

Publication - National Ocean Service - U.S. Coast Pilot 8, covers the panhandle section of Alaska between the south boundary and Cape Spencer. In this volume, general ocean coastline is only 250 nautical miles, but tidal shoreline totals 11,085 miles., 2012 (34th) Edition.

## Corrections

Chapter 6, Paragraph 264 through Paragraph 265, read:

**Fortaleza Bay**, on the W side of Bucareli Bay, about 4.5 miles N of Cape Bartolome, is a small open deepwater bight. **Lake Fortaleza**, with an elevation of about 12 feet, empties into the bay. A rocky shoal extends 0.1 mile NE of Pt Fortaleza, near the outfall of the lake. **Thimble Cove**, about 0.8 mile N of Fortaleza Bay, is a small exposed bight with bare rocks and rocks awash that extend nearly across the entrance from the S shore.

**Port San Antonio**, on the W side of Bucareli Bay, about 6.5 miles N of Cape Bartolome, has two arms at the head, one that extends in a NNE and the other in a SSW direction. The S side of the channel is clear, but a shoal with rocks that uncovers 7 feet is about 0.3 mile WSW from **Point San Roque** the N point at the entrance. Depths in the bay decrease from 35 fathoms at the entrance to about 8 fathoms at the head. Small craft can find anchorage in the N arm in 5 to 7 fathoms, and in the S arm in 10 fathoms, mud bottom. The N arm has a low shoreline with gravel beach.

(L 1539-2012)

Chapter 6, Paragraph 276, read:

**Port Mayoral**, the passage between St. Ignace Island and Baker Island, has depths of 6 to 12 fathoms up to **Canal Point**, with irregular bottom. North of Canal Point and S of Santa Rita Island, the passage is heavily congested with kelp. **Cristina Island**, small and wooded, and a cluster of high-water islets are W of midchannel at the entrance, with a deepwater passage (exceeding 20 fathoms) on either side. Foul ground extends 300 yards off the SW end of the island and for 550 yards off Canal Point. The N entrance is obstructed by the Santa Rita group of islands; between them and the St. Ignace Island shore is a narrow channel less than 50 yards wide with a least depth of 3¼ fathoms. The channel between Santa Rita and Baker Islands is passable at high water by rowboats and similar craft.

(L 1539-2012)

Chapter 6, Paragraph 350, read:

**Rana Reef** extends from a point about 500 yards N of **Point Gorda**, the NW point of St. Ignace Island, almost to **Arrecife Point**, the SE point of Lulu Island. The reef has several rocky heads; the two highest are about 8 feet high. There is a channel at each end of the reef, but the one to the S is reported to be better, staying offshore of the 10 fathom contours, giving the St. Ignace Island shore a berth of 200 to 400 yards.

(L 1539-2012)

Chapter 6, Paragraph 354, read:

**Pine Island**, on the NE end of Port Real Marine, is opposite Santa Rita Island. The rocky shoreline covers and uncovers, and is surrounded on all sides by kelp. The SE side has strong ebb and flow tidally-induced currents of 4 knots.

**Coposo Island**, in midchannel near the E end of the passage and about 0.5 mile N of Santa Rita Island, is small and wooded. It shows prominently from E and W directions. Waters foul with rocks and kelp extend 300 yards W and SW from the center of the island. A shoal, reported covered by at least 3 feet, is about 250 yards SW from the center of Coposo Island.

(L 1539-2012)

Chapter 6, Paragraph 357 through Paragraph 360, read:

**Paloma Pass** is between Pigeon Island and Lulu Island. This pass has least depths of 3½ fathoms in midchannel, but the channel is winding and lined with dangers. A rock covered 1¼ fathoms, centered in the pass, is at 55°25'59"N., 133°33'23"W., along with a submerged reef located immediately to the N; extreme caution is advised.

In entering from the Pacific, pass the S end of Cone Island at a distance of about 0.5 mile and avoid the foul ground that extends off the Baker Island shore. Pigeon Island may be rounded on the NE side through Paloma Pass or through the marked channel to the SW of the island. In Paloma Pass, shoal water extends for about

180 yards in an E direction from the N end of Pigeon Island. Halfway from either end of the pass, rocks awash extend for 250 yards from the Lulu Island shore. At this place the channel, about 40 yards wide, favors the Pigeon Island shore. Near the S end of the pass is a 1¼ fathom spot on the W side of the channel at 55°25'49"N., 133°33'16"W.

The pass to the SW of Pigeon Island, marked by daybeacons, is a more direct route, passing between two small islets, the W one of which is in about midchannel. The pass is about 40 yards wide and has a least depth of 2½ fathoms. To the W of the W islet is a narrow channel with a 1¾ fathom shoal at the N end.

Coposo Island may be passed about 200 yards to the N and about 300 yards to the S; the S passage is preferable. In approaching the island, favor the N shore of the S passage and pass between Sola Rock and the reported shoal covered 3 feet about 250 yards SW from the center of Coposo Island.

(L 1539-2012; NOS 17406)

#### Chapter 6, Paragraph 365 through Paragraph 366, read:

**Arboles Islet**, near Lulu Island shore about 1 mile NW of San Clemente Island, is a small but conspicuous crag, jutting powerfully from the seafloor while being scantily populated with trees. The islet is surrounded on all sides by kelp, and submerged rocks extend 400 yards to the NNW of the main islet.

**Snail Point**, the W extremity of **Caracol Island**, on the E shore of Portillo Channel, is 80 feet high and wooded. Prudent mariners should give Snail Point a berth of 350 yards on the W and S to avoid numerous submerged rocks and kelp.

(L 1539-2012)

#### Chapter 6, Paragraph 393, read:

**Siketi Sound**, between Cone Island and Baker Island, is the Pacific Ocean entrance to Port Real Marina. The S part of the entrance is obstructed for about 600 yards N of the **Gaviota Islets**; the rest of the sound is clear. At the NW end of the sound, a narrow channel leads to St. Nicholas Channel, passing close along the Lulu Island shore and avoiding extensive reefs that extend off the NE end of Cone Island.

(L 1539-2012)

#### Chapter 6, Paragraph 411, read:

**Marabilla Island**, 0.8 mile from the N entrance and about 180 yards off Lulu Island, is wooded. Rocks, reefs, and kelp extend off the S end for 0.4 mile and for a distance of 0.1 mile off the W and N shores. A 1¾-fathom shoal is 0.4 mile NW of the N end of Marabilla Island.

(L 1539-2012)

#### Chapter 10, Paragraph 256, read:

**Freshwater Bay**, about 4 miles N of Tenakee Inlet Entrance Light 1 (57°46.3'N., 134°56.1'W.), has its entrance on the W side of Chatham Strait between East Point and North Passage Point. It extends 11 miles NW, terminating in a sand flat with a large stream. **Heide Rock**, a bare rock about 8 feet high and about 0.5 mile from the N shore, is 3.5 miles inside North Passage Point. A rock awash is about 0.5 mile NW of the rock. **Redcliff Islands** are in the middle of the bay about 5.9 miles inside North Passage Point. A rock covered 13 feet is about 0.7 mile NNE of the E end of the easternmost island. A rock awash is about 0.5 mile NW of the westernmost island. The main bay has no anchorages, but small vessels may find temporary anchorage at the head of the bay or off the flats at mouths of streams, of which there are several.

(WN 16/2000; LNM 27/10 CG17)