

UNITED STATES COAST PILOT CORRECTIONS

COAST PILOT 7 45 Ed 2013 23 JUN 2013
LAST NM 27/13

Chapter 4—Paragraph 371; read:

⁽³⁷¹⁾ **Point Dume** is the seaward end of a rather low plateau that terminates in a dome-shaped head, about 200 feet high, rising from a bold rocky bluff. The bluff is reddish, with white cliffs E and W. A small bare rock is 150 yards S of the point, and a reef that uncovers is 150 yards farther out. Foul ground extends about 500 yards E of the reef.

(NOS 18744; LL 2013) 28/13

Chapter 8—Paragraph 157; read:

⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ **Blunts Reef**, 2.6 miles W of Cape Mendocino, is one of the outermost visible dangers in the area. The reef consists of two small black rocks awash about 230 yards apart. **Blunts Reef Lighted Bell Buoy 40** (40°26'25"N., 124°30'06"W.), is 1.6 miles WSW of the outer rock. The currents at the buoy are described in the Tidal Current Tables.

(LL 2013; LNM 23/13 CG11; NOS 18623) 28/13

Chapter 8—Paragraph 168; read:

⁽¹⁶⁸⁾ **Humboldt Bay**, 21 miles N of Cape Mendocino, is the first important harbor N of San Francisco and is used by vessels drawing up to 38 feet. Humboldt Bay is the second largest natural bay on the coast of California and as such contains many environmentally and economically important wetland habitats. In addition to being a nursery area for many species of commercially and recreationally important fish and invertebrates, Humboldt Bay also produces more than 50 percent of the oysters harvested in California. Due to Humboldt Bay's location on the Pacific Flyway, it is also an important feeding, resting and nesting area for thousands of migratory shorebirds and waterfowl. Along Humboldt Bay's shoreline, thousands of acres have been set aside by State, Federal and local agencies as wildlife habitat for a variety of threatened and endangered species. Humboldt Bay can be used as a harbor of refuge in impending bad weather, providing a vessel can get inside before the bar becomes impassable. The bay consists of two shallow basins, South Bay in the S and Arcata Bay in the N part, connected by a narrow channel about 5 miles long. Due to the sensitive nature of Humboldt Bay's environment, extreme care should be taken to utilize all best management practices when transiting Humboldt Bay, fueling or transferring fuels or lubricants and transferring cargo.

(LNM 23/13 CG11) 28/13

Chapter 8—Paragraph 179; read:

⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ From a position 1.5 miles 260° from Blunts Reef Lighted Bell Buoy 40, steer **356½°** for 5 miles, when Cape

Mendocino Light (Removed; LNM 23/13) bears 126°; thence a **038½°** course made good for 20 miles leads to Humboldt Bay Entrance Lighted Whistle Buoy HB. In thick weather, after passing False Cape Rock, all dangers will be cleared by keeping in a depth of over 15 fathoms until up with the lighted whistle buoy, where anchorage should be made until a pilot is obtained.

(LNM 23/13 CG11) 28/13