BookletChart™

Island of O’ahu
NOAA Chart 19357

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

Included Area

Kaena Point

Kahuku Point

Approximate Page Index

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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 Mariner. 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=193

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(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Oahu, 22 miles WNW across Kaiwi Channel from Moloka‘i, has an area of 604 square statute miles and is third largest of the eight major islands. O‘ahu measures 39 nautical miles SE-NW between Mākapu‘u and Ka‘ena Points and 26 miles S-N between Kālāe‘a and Kahu‘u Point.

Harbors and ports.–The largest harbors on O‘ahu are Kane‘ohe Bay and Pearl Harbor; the latter is a prohibited area. Small-craft harbors include Maunalua Bay, Honolulu’s Ala Wai Boat Harbor and Kewalo Basin, Waianae Harbor, and Haleiwa

Boat Harbor in Waialua Bay. The NE coast is exposed to the trade winds during most of the year, and the only small-craft shelter available is in Kane‘ohe Bay.

Honolulu Harbor, Caution.–Vessels approaching the harbor from the W at night should not mistake the lights between Pearl Harbor and Honolulu for the lights of Honolulu, or the lighted buoys off Kāihe‘i Channel for the lighted buoys off the main entrance. Vessels have mistaken these lights and gone aground off Keehi Lagoon. From the E the lights N of Diamond Head should not be confused with those of Honolulu, or the lighted aids of Kewalo Basin with those of Honolulu Harbor. Also from the E, vessels should not mistake the lights between Koko Head and Diamond Head for the lights of Waikiki Beach.

Commercial and residential development of the coast along Maunalua Bay has resulted in an increase of background lighting. Vessels have mistaken Mākapu‘u Point Light for Diamond Head Light and run aground on the reef W of Koko Head.

Tsunami (seismic sea wave).–Honolulu Harbor authorities require all ships to vacate the harbor prior to the estimated time of arrival of a sea wave if possible. If a long engine-warmup is necessary, it should be started at the first alert so that the vessel may be ready to proceed on time.

Pilotage, Honolulu.–Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and U.S. vessels under register in foreign trade; it is optional for U.S. vessels in coastwise trade with a Federal licensed pilot on board. Pilots are available through the Hawaii Pilots Association. The 41-foot long pilot boat HONOLULU has a black hull with yellow superstructure and displays the words ‘HAWAII PILOTS’ in large white letters on the sides of the cabin. The pilot boat displays the International Code Flag ‘H’ by day and shows the standard pilot lights at night, white over red. The pilot boat monitors VHF-FM channels 12 and 16 and can be reached by “HONOLULU PILOTS” call sign, WXZ-456. (See Coast Pilot for more details.)

The State of Hawaii has established special pilotage regulations for all tankers, tanker barges, and tankerlike vessels. In general the regulations require these vessels to have on board a Honolulu Port Pilot when entering or departing Honolulu Harbor for any reason.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulation of the U.S. Public Health Service. Honolulu is a customs port of entry.

Pearl Harbor, 9.5 miles WNW of Diamond Head, is a Defensive Sea Area. Permission to enter Pearl Harbor must be obtained in advance from Commander, Navy Region Hawaii 96860.

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.)

Pilotage waters are in the vicinity of the offshore pipeline terminal off Kalaeloa. (See Coast Pilot for details.)

Two naval danger zones and a restricted area have been established between Kalaeloa and the entrance to Pearl Harbor. (See 334.1360, 334.1370 and 334.1400, 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.

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: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
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ISLAND OF O'AHU

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 21°30'
World Geodetic System 1984 (North American Datum of 1963)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>Depth (Fathoms)</th>
<th>M.W.H. Depth</th>
<th>H.W. Depth</th>
<th>M.L.W. Depth</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Waianae</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Shaded rectangles indicate unavailable datum values for a fathometer. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tide current predictions are available on the internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COUWORKS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Dedication lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES


NOTE: Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additional regulations are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District, Honolulu, Hawaii, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii. Refer to charted regulations section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1963 (NAD 63). Geographical positions referred to this Horizontal Datum must be corrected an average of 11.404' southeasterly and 0.892' eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 23 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

- Kalaupapa, Haleakula (KILA) 162.5 MHz
- Kauai, Kauai (KHAI) 162.5 MHz

CAUTION

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution when transiting bloeke waters due to changes caused by the hurricane of November 1982.
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 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.nco.ncoa.gov/ids/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

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