BookletChart™
South Coast of O’ahu – Pearl Harbor
NOAA Chart 19366

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

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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)

A low, flat plain, 3 to 5 miles wide, borders the sandy shore between Kewee Lagoon and Kalaela. The area includes Pearl Harbor and several airfields. W of Pearl Harbor, most of the area is developed with residential communities.

Pearl Harbor, 9.5 miles WNW of Diamond Head, is a Defensive Sea Area established by Executive Order No. 8143 of May 26, 1939. The order says in part:

“The area of water in Pearl Harbor, Island of O‘ahu, Territory of Hawaii, lying between extreme high-water mark and the sea, and in and about the entrance channel to said harbor, within an area bounded by the extreme high-water mark, a line bearing S from the SW corner of the Puuloa Naval Reservation, a line bearing S from Ahua Point, and a line bearing W from a point 3 miles due S from Ahua Point, has been established as a defensive sea area for purposes of national defense, and no persons (other than persons on public vessels of the United States) are permitted to enter this defensive sea area, and no vessels or other craft (other than public vessels of the United States) are permitted to navigate in this area, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy.”

Permission to enter Pearl Harbor must be obtained in advance from Commander, Navy Region Hawaii 96860.

Pilotage, Pearl Harbor.—All vessels, except commissioned ships of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard, are required to take a pilot when entering or departing Pearl Harbor. Pilots meet vessels at Approach Point PAPA HOTEL (21°16’06”N., 157°56’23”W.), about 2 miles SE of the entrance buoys. All vessels destined for Pearl Harbor must pass through this point, which is not marked by any navigational aid.

Pearl Harbor Control maintains a 24 hour guard on VHF-FM channel 69. It is requested that vessels guard VHF-FM channel 69, 1 hour before entrance, and continuously thereafter unless guard for this circuitry is arranged after arrival. The voice call of Pearl Harbor Port Control is “Pearl Harbor Control;” ships use own ship’s name as voice call. Pearl Harbor Control also guards the Bridge-to-Bridge frequency VHF-FM channel 13.

The fan-shaped harbor has an entrance width of 400 yards and a greatest inland extent of 5 miles. The entrance channel is marked by lights, a lighted range, lighted and unlighted buoys. The main basin is divided by two peninsulas and an island into four smaller basins known as West Loch, Middle Loch, East Loch, and Southeast Loch. Tidal currents are generally weak, but the ebb sometimes exceeds 0.5 knot. A dangerous W set may be experienced in the vicinity of the entrance to Pearl Harbor Channel.

Anchorages.—Special anchorages are on the E side of the Pearl Harbor Entrance Channel near Kumumau Point; on the W side of the channel in the lagoon S of Iroquois Point; and in Aiea Bay on the E side of East Loch. (See 110.1 and 110.128d (e) through (h), chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
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

PORT SIDE

ODD NUMBERED AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Lighted Buoy</th>
<th>Preferred Channel No Numbers – May Be Lettered</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Preferred Channel to Starboard Topmost Band Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
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</table>

STARBOARD SIDE

EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Preferred Channel to Port Topmost Band Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Red Light Only Composite Group Flashing (2+1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
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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’s Office of Coast Survey The Nation’s Chartmaker

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.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
- 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.