BookletChart™

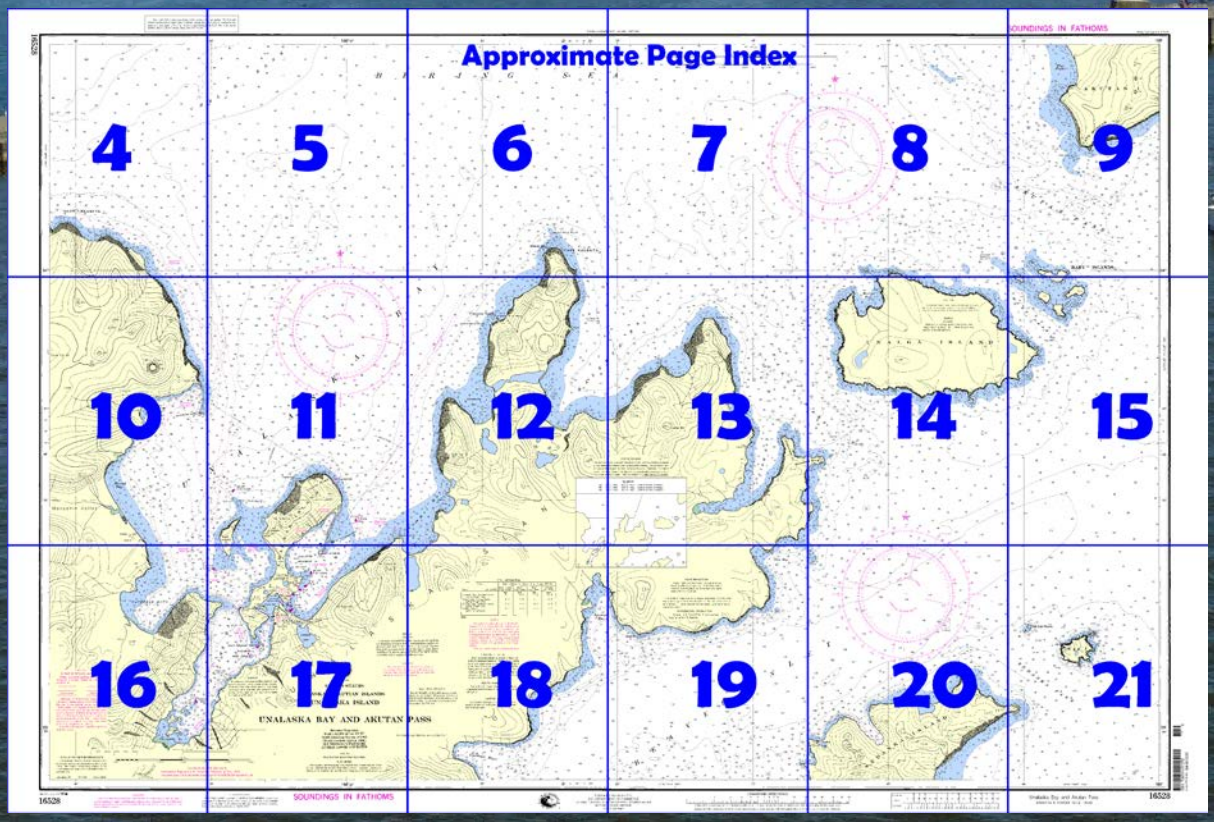
Unalaska Bay and Akutan Pass

NOAA Chart 16528

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.

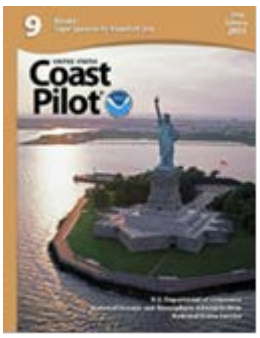
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=16528.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Akutan Pass and Unalga Pass, on either side of Unalga Island, are ship passages, secondary to Unimak Pass, for entering the Bering Sea from the Pacific through the E part of the Aleutian Chain. Akutan Pass is 2.5 miles wide in its narrowest part between the Baby Islands on the SW and Triplet Rocks off Cape Morgan. The depths in the pass are very irregular, but no hidden dangers have been found. Depths less than 10 fathoms extend about 0.4 mile S from Triplet Rocks, and the tide rips there are intensified, appearing as breakers. Small craft should avoid them. A narrow, crescent-shaped shoal with a least depth of 7 fathoms is 3.5 miles NW from Cape Morgan. The shoal can be detected by the swirls and tide rips marking it. Akutan Pass is wider than Unalaga Pass, but the currents and tide rips are similar. However, the current is felt over a much greater distance, so that with an adverse current it has been found that better time can be made by using Unalaga Pass. On the larger tides, the flood creates such heavy tide rips N of Unalaga Island, even in calm weather, that it is advisable to be prepared to take seas aboard. Tide rips 15 feet high have been observed. In approaching both Akutan Pass and Baby Pass, fewer rips will be encountered if courses are directed for the area SE of the Akutan Pass, in the daytime and with clear weather and a fair current, furnishes a convenient route for vessels bound to or from Unalaska Bay. From E it is recommended that courses be steered to make land in the vicinity of Tigalda Island and Avatanak Island; then follow the S side of these islands until the course is shaped from Rootok Island to Cape Morgan. A midchannel course through the pass is recommended. Remarks on currents in Akutan Pass will be found in the first part of this chapter. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Akutan Pass.)
Baby Islands, a group of six low islands in Akutan Pass and N of the E end of Unalga Island, have numerous rocks among them. The islands are all tundra covered. On the W island is a large rookery and the ground is very pitted over almost the entire top. The SE island is used as a fox ranch. When seen apart from Unalga Island, the Baby Islands are prominent although they tend to blend together to appear as one island. Numerous submerged rocks, covered 1½ fathoms, in 54°00'13"N., 166°06'05"W., are about 1.0 mile NW of the NW island. Mariners should use extreme caution in this area.
(Strong currents sweep among the Baby Islands. The S end of the passage between the two SE islands is blocked by a reef bare at low water, forming a small protected bay, but strong currents make it a rather uncomfortable anchorage for small boats.
Baby Pass, about 0.8 mile wide, separates Unalga Island from the Baby Islands. Ledges along the shore restrict the navigable width, but depths up to 20 fathoms will be found in midchannel. Less water and numerous rocks, described previously, are found at the N end of the pass. A 3½-fathom depth in 54°00'06"N., 166°07'16"W., is at the NW end of the pass and about 0.65 mile from shore.
On the Unalga shore of Baby Pass is a shallow cove in which small boats may get fair protection from S and W weather; however, a rock awash at low water is a little S of the middle of the cove. Off the N point of the cove is a group of bare rocks that extend into Baby Pass. The outer rock, 12 feet high, is 300 yards from the point. Foul ground extends 400 yards into Baby Pass from the 0.8 mile stretch of shore W of the cove.
Very heavy tide rips occur to the NW of the Baby Islands on the flood, and extend a considerable distance to the SE on the ebb. (See remarks on tide rips in Akutan Pass.) The flood and ebb current velocity is about 4 and 5 knots, respectively. Flood and ebb velocities of 5.5 and 7 knots occur at times of tropic tides. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Baby Pass.
Unalga Island is separated from Unalaska Island by Unalga Pass. The island is low compared to the neighboring islands, the highest point being a rounded hill of 707 feet SW of the central point. The E end of Unalga Island is a flat-topped hill, 145 feet high.
Malga Bay, on the NW side of Unalga Island, is about 0.6 mile in diameter and affords shelter in S weather. The E shore of the bay is a chain of jagged rocks and islets, the highest being 106 feet.

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

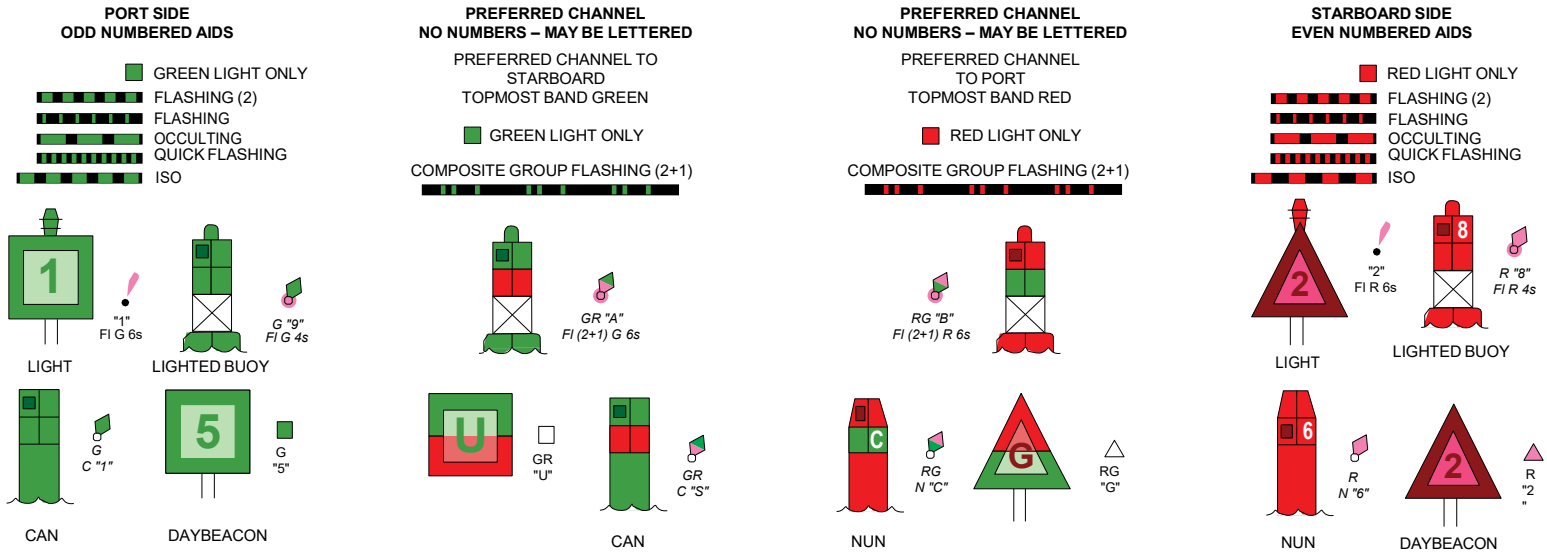
RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

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/

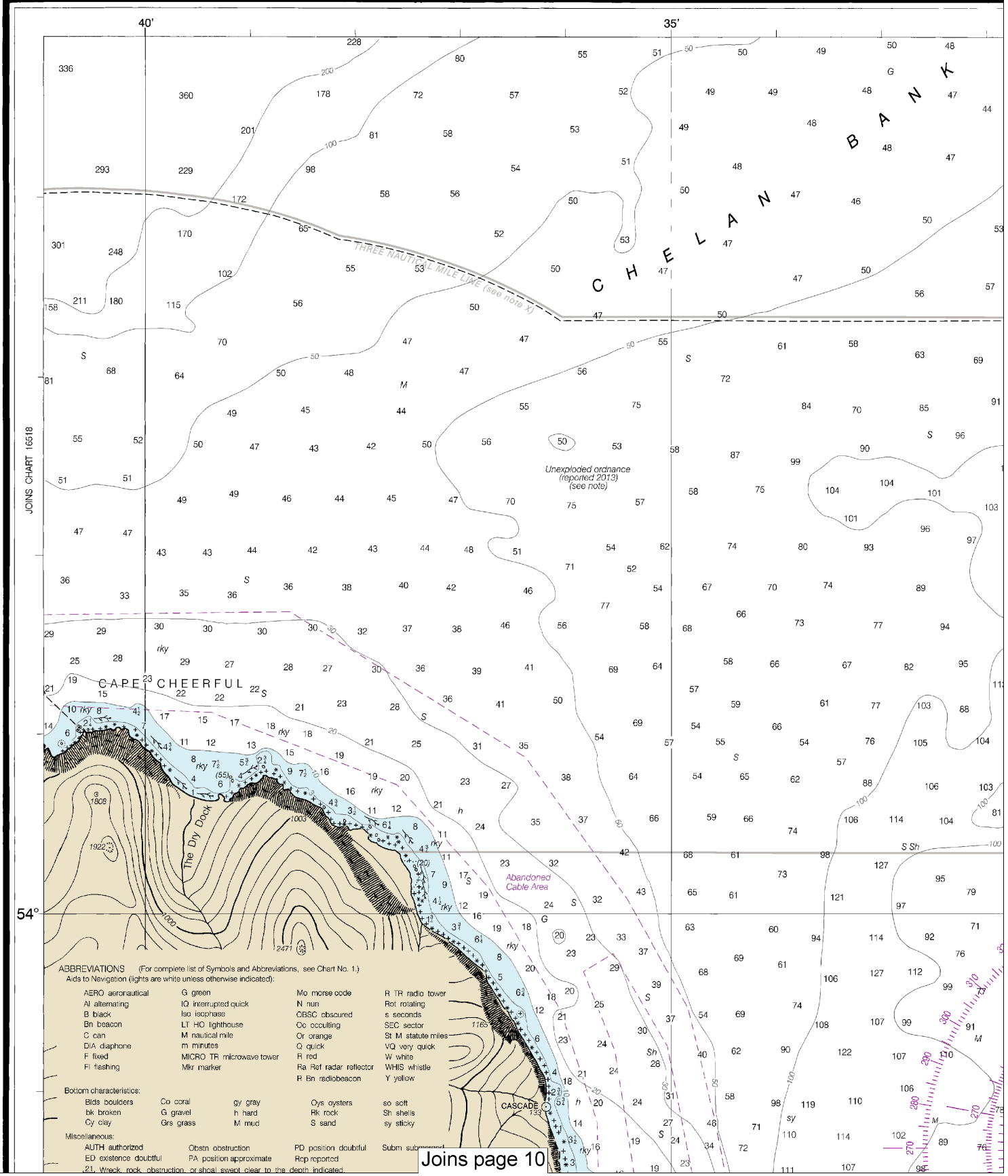
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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*

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



Joins page 10

4

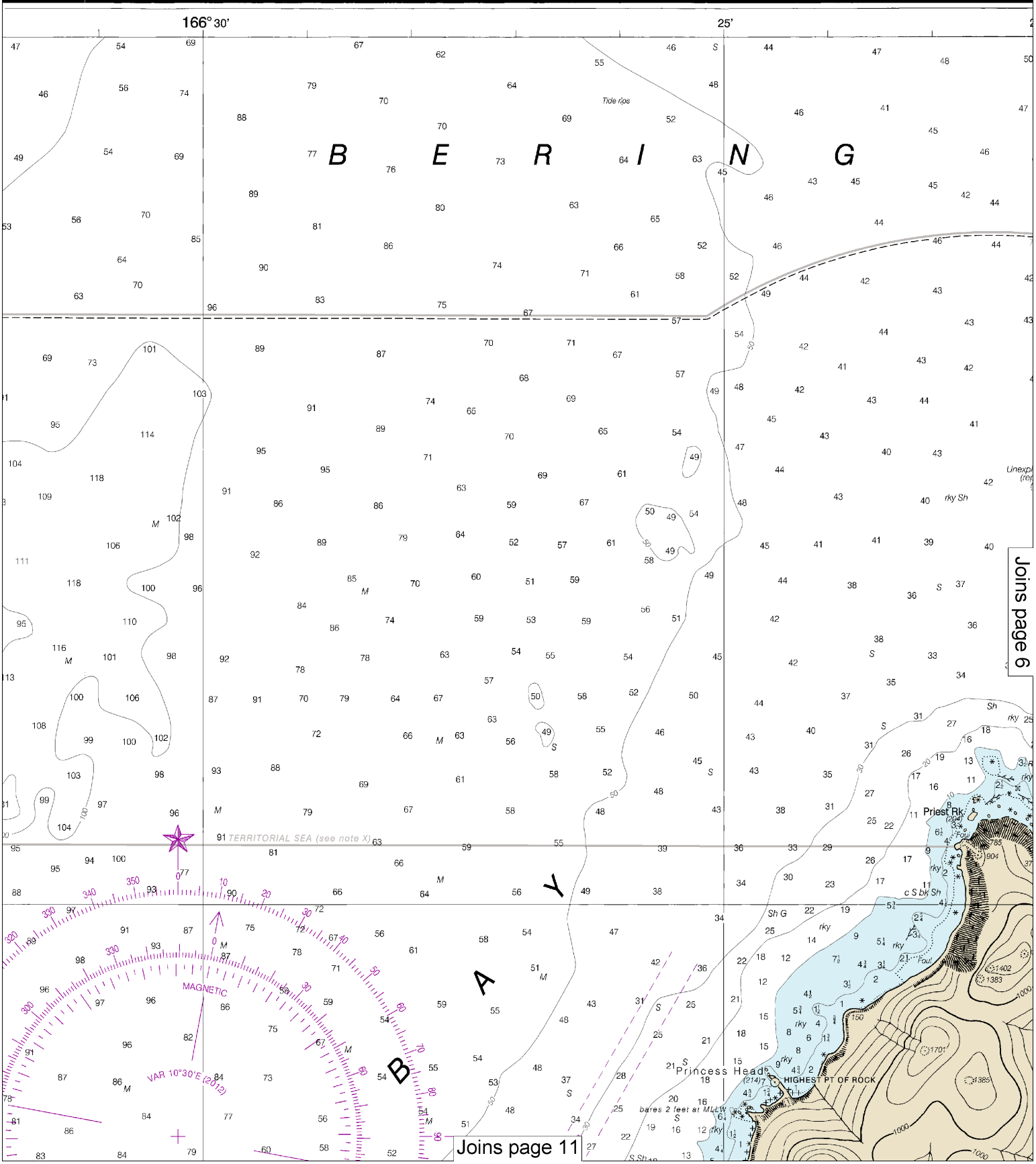
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

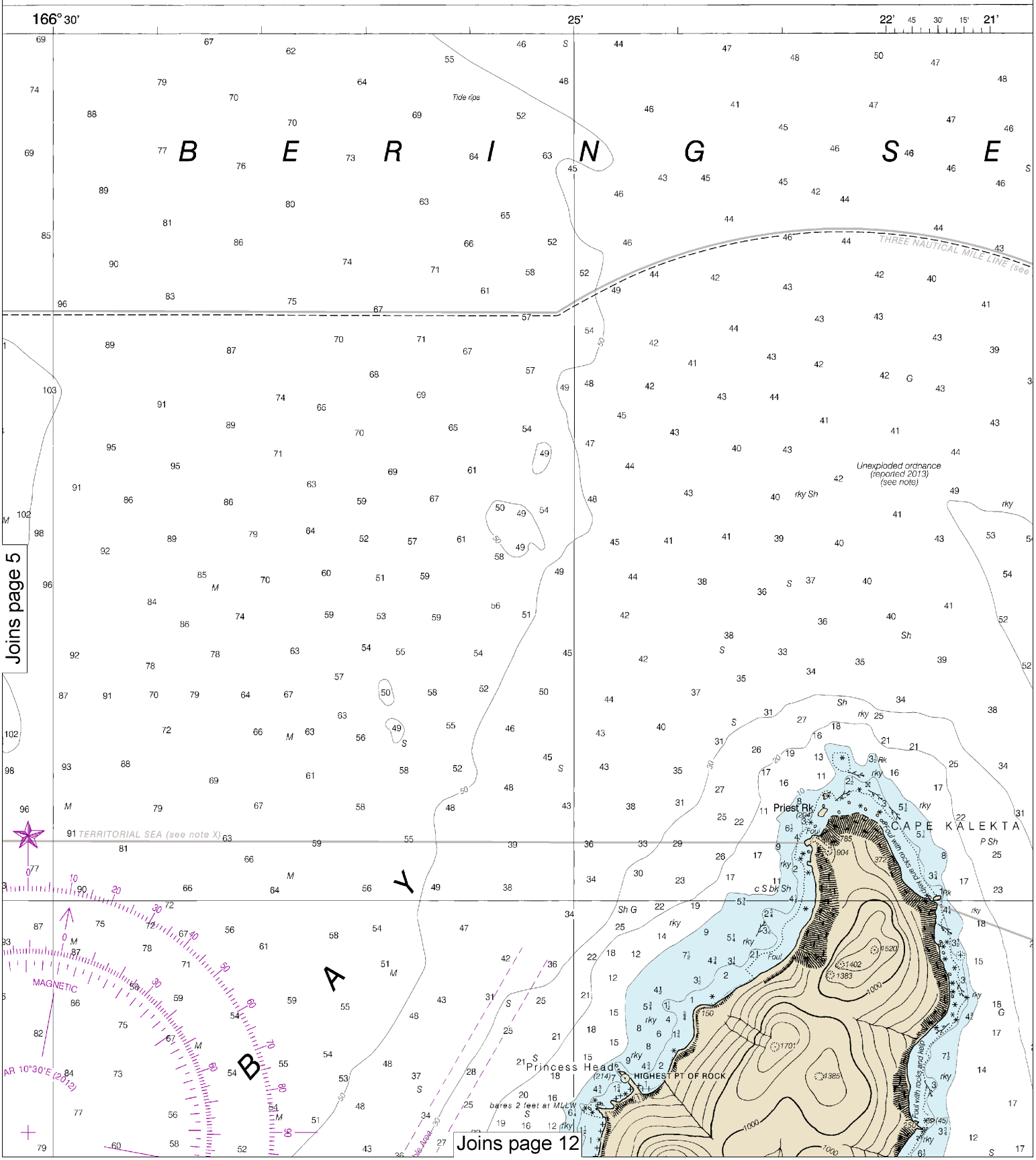
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

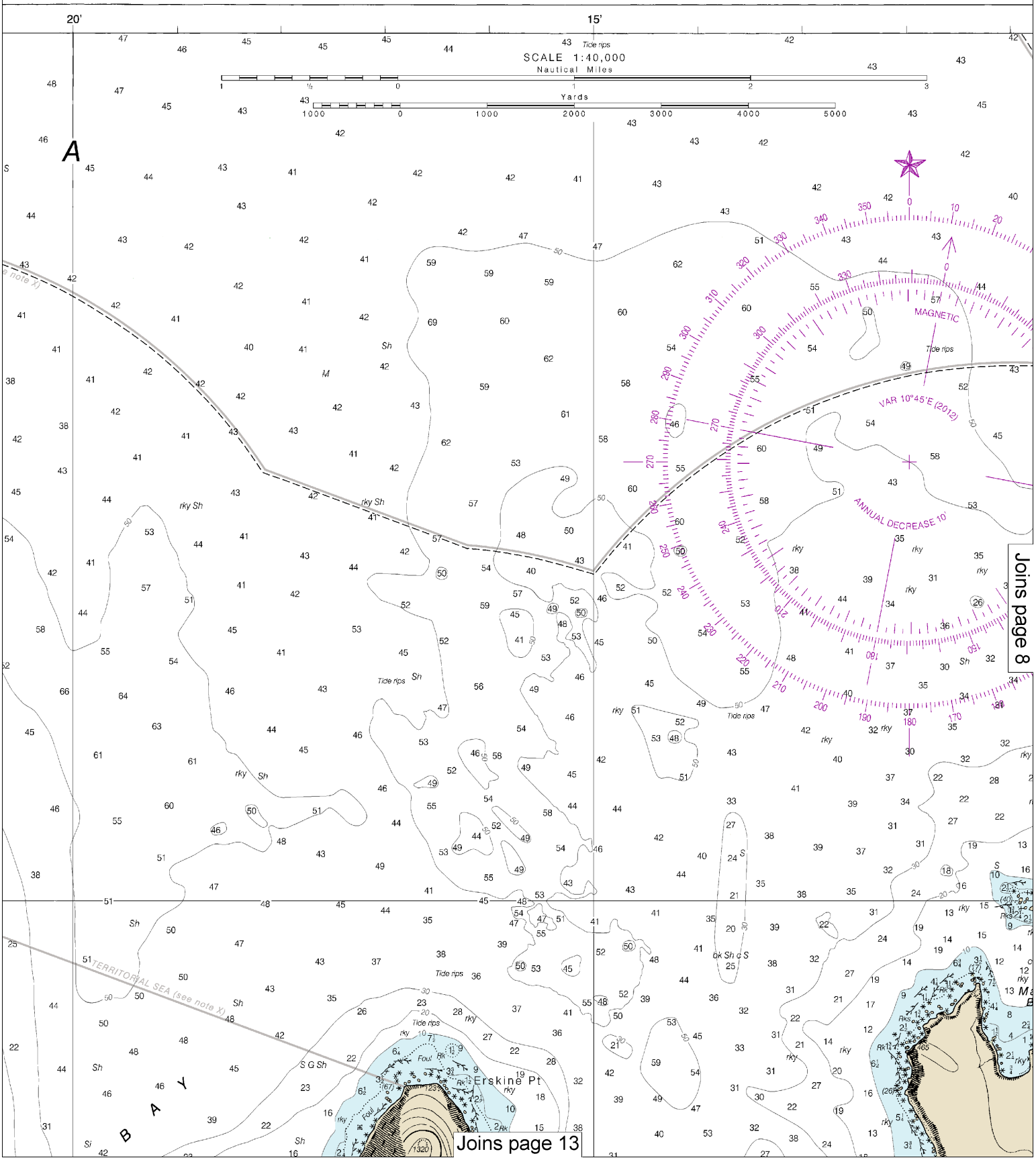
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

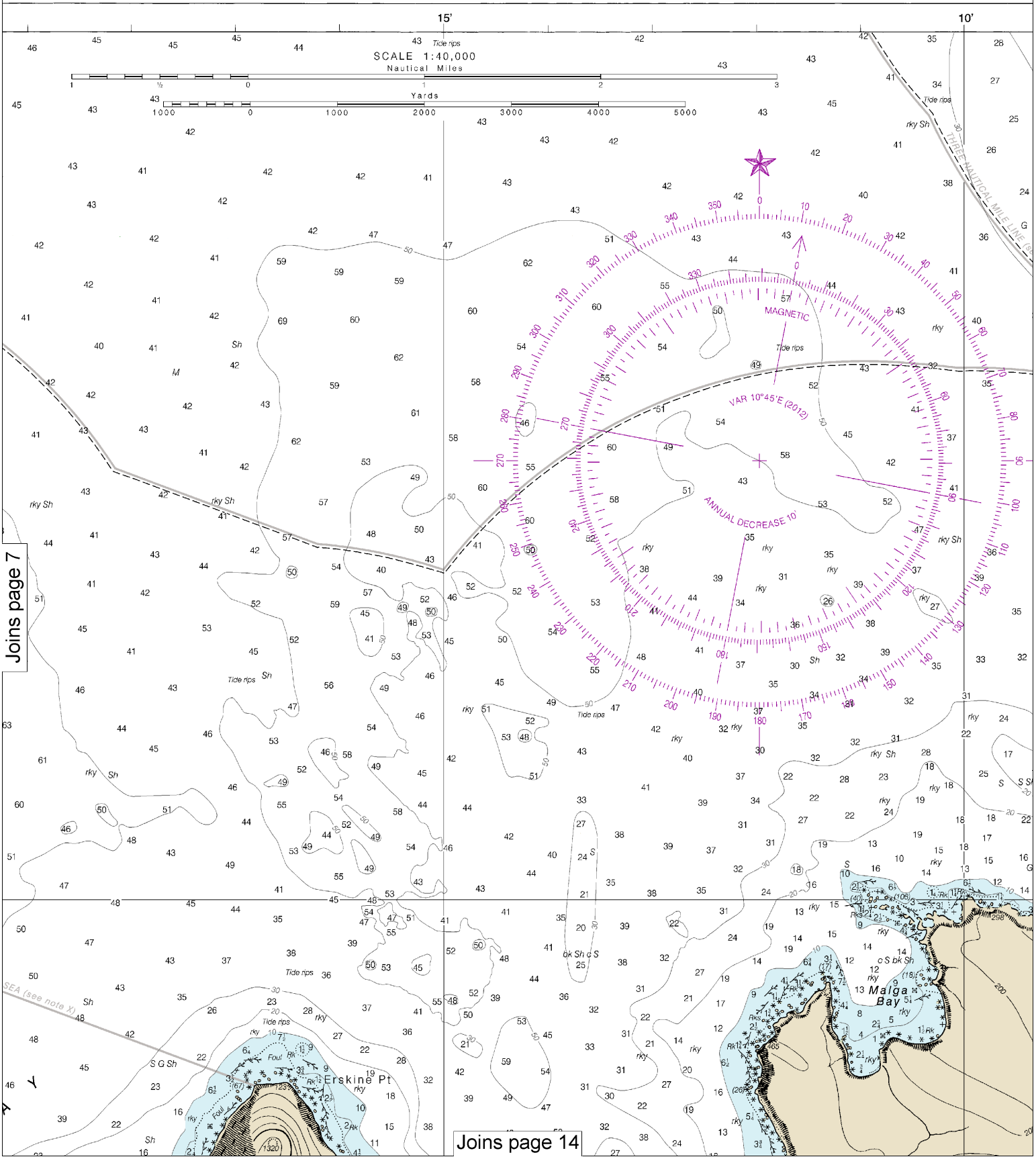
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



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

18th Ed., Sep. 2012. Last Correction: 5/2/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 4223 (10/17/2023), NM: 4323 (10/28/2023), CHS: 0923 (9/29/2023)



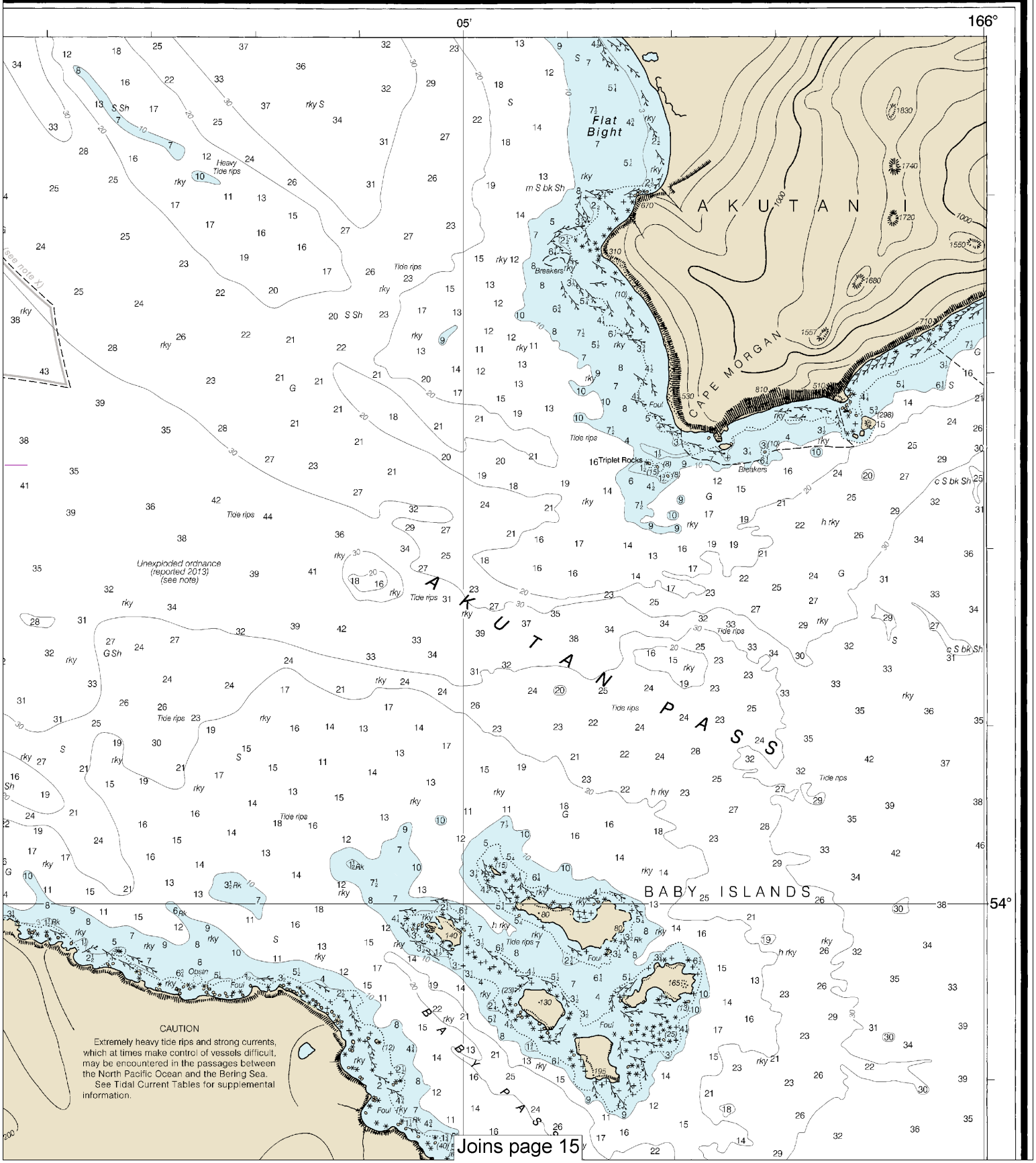
8

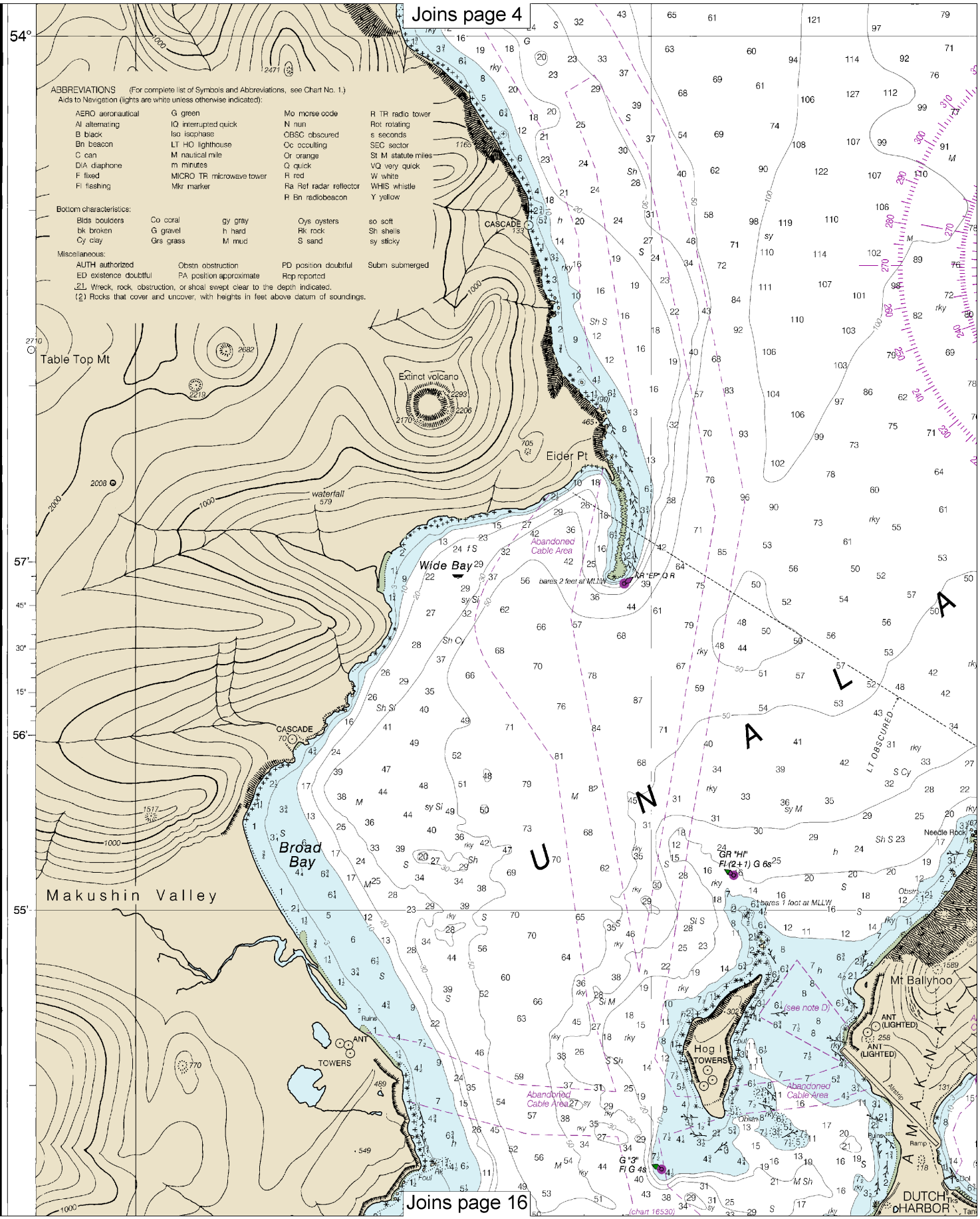
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


05'
166°
54°
Flat Bight
Heavy Tide rips
Tide rips
Breakers
m S bk Sh
A K U T A N I
1000
1720
1740
1830
1550
1680
1557
710
CAPE MORGAN
810
530
670
310
Foul
Triplet Rocks
Breakers
c S bk Sh
s S bk Sh
h rky
Unexploded ordnance (reported 2013) (see note)
A K U T A N P A S S
BABY ISLANDS
B A B Y P A S S
Joins page 15
CAUTION
Extremely heavy tide rips and strong currents, which at times make control of vessels difficult, may be encountered in the passages between the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.
See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

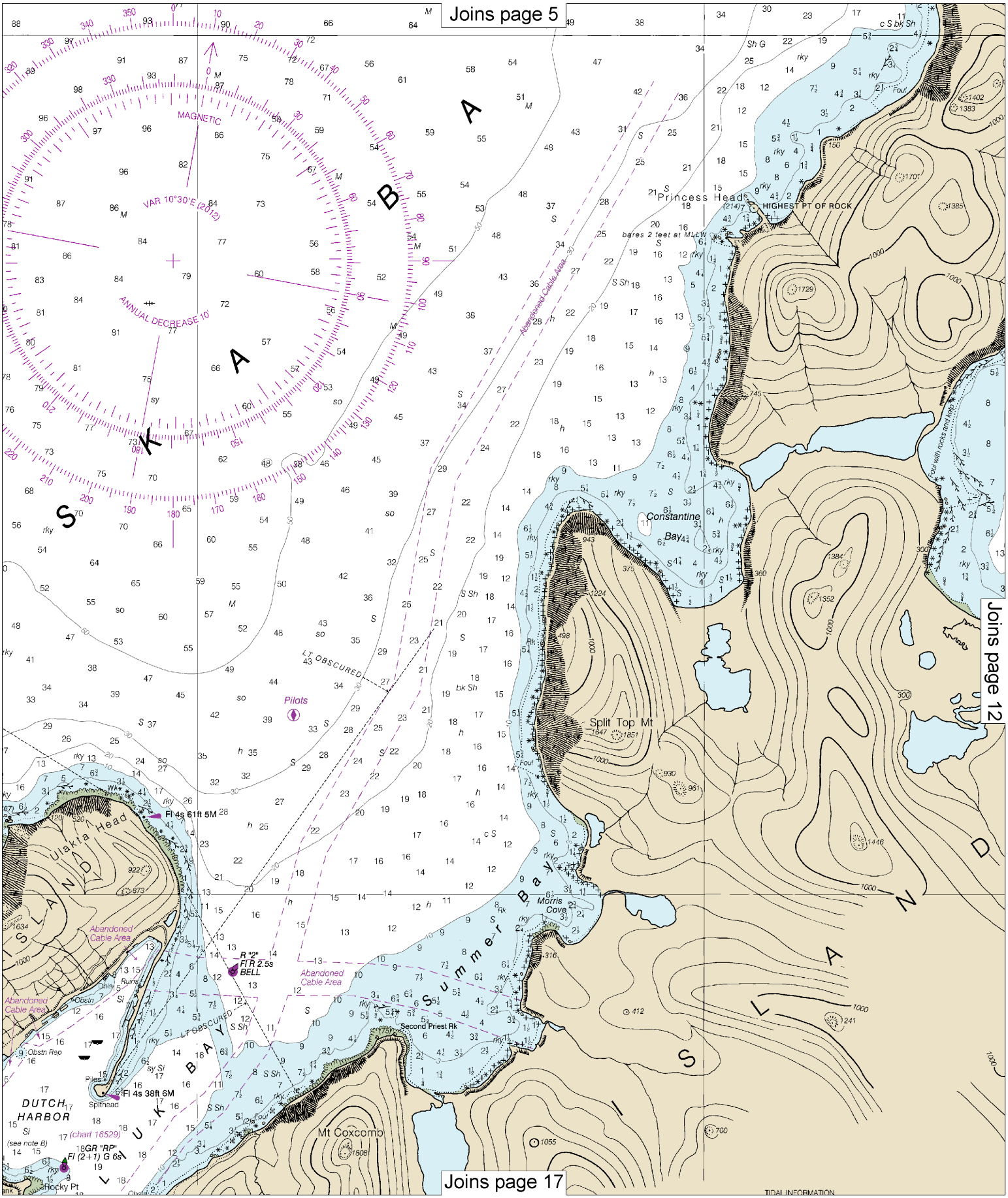
Nautical Miles

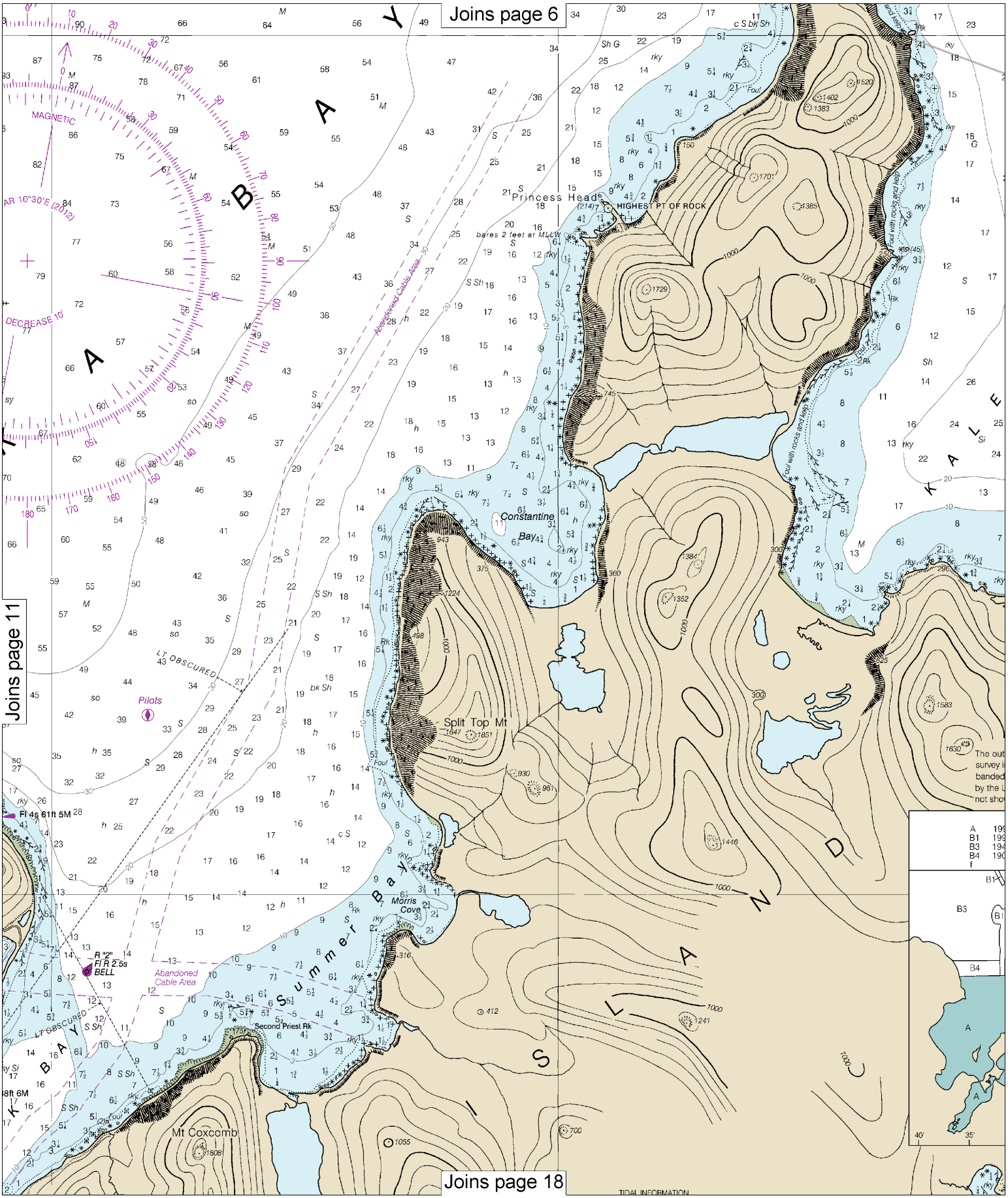
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
MAGNETIC
VAR 10°30'E (2012)
ANNUAL DECREASE 10'
UNALASKA ISLAND
UNALASKA BAY
DUTCH HARBOR
Princess Head
HIGHEST PT OF ROCK
bares 2 feet at MLLW
Abandoned Cable Area
Constantine Bay
Split Top Mt
Morris Cove
Summer Bay
Second Priest Rk
Mt Coxcomb
Spithead
Hocky Pt
Ulakta Head
Pilots
LT OBSCURED
Fl 4s 61ft 5M
Fl 4s 38ft 6M
R "2" Fl R 2.5s BELL
GR "RP" Fl (2+1) G 6s
(chart 16529)
(see note B)
TIDAL INFORMATION



12

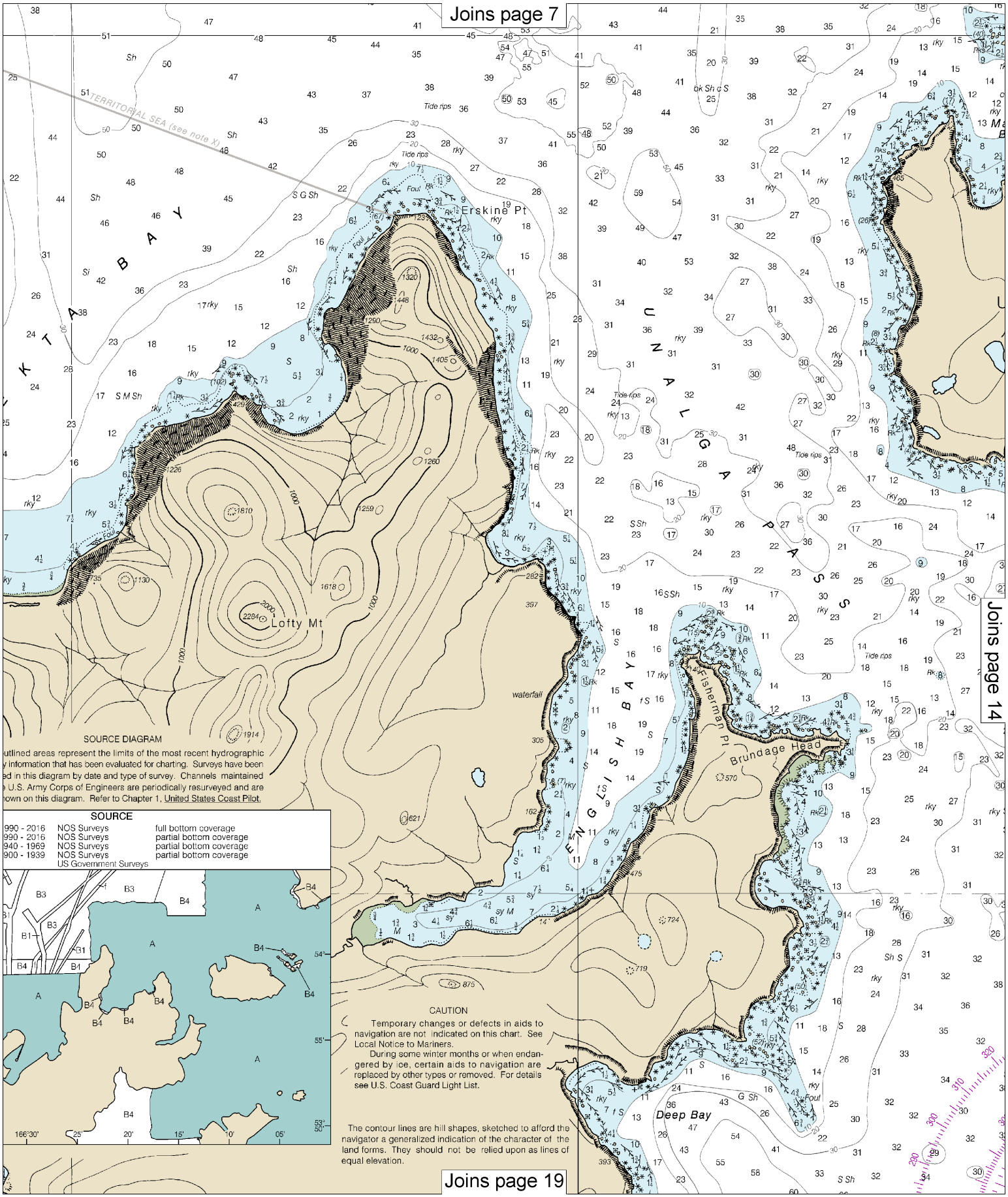
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

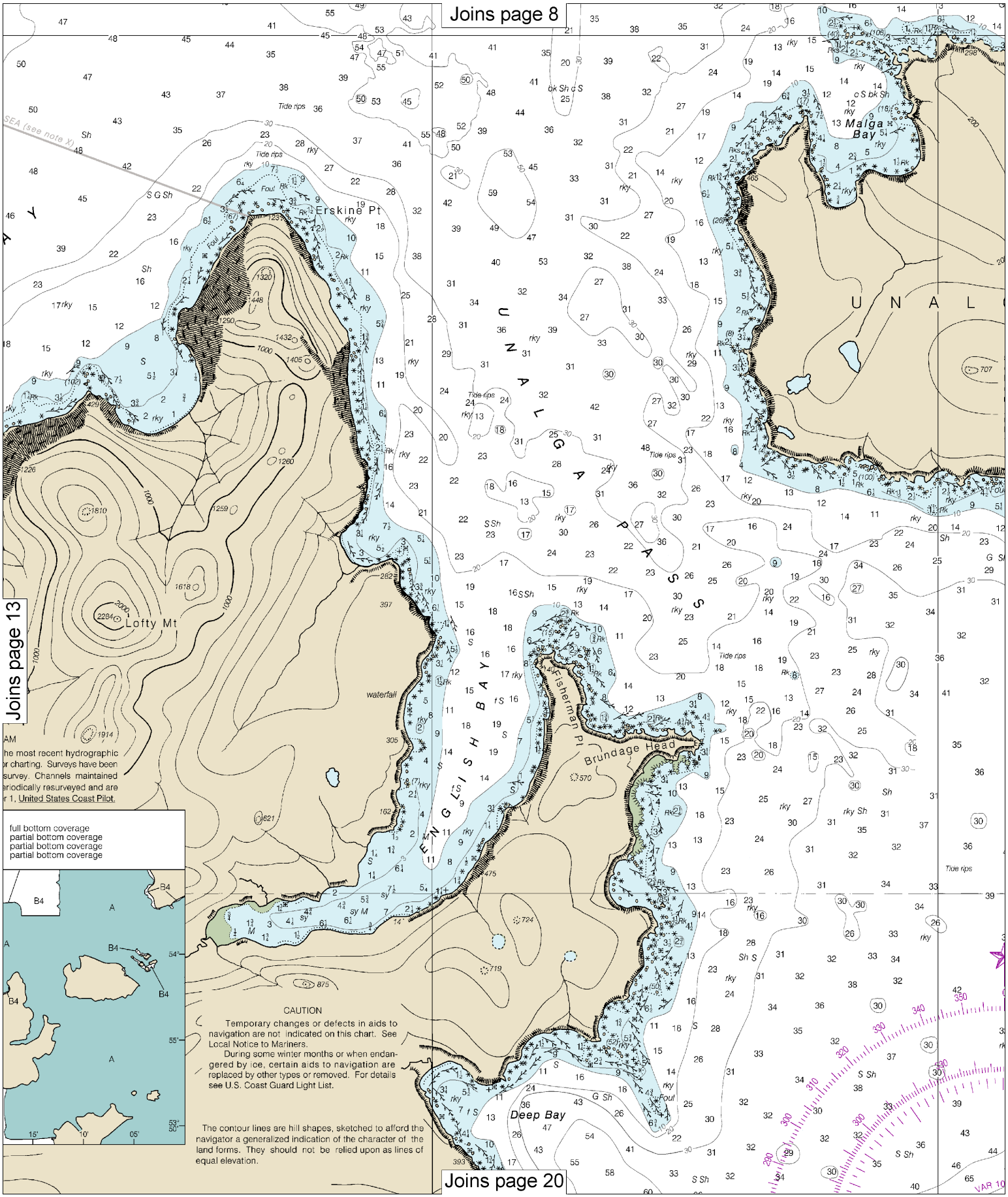
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Erskine Pt
Lofty Mt
waterfall
Fisherman Pt
Brundage Head
Deep Bay
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
SOURCE DIAGRAM
utlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic
y information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been
ed in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained
e U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are
hown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
990 - 2016 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
990 - 2016 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
940 - 1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
US Government Surveys
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.
The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.



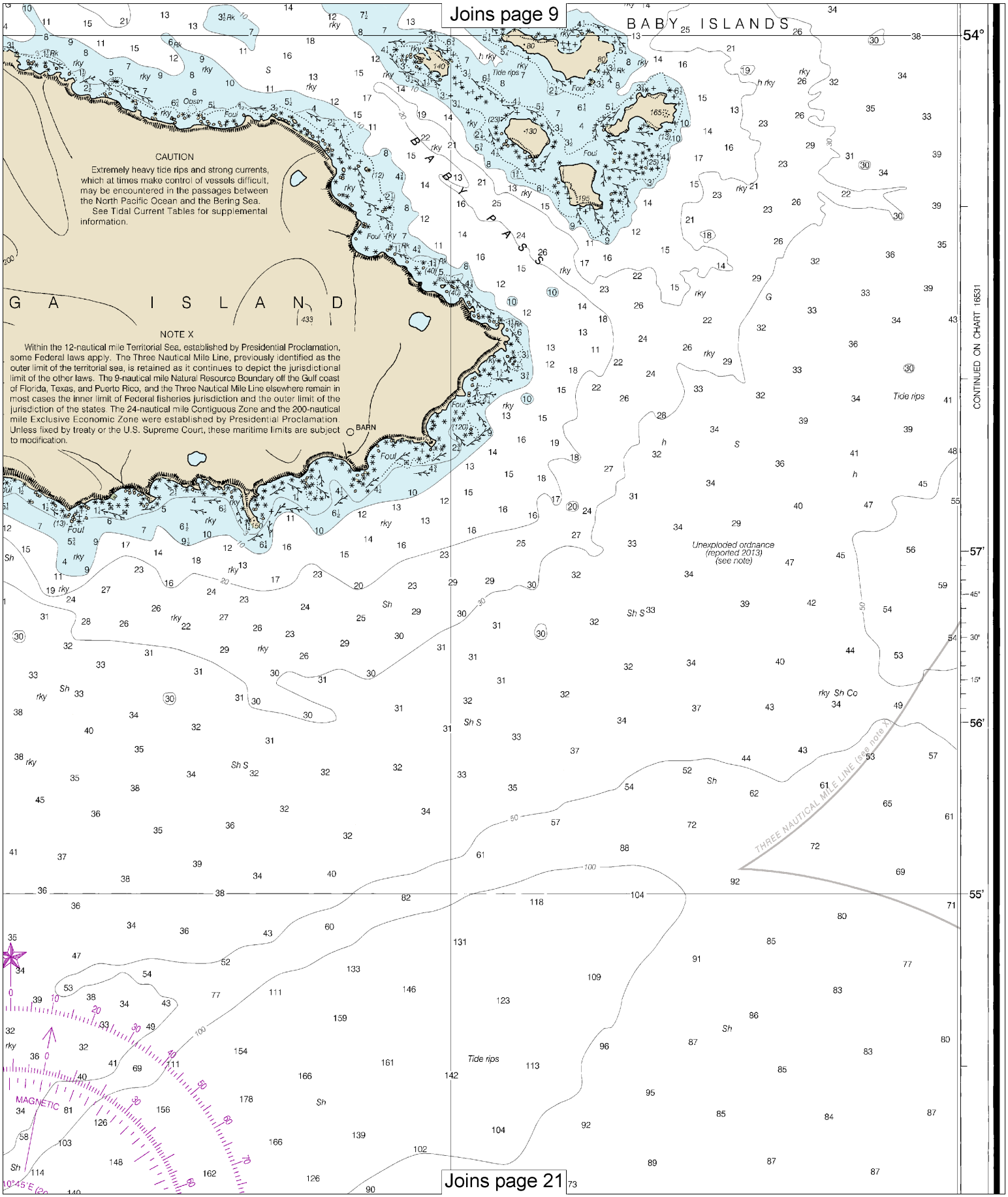
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
BABY ISLANDS
54°
CAUTION
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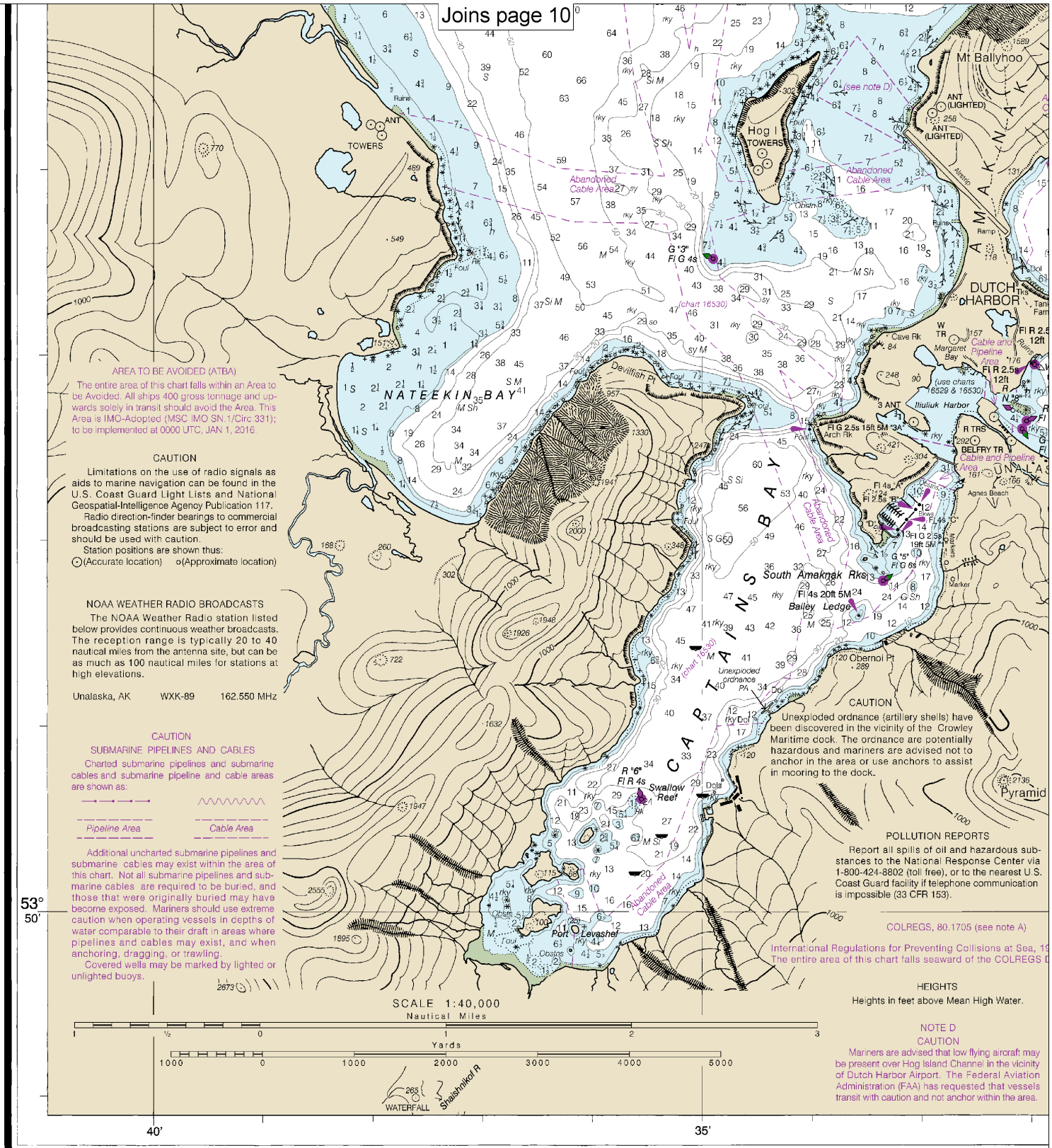
See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.
BABY PASS
G A I S L A N D
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained 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.
BARN
Unexploded ordnance (reported 2013) (see note)
Tide rips
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
CONTINUED ON CHART 16531
57'
56'
55'
MAGNETIC
Joins page 21



16528

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.

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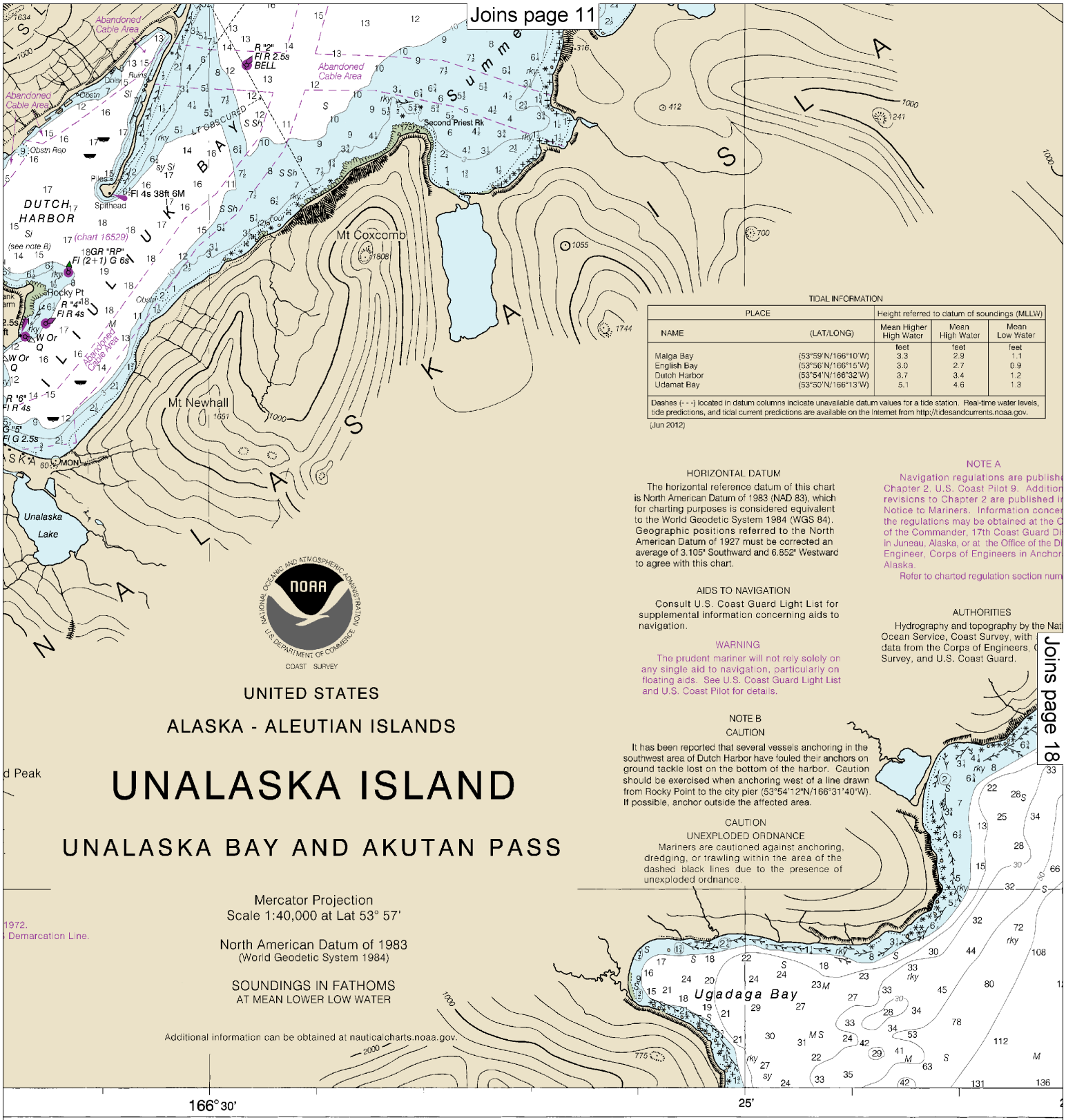
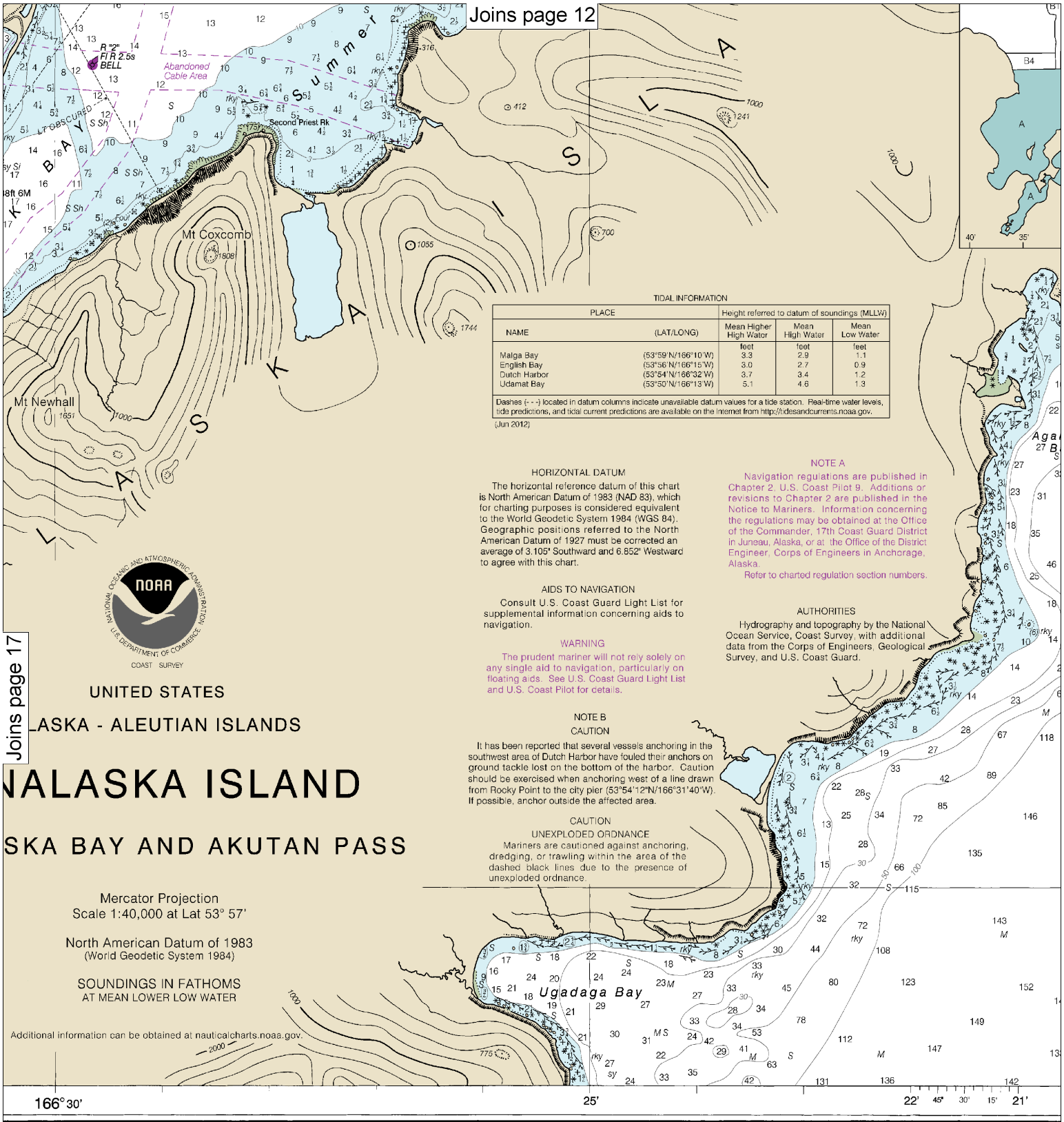
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



GS IN FATHOMS

Publi
U.S. DEP
NATIONAL OCEANIC
NATI

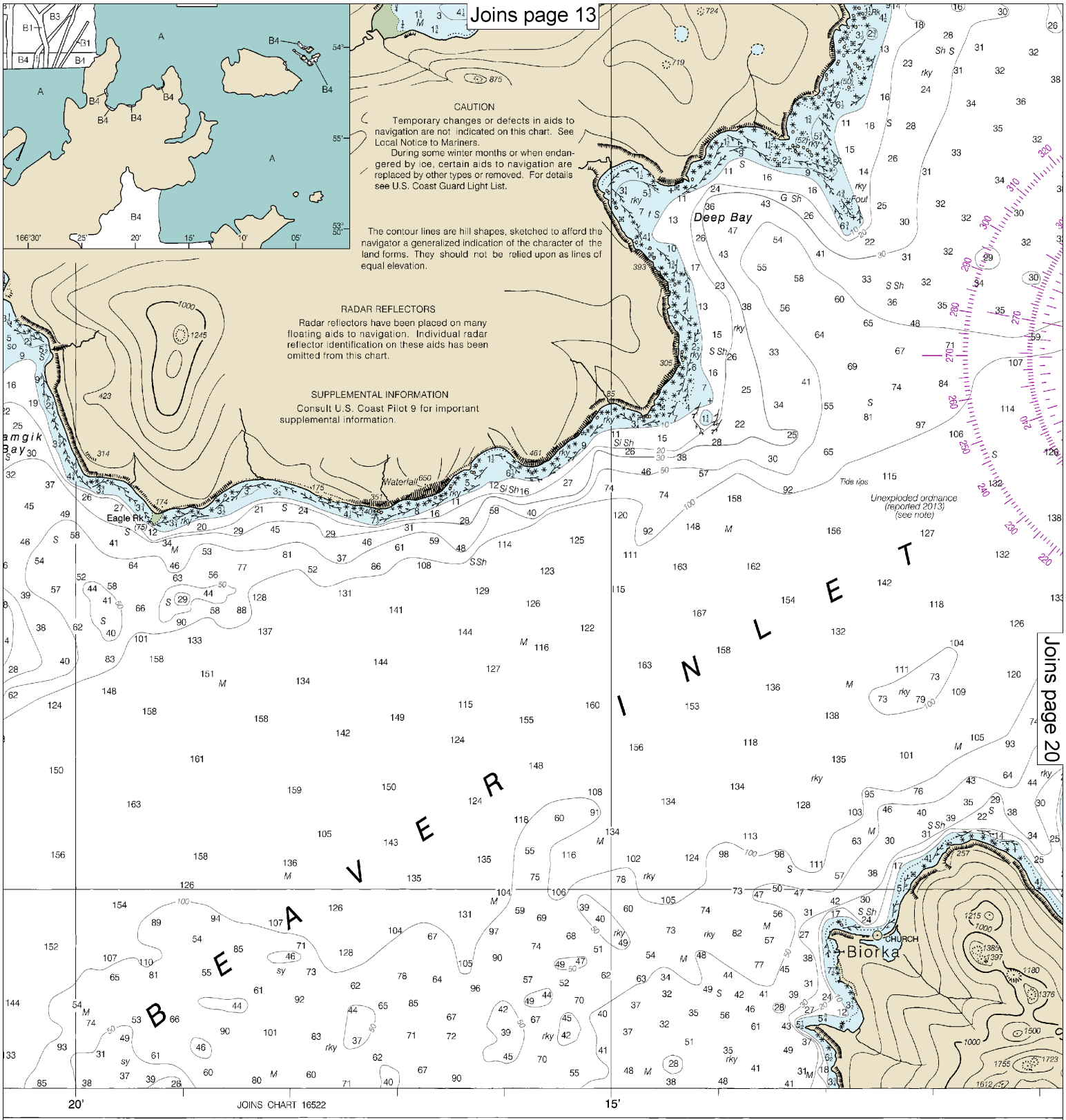
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

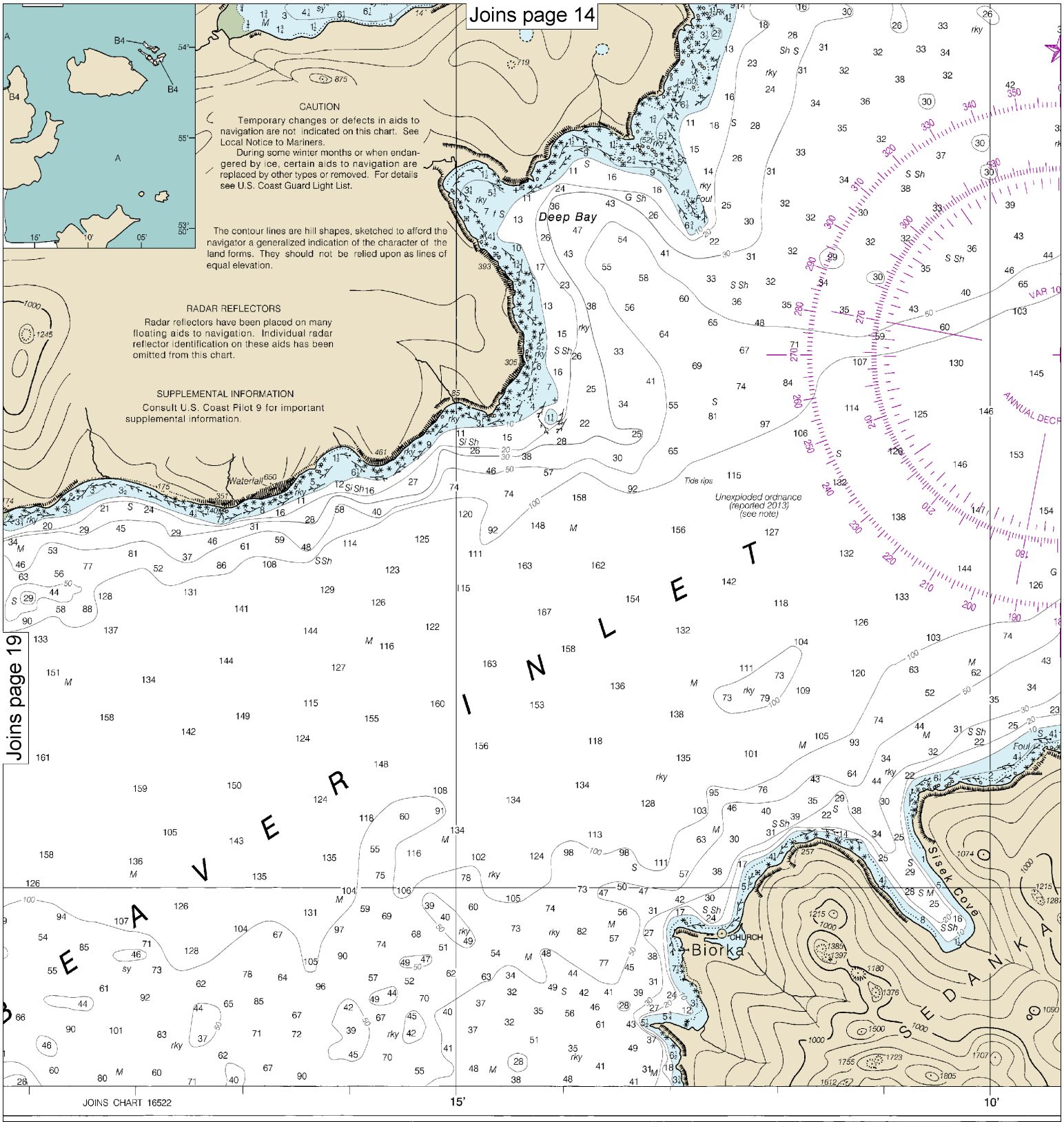
See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



lished at Washington, D.C.
PARTMENT OF COMMERCE
IC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
TIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



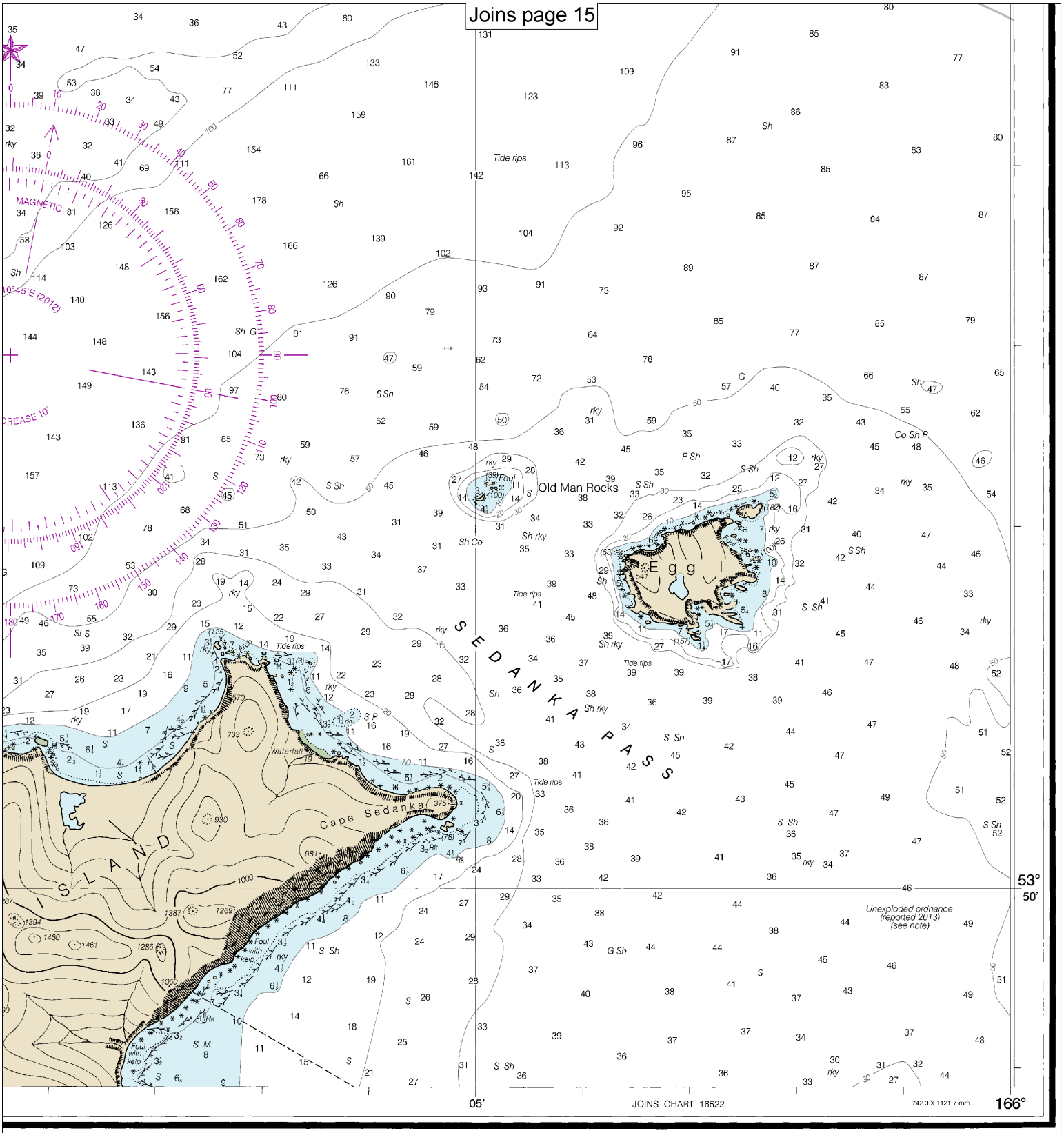
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Unalaska Bay and Akutan Pass

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16528

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**

twitter —— 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.

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