

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	FREQUENCY	BROADCAST TIMES
Hawaii Kai, Oahu, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Kokee, Kauai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Kulani Cone, Hawaii, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Mt. Haleakala, Maui, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Mt. Kaala, Oahu, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
South Point, Hawaii, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day

These VHF-FM radio stations, locations shown on the map, are operated by the National Weather Service. This is a continuous broadcast, 24 hours a day. Broadcast recordings are updated every 1 to 6 hours and amended at any time that conditions warrant. The broadcast includes the latest coastal forecast and warnings for Hawaiian waters within 40 miles of the shorelines and inter-island channels. These products are supplemented by synopses, forecasts, and warnings for offshore waters within 240 nautical miles of the islands. Forecasts start with a statement describing any marine warnings in effect or a "No Warning" statement followed by a weather summary and forecast. Warnings are preceded by a 1050 Hz alert tone.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCAST TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

ISLAND	PHONE #
Oahu	808-973-6109
Hawaii	808-935-5055
Maui	808-871-6706
Kauai	808-245-2919

NWS PRODUCTS VIA WWW HF VOICE

The National Institute of Standards and Technology broadcasts a time and frequency service from stations WWV in Fort Collins, CO and WWVH in Kawai, Hawaii, commonly known to mariners as "Time Tick", used as an aid in celestial navigation. Included in these are hourly voice broadcasts of current highseas storm warnings for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico provided by the National Weather Service (NWS). For some further information on WWV, WWVH, and time signals worldwide, see NGA Publication 117 "Radio Navigational Aids".

WWWV (Hawaii)  
 FREQUENCIES : 2.5, 5, 10, 15 MHz (AM)  
 48 - 51 minutes past the hour Pacific highseas warnings

DIAL - A - BUOY

Dial-A-Buoy gives mariners an easy way to obtain reports via a cell-phone. Dial-A-Buoy provides wind and wave measurements taken within the last hour at National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) buoy and Coastal-Marine Automated Network (C-MAN) stations. The stations operated by NDBC, part of the National Weather Service, are located in the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes. The Dial-A-Buoy service has since expanded to include stations owned and operated by other organizations including the United Kingdom Met Office and Environment Canada. To access Dial-A-Buoy, dial (228) 688-1948 using any touch-tone or cell-phone. For internet users, more information is at: <http://seaboard.ndbc.noaa.gov/dial.shtml>

BUOY AND C-MAN DATA AVAILABLE VIA E-MAIL (FTPMAIL)

Current buoy and C-MAN data is now available in a very compact form via http:, ftp:, or e-mail (FTPMAIL).

Via http:  
[http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest\\_obs/](http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest_obs/)

Via ftp:  
[ftp://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest\\_obs/](ftp://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest_obs/)

Via e-mail (FTPMAIL)  
<http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/fax/buoydata.txt> (instructions)

Send an e-mail to: [ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov](mailto:ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov)  
 Subject Line: Put anything you like  
 Body: open [www.ndbc.noaa.gov](http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov)  
 cd data  
 cd latest\_obs  
 get 42007.txt  
 get gdl1.txt  
 quit

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:  
 Obtain the latest available weather forecast for the boating area. The NOAA Weather Radio continuous broadcasts (VHF-FM) are the best way to keep informed of the expected weather and sea conditions. If you hear on the radio that warnings are in effect, don't venture out on the water unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea.

- While afloat:
- Keep a weather eye out for: the approach of dark, threatening clouds, which may foretell a squall or thunderstorm; any steady increase in wind or sea; any increase in wind velocity opposite in direction to a strong tidal current. A dangerous rip tide condition may form steep waves capable of broaching a boat.
  - Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.
  - Heavy static on your AM radio may be an indication of nearby thunderstorm activity.
  - If a thunderstorm catches you while afloat, you should remember that not only gusty winds but also lightning poses a threat to safety.
    - stay below deck if possible.
    - keep away from metal objects that are not grounded to the boat's protection system.
    - don't touch more than one grounded object at the same time (or you may become a shortcut for electrical surges passing through the protection system).
    - put on a life jacket and prepare for rough sea conditions.

NWS MARINE PRODUCTS VIA RADIOFAX

For National Weather Service (NWS) marine radiofax products, detailed schedules, and worldwide marine radiofax broadcast schedules please check out:  
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/radiofax.htm>

HIGH SEAS RADIOTELEPHONE WEATHER BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	CARRIER FREQUENCY (kHz)	BROADCAST TIMES (UTC)
Point Reyes, CA	NMC (USCG)	4426.0	0430, 1030
		8764.0	0430, 1030, 1630, 2230
		13089.0	0430, 1030, 1630, 2230
Honolulu, HI	NMO (USCG)	6501.0	0600, 1200
		8764.0	0005, 0600, 1200, 1800
		13089.0	0005, 1800
Guam	NRV	6501.0	0930, 1530
		13089.0	0330, 2130

HIGH SEAS RADIOTELEX (SITOR) WEATHER BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	FREQUENCY (kHz)	BROADCAST TIMES UTC
Point Reyes, CA	NMC (USCG)	8416.5	0005, 1800
		16806.5	0005, 1800
		518 NAVTEX(C)	0000, 0400, 0800 1200, 1600, 2000
Honolulu, HI	NMO (USCG)	8416.5	0130, 0730, 1330, 2030
		12579.0	0130, 0730, 1330, 2030
		22376.0	0130, 2030
Guam	NRV (USCG)	518 NAVTEX(O)	0040, 0440, 0840 1240, 1640, 2040
		12579.0	0500, 1500, 1900, 2315
		16086.5	0500, 1500, 1900, 2315
Cambria, CA	NMC (USCG)	518 NAVTEX(Q)	0100, 0500, 0900 1300, 1700, 2100
		518 NAVTEX(Q)	0045, 0445, 0845 1245, 1645, 2045

OTHER MARINE WEATHER SERVICES CHARTS AVAILABLE

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| MSC-1 Eastport, ME to Montauk Point, NY      | MSC-9 Point Conception, CA to Point St. George, CA |
| MSC-2 Montauk Point, NY to Manasquan, NJ     | MSC-10 Point St. George, CA to Canadian Border     |
| MSC-3 Manasquan, NJ to Cape Hatteras, NC     | MSC-11/12 Great Lakes                              |
| MSC-4 Cape Hatteras, NC to Savannah, GA      | MSC-13 Hawaiian Waters                             |
| MSC-5 Savannah, GA to Apalachicola, FL       | MSC-14 Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands              |
| MSC-6 Apalachicola, FL to Morgan City, LA    | MSC-15 Alaskan Waters                              |
| MSC-7 Morgan City, LA to Brownsville, TX     | MSC-16 Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands       |
| MSC-8 Mexican Border to Point Conception, CA |  |

Copies of these charts are available for \$1.25 each from:  
 FAA/ National Aeronautical Charting Office  
 Distribution Division, AVN-530  
 6303 Ivy Lane, Suite 400  
 Greenbelt, MD 20770  
 Telephone: (301) 436-8301  
 (800) 638-8972 toll free, U.S. only  
 (301) 436-6829 FAX  
 E-mail: [AMC-chartsales@faa.gov](mailto:AMC-chartsales@faa.gov)  
<http://chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov>  
 or your local chartagent:  
<http://chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov/nsd/states.html>

Marine Service Charts can be viewed at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/pub.htm>  
 For nautical charts on the web for navigation purposes go to: <http://www.oceanservice.noaa.gov/pubs/welcome.html>  
 These nautical charts are also available from local marinas and marine supply stores.

INTERNET ADDRESSES

- National Weather Service Home Page  
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov>
- National Weather Service Pacific Region Headquarters  
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/pr/hq/>
- National Weather Service Honolulu HI  
 Website: <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl>  
 Marine Products: <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/pages/marine.php>
- National Data Buoy Center  
<http://seaboard.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center  
<http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms>
- National Weather Service Products and Dissemination  
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RADIOFAX AND TEXT FORECASTS AVAILABLE VIA E-MAIL (FTPMAIL)

National Weather Service radiofax charts and text forecasts are available via E-mail. The FTPMAIL server is intended to allow Internet access for mariners and other users who do not have direct access to the World Wide Web but who are equipped with an e-mail system. Turnaround is generally in under 1 hour, however, performance may vary widely and receipt cannot be guaranteed. To get started in using the NWS FTPMAIL service, follow these simple directions to the FTPMAIL "help" file (11 bytes).

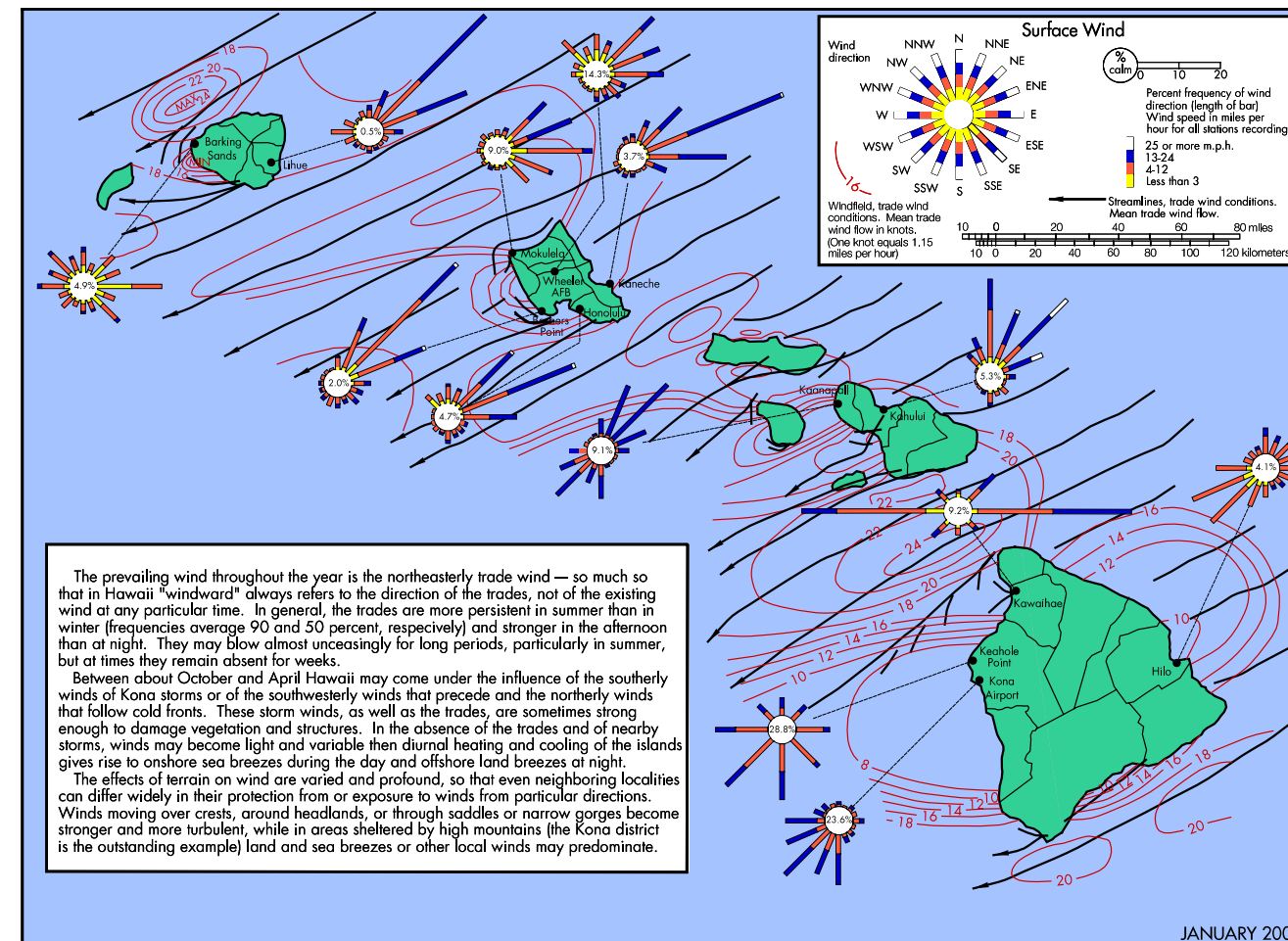
Address: [ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov](mailto:ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov)  
 Subject: (not required)  
 Body: help

Direct any questions to 301-713-1677, extension 128,  
 or 301-713-0882, extension 122.

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQUENCY, kHz/MHz	BROADCAST TIMES UTC
Honolulu, HI	NMO	~ CH 22A	0500, 1700
		*# 2670 kHz	0545, 1145, 1745, 2345

\* Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz  
 ~ Preceded by announcement on ch. 16.  
 # Single Sideband, suppressed carrier, carrier frequency.



The prevailing wind throughout the year is the northeasterly trade wind — so much so that in Hawaii "windward" always refers to the direction of the trades, not of the existing wind at any particular time. In general, the trades are more persistent in summer than in winter (frequencies average 90 and 50 percent, respectively) and stronger in the afternoon than at night. They may blow almost unceasingly for long periods, particularly in summer, but at times they remain absent for weeks.

Between about October and April Hawaii may come under the influence of the southerly winds of Kona storms or of the southwesterly winds that precede and the northerly winds that follow cold fronts. These storm winds, as well as the trades, are sometimes strong enough to damage vegetation and structures. In the absence of the trades and of nearby storms, winds may become light and variable then diurnal heating and cooling of the islands gives rise to onshore sea breezes during the day and offshore land breezes at night.

The effects of terrain on wind are varied and profound, so that even neighboring localities can differ widely in their protection from or exposure to winds from particular directions. Winds moving over crests, around headlands, or through saddles or narrow gorges become stronger and more turbulent, while in areas sheltered by high mountains (the Kona district is the outstanding example) land and sea breezes or other local winds may predominate.