

BookletChart™

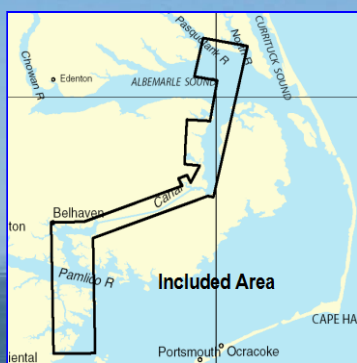


Intracoastal Waterway – Albemarle Sound to Neuse River

NOAA Chart 11553

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

Approximate Page Index					
4	5	6	7	8	9
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22	23	24	25	26	27

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=11553>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Albemarle Sound is about 45 miles long in an east-west direction, and in width ranges from 11 miles near its eastern end to 3 miles about 10 miles from the western end. The sound has good navigable depths for any vessel able to pass through the canals and, with its numerous tributaries, forms the approach to many towns and landings. **Albemarle Sound Herring Management Area**, a Marine Protected Area (MPA), includes Albemarle, Currituck,

Roanoke and Croatan Sounds.

There are depths of 10 to 18 feet along the routes from North River and Pasquotank River to Croatan Sound and Alligator River, and less water

farther eastward. Fish stakes and nets, extending long distances from shore are often found on the shoals, especially at the northern entrance to Croatan Sound. The shores of Albemarle Sound are low and generally wooded; there are no prominent natural features.

A naval aircraft bombardment **target area** is on the south side of Albemarle Sound westward of the entrance to Alligator River. (See **334.410**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

The eastern end of Albemarle Sound, which is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by the barrier beach about 15 miles north of Bodie Island Light, is connected northward with Currituck Sound and southward with Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, and by the latter sounds with Pamlico Sound.

Westward of Laurel Point, about 33 miles from the east end of Albemarle Sound, the water is usually fresh or slightly brackish. The rise and fall of the water level depends on the direction of the winds.

Alligator River is on the south side of Albemarle Sound directly opposite Pasquotank River. For about 18 miles above the mouth (see also chart 11548), Alligator River has a southerly direction, is 2 to 3 miles wide, and has general depths of 8 to 11 feet. Above this, the river has a further length of about 24 miles, is narrow and crooked, but, in 1983, had a reported centerline controlling depth of 8 feet to **Cherry Ridge Landing**; the upper part, however, is too narrow to turn in.

Good anchorages in depths of about 6 to 8 feet are reported in **Milltail Creek**, **Whipping Creek**, and **Swan Creek**, which make into the east side of Alligator River about 10 miles, 19 miles, and 20 miles above its mouth, respectively. Mariners should take care to avoid stumps along the banks. The entrance to Alligator River is full of shoals, but the channel of the Intracoastal Waterway, described in chapter 12, has been dredged through the shoals and along the entire length of the wider part of the river. Numerous fish stakes are reported to exist on the east side of the river extending about 0.5 mile offshore.

On the eastern side of Alligator River and just above the mouth is the entrance to **East Lake** and **South Lake** (see also chart 12204), which in July 1983, had reported depths of 6 feet. The village of **East Lake** is on the east side of Alligator River, 4 miles above the mouth. U.S. Route 64 highway bridge crossing the river at East Lake has a swing span with a clearance of 14 feet. VHF-FM channel 16 and 13 are monitored at the bridge.

Little Alligator River empties into Alligator River from westward just inside the entrance. The narrow, crooked channel of Little Alligator River, in 1983, had a reported controlling depth of 4 feet to the head of the river, 6 miles above the mouth. The river is reported to be a good anchorage for boats drawing 3 feet or less.

Pungo River empties into Pamlico River from northward about 5 miles above the mouth. The channel through the lower 15 miles of the river, part of the Intracoastal Waterway, is well marked by lights and daybeacons. Above the Intracoastal Waterway, the river narrows. In 1983, the reported centerline controlling depth in this section of the river was 5 feet to **Leechville**, a town 18 miles above the mouth. The U.S. Route 264 highway bridge at Leechville has a 30-foot fixed span with a clearance of 7 feet. An overhead power cable on the north side of the bridge has a clearance of about 28 feet. Tributaries to the Pungo River include several navigable creeks. The most important in order of ascension are Wright, Slade, Pungo, Pantego, and Wilkerson, which empty into the northeast end of the river. The route of the Intracoastal Waterway, described in chapter 12, follows Pungo River from Wilkerson Creek to and across Pamlico River.

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 Manager Regions



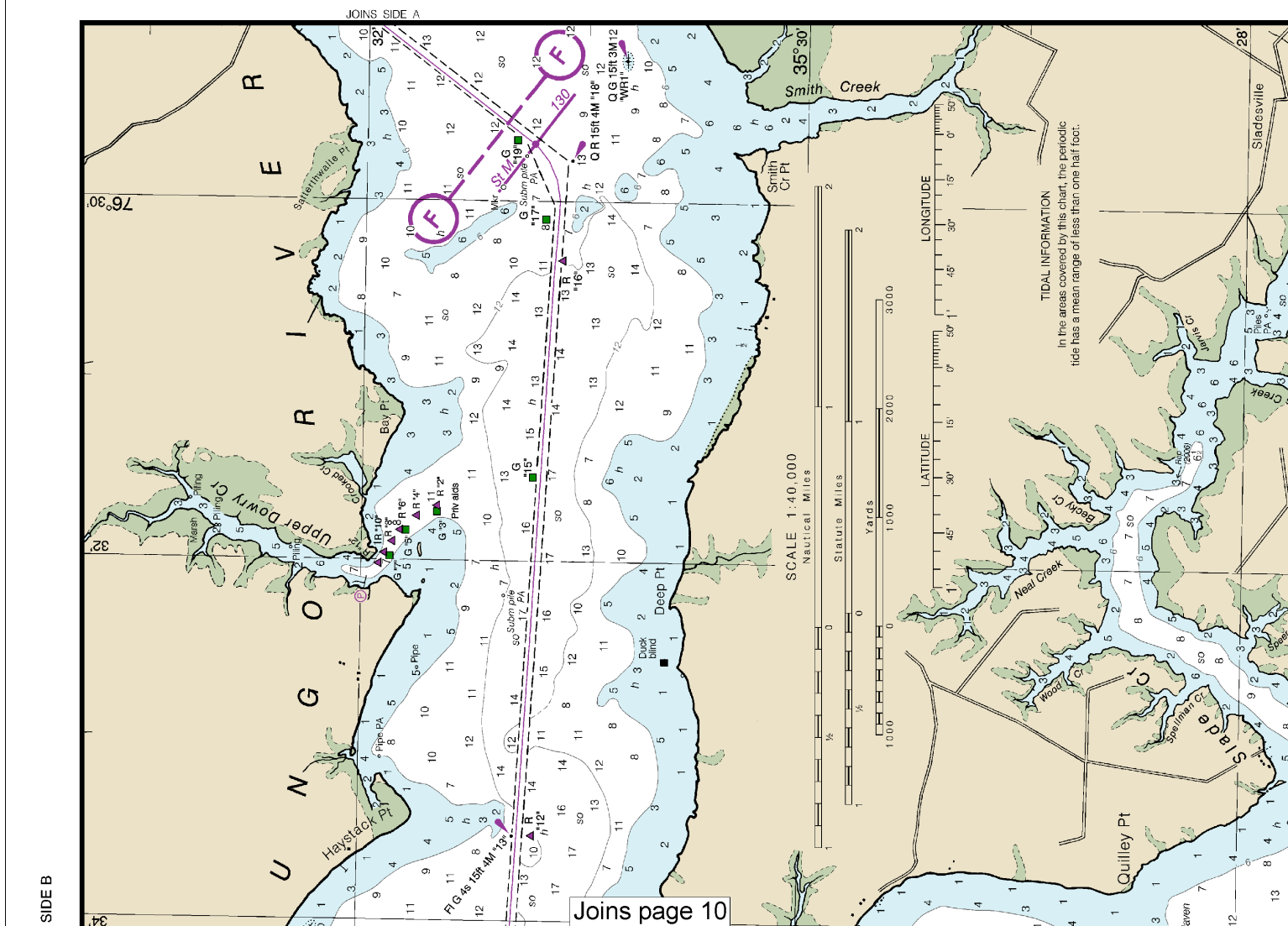
To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to <https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/>

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>

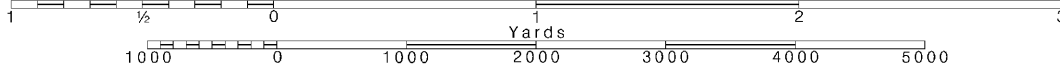


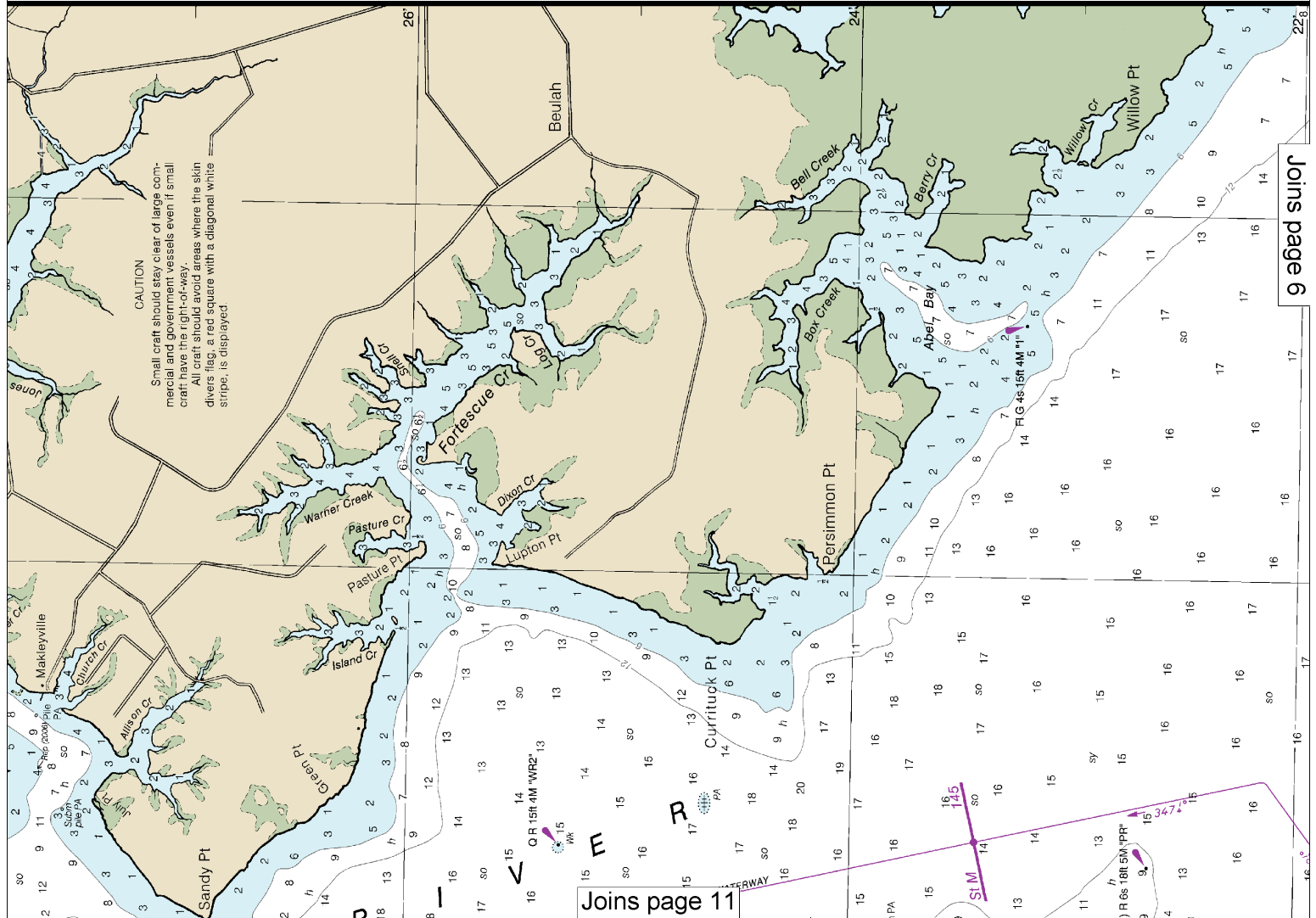
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Printed at reduced scale.

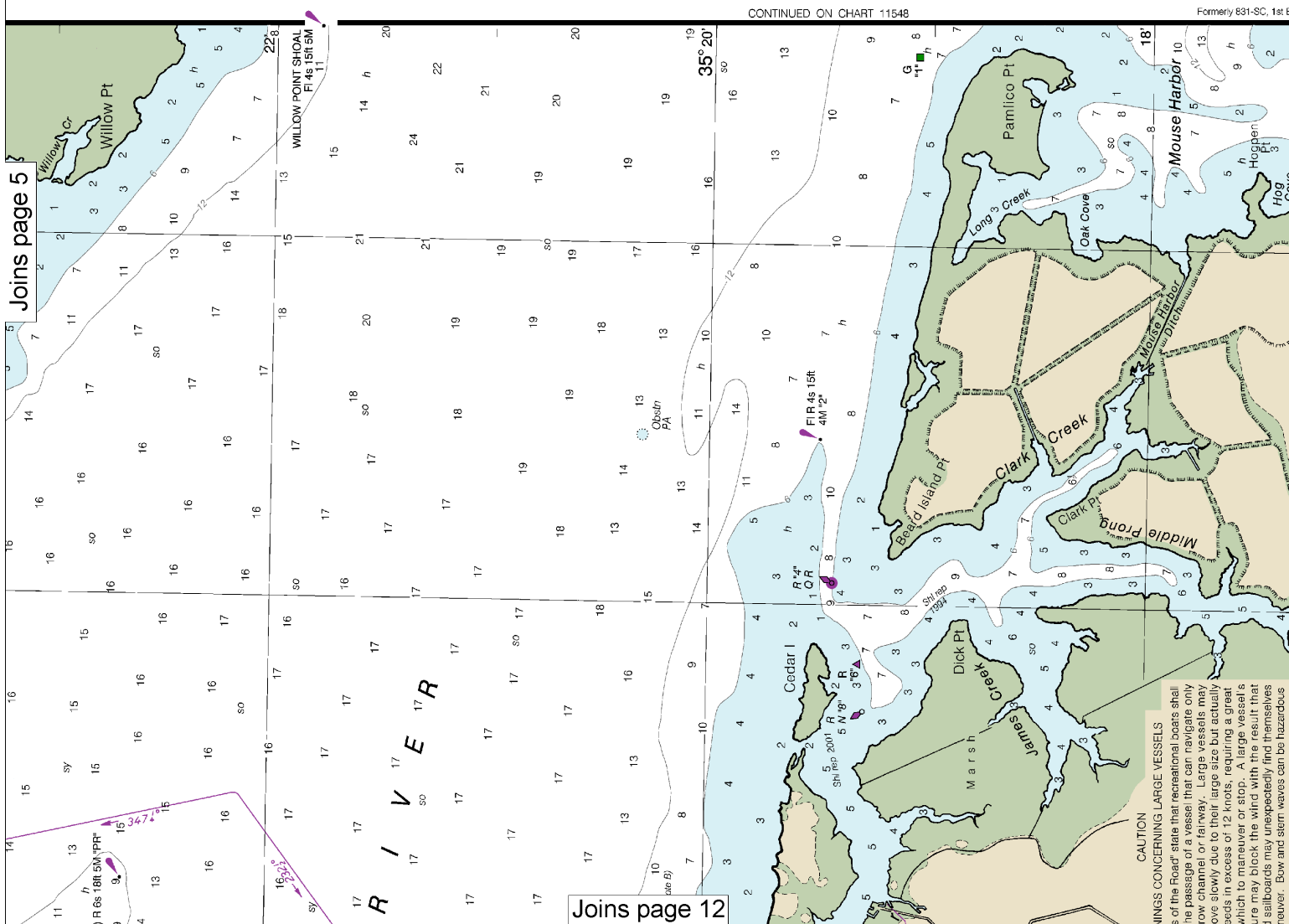
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

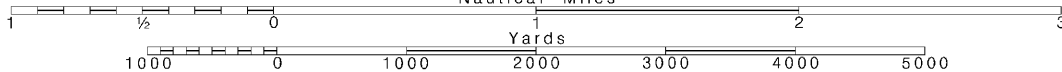


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

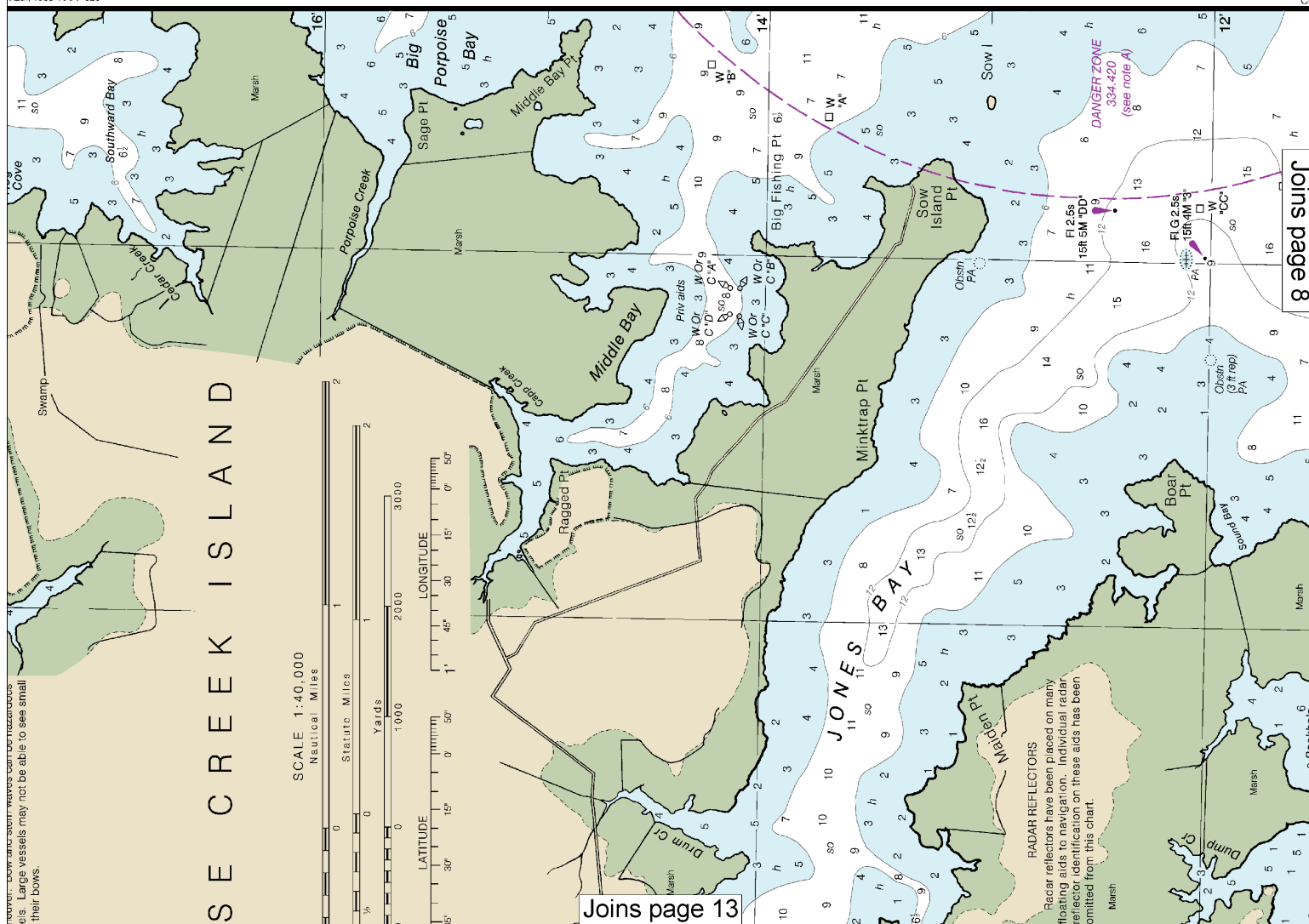
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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.

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PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281.

USCGAUX-5th Coast Guard District, Federal Building, 431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704-5004, Tel. 804-398-6208 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

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

Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Rocky Mount Power Squadron, District 27, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Wakefield, VA	*(757) 899-4200	24 hours daily
Newport, NC	*(252) 223-5737	24 hours daily
Wilmington, NC	*(910) 762-4289	24 hours daily
*Recorded		

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

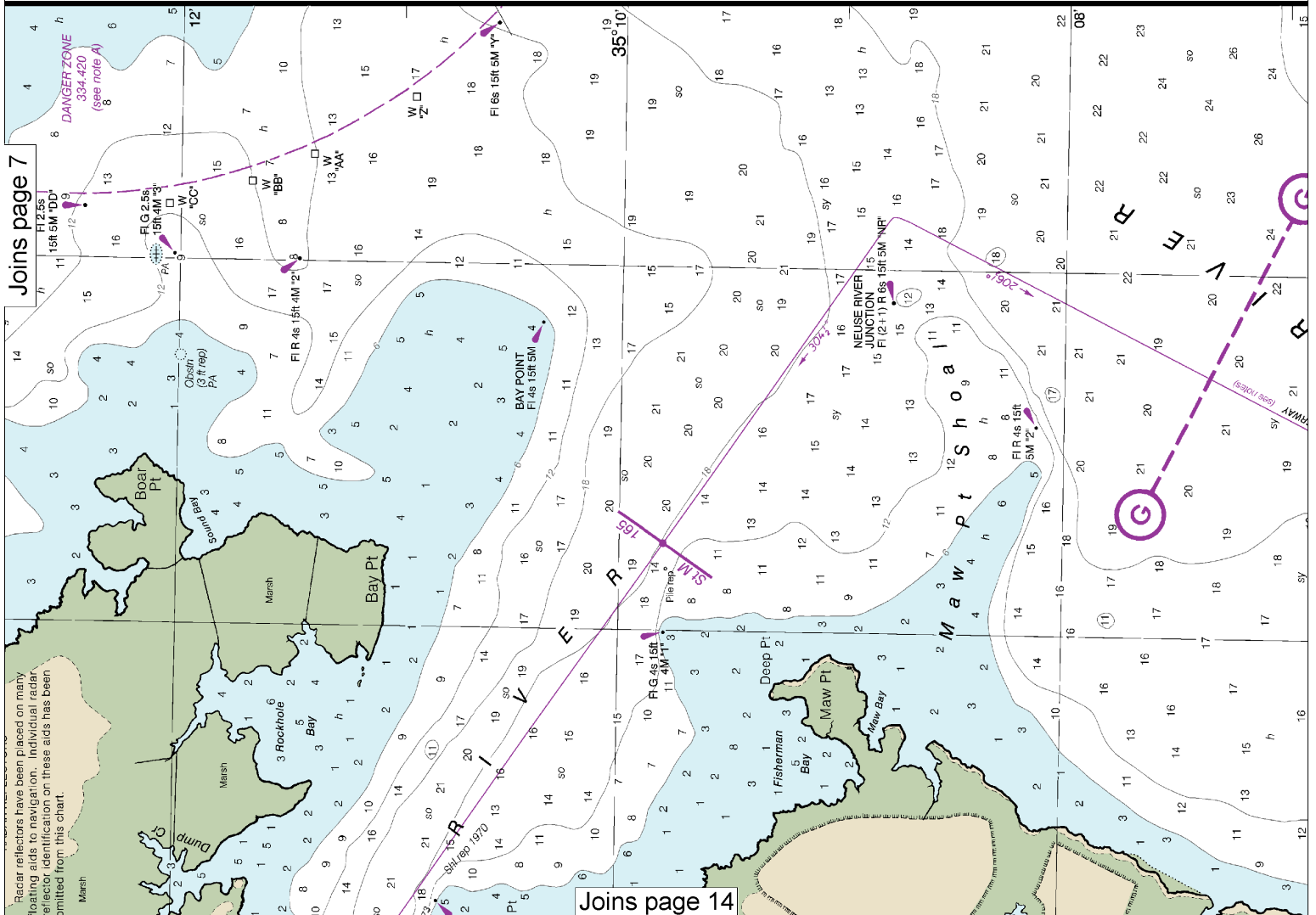
CITY	STATION	FREQ. (MHz)	BROADCAST TIMES
Norfolk, VA	KHB-37	162.55	24 hours daily
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40	24 hours daily
Cape Hatteras, NC	KIG-77	162.475	24 hours daily
Martine, NC	WWH-26	162.425	24 hours daily

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	BROADCAST TIMES-EST	SPECIAL
Hampton Roads, VA	NMN-80 (USCG)	2670 kHz	+ 8:33 AM & 9:03 PM	On receipt
Cape Hatteras, NC	NMN-13 (USCG)	2670 kHz	+ 8:03 AM & 8:33 PM	On receipt
Ft Macon, NC	NMN-37 (USCG)	2670 kHz	7:40 AM & 8:03 PM	*On receipt

* Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz
+ Broadcast one hour later during Daylight Saving Time
Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11548

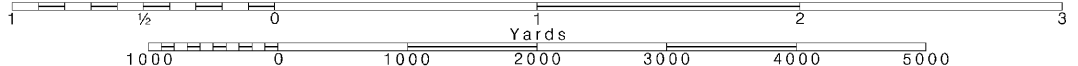


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc 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 sticky

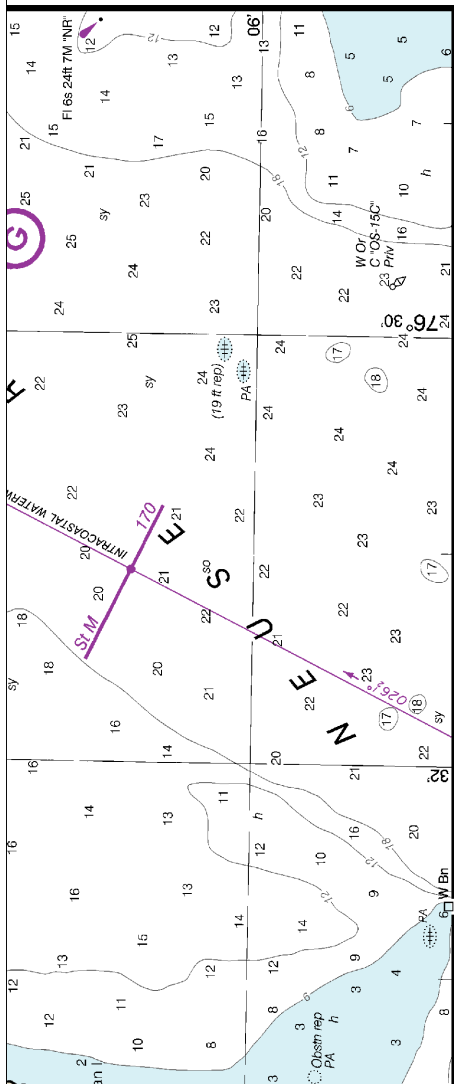
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 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.			

L WARNING

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 0.595" northward and 1.269" eastward to agree with this chart.



NAUTICAL CHART 11553 INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

NORTH CAROLINA ALBERMARLE SOUND TO NEUSE RIVER



Chart 11553

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

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

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.

AUTHORITIES

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

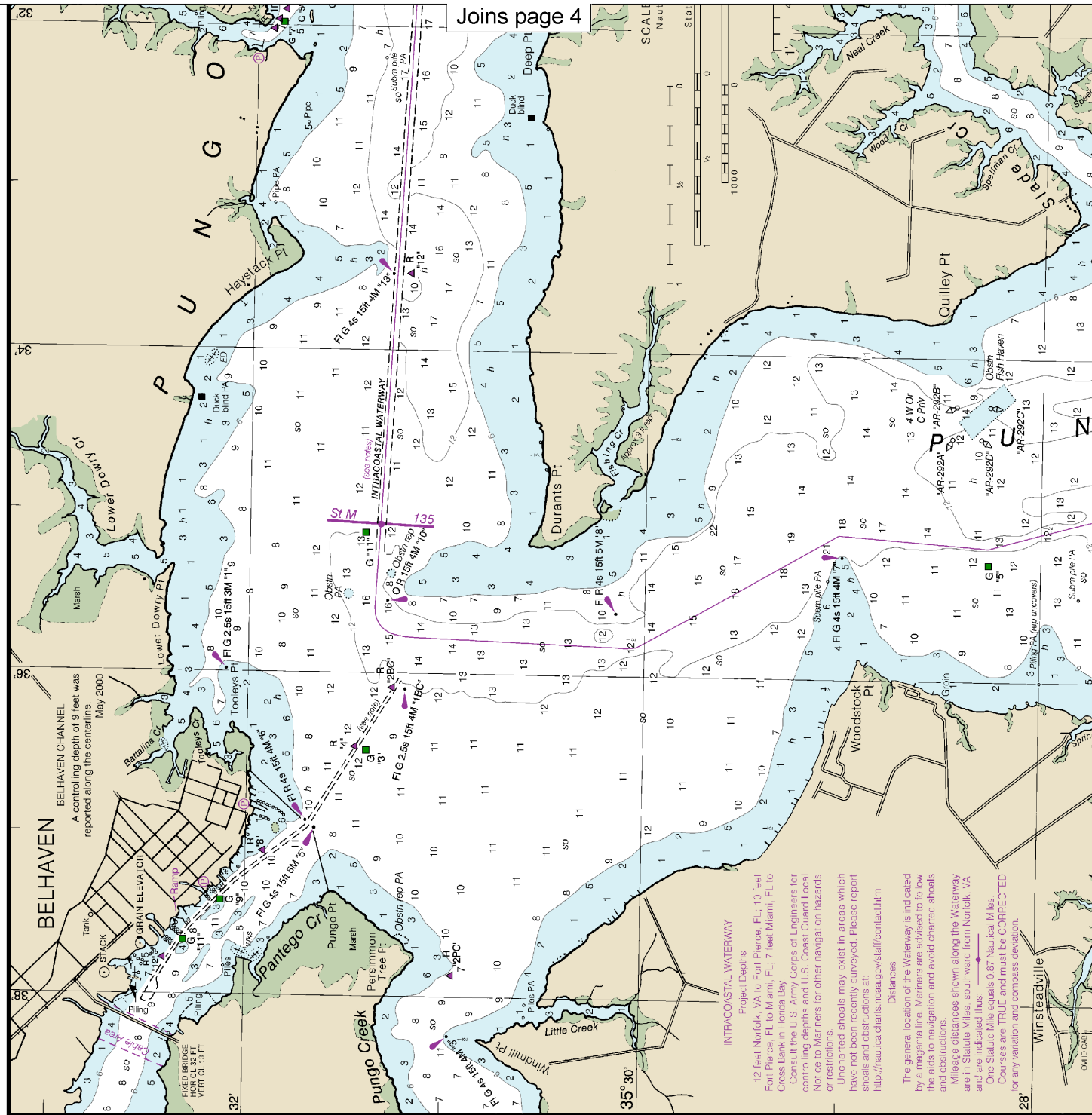
CA Joins page 15

Temporary chart

SIDE B

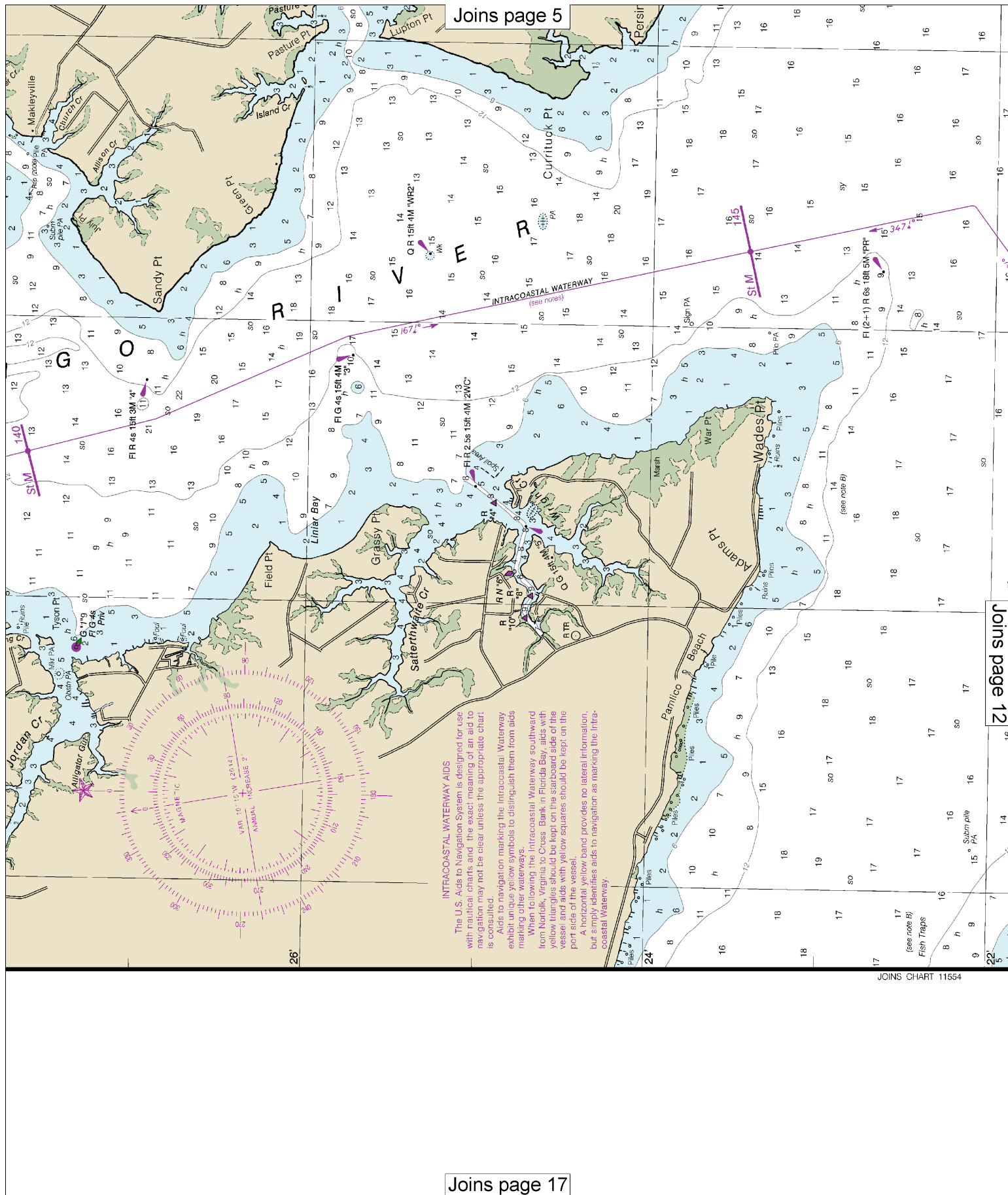


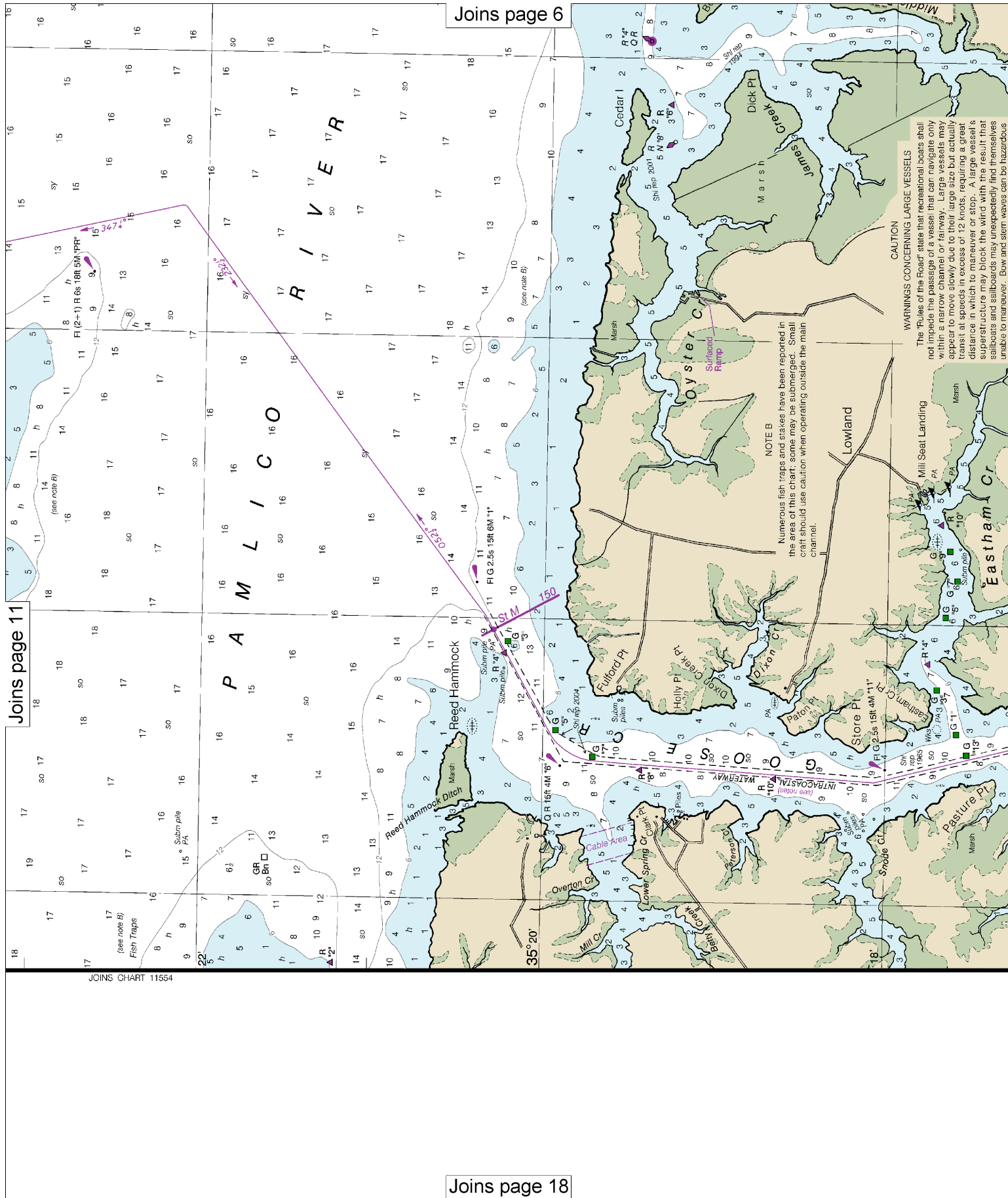
SIDE B



11553

JOINS CHART 11554





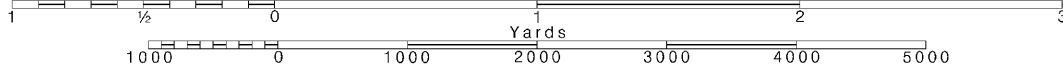
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:40,000 —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:40,000 —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

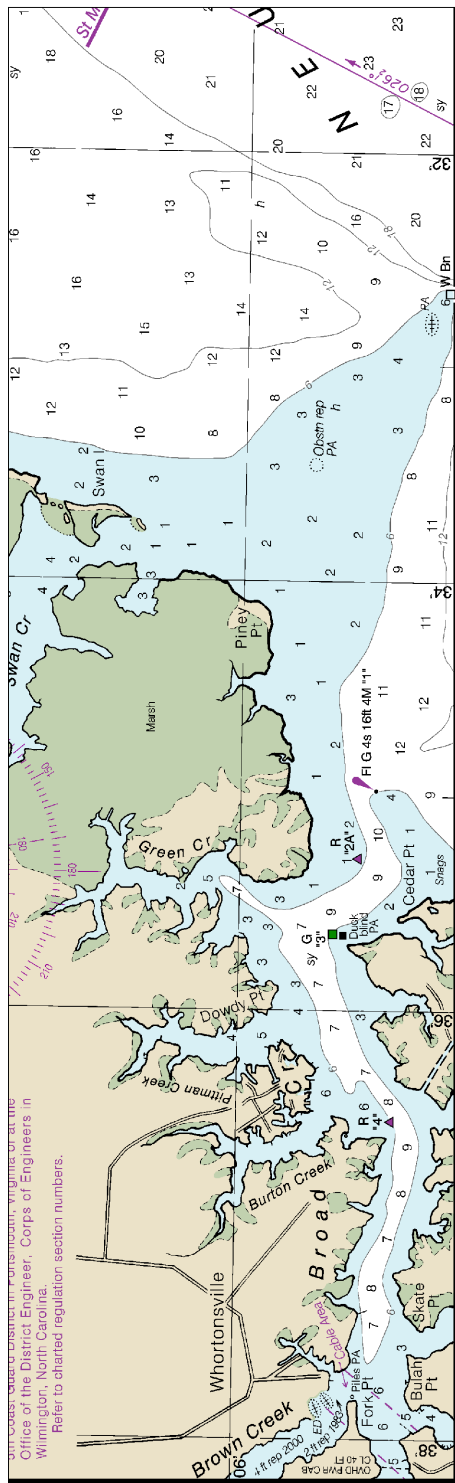
Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:40,000 —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

14 Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

14



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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

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.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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

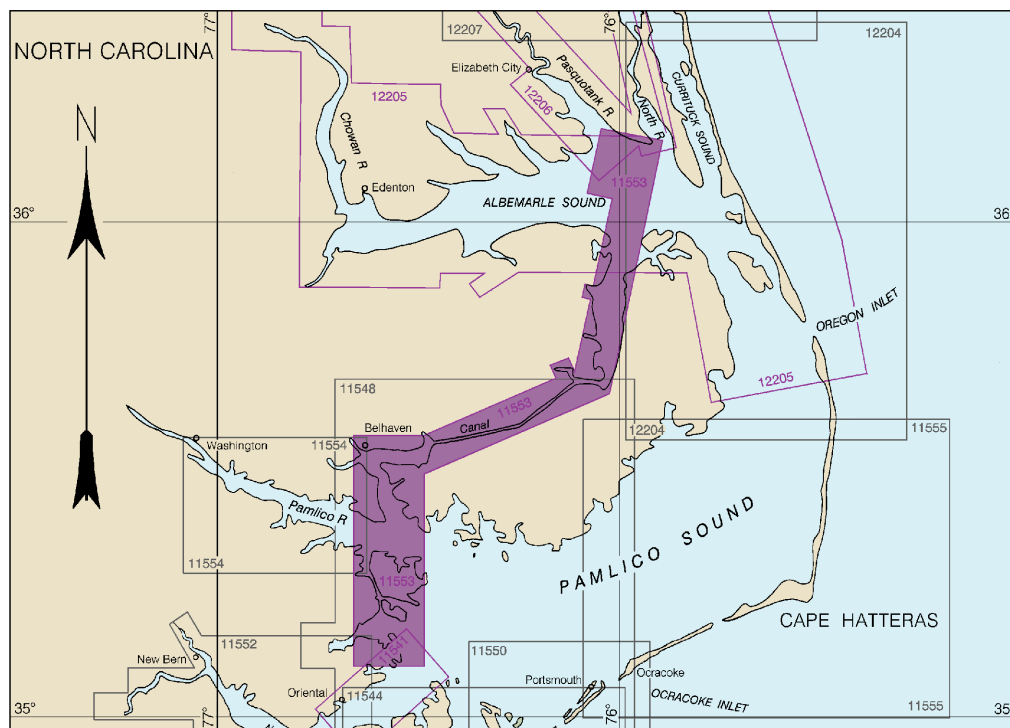
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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

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.

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.

SIDE B



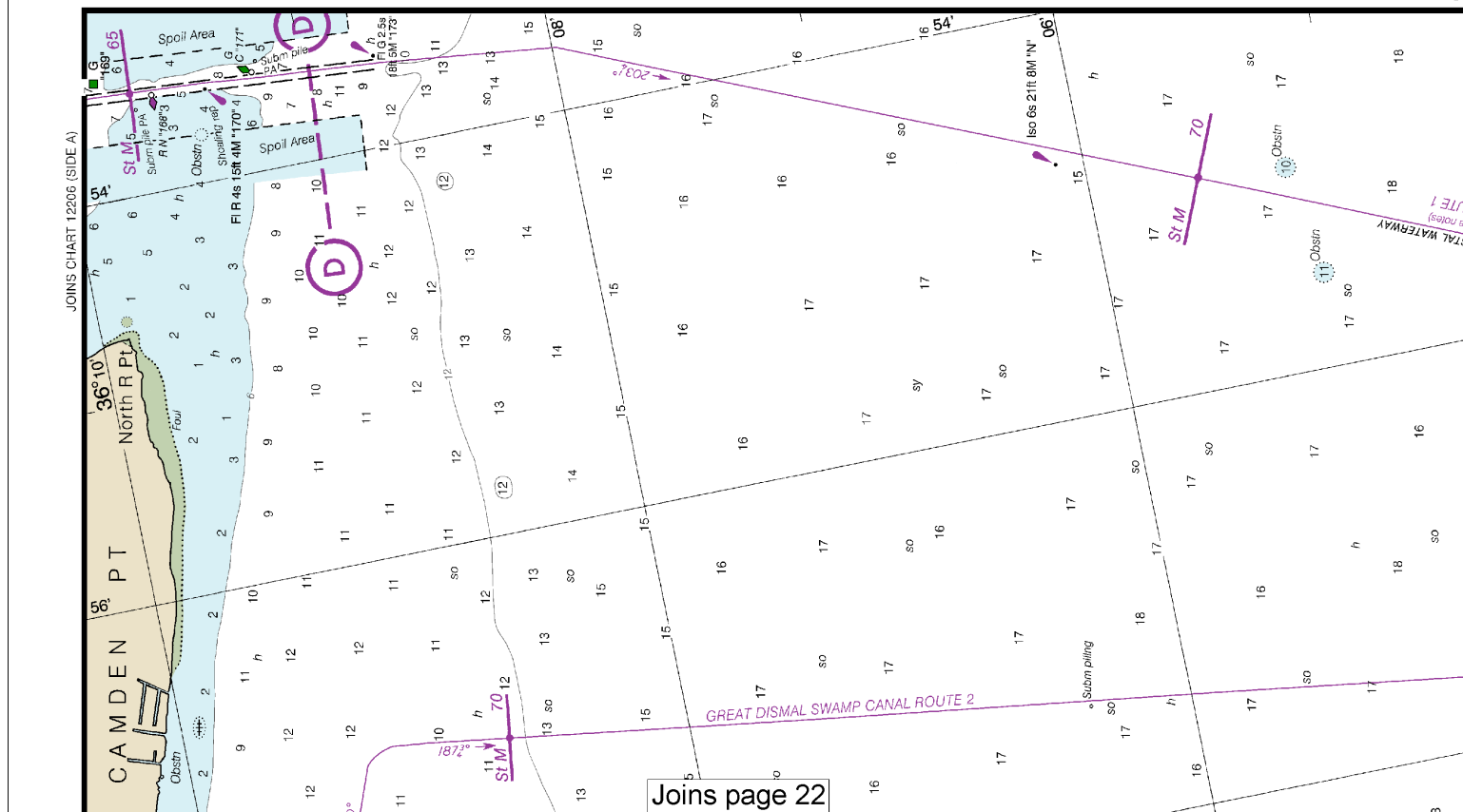
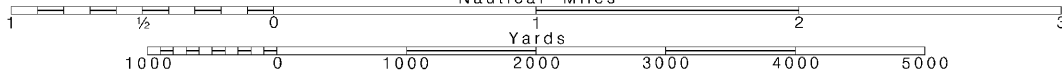
Joins page 21

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



11553

JOINS CHART 11554



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12 feet North
Fort Pierce, FL
Cross Bank in
Consult the
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Notice to Mar
or restrictions
Uncharted
have not been
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http://nautical

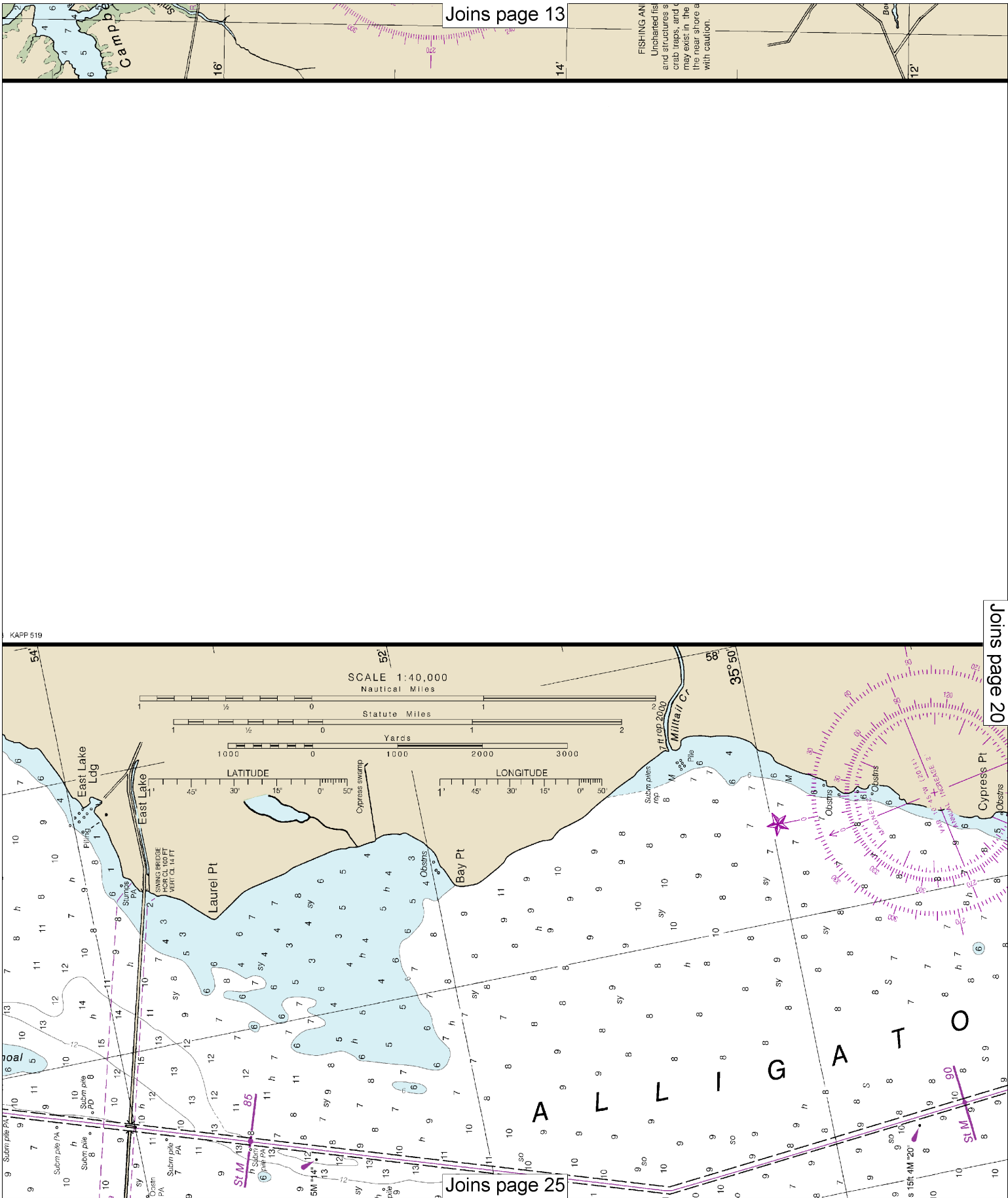
The general
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and are indicat
One Statute
Courses are
for any variat

28'

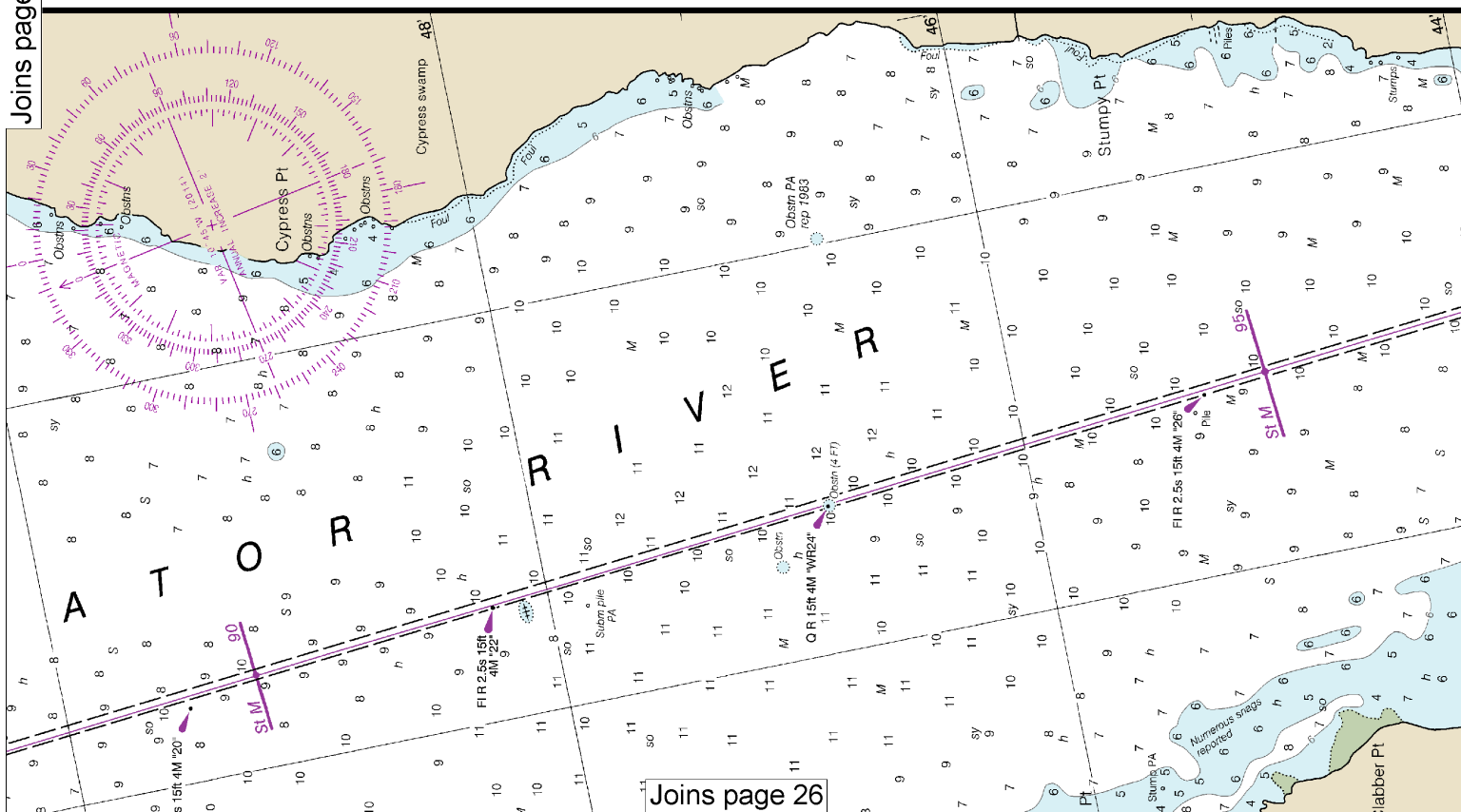
This is a detailed nautical chart of the Strait of Messina, Italy. The chart features several key elements:

- Depth Soundings:** Numerous depth soundings are scattered throughout the chart, indicating the depth of the water in fathoms.
- Magnetic Variation:** A prominent feature is the magnetic variation information, which includes a compass rose with a star symbol and text indicating the variation (e.g., "MAGNETIC VARIATION 10° 55' W (2011)").
- Compass Rose:** A compass rose is located in the upper right quadrant, showing the magnetic variation and a star symbol.
- Navigation Markers:** Various navigational markers are present, including a star symbol, a circle with a cross, and a circle with a dot.
- Text and Labels:** The text "S O U N D" is visible on the left side, and "Joins page 23" is at the bottom. The chart is oriented with North at the top.

Joins page 23



Joins page 19



Joins page 26

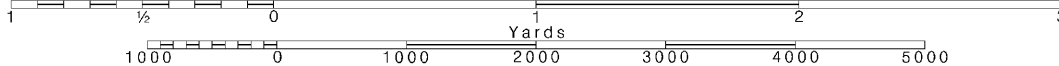
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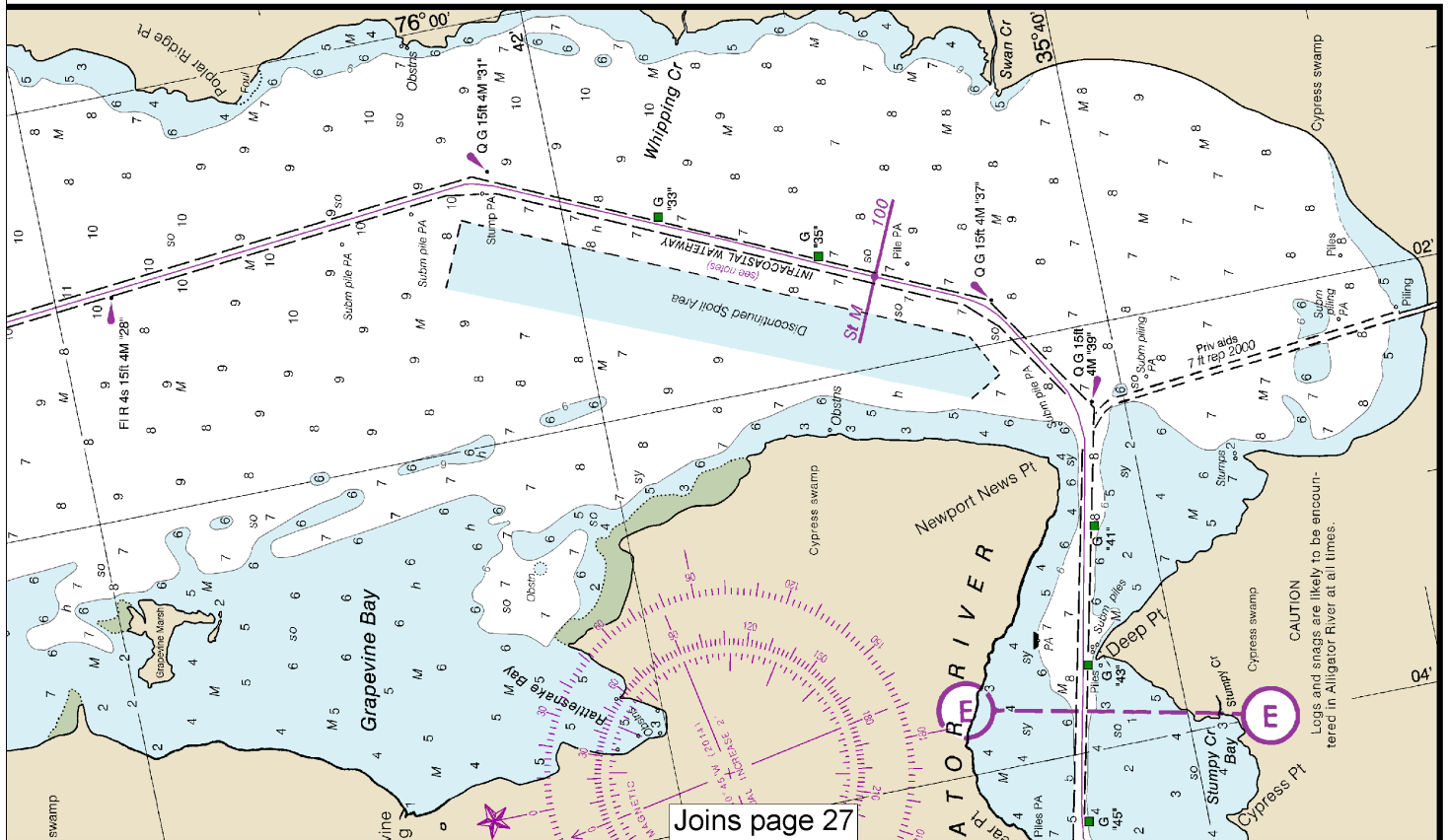
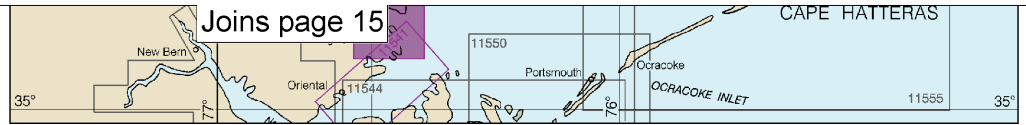
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

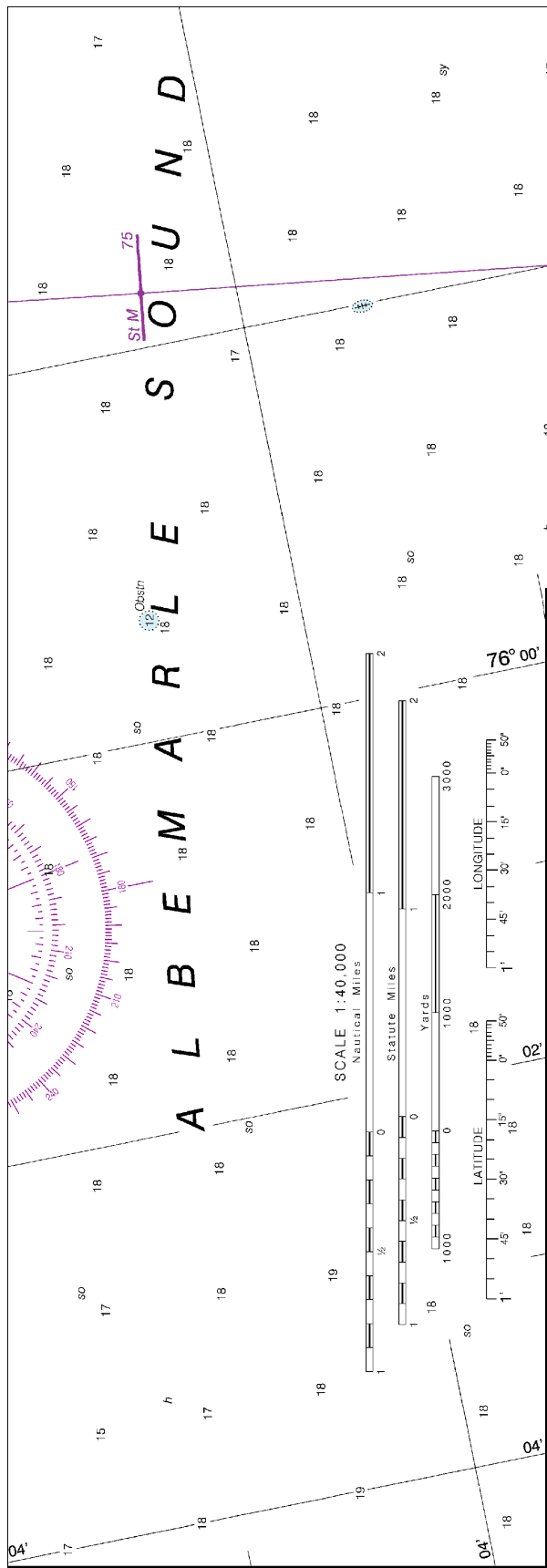
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— SCALE 1:40,000 —
Nautical Miles

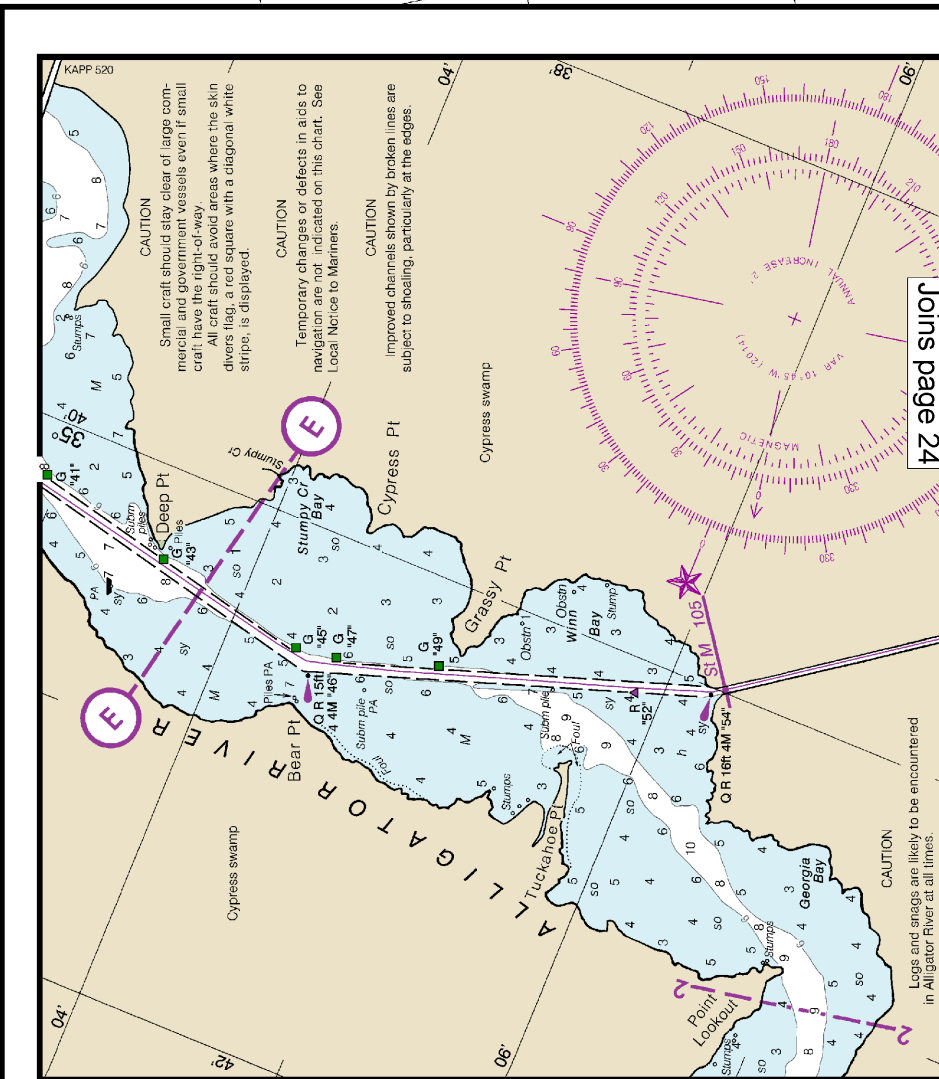
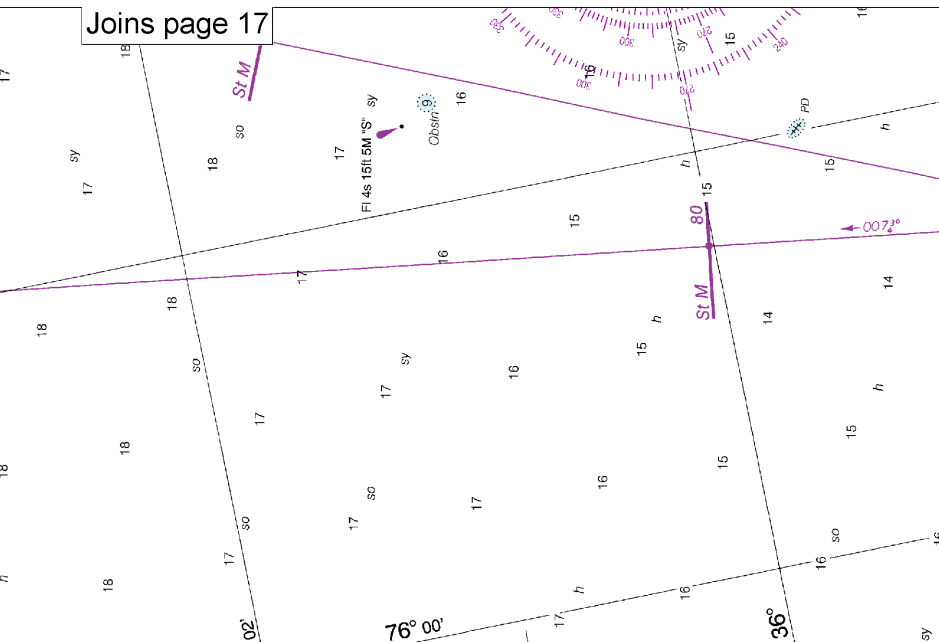
See Note on page 5.



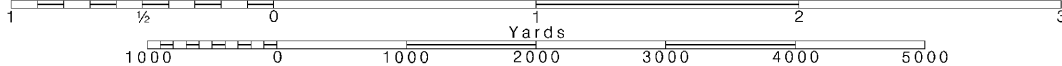
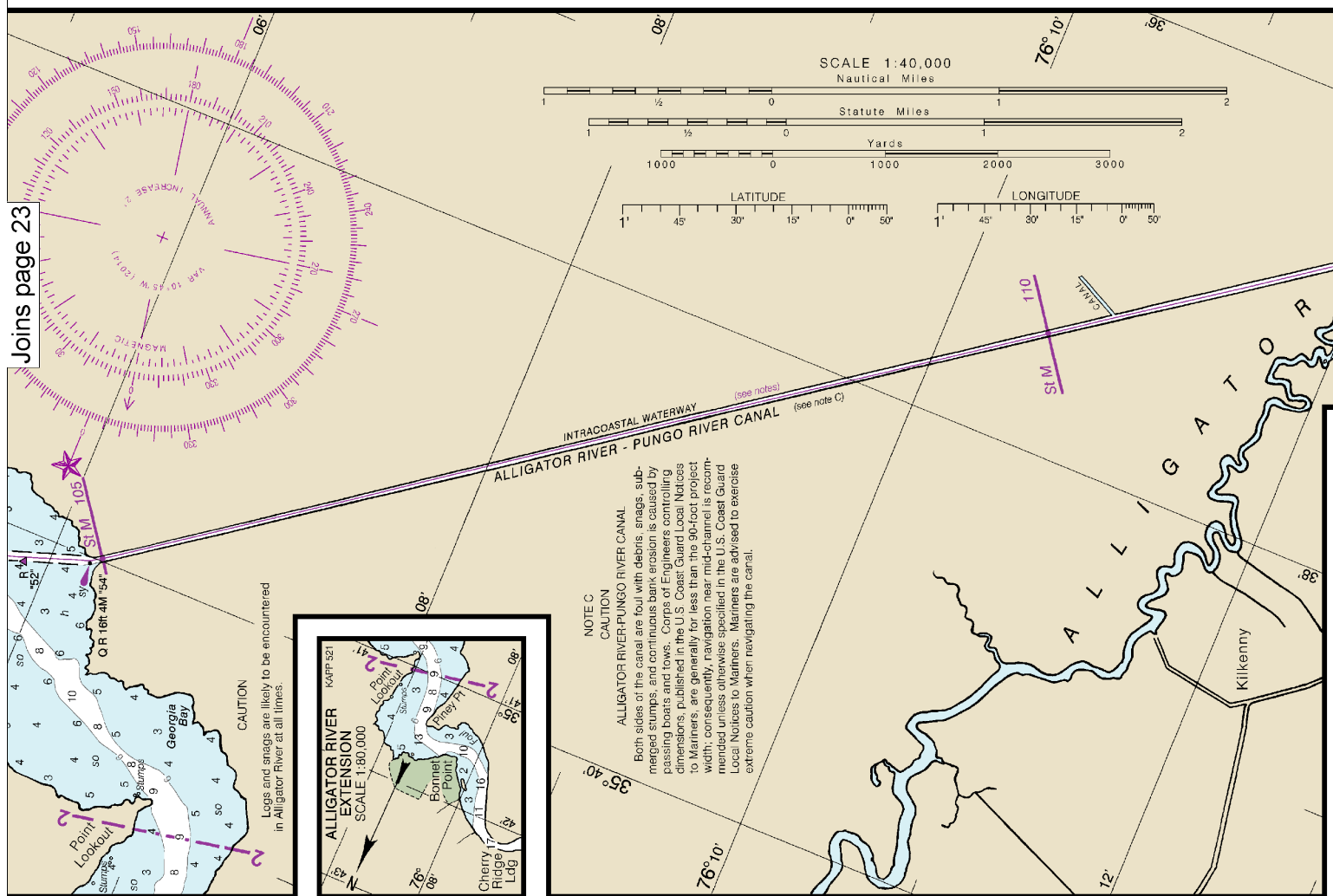
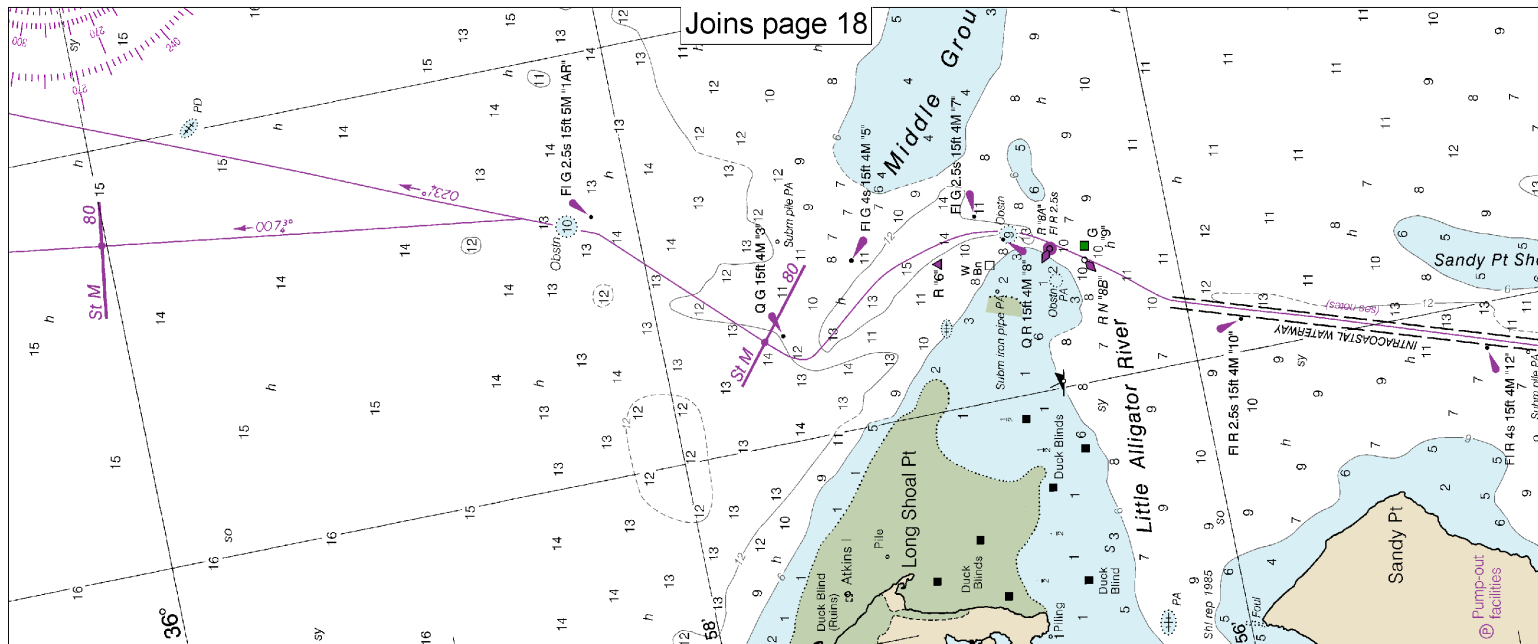


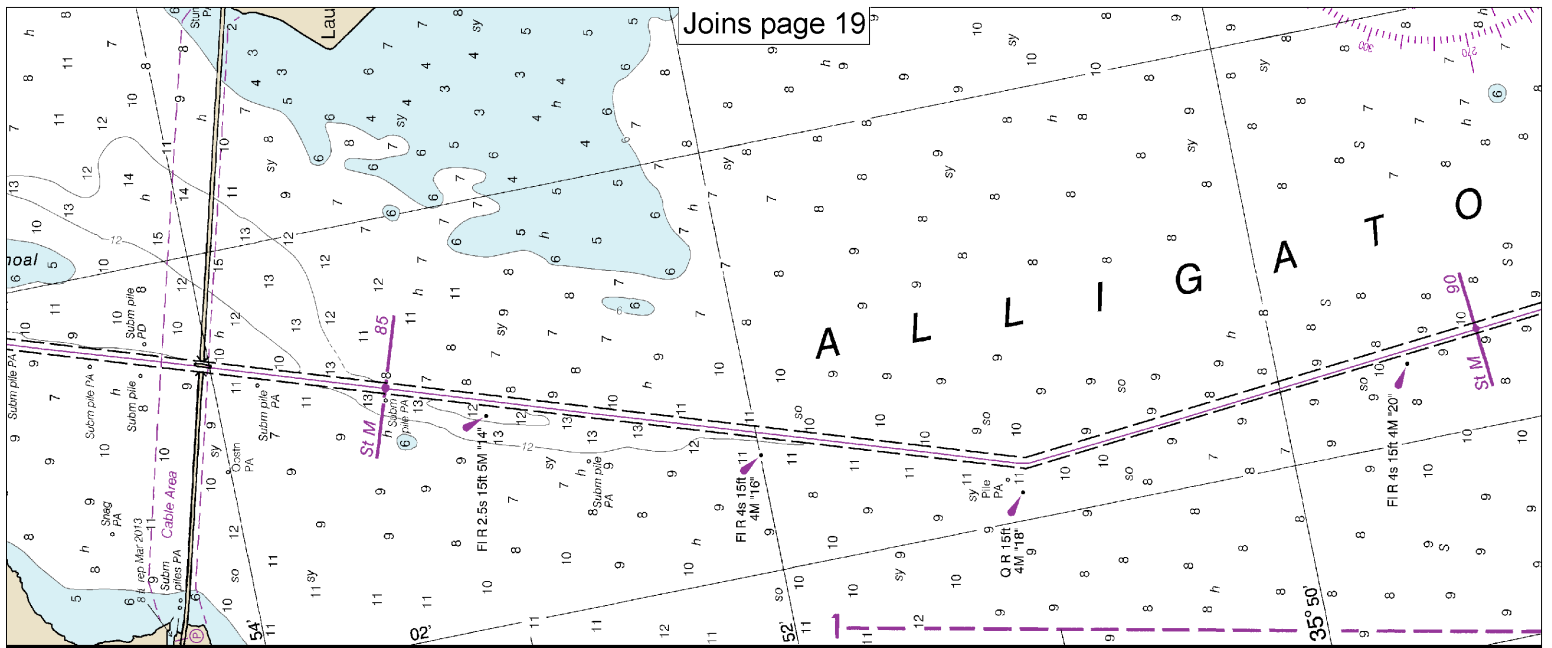


CONTINUED ON CHART 12205 (PAGE E)

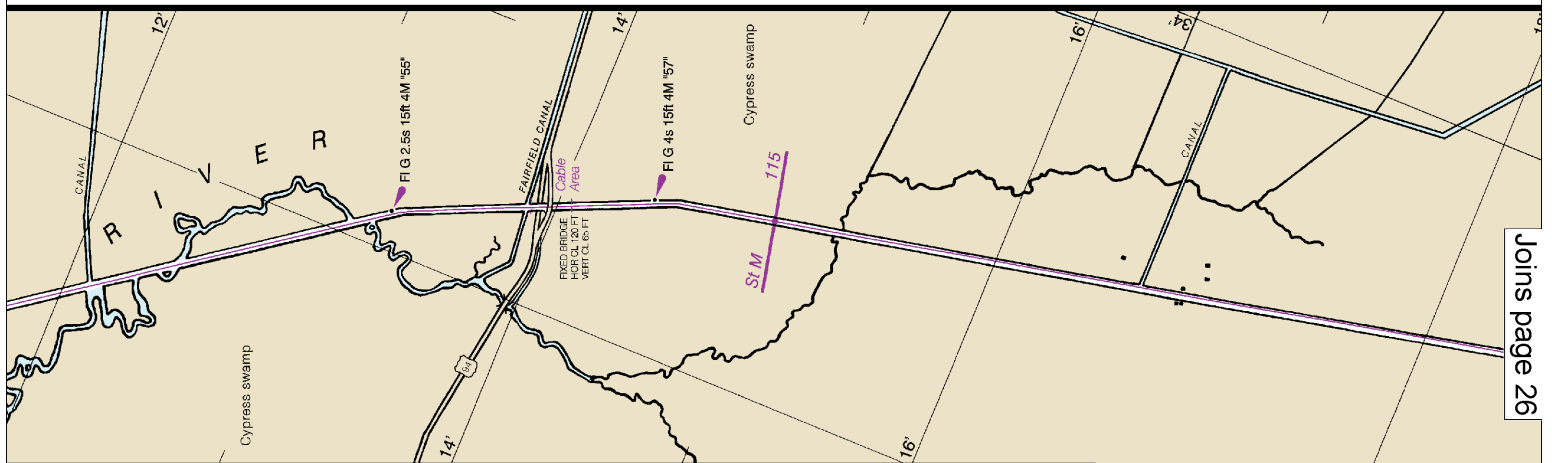


CONTINUED ON ALLIGATOR RIVER EXTENSION

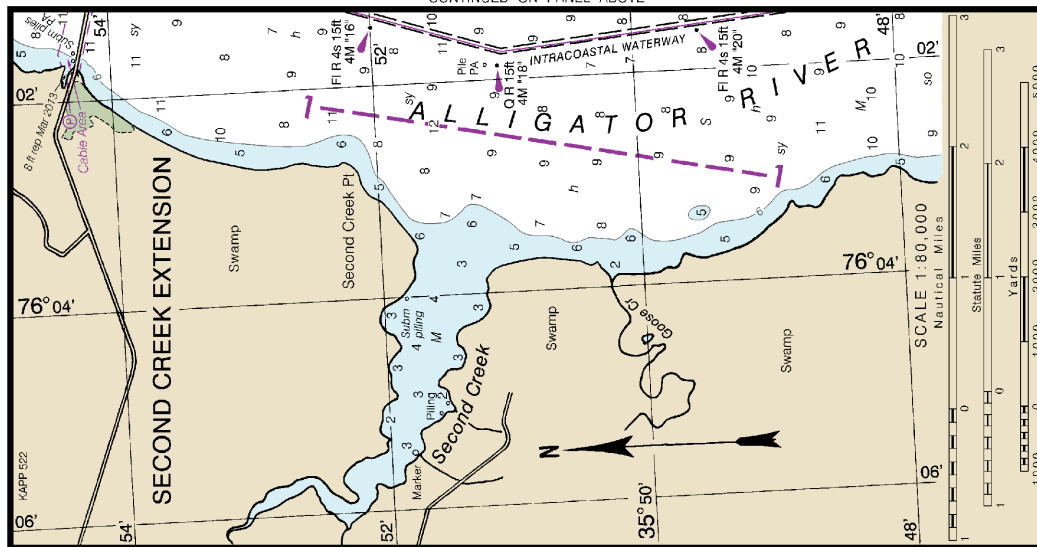




CONTINUED ON SECOND CREEK EXTENSION



CONTINUED ON PANEL ABOVE



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:
 (Circled dot) (Accurate location) (Circled dot with cross) (Approximate location)

RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel. A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port. When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases. Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when

broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
 Station positions are shown thus:
 ○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

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A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway southward from Norfolk, Virginia to Cross Bank in Florida Bay, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

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INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce, FL via Route 1.
 9 feet Norfolk to Albemarle Sound, via Route 2.
 Great Dismal Swamp Canal.
 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami, FL.
 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bank, Florida Bay.

Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.

Uncharted shoals may exist in areas which have not been recently surveyed. Please report shoals and obstructions at:
<http://naiduclearing.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>

Distances

The general location of the Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mariners are advised to follow the aids to navigation and avoid charted shoals and obstructions.

Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, southward from Norfolk, VA and are indicated thus: ———→

One Statute Mile equals 0.87 Nautical Miles.

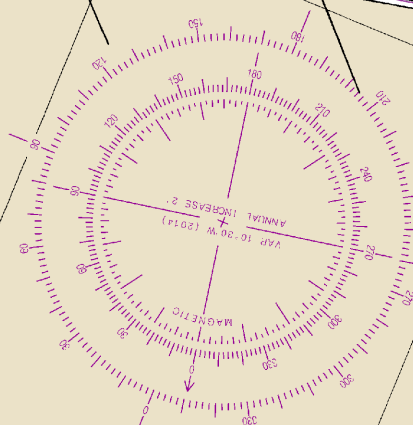
Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

St M 120

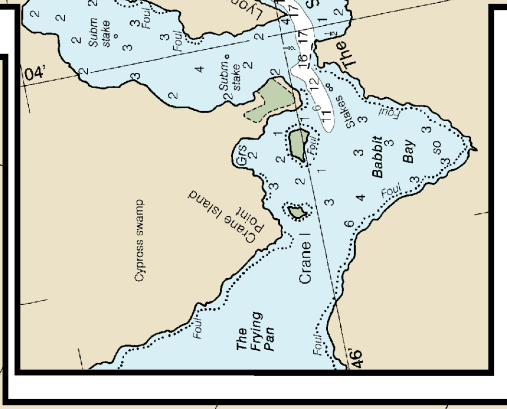
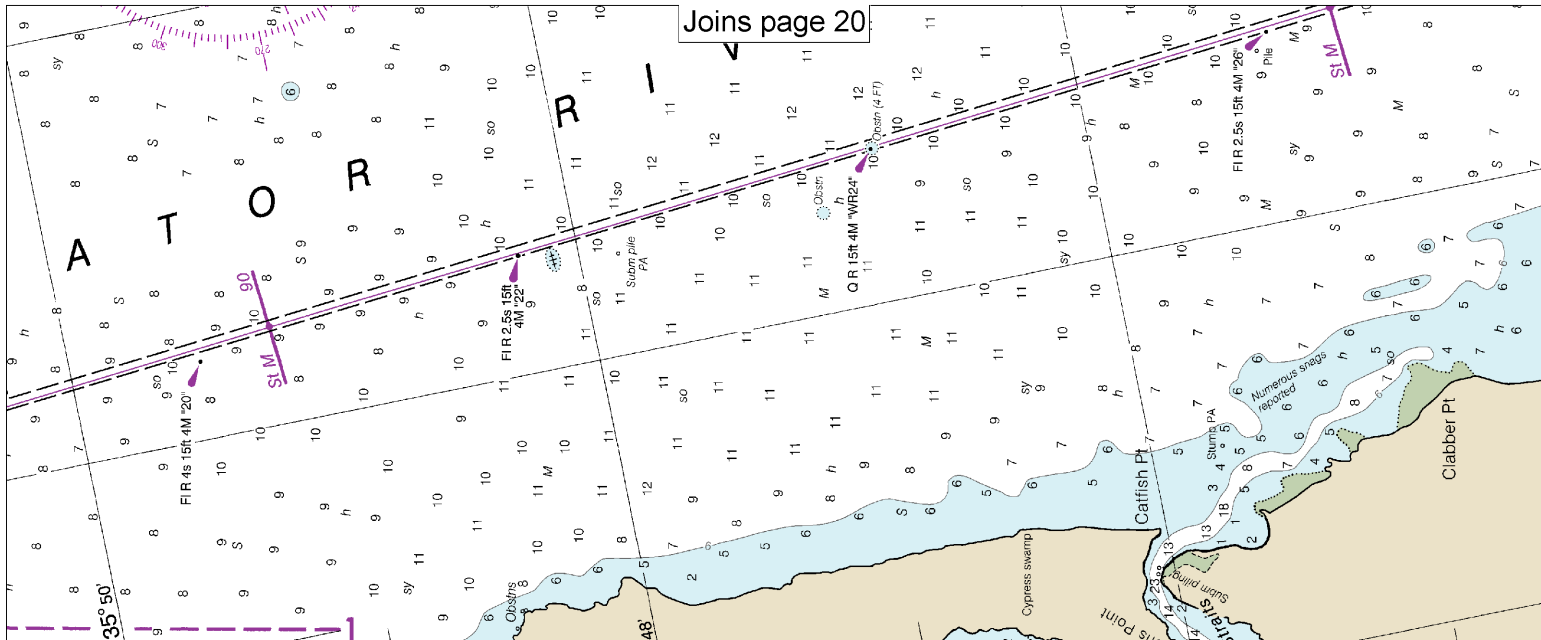
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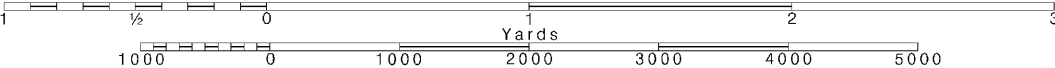
Joins page 20



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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.



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/>

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!

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



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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.