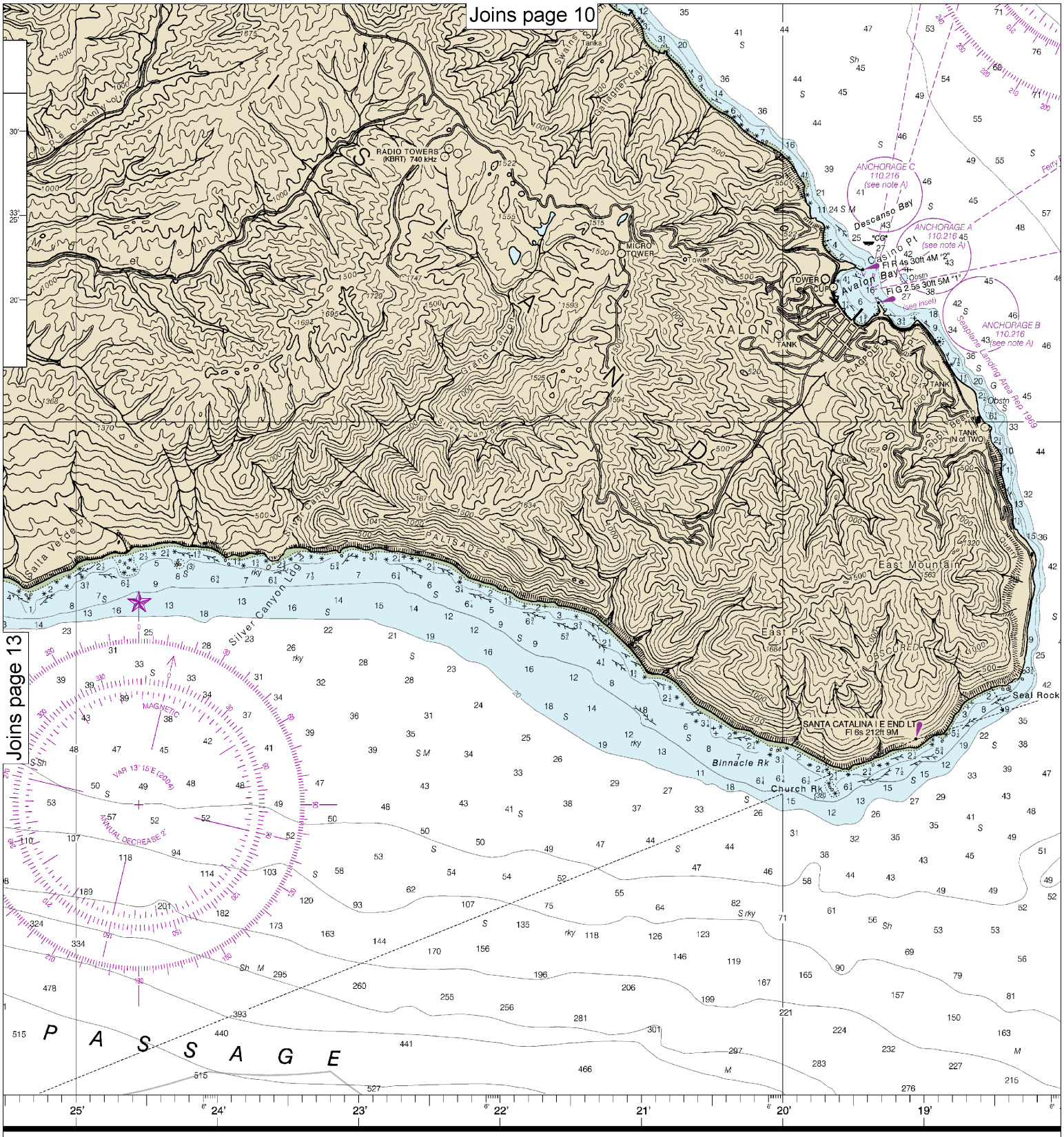
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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.

Published at Washin
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP
NATIONAL OCEAN
COAST SURV



blished at Washington, D.C.
EPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
ATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHO

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Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 11

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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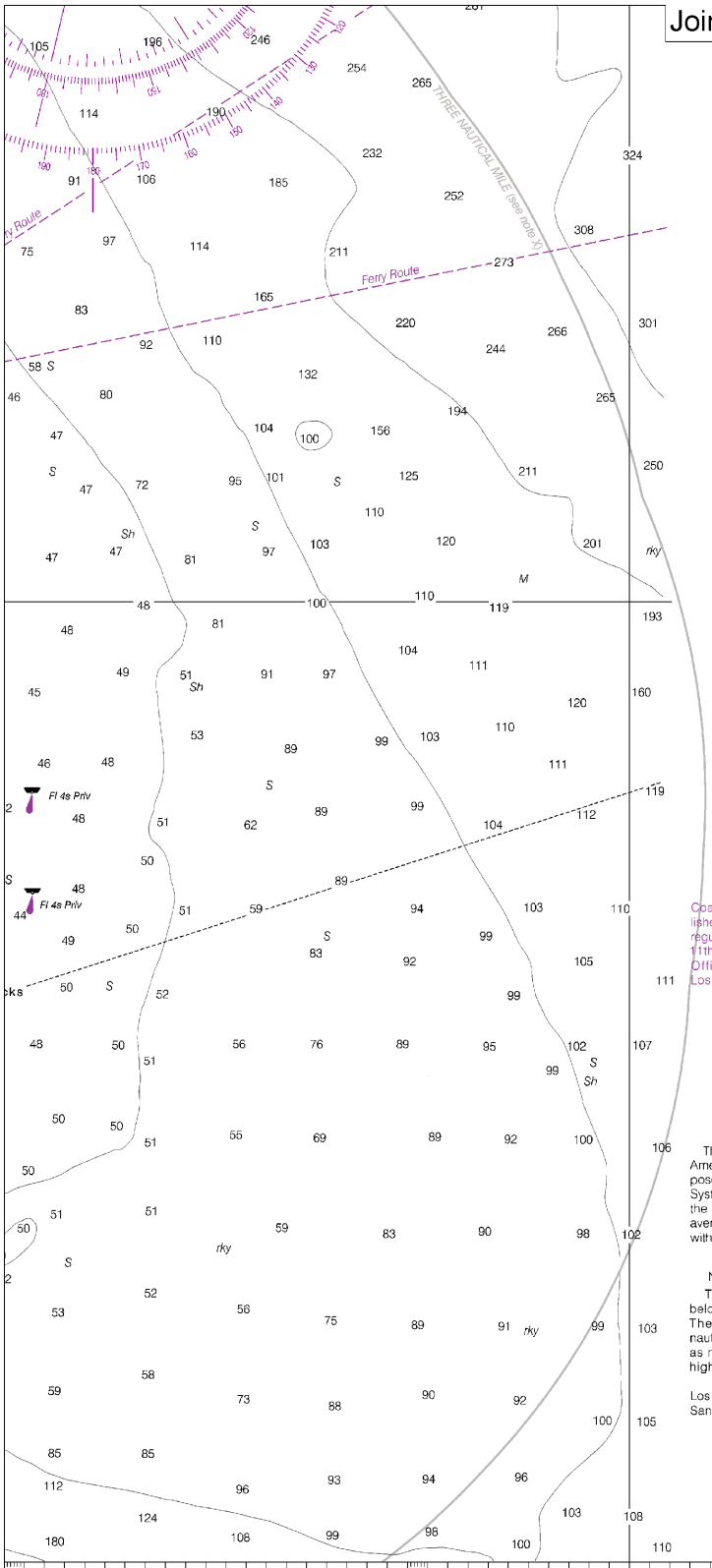

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(Mar 2004)

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		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

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

(21) 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.

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.

AUTHORITIES

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

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, 80.1102 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.103" northward and 3.278" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

Los Angeles, CA	KWO-37	162.55 MHz
Santa Ana, CA	WWG-21	162.45 MHz

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

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:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

CONTINUED ON CHART 18774

749.9 X 1099.9 mm

DMS

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 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																

Santa Catalina Island
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18757

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

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://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.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 Hurrican 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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Note on Printing

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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey — The Nation's Chartmaker