

BookletChart™

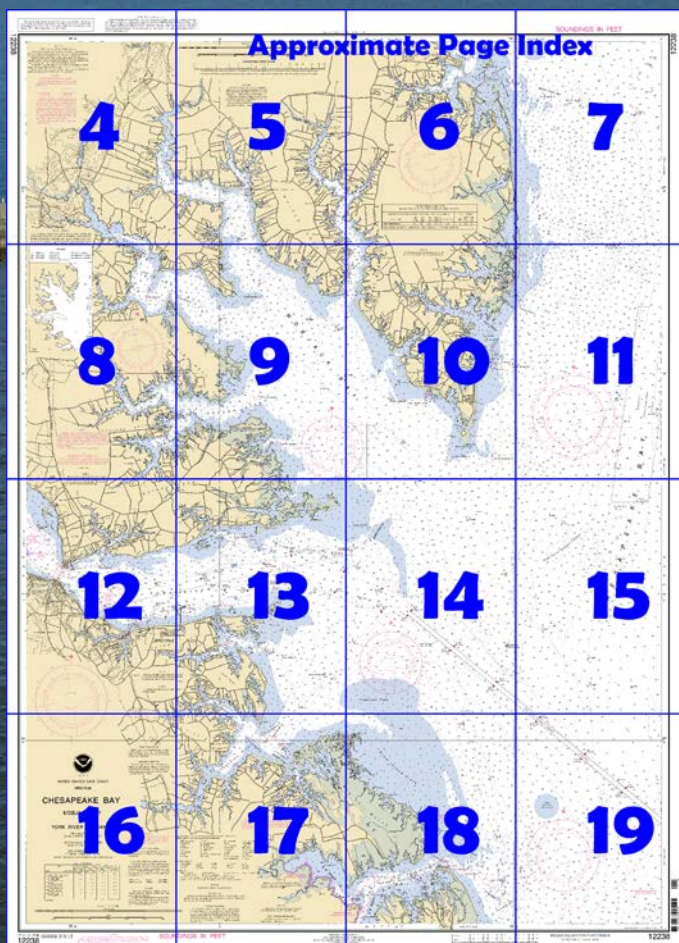


Chesapeake Bay – Mobjack Bay and York River Entrance **NOAA Chart 12238**

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=12238>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Poquoson River has depths of 7 feet to the village **Yorkville**. The marked approach to the river is from northeastward and is clear of fishtraps for a width of 400 yards. There is a light on either side of the entrance.
Bennett Creek has depths of 6 feet to **Easton Cove**. The channel is marked as far as White House Cove; the channel in White House Cove is marked by daybeacons and has depths of 8 to 2 feet for 0.7 mile above the mouth. Gasoline and diesel fuel are

available at a marina near the south end of the cove. A "no wake" **speed limit** is in effect in White House Cove.

Chisman Creek has depths of 9 feet or more in a narrow channel for 1.3 miles above its entrance. There are boatyards on the south side, 1 mile above the entrance; gasoline is available. The creek is marked by daybeacons and a light.

Back Creek has depths of 7 feet for 2 miles. The entrance is marked by lights and daybeacons. A State-owned wharf on the south side, 1.4 miles above the mouth, has a depth of about 9 feet at the face. Gasoline, diesel fuel, limited berthing, and supplies are available at a marina on the south side, 1.8 miles above the mouth.

Passage northward from Back Creek to York River can be made through the **Thorofare**, about 0.8 mile from the mouth of Back Creek. In 1991, the dredged channel, marked by lights and daybeacons, had a midchannel controlling depth of 3 feet.

York River has a broad and fairly straight channel, is well marked. In 1982, the controlling depth in the dredged sections of the river was 18 feet to West Point. Vessels can anchor in the wider parts of York River channel aside from the naval areas described later.

The currents in York River follow the general direction of the channel except in the narrowest parts where there is a tendency to set a vessel onto the shoals. The velocity varies throughout the river.

Caution.—Ships and craft in York River are to proceed at reduced speed and exercise extreme caution in order to reduce water motion and to prevent damage to the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory equipment and facilities located downstream from the Coleman Memorial Bridge. In no instance should the **speed** of ships underway upriver from the Tue Marshes Light exceed 12 knots.

Supplies are available at Yorktown, West Point.

York Spit extends outward along the northeast side of the York River approach channel for 7 miles from Guinea Marshes; the inner half of the spit has depths of 1 to 6 feet, and the outer half 10 to 20 feet.

York Spit Light (37°12.6'N., 76°15.3' W.), 30 feet above the water, is shown from a pile with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark, in depths of 11 feet near the outer end of the spit.

The swash channel through York Spit 5 miles northwest of York Spit Light has a controlling depth of 7 feet; it is marked by a light and daybeacons. A cluster of submerged piling is on the east side of the channel about 1 mile above the entrance.

New Point. A marina, 3.5 miles above the entrance, has gasoline, diesel fuel, and some supplies.

Winter Harbor is entered through a dredged channel marked by lights and daybeacons. The channel leads to a turning basin and public landing. In August 2000, the controlling depth was less than 1 foot to the turning basin with 1 to 3 feet in the basin, except for shoaling to bare along the north edge.

Caution.—Ships and craft underway in York River are to proceed at reduced speed and exercise extreme caution in order to reduce generated water motion and to prevent damage to the Virginia Institute of Marine Science equipment and facilities located downstream from the Coleman Memorial Bridge, near Gloucester Point, ships and craft loading volatile fuels at the Giant Industries refinery pier, and other craft and property close to the shores of the river. In no instance should the **speed** of ships underway upriver from the Tue Marshes Light exceed 12 knots.

Pilotage, York River.—Pilotage on the York River is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade.

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

RCC Norfolk	Commander	
	5th CG District	(575) 398-6231
	Norfolk, VA	

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>

12238

76° 30'

25'

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to establish landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus:

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

CAUTION

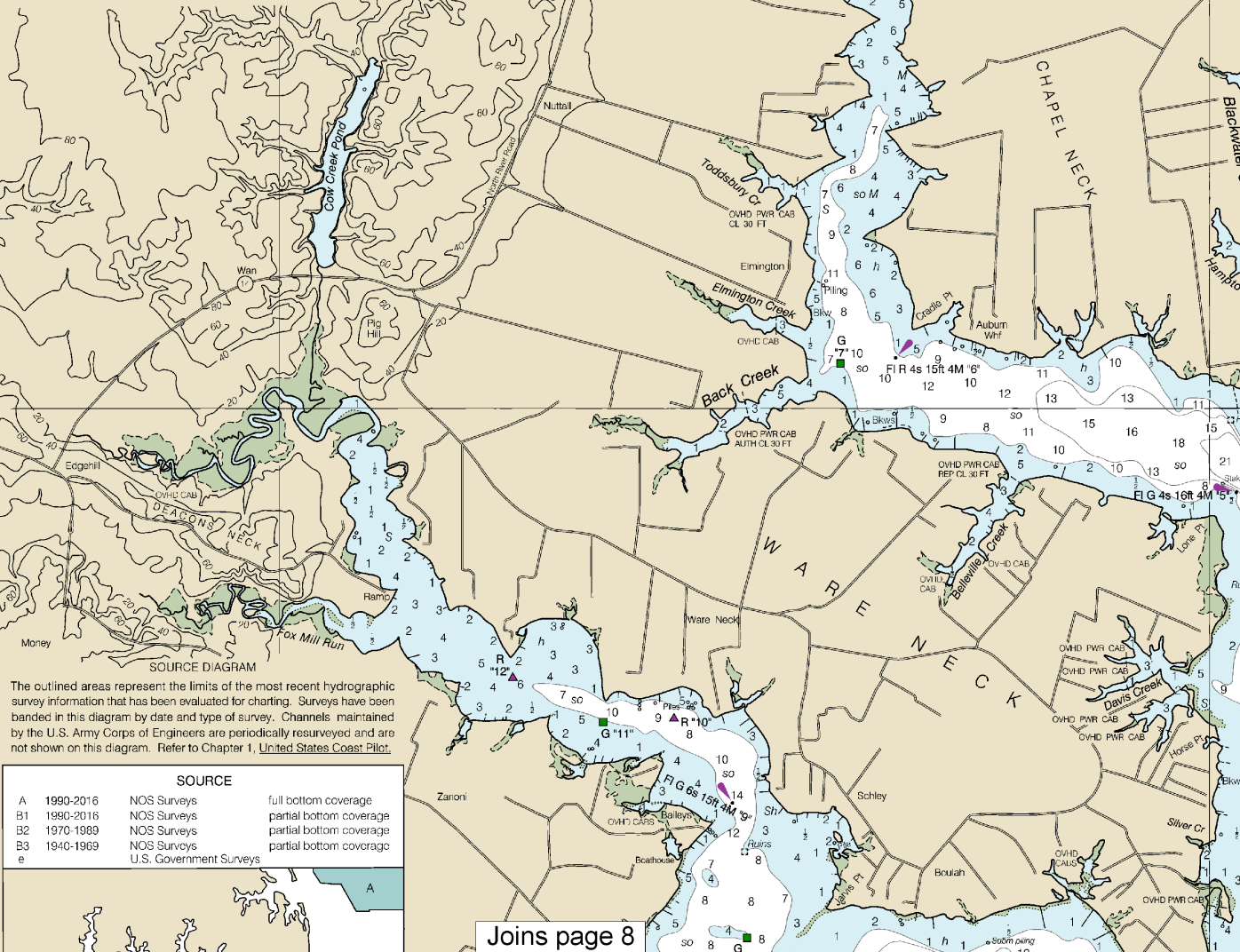
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



Joins page 8

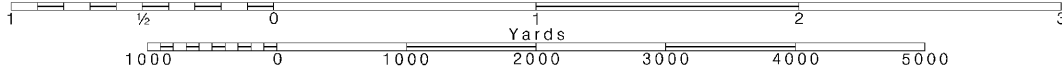
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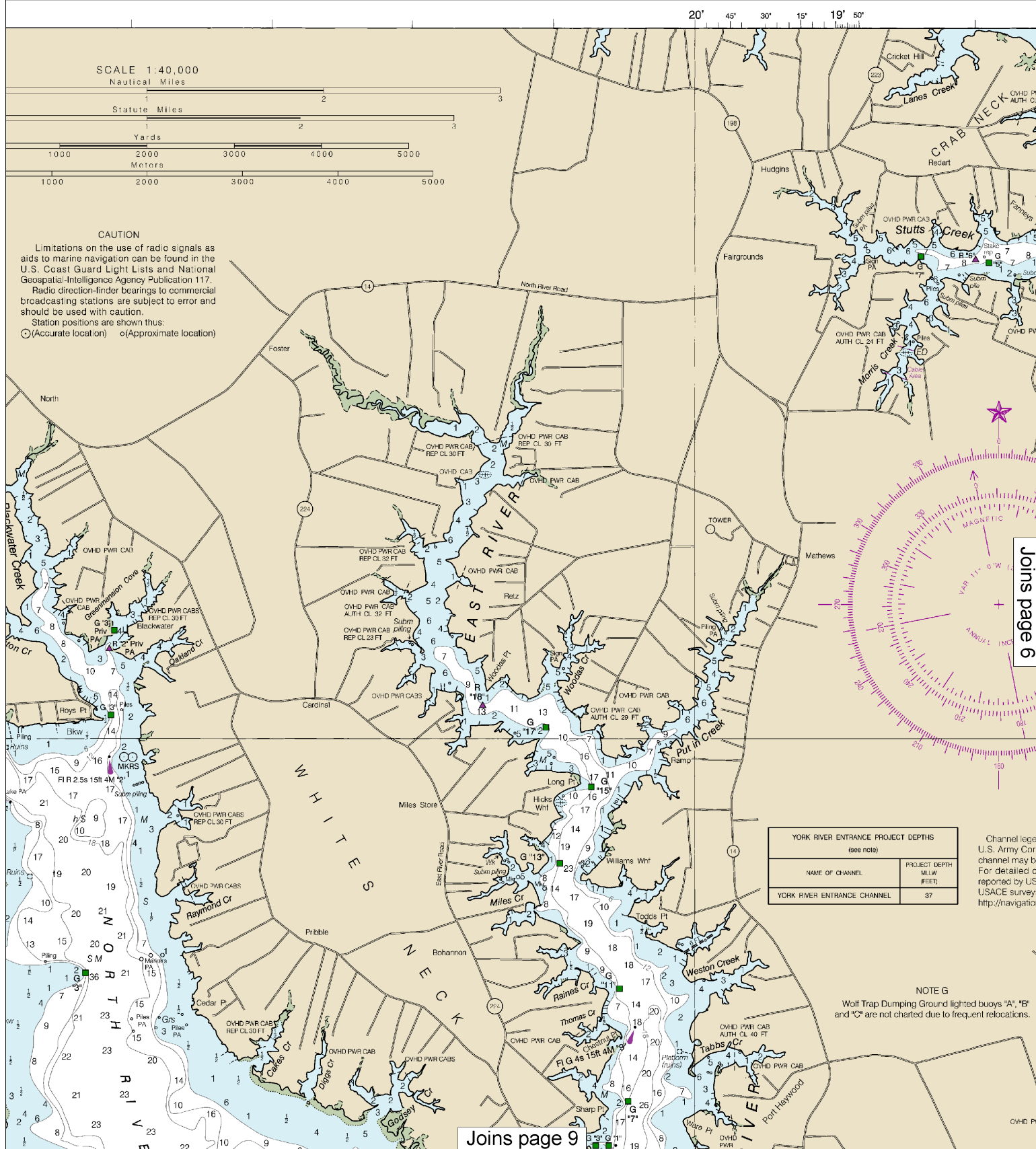
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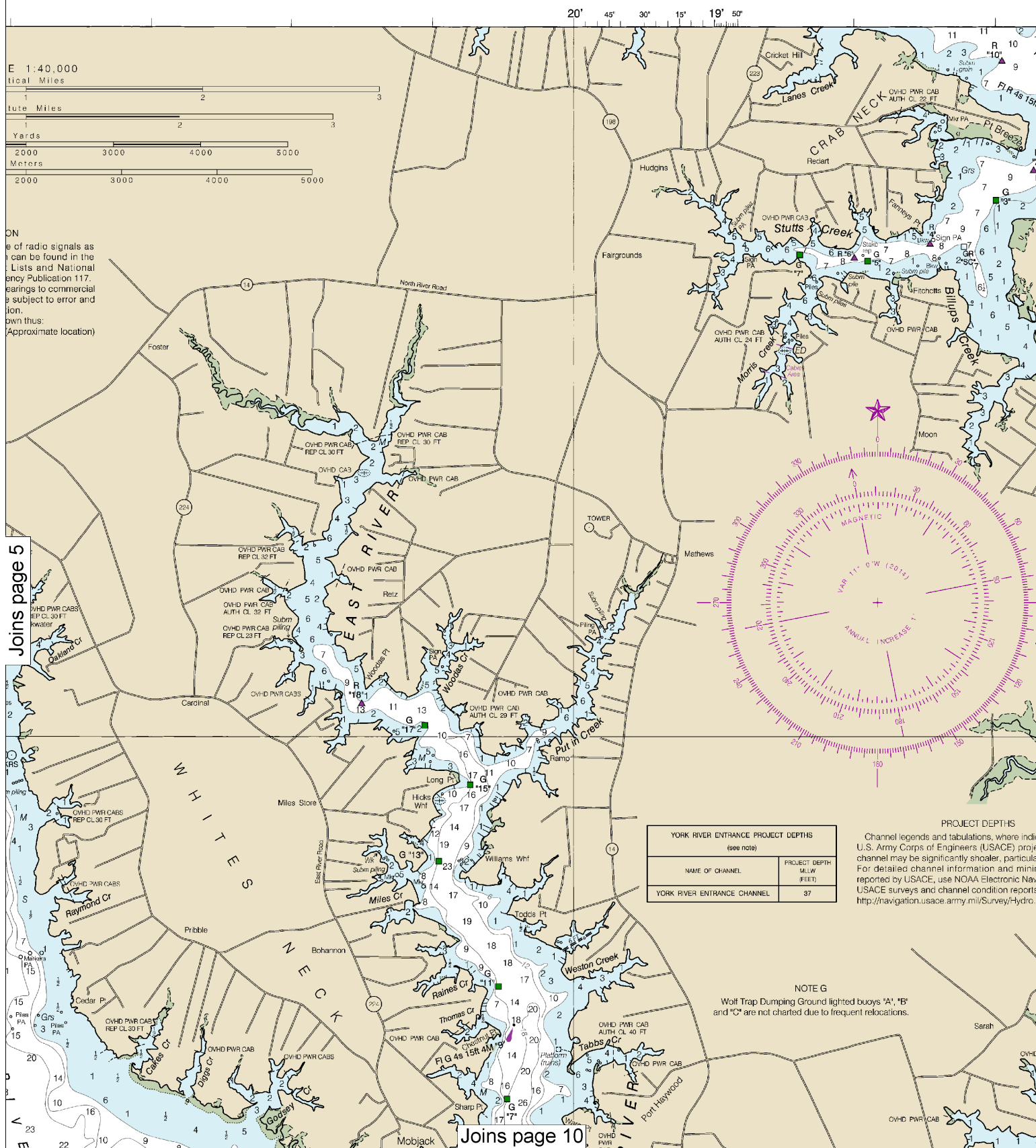
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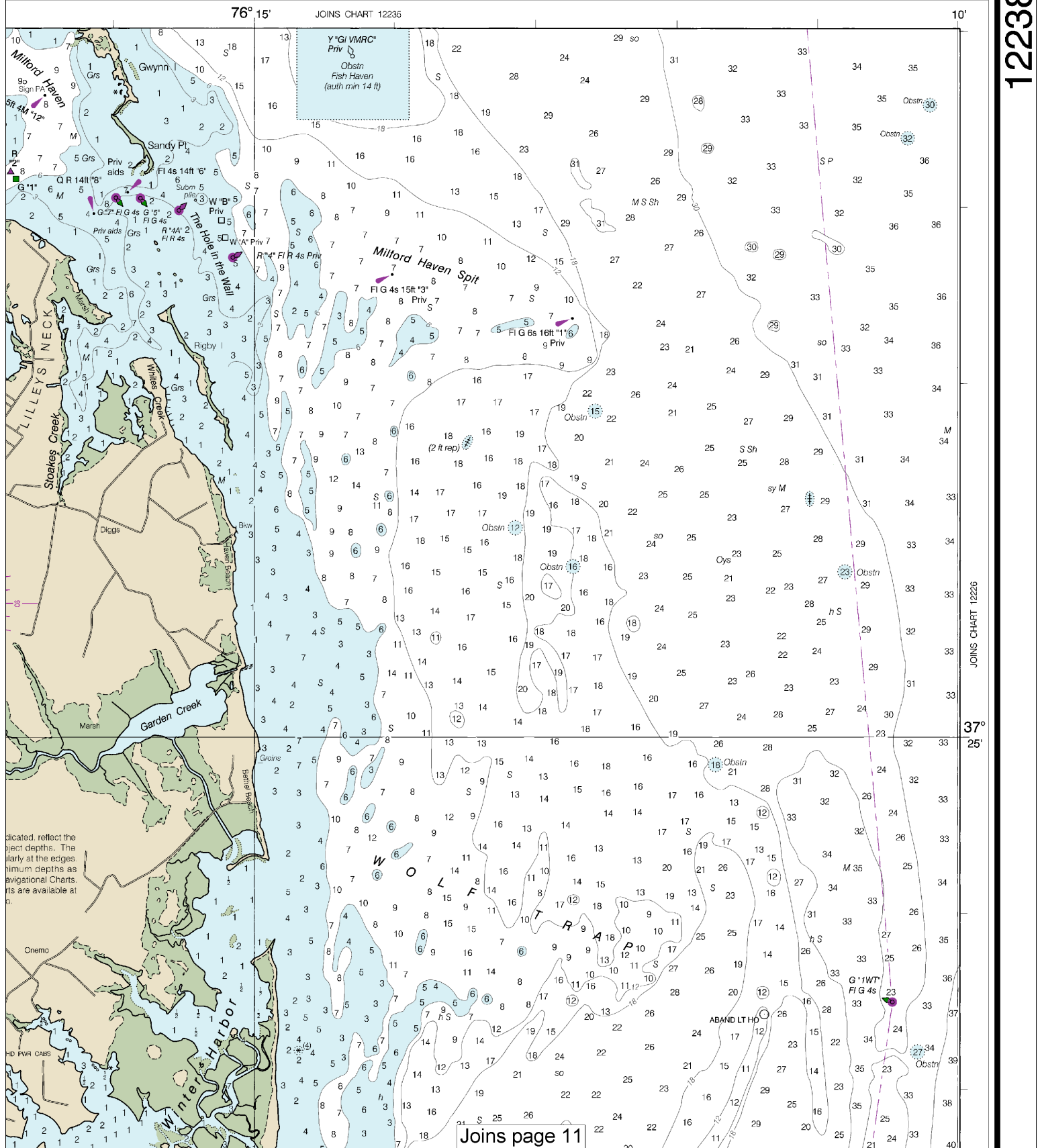
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

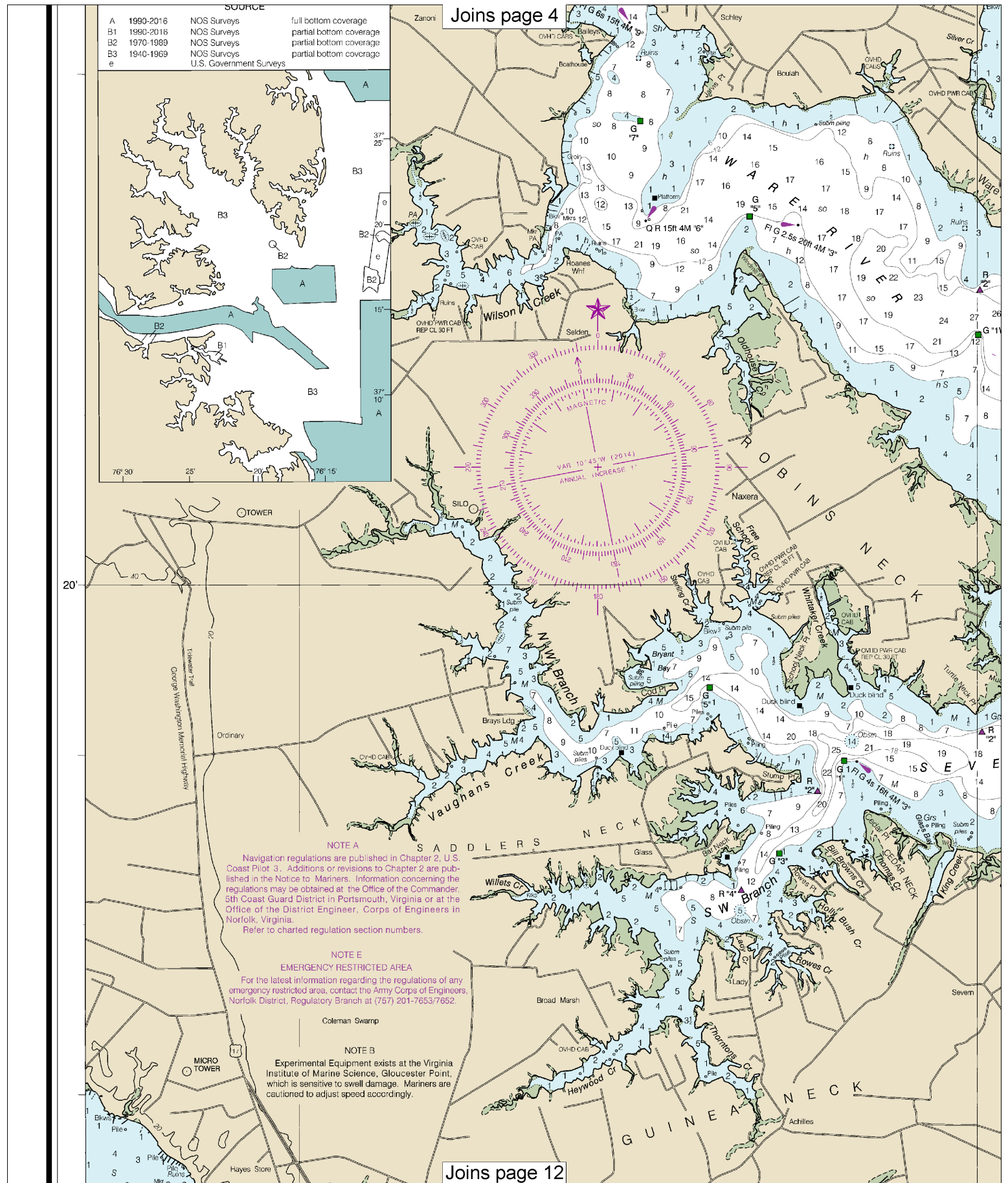
See Note on page 5.











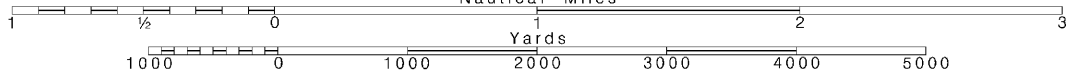
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

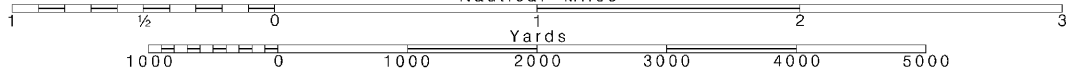
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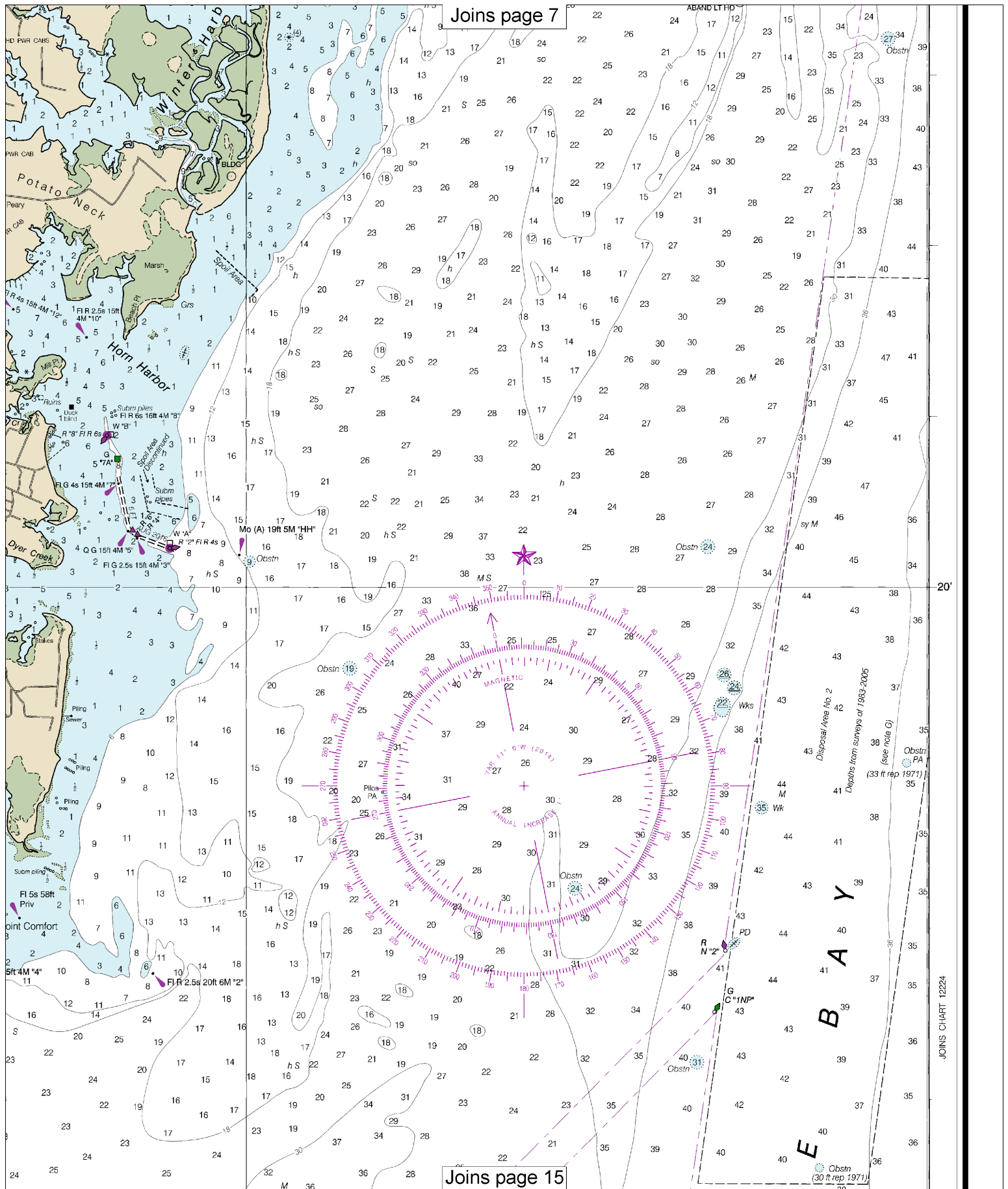


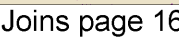
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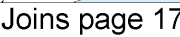
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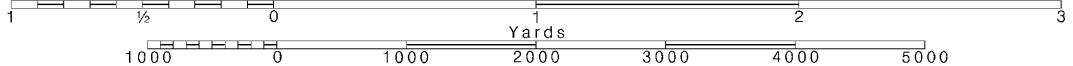
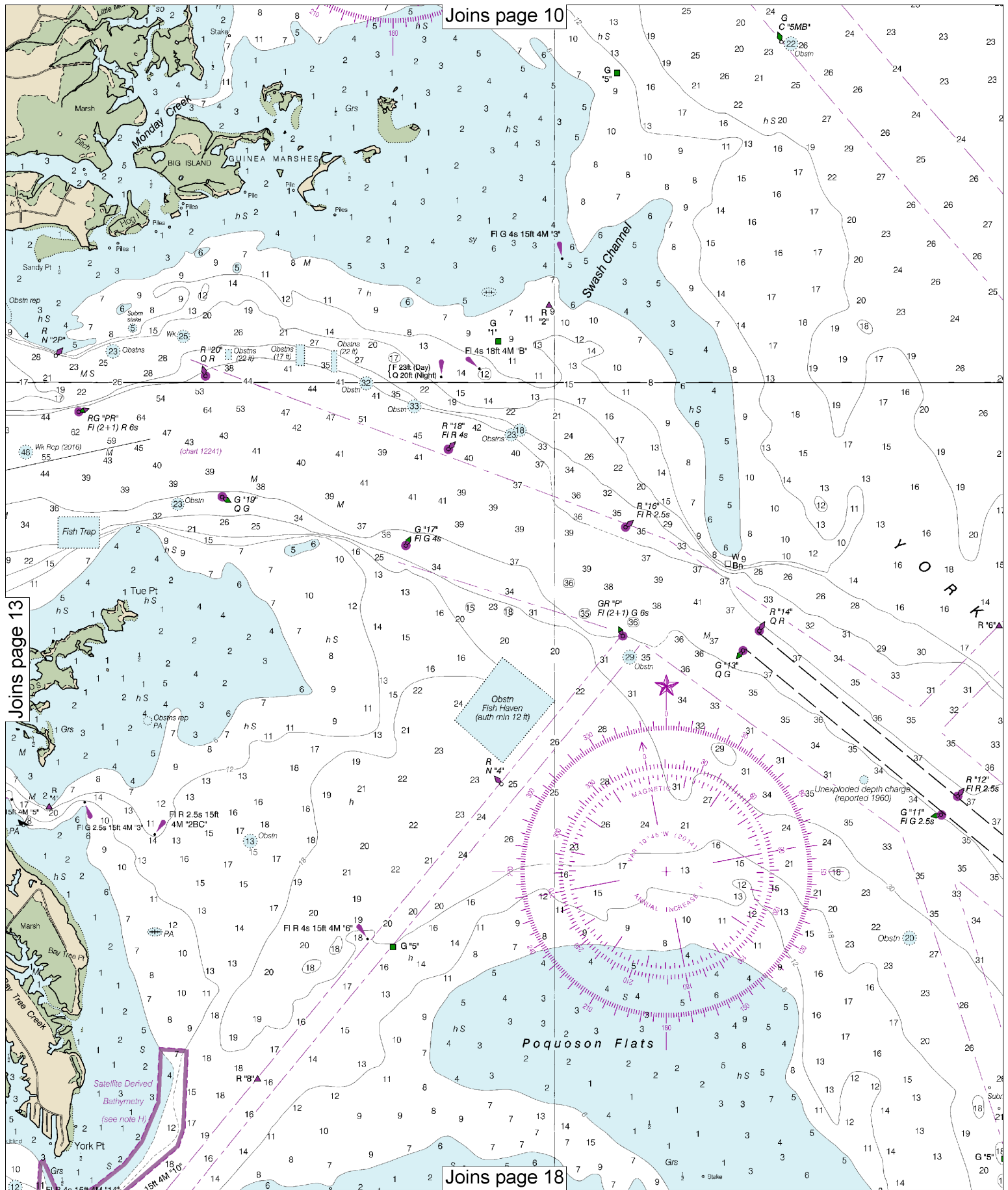
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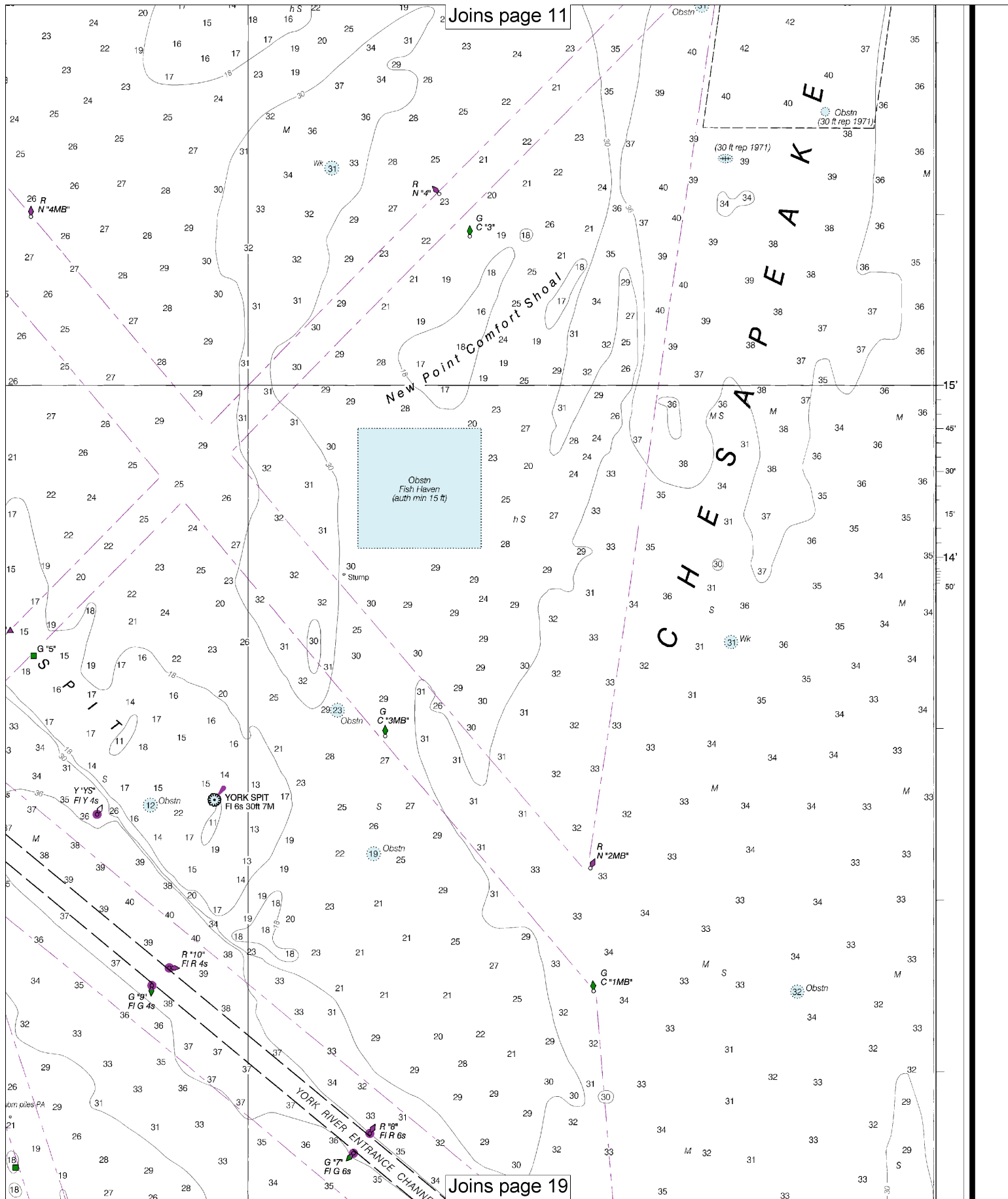








Joins page 11



Joins page 19

37°
10'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

VIRGINIA

CHESAPEAKE BAY

MOBJACK BAY
AND

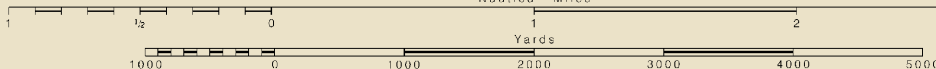
YORK RIVER ENTRANCE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 37°17'North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATERAdditional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Wolf Trap		(37°23'N/76°11'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1
Mobjack, East River		(37°22'N/76°21'W)	2.7	2.5	0.1
Mossick Point		(37°06'N/76°19'W)	2.6	2.5	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>.
(May 2014)

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

76° 30'

25'

NOTE H
SATELLITE DERIVED DEPTHS

Depths within the area indicated are derived from satellite imagery from 2016. Their vertical accuracy is typically ± 7 ft. Uncharted dangers may exist.

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.

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).

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

Norfolk, VA KHB-37 162.550 MHz
Heathsville, VA WXM-57 162.400 MHz

CAUTION

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

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick
B black	iso isophase
Bn beacon	LT lighthouse
C can	M nautical mile
DIA diaphone	m minutes
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower
Fl flashing	Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the deep	
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above	

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High

AUTHORITIES

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

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geoid to the North American Datum of 1927 must be 0.513" northward and 1.191" eastward to agree.

12238

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.

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Mar 6, 2024
43rd Ed., Dec. 2017. Last Correction: 2/16/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 0724 (2/13/2024), NM: 0924 (3/2/2024)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

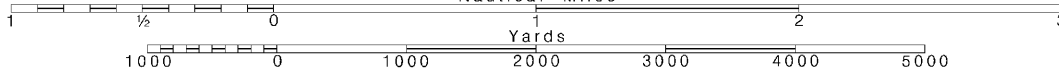
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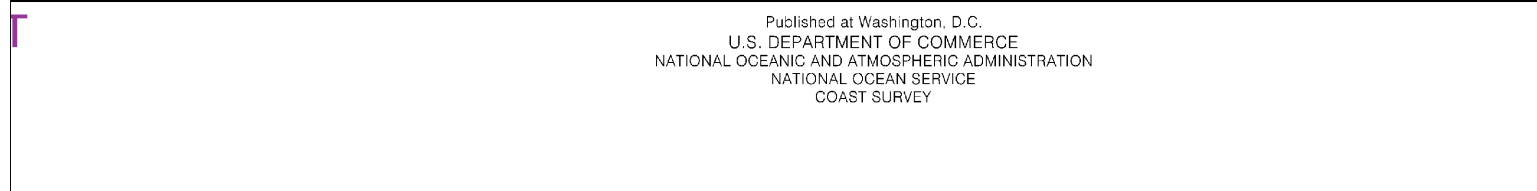
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

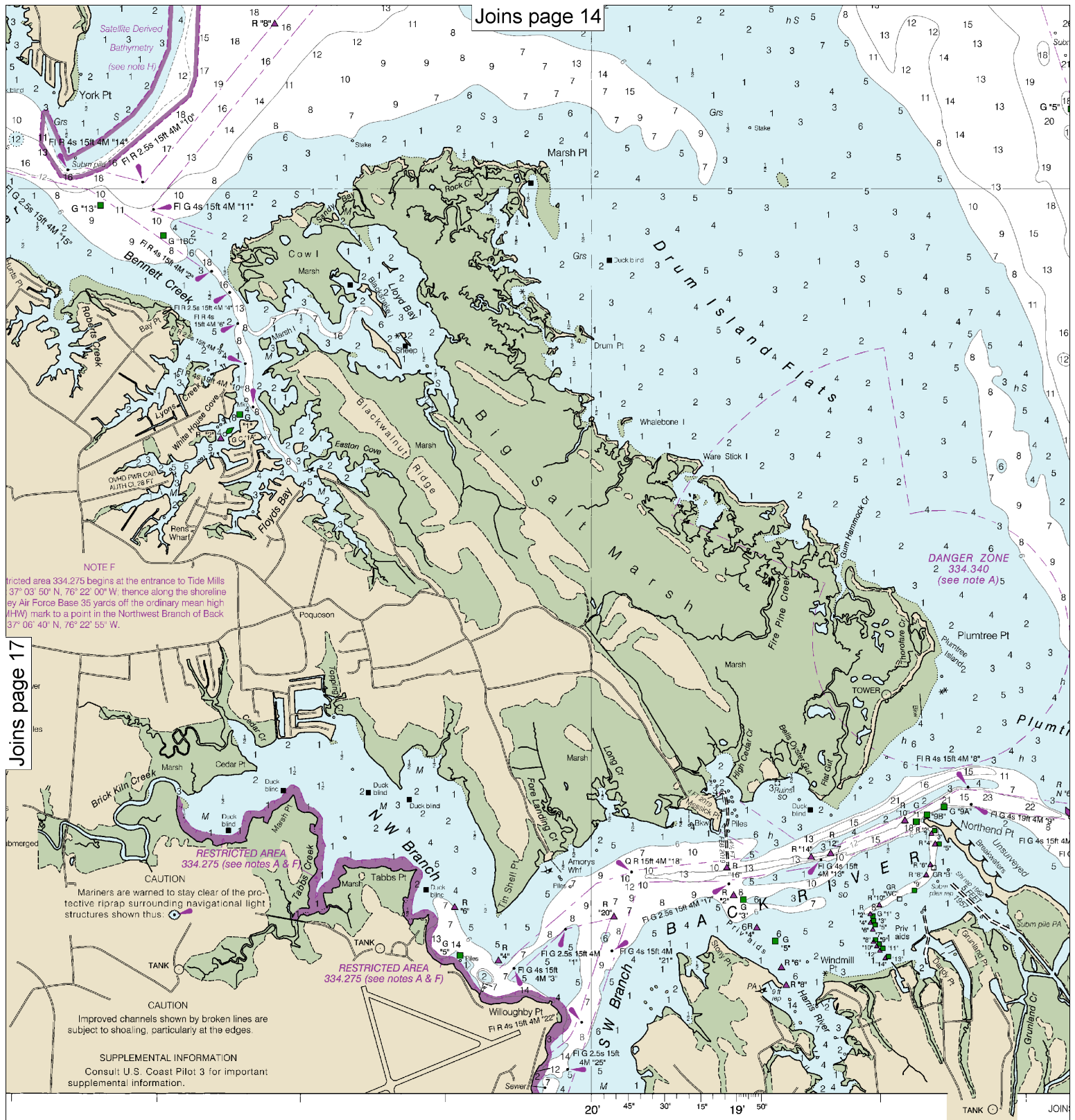
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





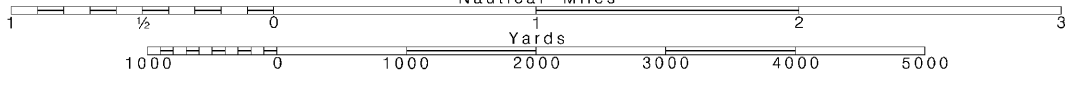


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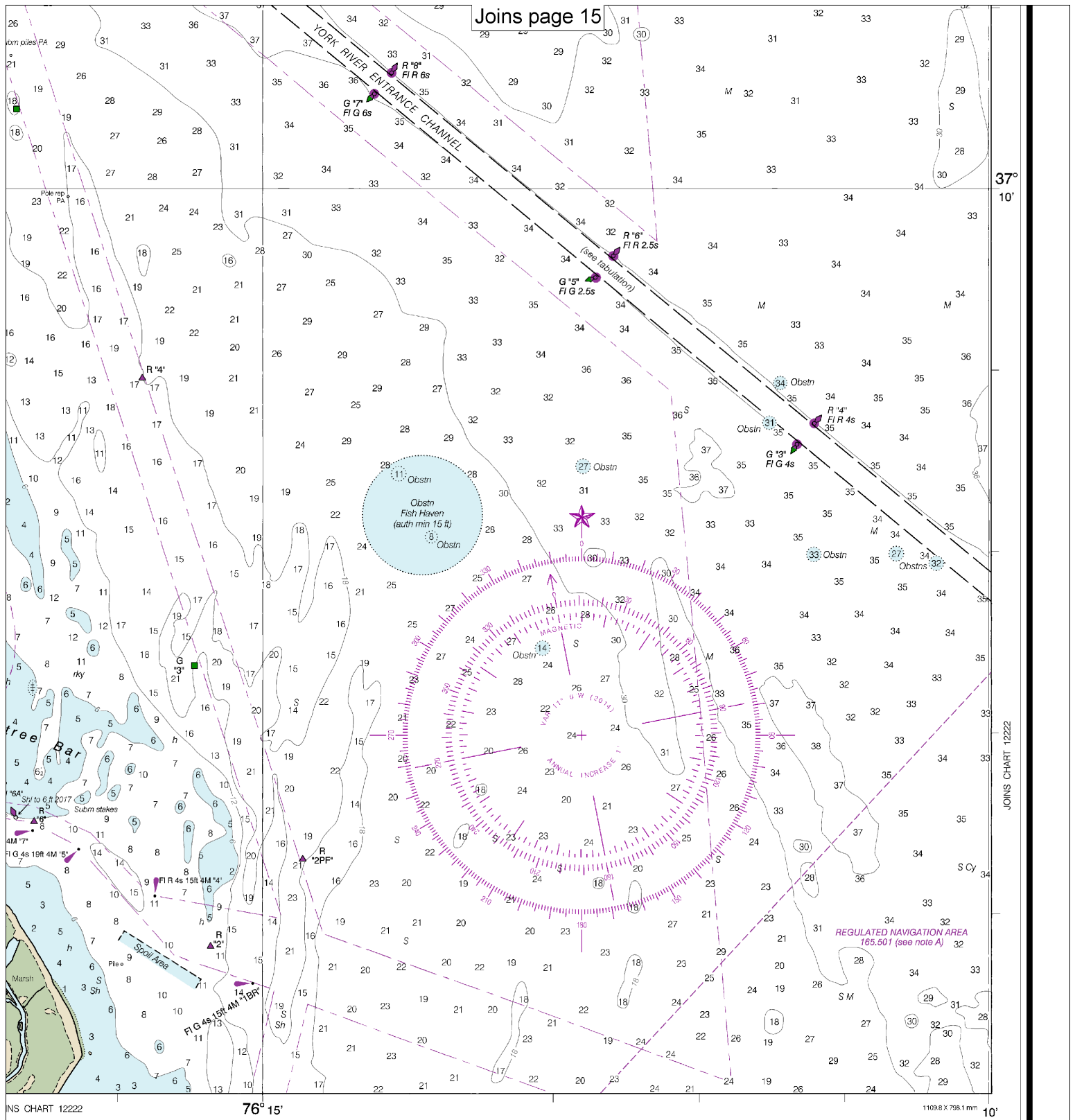
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	



Mobjack Bay and York River Entrance
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12238



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.