

BookletChart™

Ossabaw and St. Catherines Sounds

NOAA Chart 11511

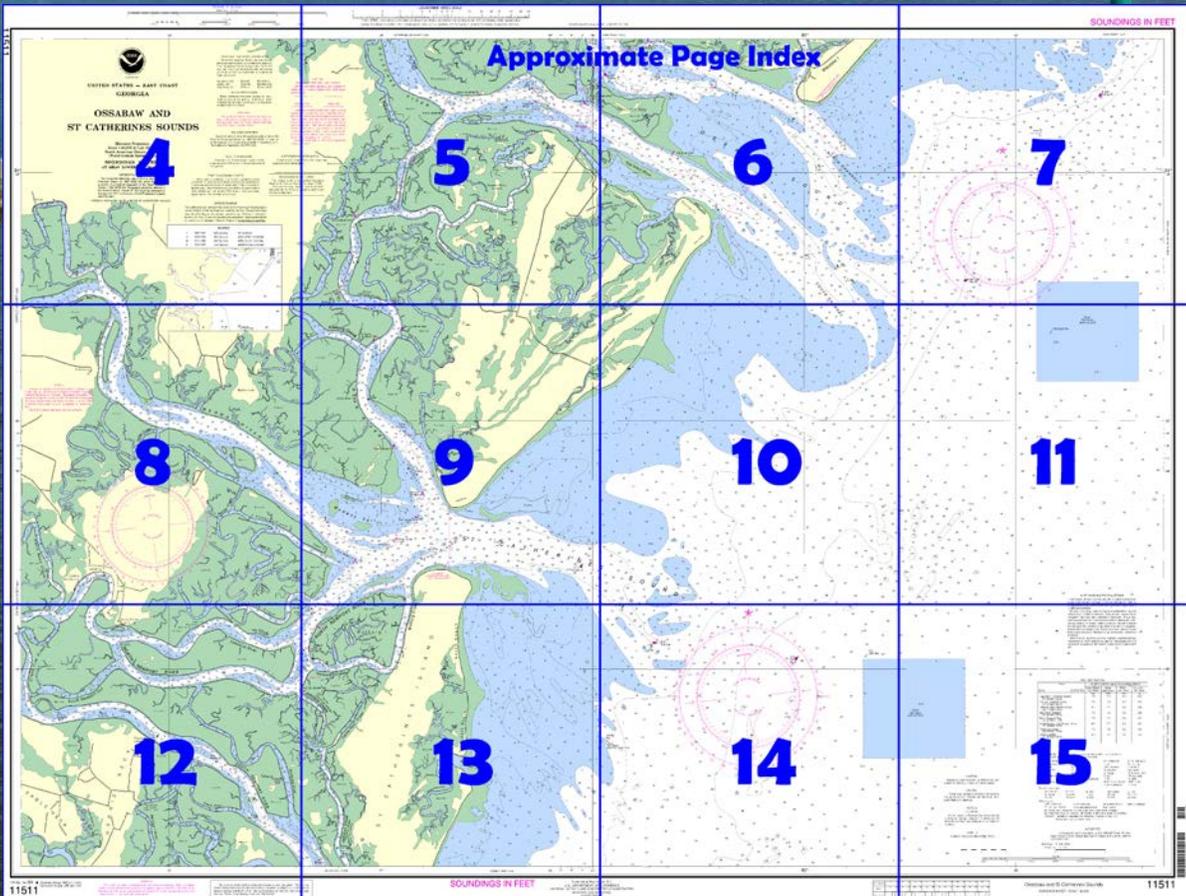


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

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.

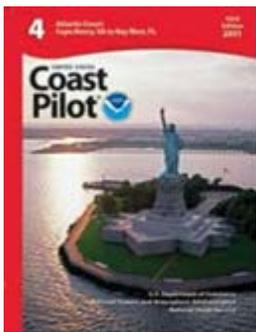
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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 Mariners. 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=11511>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Ossabaw Sound, entered between the southern end of Wassaw Island on the north and **Bradley Point** (31°49.4'N., 81°02.9'W.) on the south, is a broad opening in the coast about 15 miles southwestward of Tybee Light. Most of the sound is shallow, and shifting shoals extend seaward about 4 miles. The entrance to the sound is marked by a lighted buoy. **North Channel** and **South Channel** lead through the shoals into the sound. North Channel is

marked by buoys and daybeacons, and South Channel is marked by a buoy, a daybeacon, and a light. Small local fishing craft are the principal traffic seaward from the sound. Strangers are advised not to enter as

breakers sometimes extend clear across the entrance. Vernon River, Ogeechee River, numerous smaller rivers and creeks enter the sound.

Fish haven.—A fish haven is about 2 miles east-southeastward of Ossabaw Sound Entrance Lighted Buoy OS.

Ogeechee River flows into the western part of Ossabaw Sound. The river drains an extensive area and is subject to flood conditions which continually change the channel. Navigation to the Seaboard System Railroad bridges, about 27 miles above the sound, is possible with local knowledge. In 1985, the reported controlling depth was 6 feet to the first railroad bridge. This bridge has a 40-foot fixed span with a clearance of 14 feet. The second railroad bridge, parallel to and immediately northward of the first, has a lift span with a clearance of 4 feet down and 41 feet up. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.367**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.) The overhead power cable close northward of the more northerly bridge has a clearance of 50 feet. There is a large pulpwood loading dock with 13 feet alongside 5 miles downriver from the railroad bridges.

A marina with a reported depth of 10 feet alongside is at **Fort McAllister**, about 11 miles above the river entrance; gasoline, ice, supplies, transient berths, pump-out, and a 16-ton lift are available.

Currents.—The currents in the Ogeechee River and Ossabaw Sound have considerable velocity, particularly the ebb setting out of the river. Current predictions for several locations in Ossabaw Sound and vicinity can be obtained from the Tidal Current Tables.

The coastline between Ossabaw Sound and St. Catherines Sound is formed by the eastern shore of **Ossabaw Island**, which lies in a southwesterly direction and has a length of 8 miles and a width of 6 miles. The eastern half of the island is heavily wooded. The north end forms the south shore of Ossabaw Sound.

The seaward side of the island appears unbroken by streams, and shows as a white sand beach backed by heavy woods. Dangerous shoals extend offshore nearly 5 miles.

The southwestern point of the island borders on St. Catherines Sound and is thickly wooded. The western half is almost entirely marshy and is cut up by numerous creeks which provide access to the higher ground to the eastward. On the west the island is separated from the marshes of the mainland by Bear River and **Florida Passage**.

St. Catherines Sound is about 24 miles southwestward of Tybee Light. The entrance is over a shifting bar which extends 5 miles offshore. The entrance lighted buoy is about 7 miles offshore. In 1983, the reported controlling depth in the marked bar channel was 8 feet. The points on its northern and southern sides are wooded.

There are no towns on the sound, and strangers seldom enter. Except for light-draft fishing craft, little traffic crosses St. Catherines Bar. Channels with depths of 13 to 38 feet lead from inside the bar into the entrances of its tributaries. The main body of the sound is exposed and becomes quite rough in moderately bad weather. Protected anchorage for small vessels is in **Walburg Creek** on the south side of the entrance to the sound.

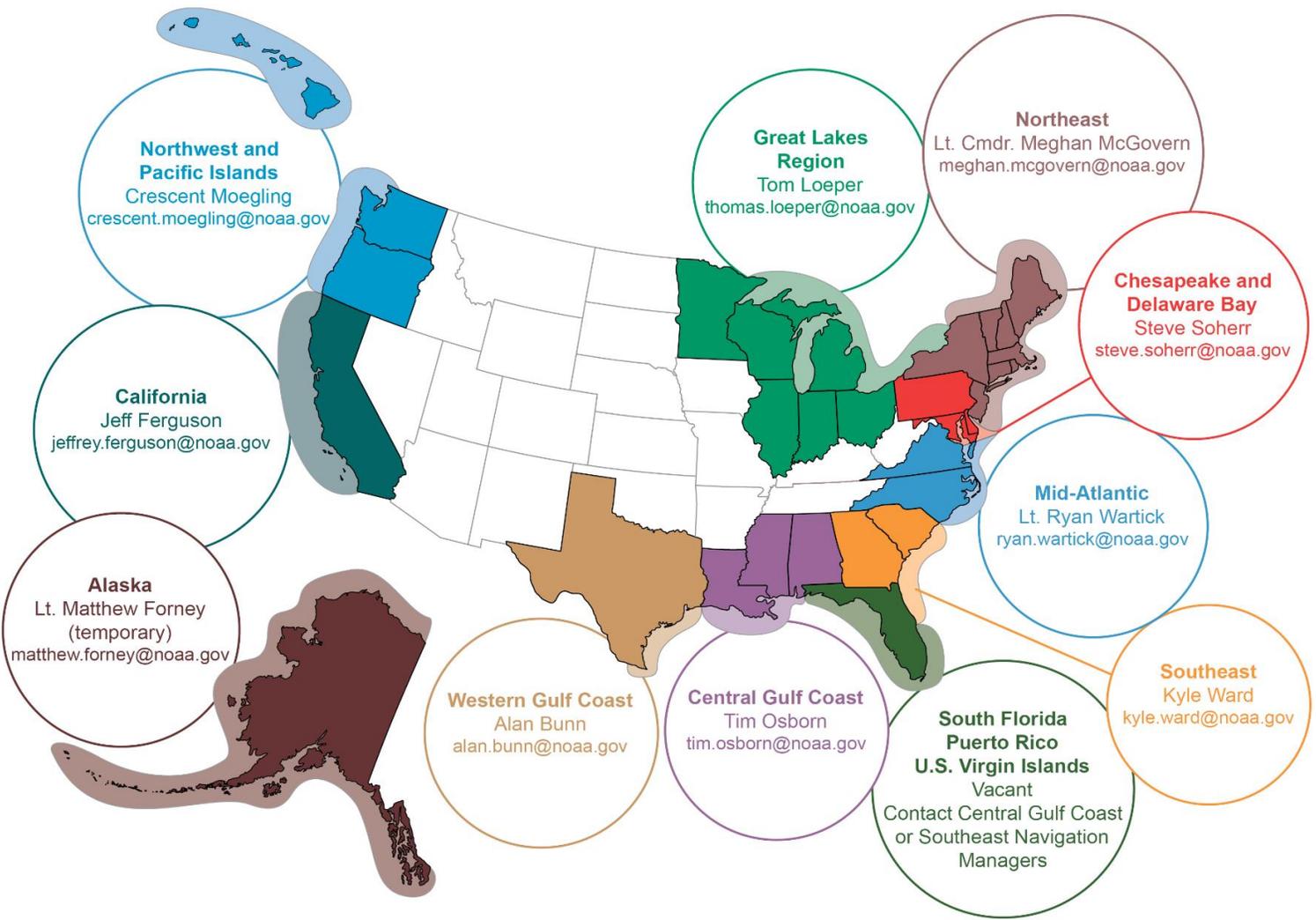
Currents.—Tidal currents have considerable velocity at the entrance and in the tributary rivers. The Tidal Current Tables should be consulted for current predictions.

The Intracoastal Waterway crosses St. Catherines Sound just inside the entrance, and affords passage northward through Bear River and Florida Passage to Ossabaw Sound, and southward through North Newport River and Johnson Creek to Sapelo Sound.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Miami Commander
7th CG District (305) 415-6800
Miami, FL

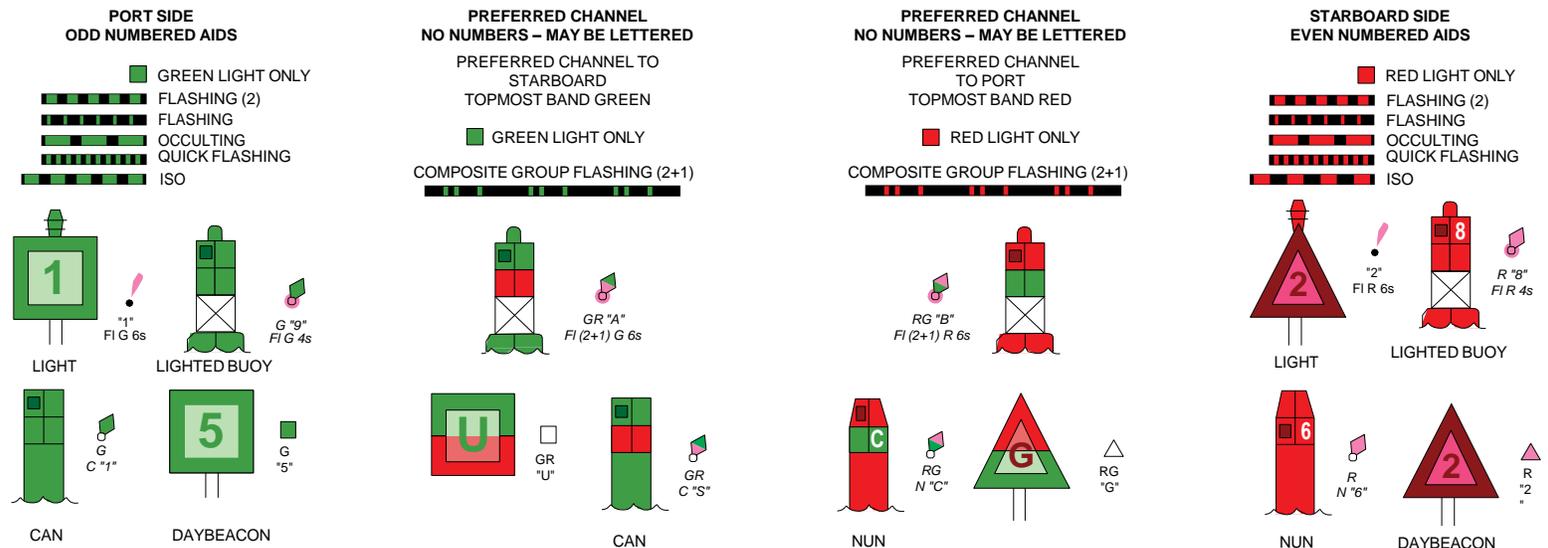
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

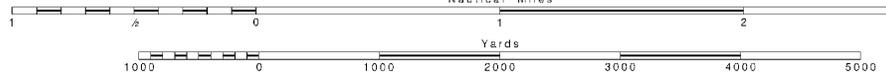
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



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>

11511

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
GEORGIA

OSSABAW AND ST CATHERINES SOUNDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 31°45'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

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 the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.763' northward and 0.623' eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. 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.

Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.400 MHz
Jesup, GA	WXJ-28	162.450 MHz
Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz

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.

WARNING

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

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 facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot for supplemental information.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

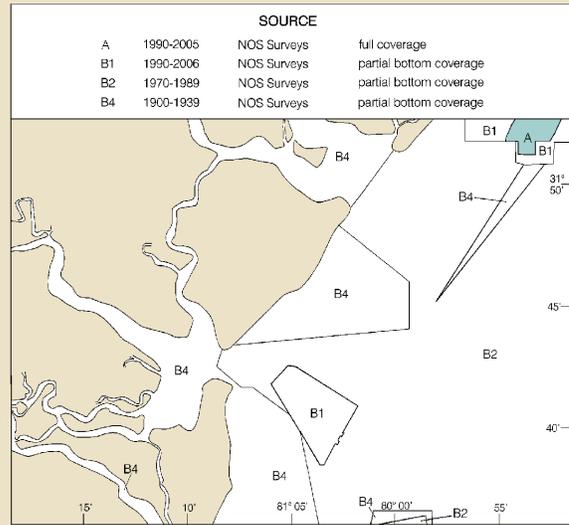
The project depth is 12 feet from Savannah River to St. Simons Sound, GA, chart 11506. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

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.

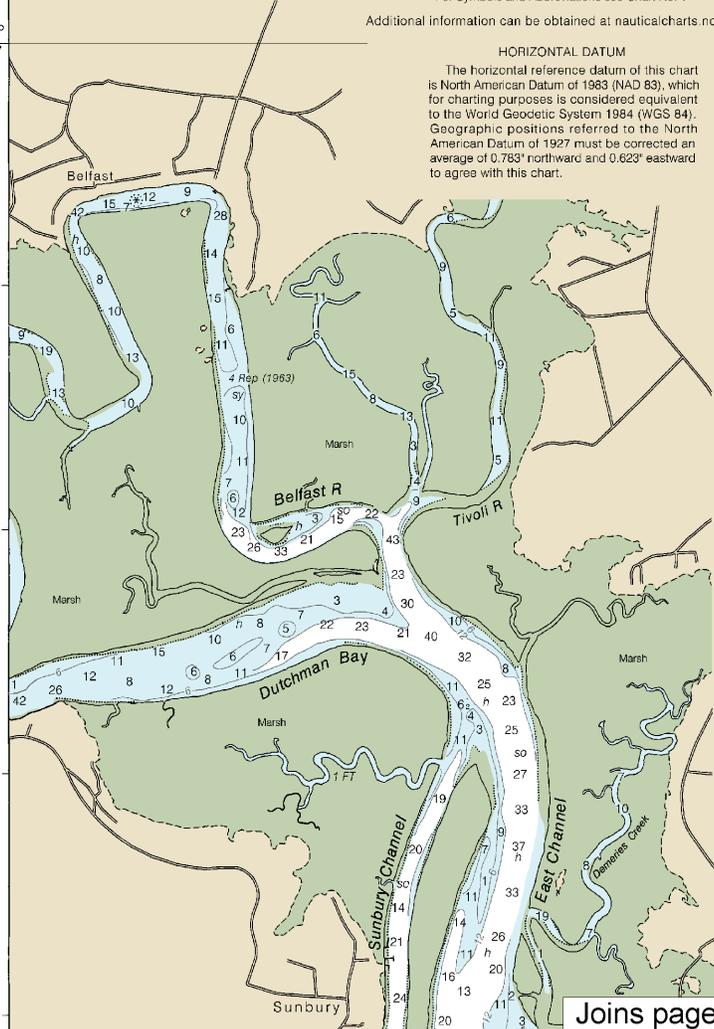
SOURCE

Source	Survey Type	Coverage
A	1990-2005 NOS Surveys	full coverage
B1	1990-2006 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



31° 50'

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509



Joins page 8

4

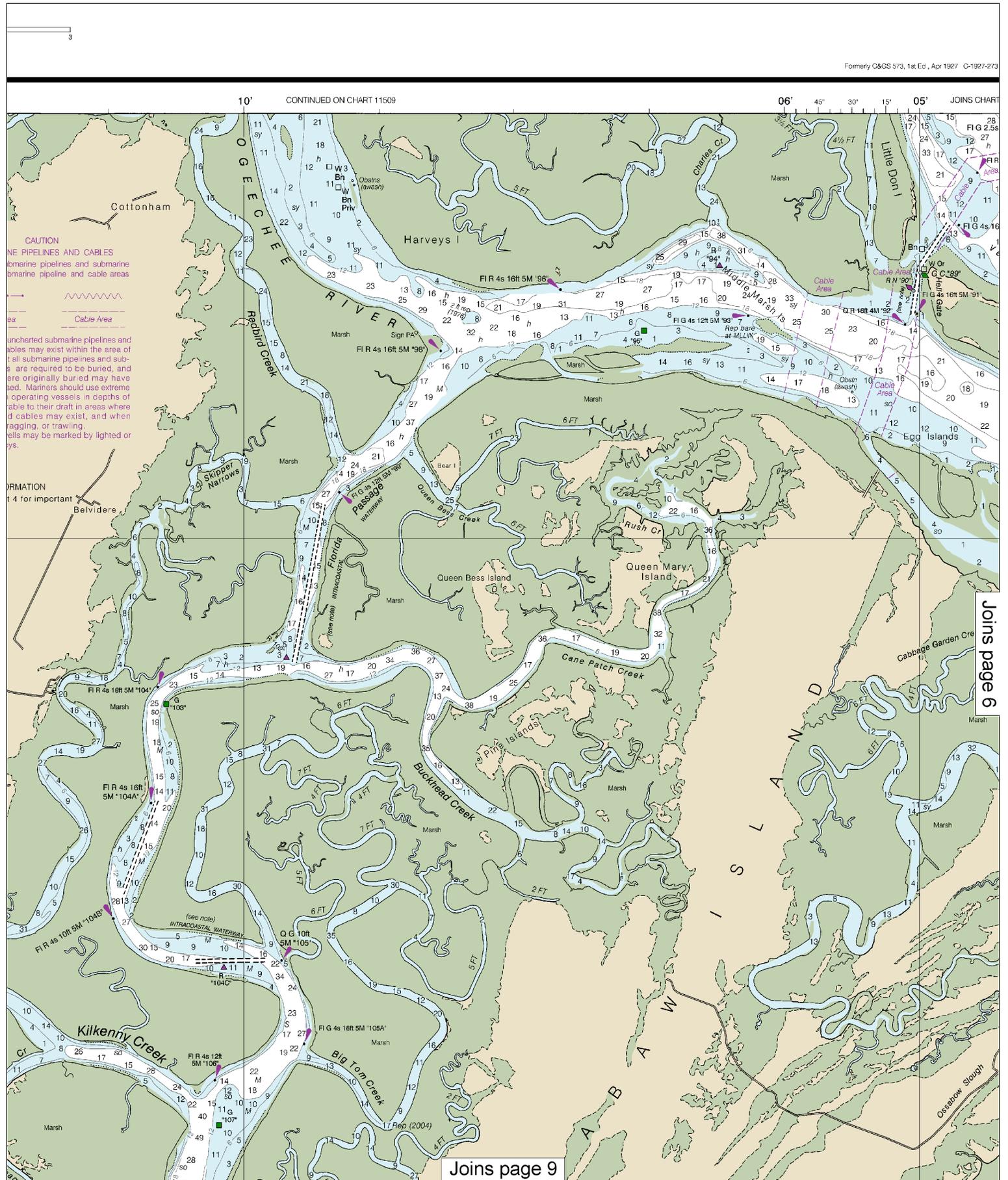
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





CAUTION
 UNCHARTED SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
 All submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. All pipelines and cables are required to be buried, and are originally buried may have eroded. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water less than their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when dragging, or trawling. Pipelines and cables may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SYMBOLS
 Cable Area

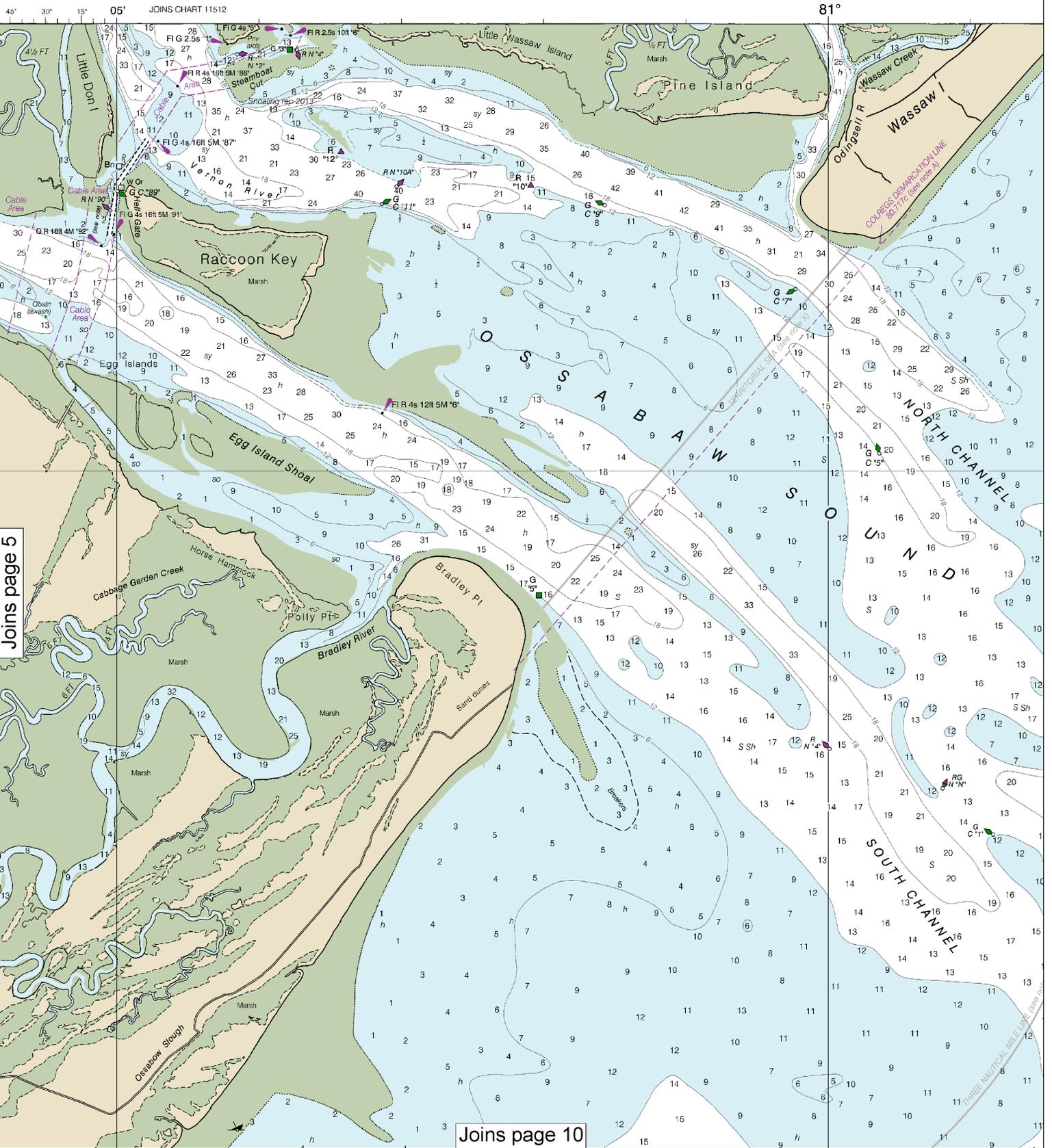
INFORMATION
 See note for important information

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:57142. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





Joins page 5

Joins page 10



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

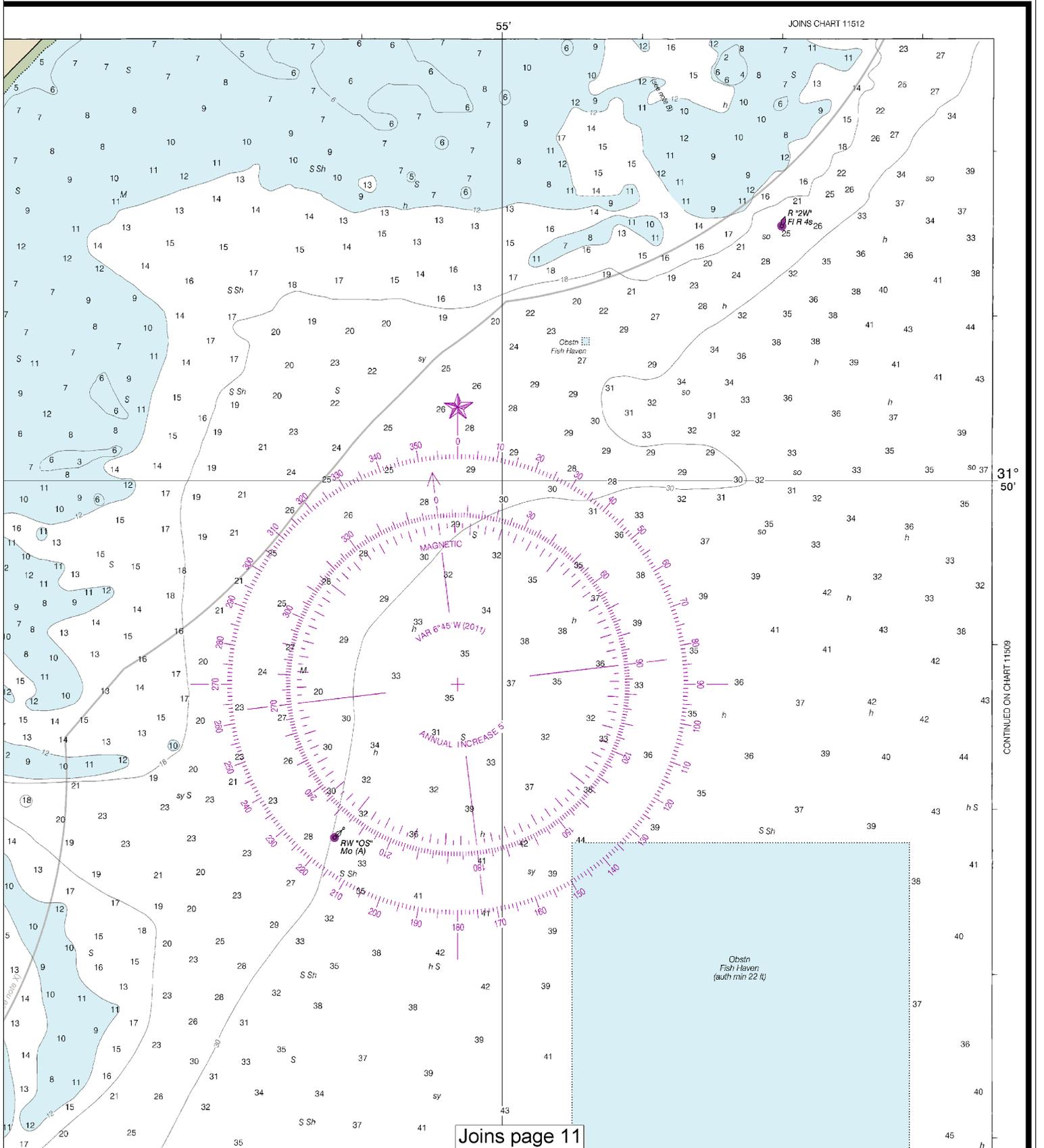
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET



18th Ed., Jul. 2011. Last Correction: 1/25/2017. Cleared through:
LNM: 0317 (1/17/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)

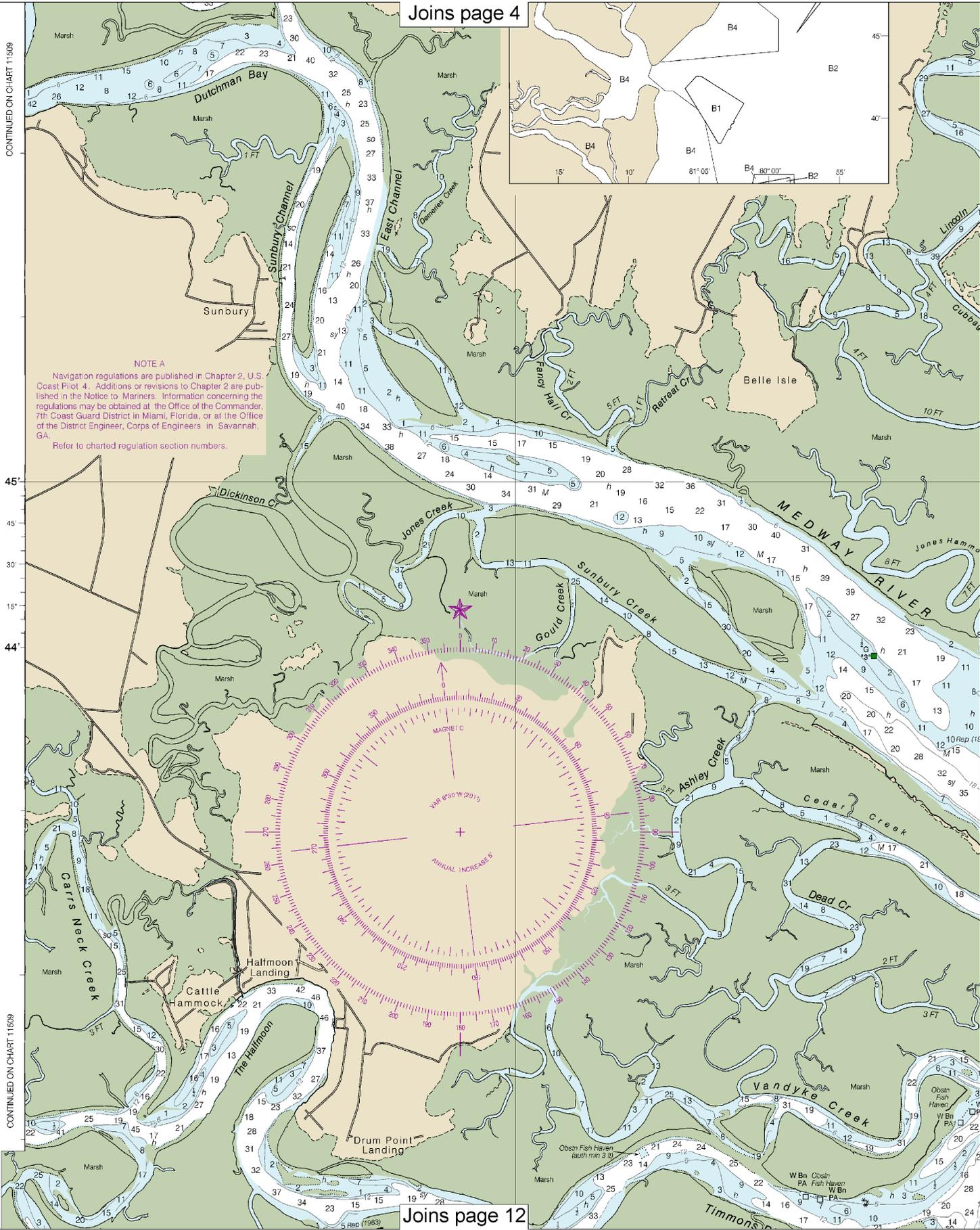
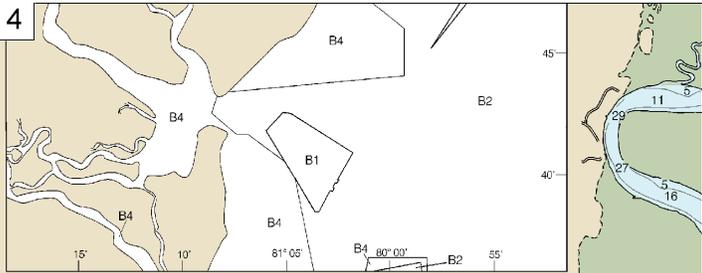


CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

45°
45°
30'
15'
44'

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

NOTE A
 Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, GA.
 Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

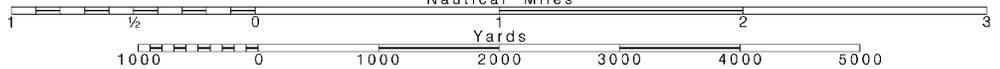


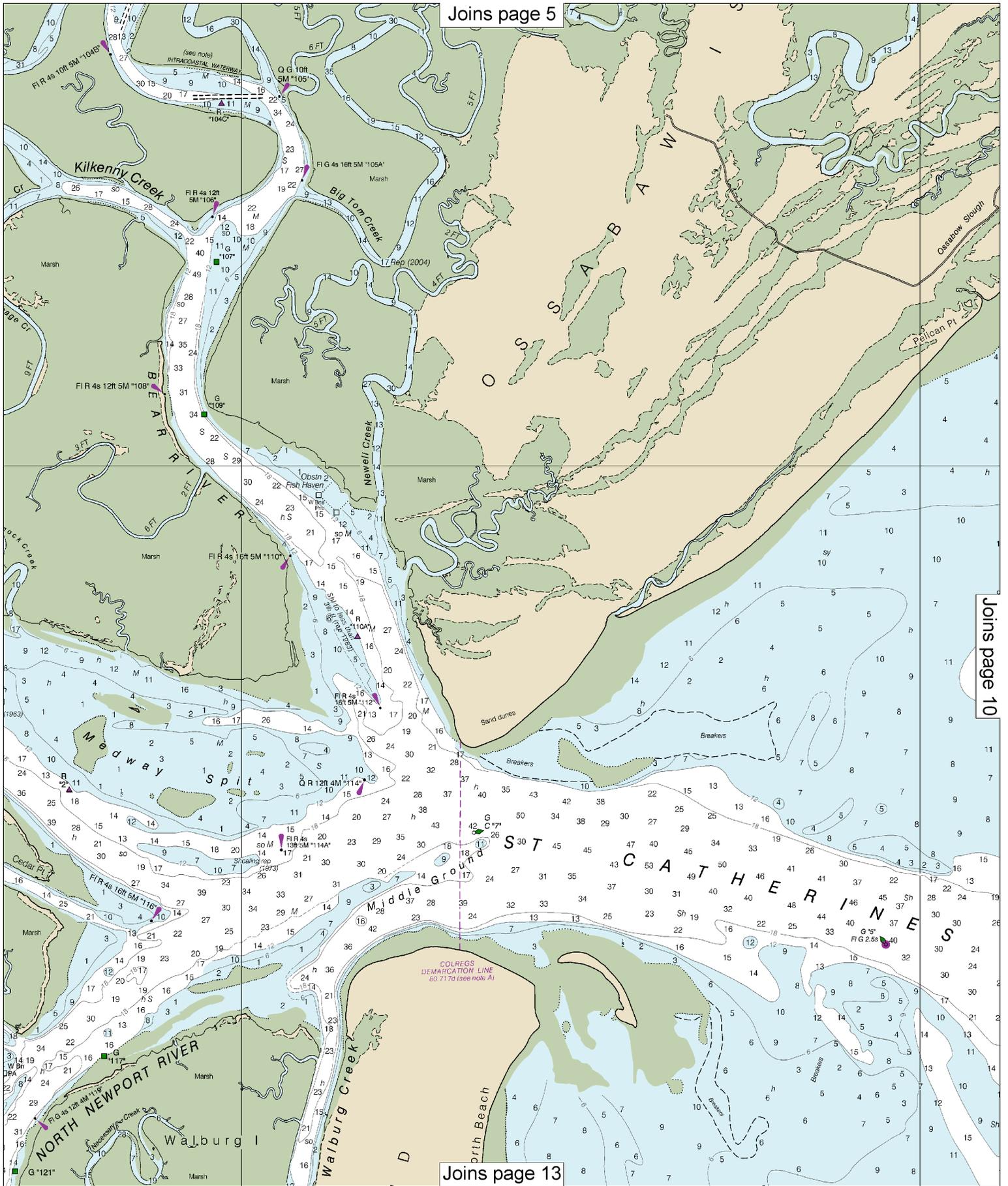
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

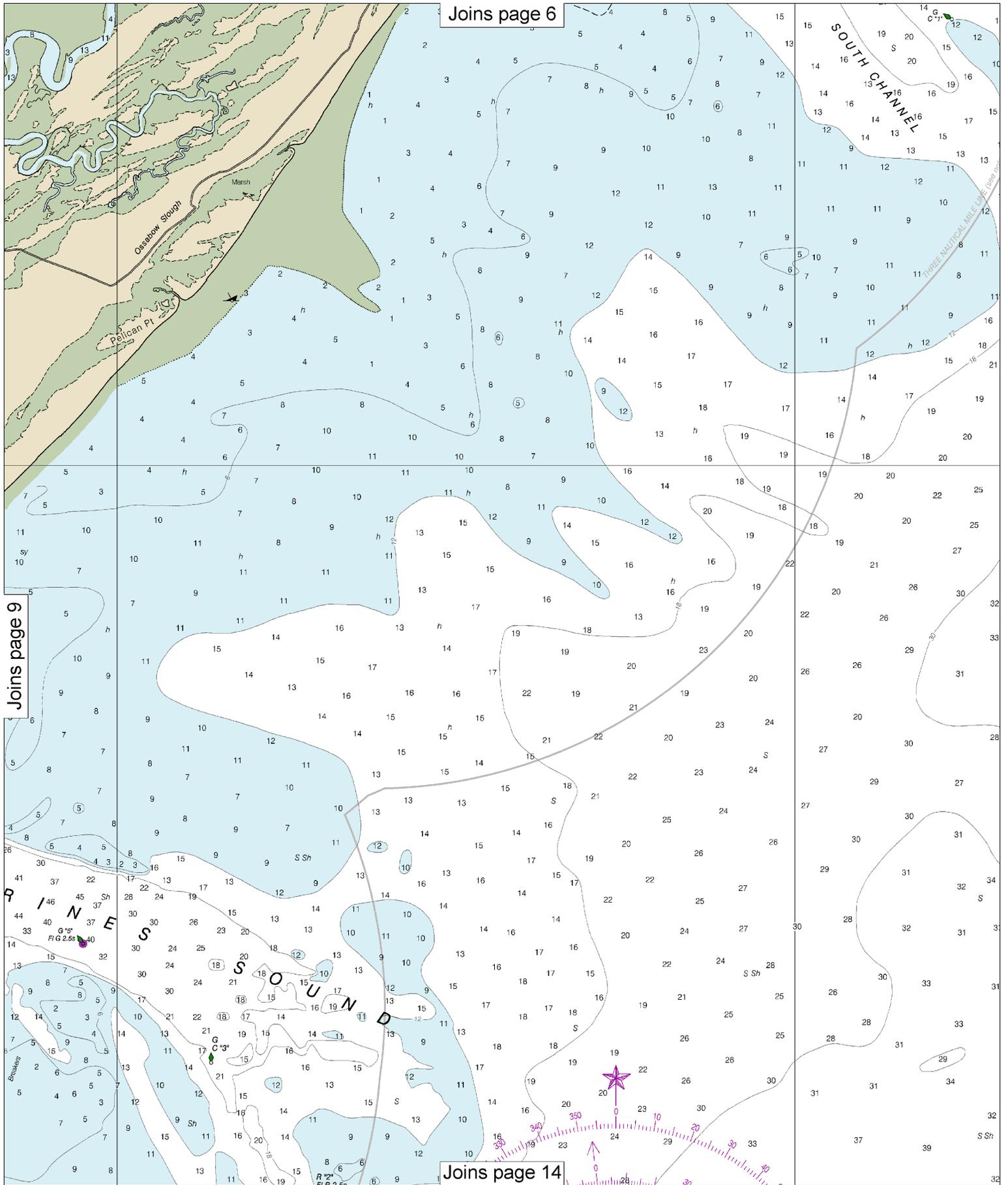
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

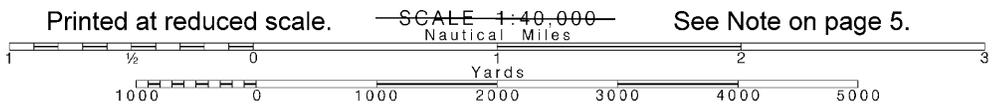




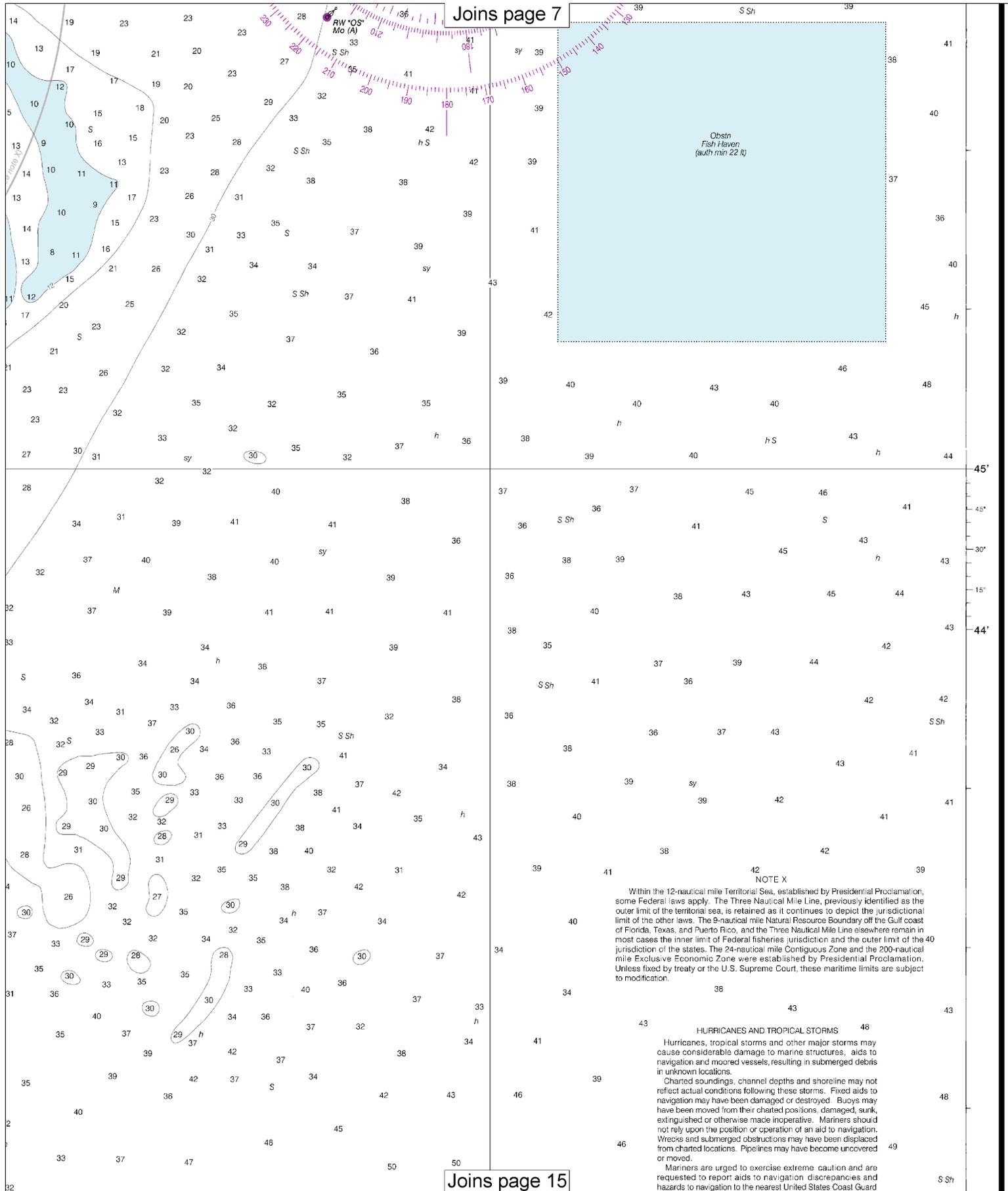


10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



NOTE X

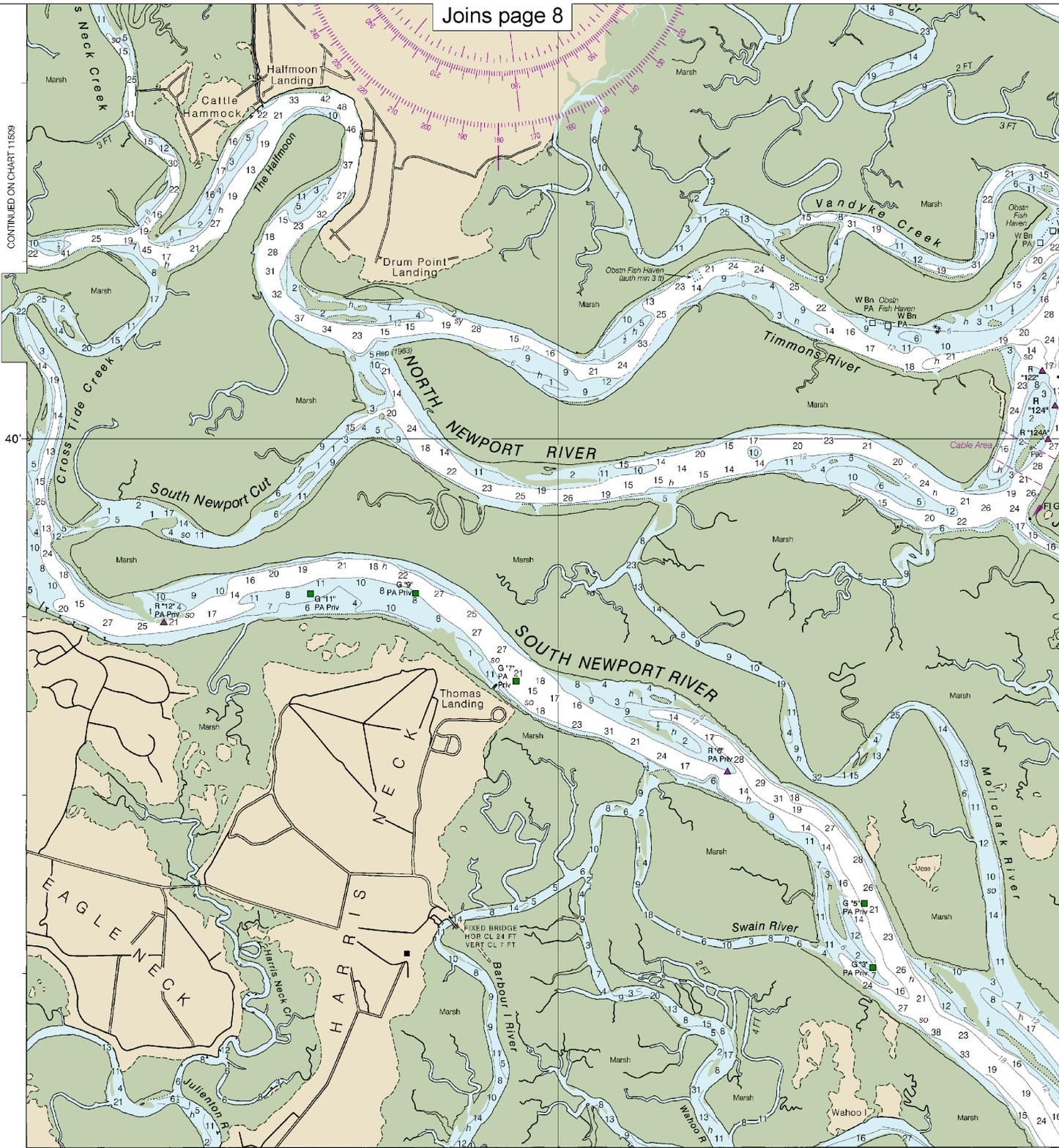
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the 40 jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard



CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

11511

CAUTION

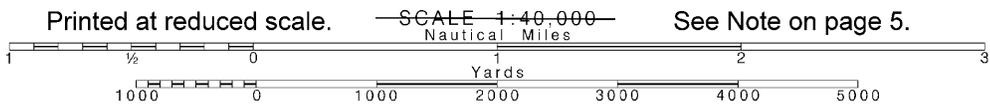
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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

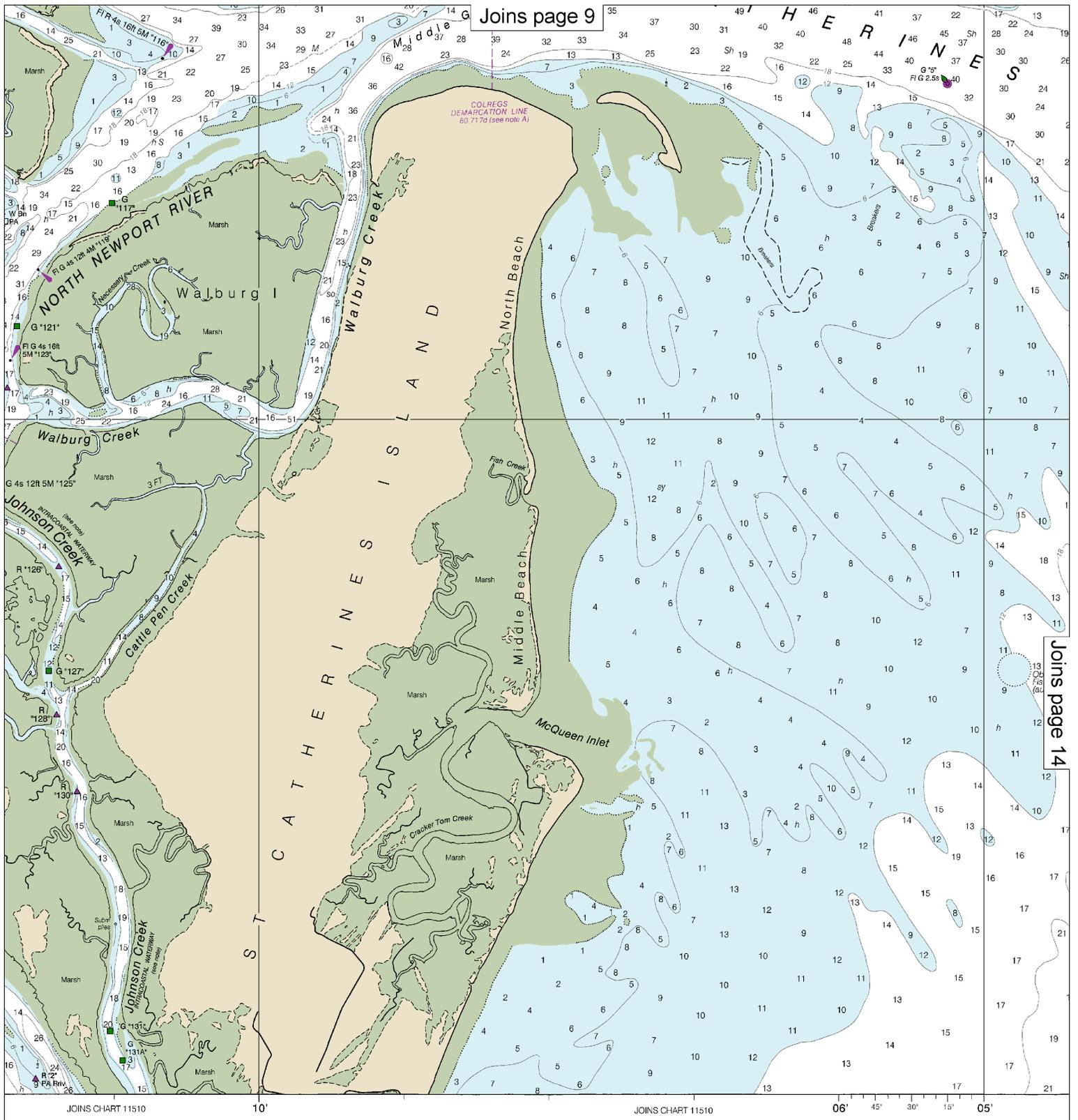
18th Ed., Jul. 2011. Last Correction: 1/25/2017. Cleared through:
LNM: 0317 (1/17/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the 40 jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Egg Islands, Ossabaw Sound	(31°50'N/81°05'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Kilkenny Club, Kilkenny Creek	(31°47'N/81°12'W)	8.1	7.7	0.2
Bear River Entrance	(31°43'N/81°09'W)	7.7	7.3	0.2
Walburg Creek Entrance	(31°41'N/81°09'W)	7.6	7.3	0.2
North Newport River	(31°41'N/81°12'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
South Newport Cut, Newport River	(31°40'N/81°16'W)	8.1	7.7	0.2
Thomas Landing	(31°39'N/81°15'W)	7.9	7.6	0.2
Gould Landing	(31°37'N/81°16'W)	8.1	7.7	0.2

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2011)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

- Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
- AERO aeronautical
 - Al alternating
 - B black
 - Bn beacon
 - C can
 - DIA diaphone
 - F fixed
 - Fl flashing
 - G green
 - IQ interrupted quick
 - Iso isophase
 - LT HO lighthouse
 - M nautical mile
 - m minutes
 - MICRO TR microwave tower
 - Mkr marker
 - N nun
 - OBSC obscured
 - Oc occulting
 - Or orange
 - Q quick
 - R red
 - Ra Ref radar reflector
 - R Bn radiobeacon
 - R TR radio tower
 - Rot rotating
 - s seconds
 - SEC sector
 - St M statute miles
 - VQ very quick
 - W white
 - WHIS whistle
 - Y yellow
- Bottom characteristics:
- Bds boulders
 - bk broken
 - Cy clay
 - Co coral
 - G gravel
 - Grs grass
 - gy gray
 - h hard
 - M mud
 - Oys oysters
 - Rk rock
 - S sand
 - so soft
 - Sh shells
 - sj sticky
- Miscellaneous:
- AUTH authorized
 - ED entrance doubtful
 - 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.
 - COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 - Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - -
 - Osln obstruction
 - PD position doubtful
 - Rep reported
 - Subm submerged

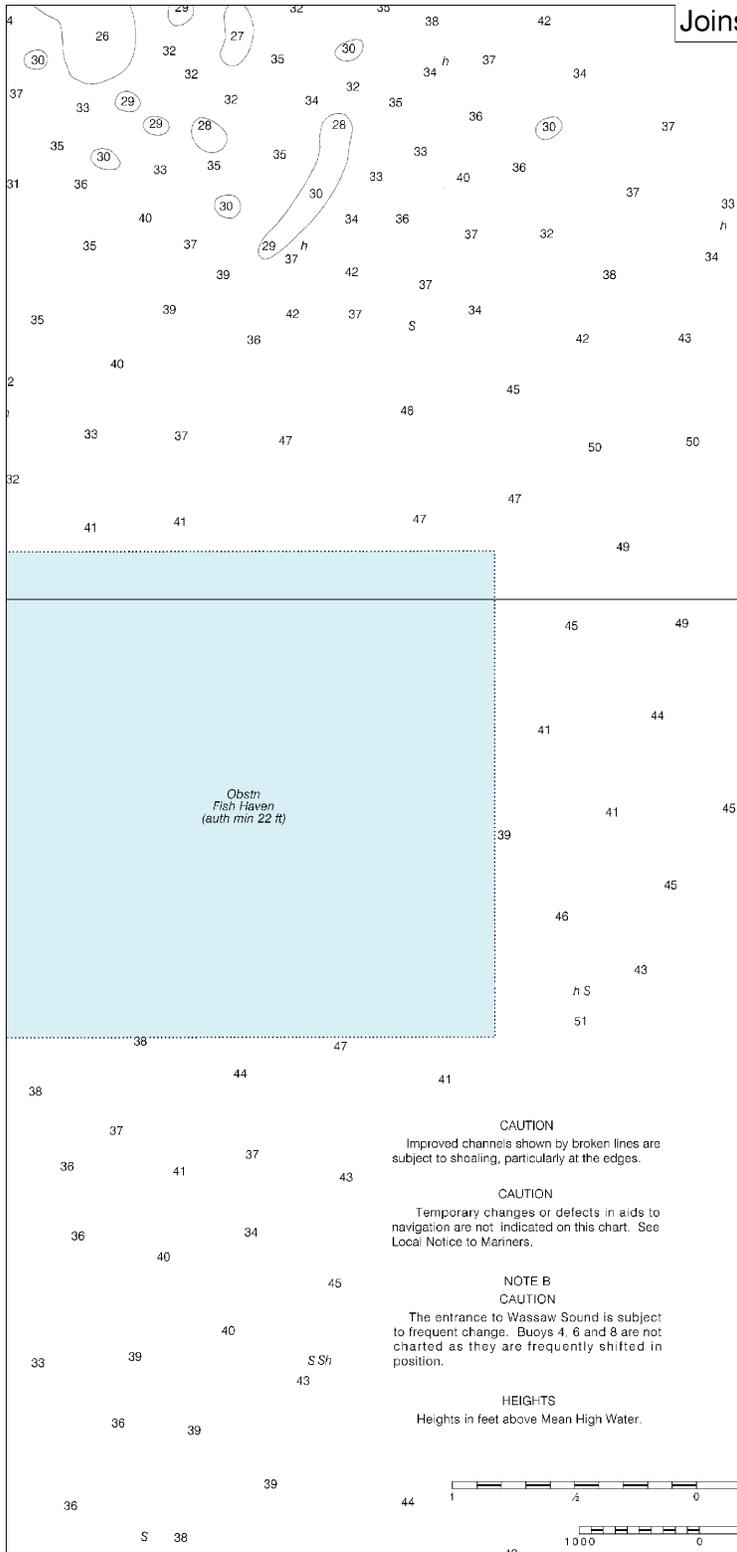
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

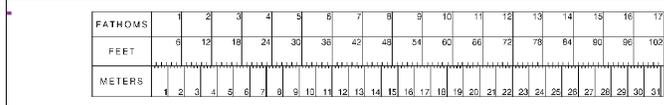


CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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

NOTE B CAUTION
The entrance to Wassaw Sound is subject to frequent change. Buoys 4, 6 and 8 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.



Oossabaw and St Catherines Sounds
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11511

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

770.2X 1065.6mm



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/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>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.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.