

BookletChart™

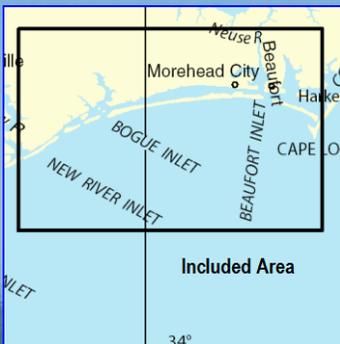
Cape Lookout to New River

NOAA Chart 11543

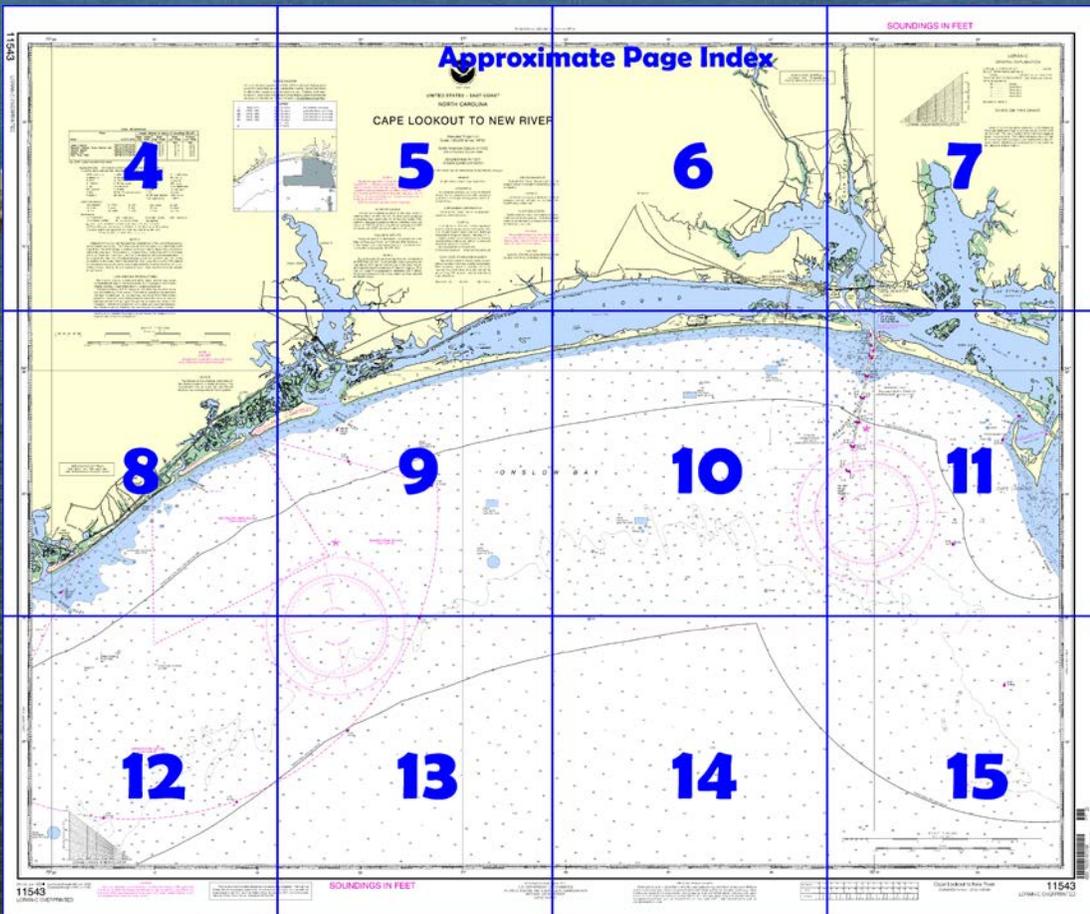


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

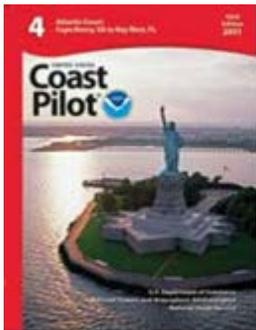
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11543>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Bogue Sound extends about 22 miles westward along the coast from Beaufort Inlet to Bogue Inlet. It is shallow and separated from the ocean by **Bogue Banks**, a wooded beach 0.1 to 1 mile wide. The sound is about 2 miles wide midway of its length, but narrow at each end; the western end has numerous marshy islets. The Intracoastal Waterway route is through the north side of the sound. The mean range of tide in Bogue Sound is about 2.5

feet near the inlets, and about a foot where the tides meet near the middle. Strong south and southwest winds may raise the tide a foot or more, and north to northwest winds lower it the same amount.

Bogue Inlet, 22 miles west of Beaufort Inlet, is the seaward approach to the town of Swansboro, which can be seen from outside. The entrance is used almost exclusively by local fishermen. The inlet is between a high wooded ridge on the west and a long low spit on the east. On the inside of the spit, about a mile eastward of the inlet, is **Swansboro Coast Guard Station**. The entrance to the inlet, obstructed by a shifting bar extending about 0.5 mile seaward, is subject to frequent change. The channel is marked by uncharted lighted and unlighted buoys which are frequently shifted to mark the best water. Strangers should wait for a rising tide and never attempt to enter when the bar is breaking. If local fishermen happen to be coming in, it is advisable to follow them. The channels inside the inlet are also subject to considerable change, particularly during southeast and southwest storms. The mean range of tide is 2.2 feet in the inlet; high water occurs 2 hours earlier than at the head of the marshes inside. (See the Tide Tables for daily predictions.)

A fish haven, covered 15 feet, is about 4 miles southeastward of Bogue Inlet in about 34°36'42"N., 77°02'18"W.

Swansboro, a small town on the west bank of White Oak River 3 miles north of Bogue Inlet, is reached by the shifting channel from the inlet, and from Bogue Sound and Cape Fear River through the Intracoastal Waterway. Numerous fishermen base at Swansboro. State Route 24 highway bridge over White Oak River at the town has a 30-foot fixed span with a clearance of 12 feet. The highway bridge over the easterly channel, about 0.3 mile southeastward, has a 30-foot fixed span with a clearance of 6 feet. Swansboro is described in more detail in connection with the Intracoastal Waterway, chapter 12.

For 4 miles above Swansboro, **White Oak River** has a width of 1 mile or more through which there is a narrow tortuous channel between the flats and oyster rocks. Farther up, the river is narrow and deep and leads between marshes to the fixed bridge at the town of **Stella**, about 8 miles above Swansboro. The river above State Route 24 highway bridge is unmarked and has many logs and snags; navigation is limited to shallow-draft skiffs only.

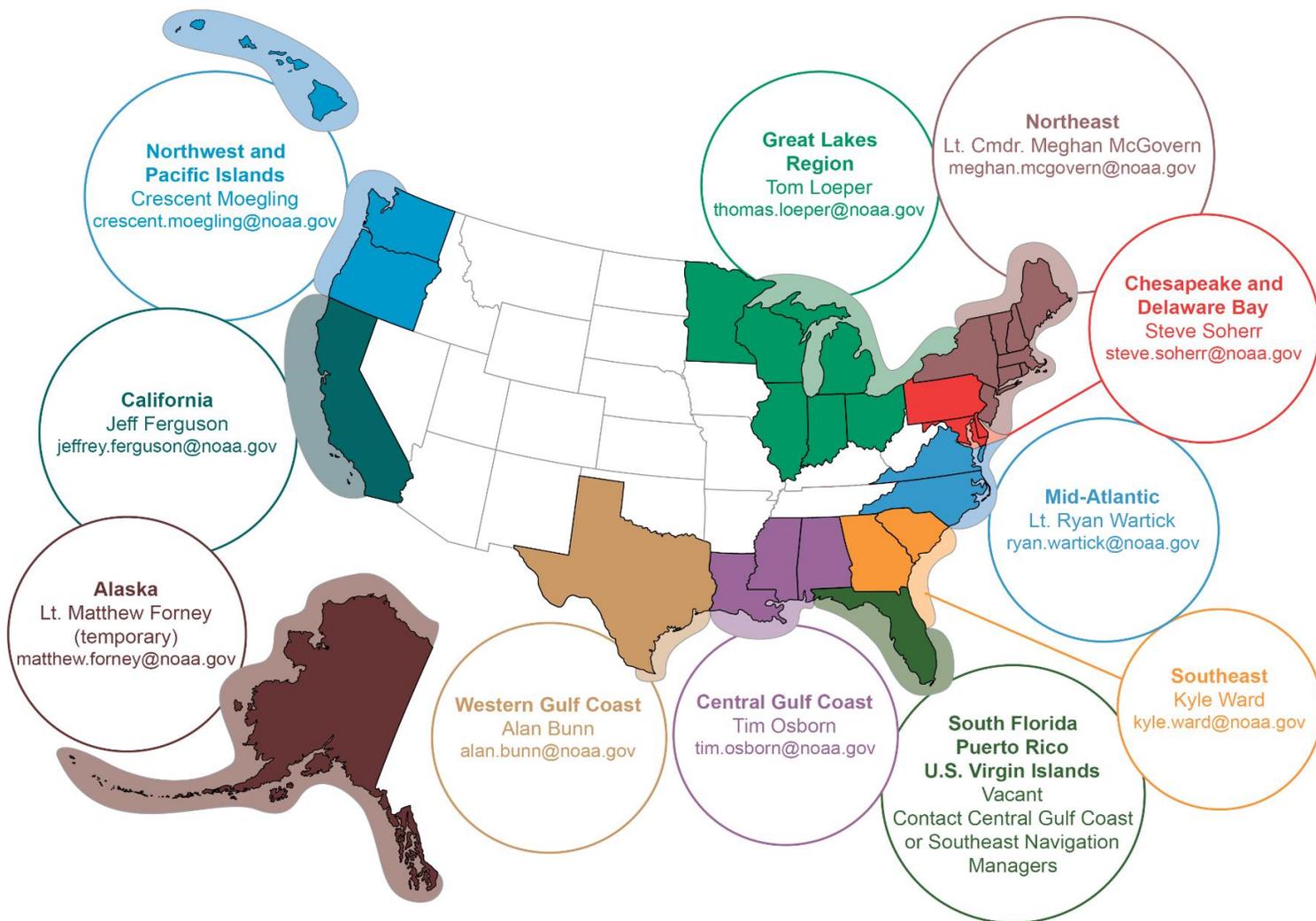
Bear Inlet and **Browns Inlet**, 3 and 6 miles westward of Bogue Inlet, respectively, are unmarked and used by local boats only; neither is recommended to strangers.

The **danger zones** of firing ranges are in the ocean between Bear Inlet and New River Inlet and in New River. (See **334.440**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) A **Sea Turtle Sanctuary**, Marine Protected Area (MPA), extends from Bogue Inlet to New River Inlet.

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

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

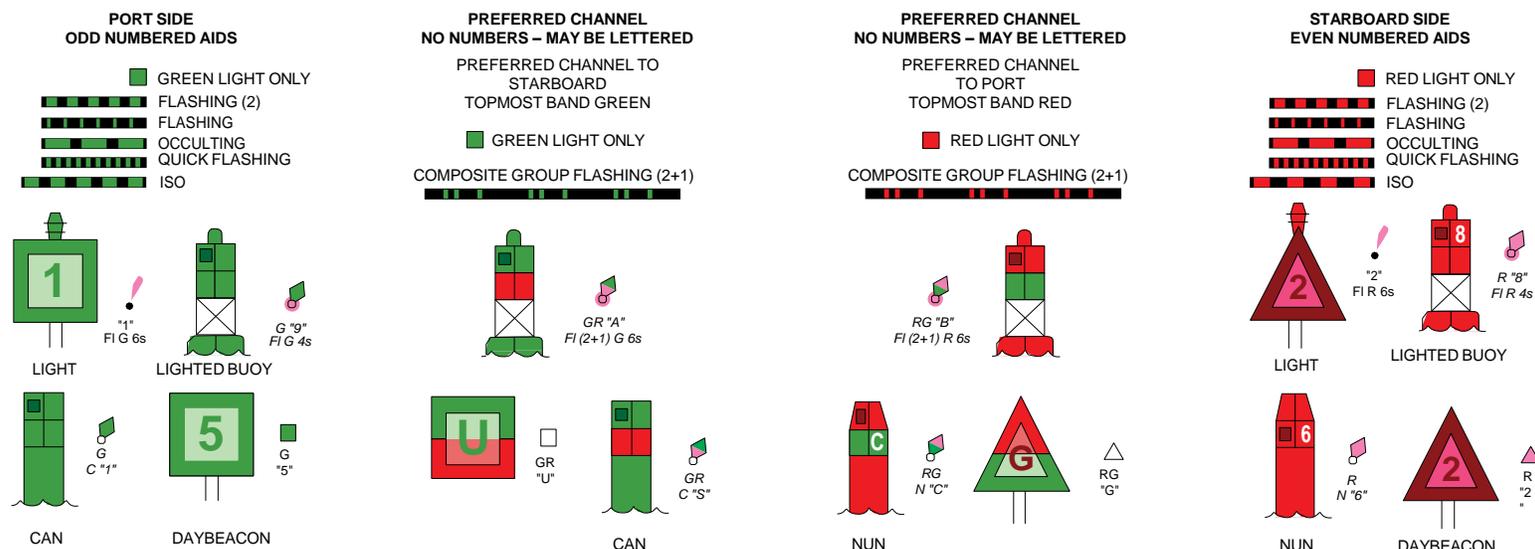
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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>

77°20'

10'

10'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the survey information that has been evaluated for charting in this diagram by date and type of survey by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically updated. Surveys not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1.

SOURCE	
A	1990-2010 NOS Surveys
B1	1990-1998 NOS Surveys
B2	1970-1989 NOS Surveys
B3	1940-1969 NOS Surveys
B4	1900-1939 NOS Surveys
f	Chart 11541
g	Chart 11545

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cape Lookout Light	(34°31'N/76°32'W)	4.6	4.2	0.2
Beaufort	(34°43'N/76°40'W)	3.5	3.2	0.1
Atlantic Beach	(34°42'N/76°43'W)	4.2	3.8	0.1
New River Inlet	(34°32'N/76°20'W)	3.4	3.1	0.1

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/>. (Mar 2015)

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

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo Morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Cc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy stinky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
⚓ 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: ---			

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 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.

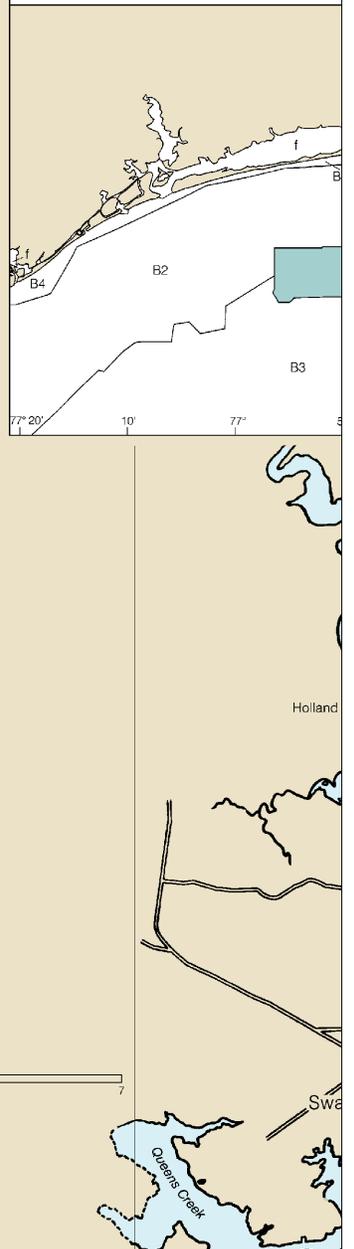
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles



NOTE B

The channels at this chart are subject to change. Joins page 8

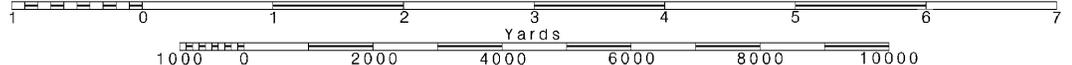


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



05' 77° 55'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NORTH CAROLINA

CAPE LOOKOUT TO NEW RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 34°35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

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, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 0.563" northward and 1.212" eastward to agree with this chart.

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).

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides 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.

New Bern, NC KEC-64 162.400 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

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

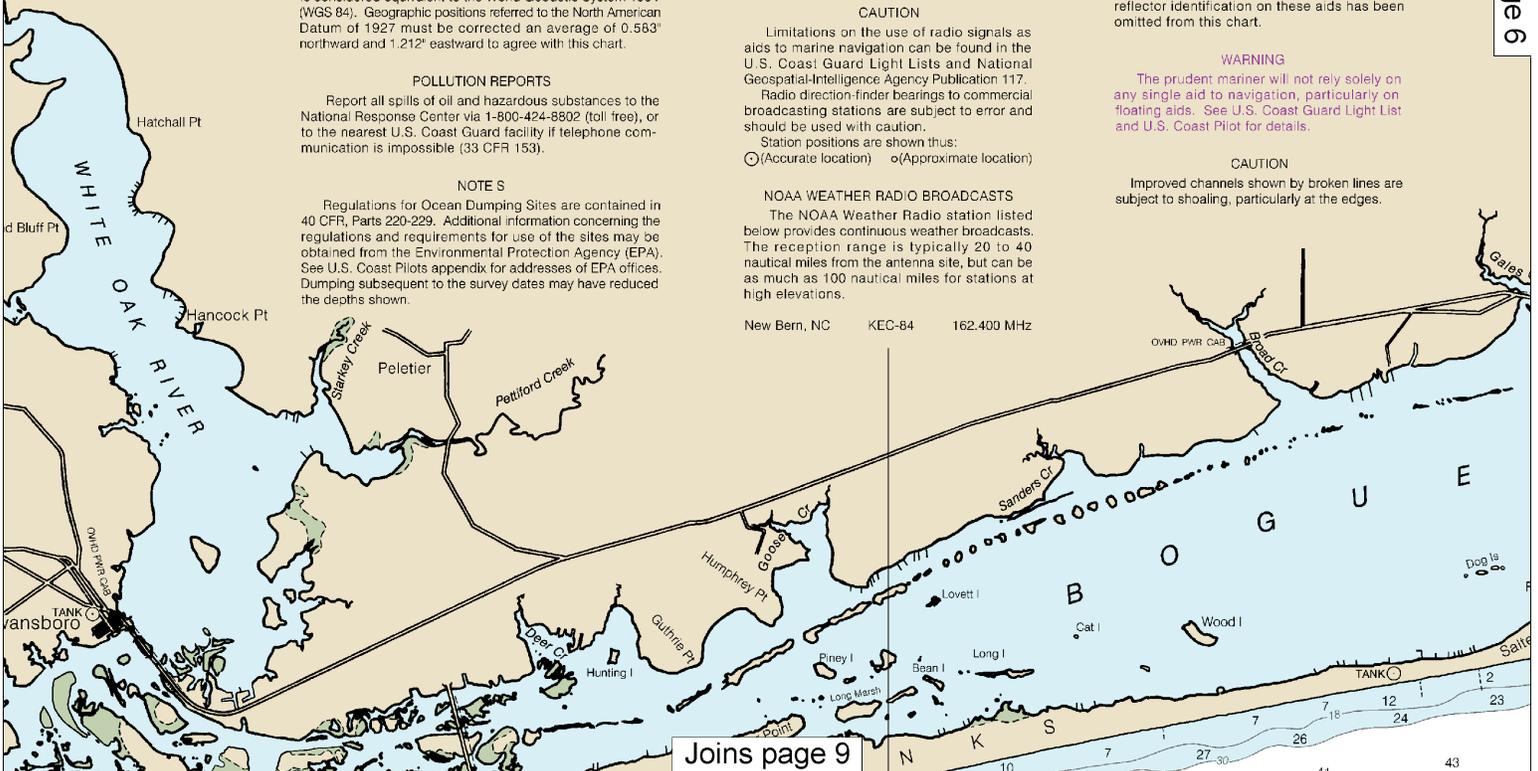
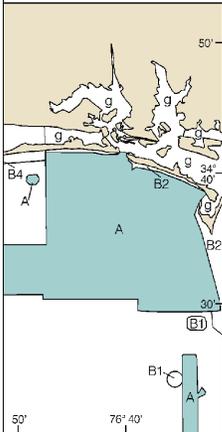
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

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

M
The most recent hydrographic charting. Surveys have been survey. Channels maintained periodically resurveyed and are U.S. Coast Pilot.

full bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage
partial bottom coverage



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

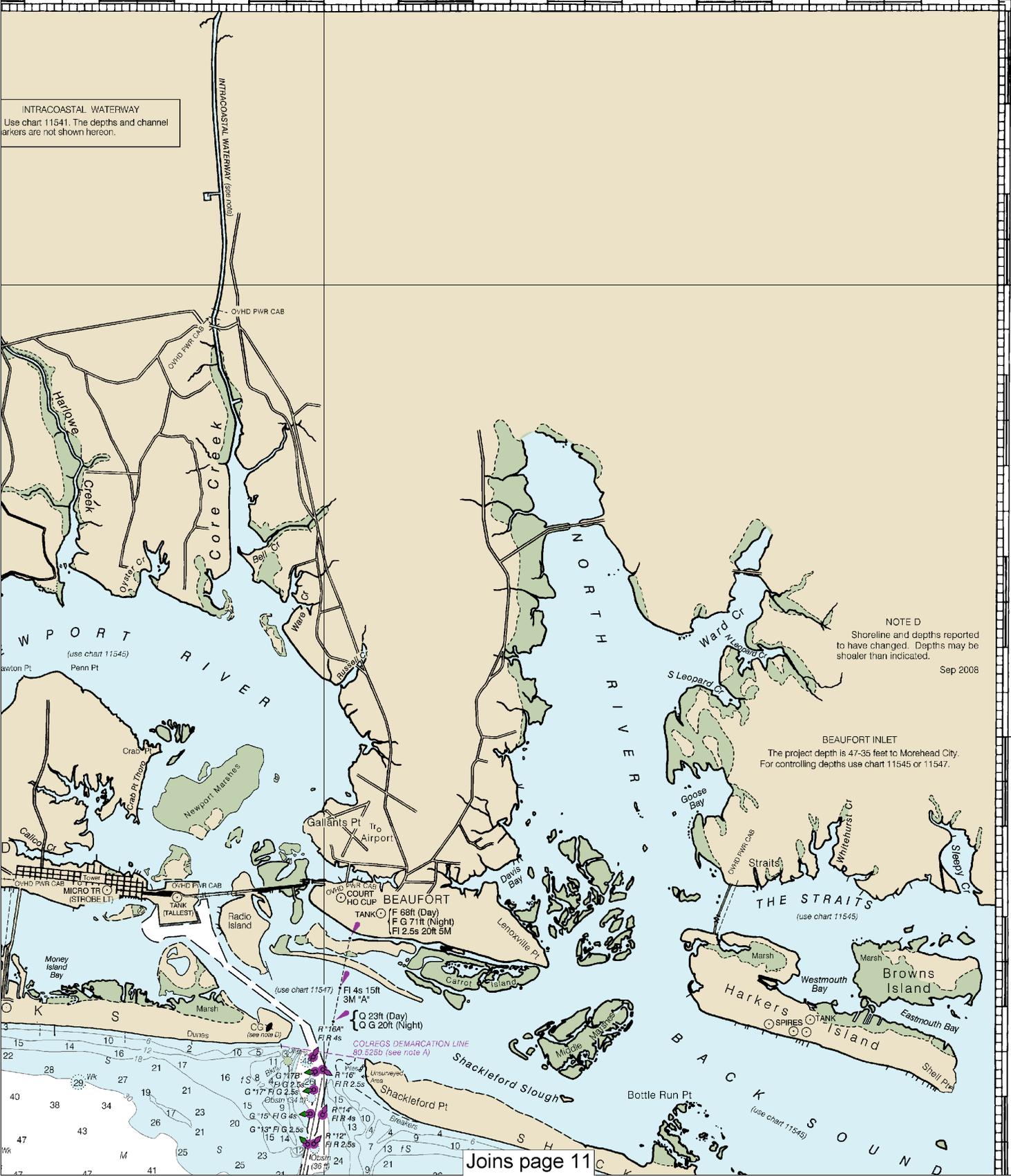


SOUNDINGS IN FEET

76°40'

35'

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart 11541. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.



NOTE D
Shoreline and depths reported to have changed. Depths may be shallower than indicated.
Sep 2008

BEAUFORT INLET
The project depth is 47-35 feet to Morehead City.
For controlling depths use chart 11545 or 11547.

Joins page 11

25th Ed., Apr. 2015. Last Correction: 1/27/2017. Cleared through:
LNM: 0417 (1/24/2017), NM: 0517 (2/4/2017)



positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished, or otherwise rendered unusable. Mariners should not rely upon the information for navigation. Wrecks and submerged objects are shown as placed 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 unit.

Joins page 4

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles



NOTE B

The channels at the entrances to the inlets on this chart are subject to continual change. The navigational aids at inlets are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

NOTE C
DANGER

Unexploded projectiles exist within the area of Browns Inlet and Bear Inlet.

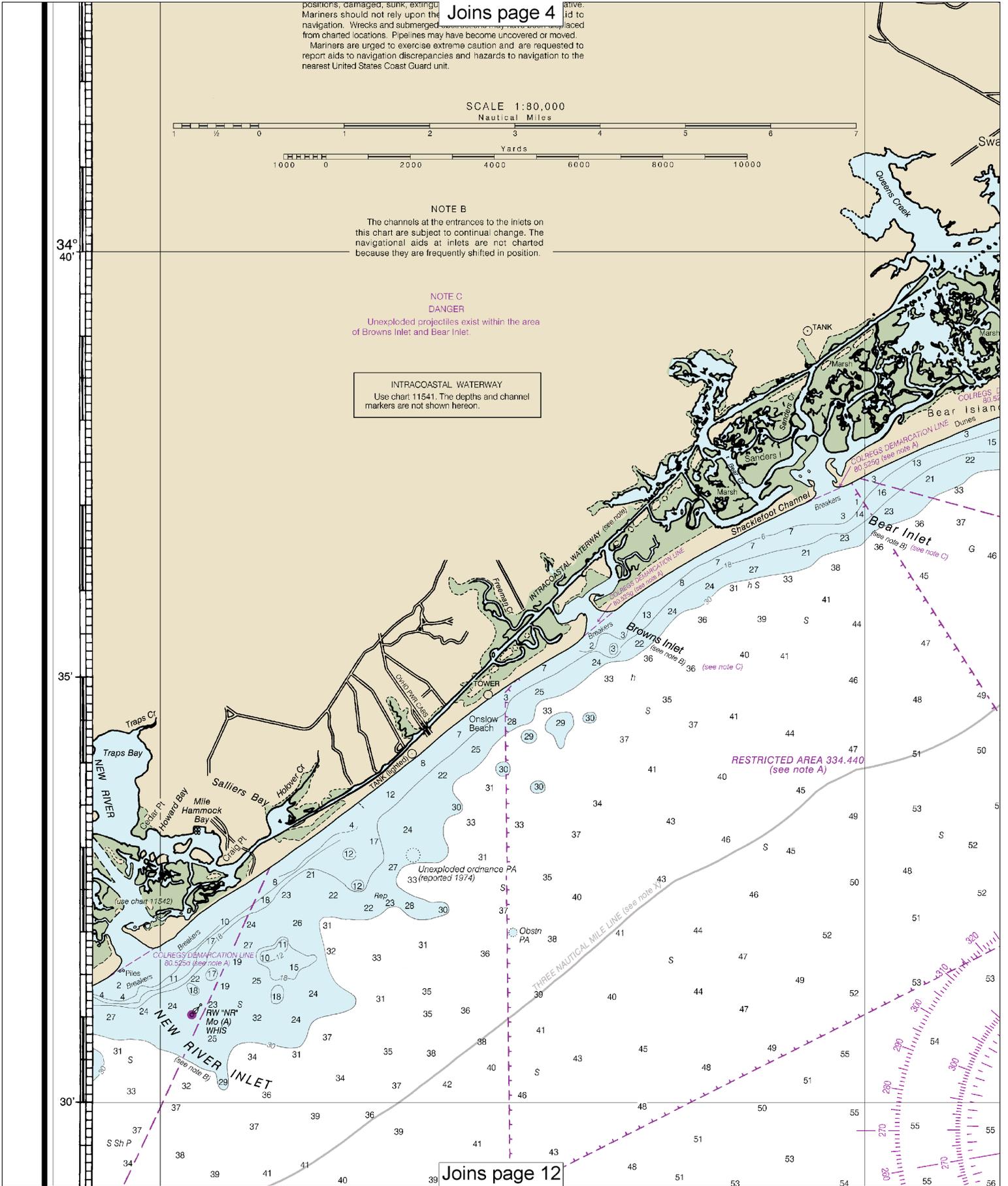
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use chart 11541. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

34°
40'

35'

30'



Joins page 12

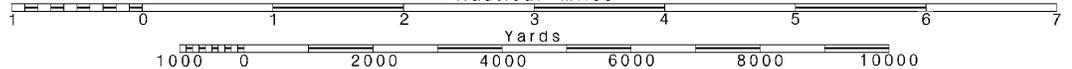


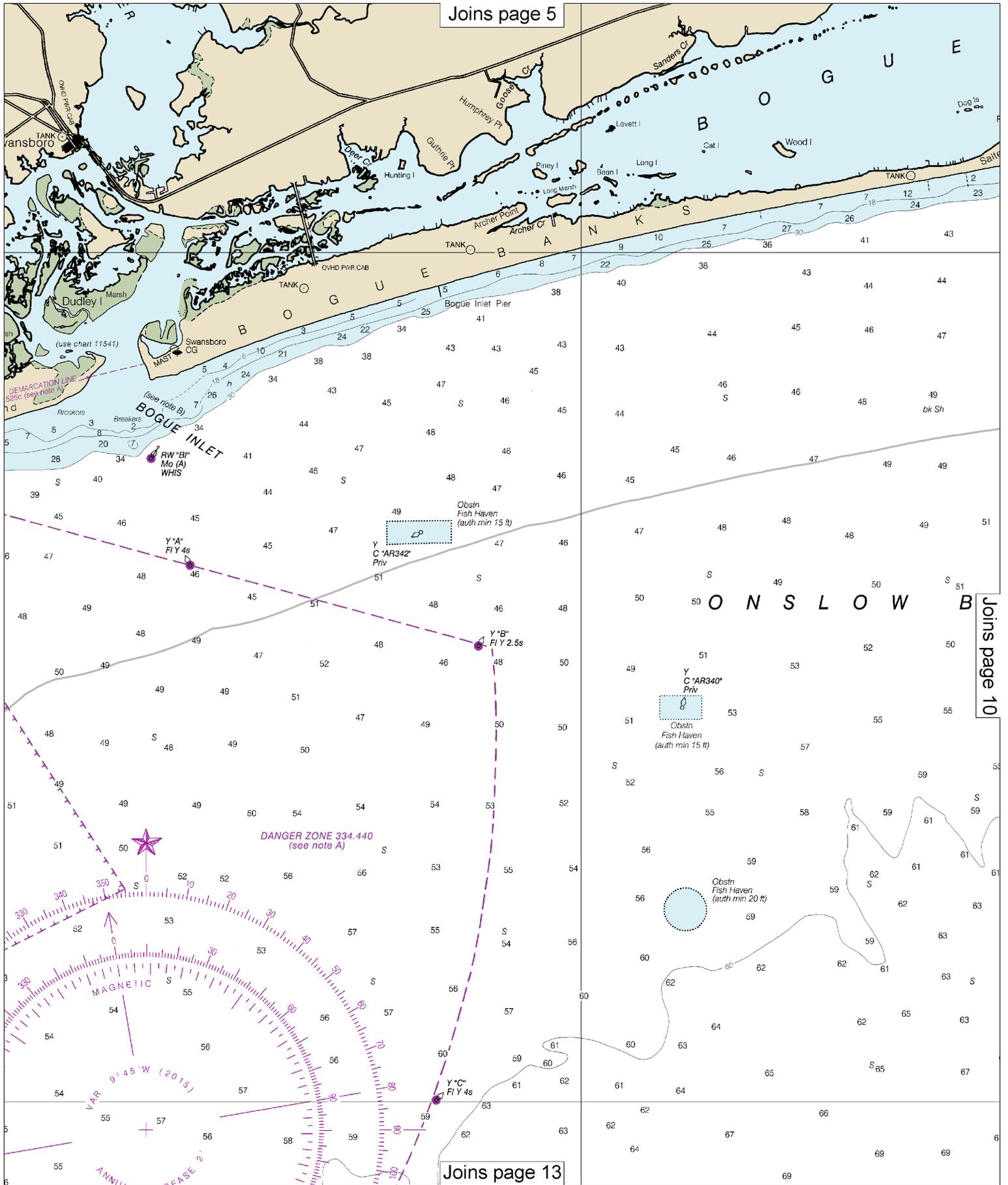
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

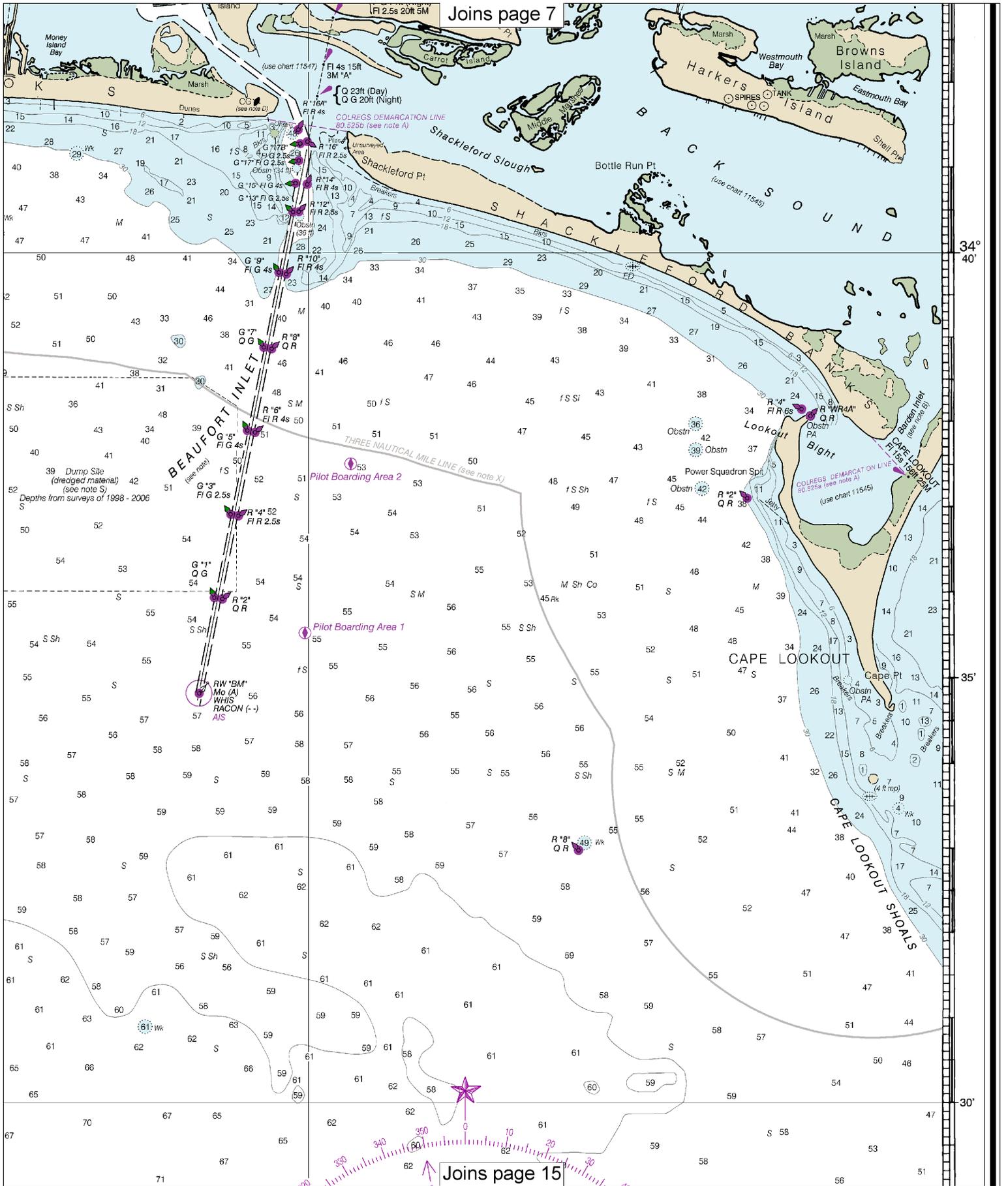
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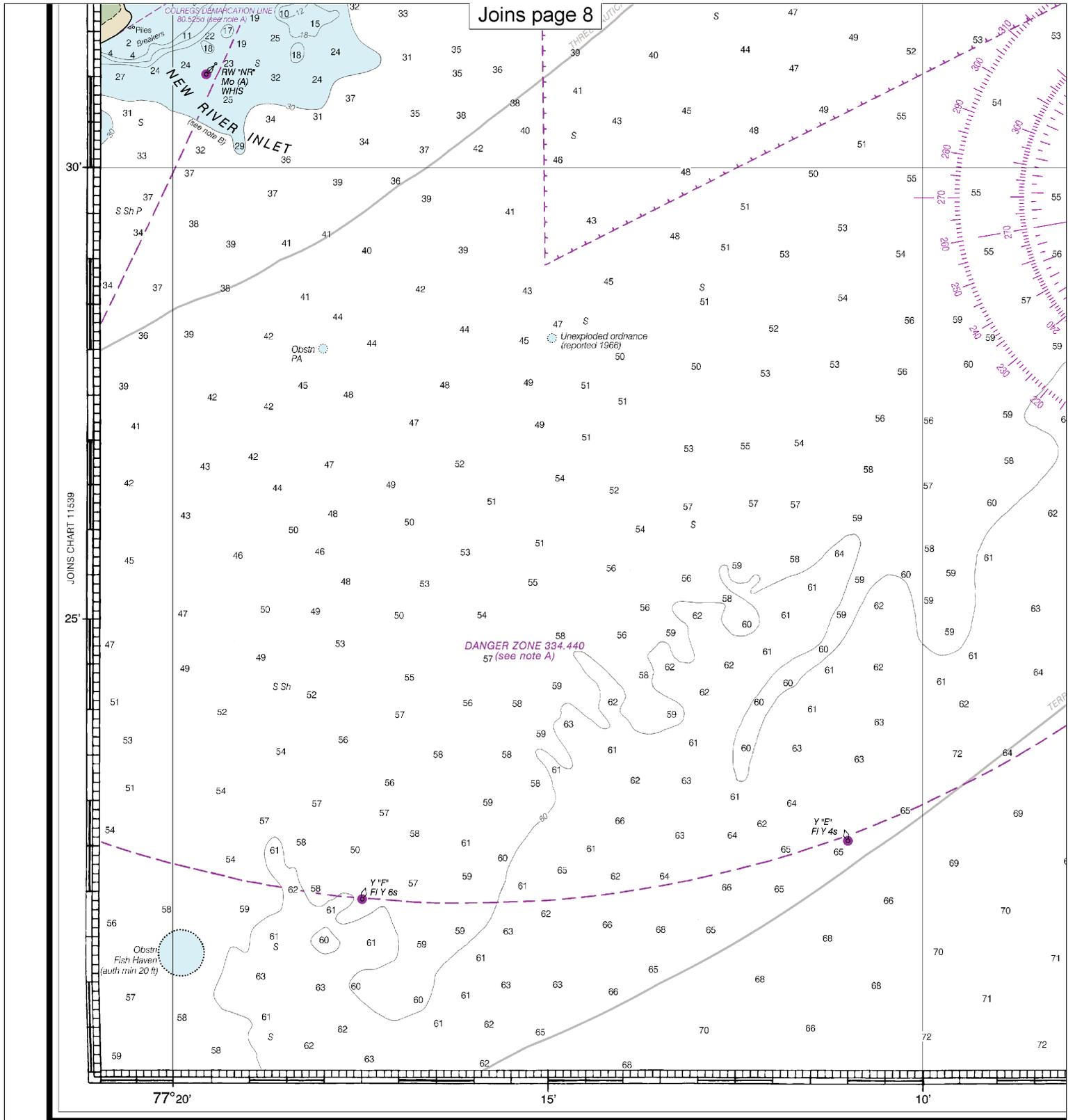
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









Joins page 8

11543

25th Ed., Apr. 2015. Last Correction: 1/27/2017. Cleared through:
 LNM: 0417 (1/24/2017), NM: 0517 (2/4/2017)

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 and corrections about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact>

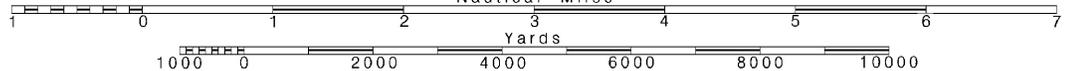
12

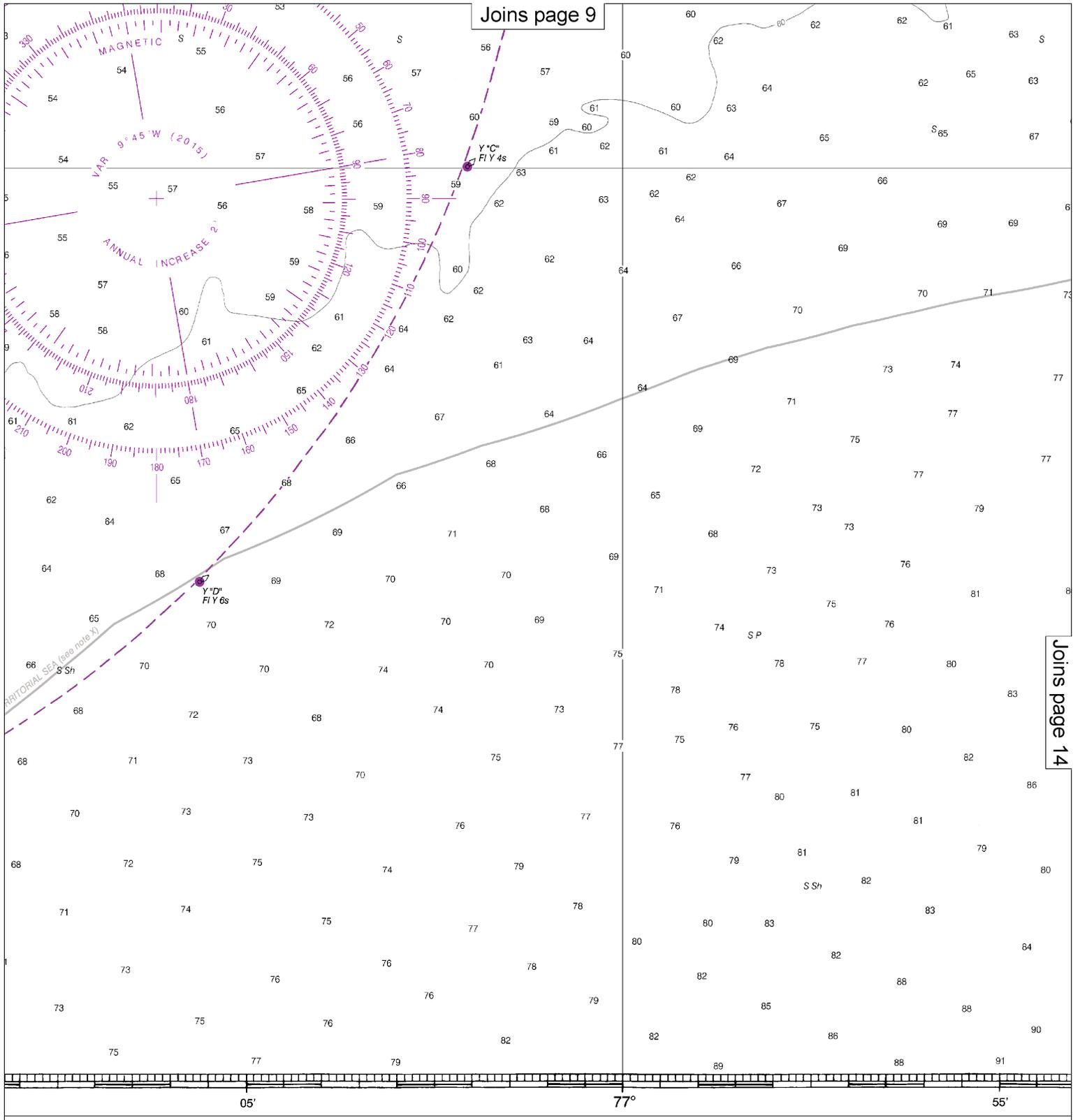
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

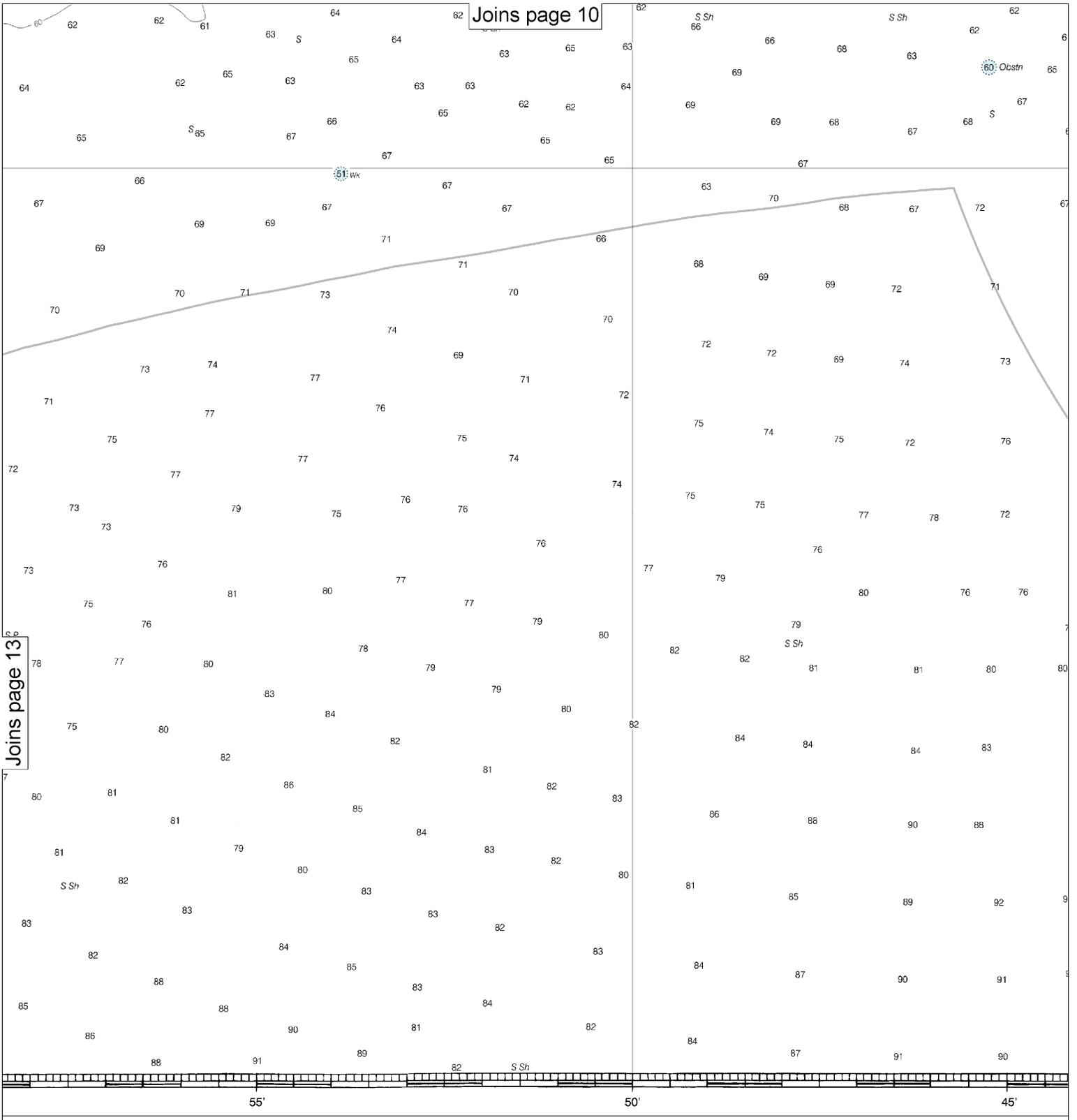




or comments
tact.htm.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATIO
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

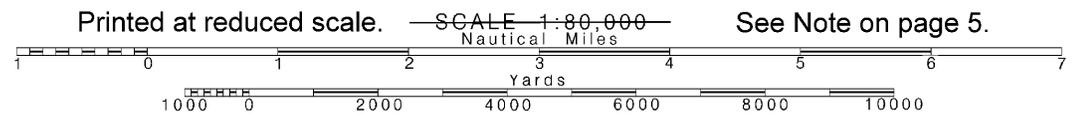


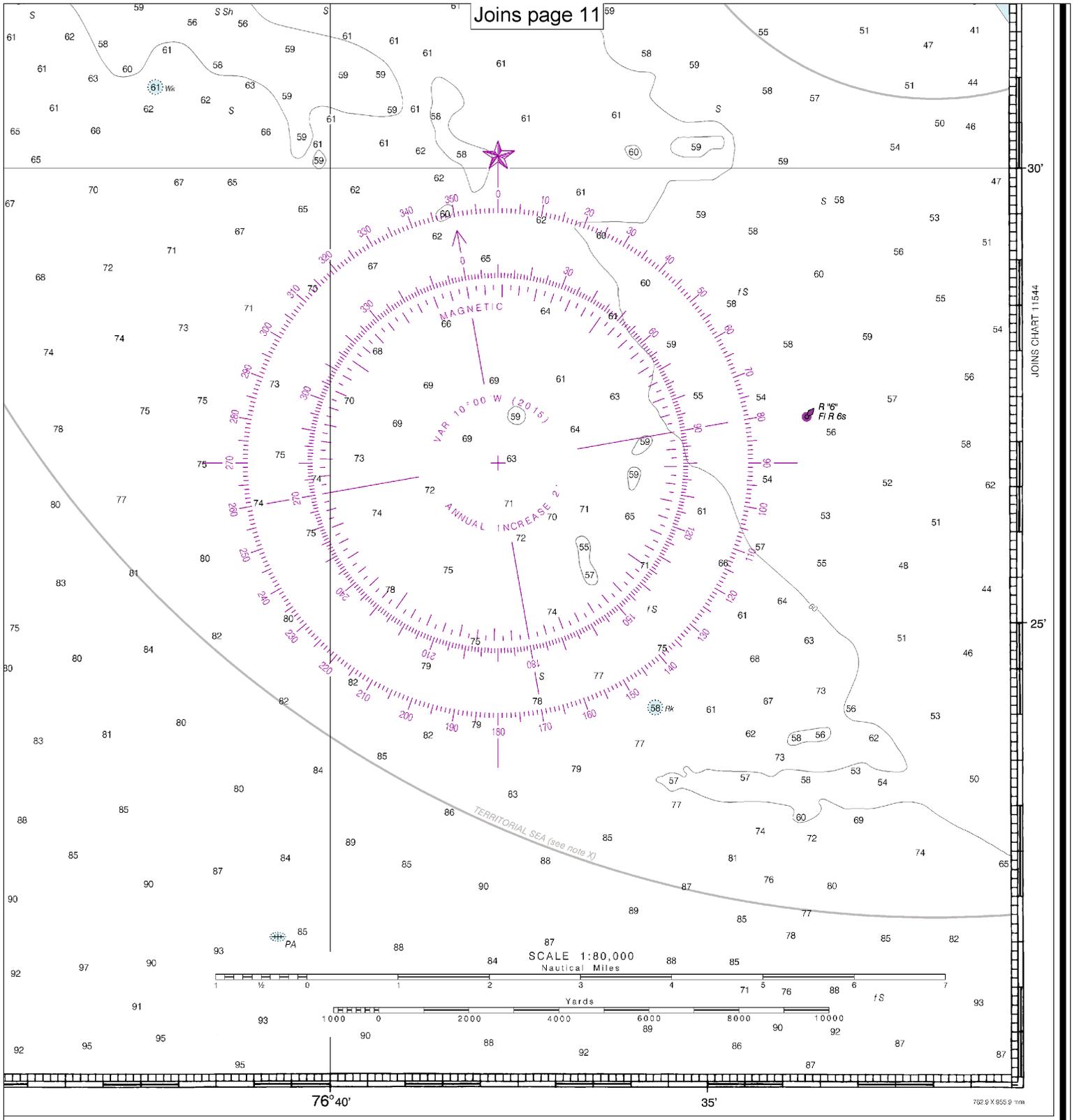
Joins page 13

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Cape Lookout to New River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11543



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.