UNITED STATES
ALASKA
SOUTHEAST COAST

GASTINEAU CHANNEL AND TAKU INLET

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat.58°18'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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 World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.189" southward and 6.350" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2 U.S. Coast Pilot 8. 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.

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

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on a floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

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

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

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.

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 unit. Cellular telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below broadcast continuous weather information. 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.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-67	162.450 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-68	162.425 MHz
Juneau, AK	WXJ-55	162.550 MHz

NOTE C
Numerous uncharted mooring buoys are located in the northeast corner of Auke Bay.

NOTE D
MENDENHALL BAR
Due to shoaling in this area, mariners are cautioned to attempt passage only at high water with local knowledge. Mendenhall Buoy "2" and unlighted buoys are used to mark the channel from April 1 to October 15.

NOTE E
Mendenhall River Entrance is marked by privately maintained buoys. They do not match the existing hydrography (nearest aids are not charted).

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 the burial depth of buried lines may change or 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.

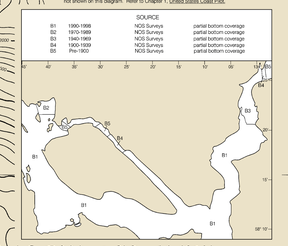
CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 5° from the normal variation have been observed in Gastineau Channel in the vicinity of Latitude 58°19'.

CAUTION
It is common for this area to have strong winds and waves that are hazardous to small craft when surrounding waters are relatively calm.

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		
B1	1990-1999	NOS Surveys — partial 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
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys — partial bottom coverage



NOTE B
The mud flat in front of Taku Glacier is expanding rapidly to the southwest. Nineteen ninety-seven survey data reveal that extensive shoaling has occurred from Jaw Point to Davidson Point and is expected to continue. Passage through this area should not be attempted without local knowledge.

COLREGS, 80-1700 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Grassy Point	(58°13'N/134°04'W)	15.7	14.7	1.5
Taku Point	(58°24'N/134°01'W)	16.2	15.1	1.6
Juneau	(58°18'N/134°24'W)	16.9	15.8	1.5
Fritz Cove	(58°19'N/134°39'W)	16.5	15.5	1.5

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water level, meteorological observations, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Rev 2007

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

AERO aeronautical		Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating		Iq interrupted quick	Ror rotating
Bl black		Mo wisphere	s seconds
Bn beacon		OBSC obscured	SEC sector
Bu blue		Oc occulting	SIREN siren notes
DIA diaphone		Or orange	Q quick
F fixed		P red	VQ very quick
FI flashing		Ra Ref radar reflector	W white
		Rb radiobeacon	WHIS whistle
			Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy grey	Ocs oysters	so soft
br broken	G gravel	h hard	rk rock	sp spongy
Cbl cobble	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy stony

Miscellaneous:

ADW authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
(2) wreckage doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(2) 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.			

CONTINUED ON CHART 17315

CONTINUED ON CHART 17300

CONTINUED ON CHART 17300

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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 for 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 chart is canceled. No new editions will be issued.

20th Ed., Feb. 2013. Last Correction: 5/2/2023. Cleared through
LNM: #23 (13/7/2023), NM: #23 (13/06/2023). ENC: 05/23 (30/9/2023)

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

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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

FATHOMS	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	32	33	34	35	36
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216
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	32	33	34	35	36

Gastineau Channel and Taku Inlet
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

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