Formerly C&GS 8634, 1st Ed, May 1937 KAPP 2053

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

KODIAK AND AFOGNAK ISLANDS

MARMOT BAY AND KUPREANOF STRAIT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:78,900 at Lat. 58°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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
		feet	feet	feet
Ugak Passage, Kodiak Island	(57°45'N/153°18'W)	14.3	13.2	1.7
Chiniak Bay, Rocky Point	(57°03'N/152°14'W)	14.4	13.5	1.7
Kodiak, Kodiak Island	(57°47'N/152°26'W)	8.8	7.9	1.1
Quinhagak, Spruce Island	(57°10'N/152°35'W)	8.6	8.1	1.1

Datums (---) 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. (Dec 2014)

HEIGHTS
Elevation of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contours and summit elevations are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

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 2.62" southward and 7.90" westward to agree with this chart.

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).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

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

CAUTION
Significant changes in depths and shoreline have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom subsidence of -5.8 feet at Kodiak and -3.7 feet at Ugank Bay. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at these sites is not known.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation have been observed in Kupreanof Strait about 0.4 mile south of Raspberry Cape.

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.

CAUTION
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE
Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging, or trawling within the area of the dashed black lines due to the presence of unexploded ordnance.

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

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other 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 Beacons list bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification of these aids has been omitted from this chart.

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 of 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.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been labeled 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

A	1990 - 2015	NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
n		Miscellaneous Surveys

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.

NOTE B
U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVATION
The U.S. Coast Guard Reservation boundary line coincides with the Mean High Water line at these positions. From approximately 57°44'07"/152°39'14" in a southerly direction to 57°41'41"/152°39'22". From approximately 57°43'41"/152°39'44" in an easterly direction to 57°43'36"/152°26'50". From approximately 57°42'51"/152°26'10" in a southerly direction to the chart edge.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. 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.

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.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Buda Mt., AK	WNG-528	162.450 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.550 MHz
Cape Gull, AK	WNG-529	162.500 MHz

WHALE PASSAGE

Scale 1:30,000

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

CAUTION
Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when attempting to navigate Whale Passage at times of maximum current. During these periods, floating aids to navigation may be dragged under or off station. When large tides occur, the currents may reach velocities of 4.5 to 5.5 knots, creating boils and swirls.

OUZINKIE HARBOR

Scale 1:20,000

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

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.

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 1, 2023

16th Ed., Jan. 2015, Last Correction: 5/2/2023, Cleared through:
LNM: 4223 (10/17/2023) NM: 4323 (10/28/2023), 0445 (5523 (8/29/2023)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the box below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

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

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

(POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

FATHOMS / FEET / METERS

Marmot Bay and Kupreanof Strait
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:78,900

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