BookletChart™

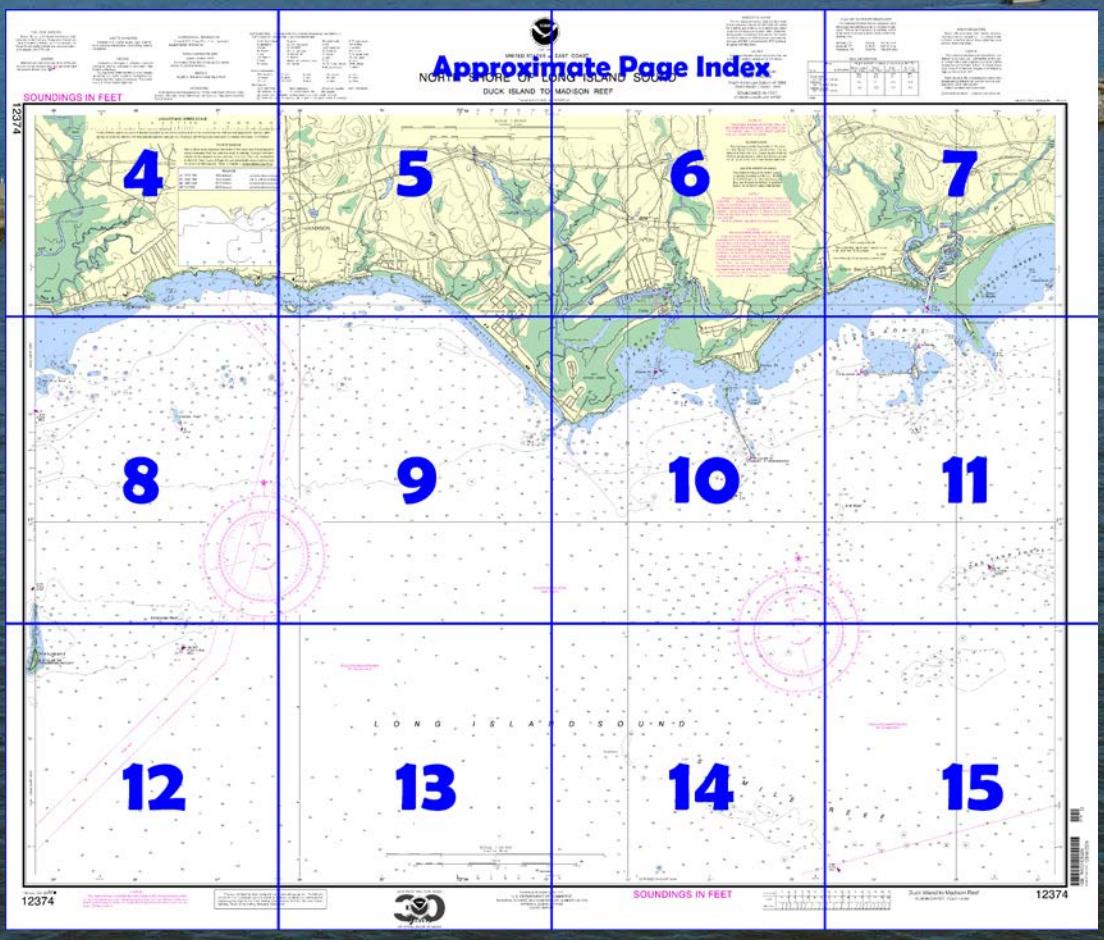
North Shore of Long Island Sound – Duck Island to Madison Reef

NOAA Chart 12374

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.

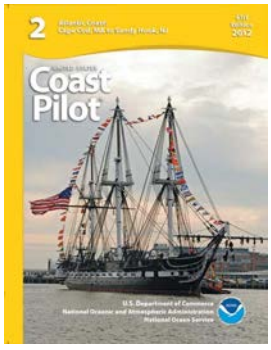
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=12374.

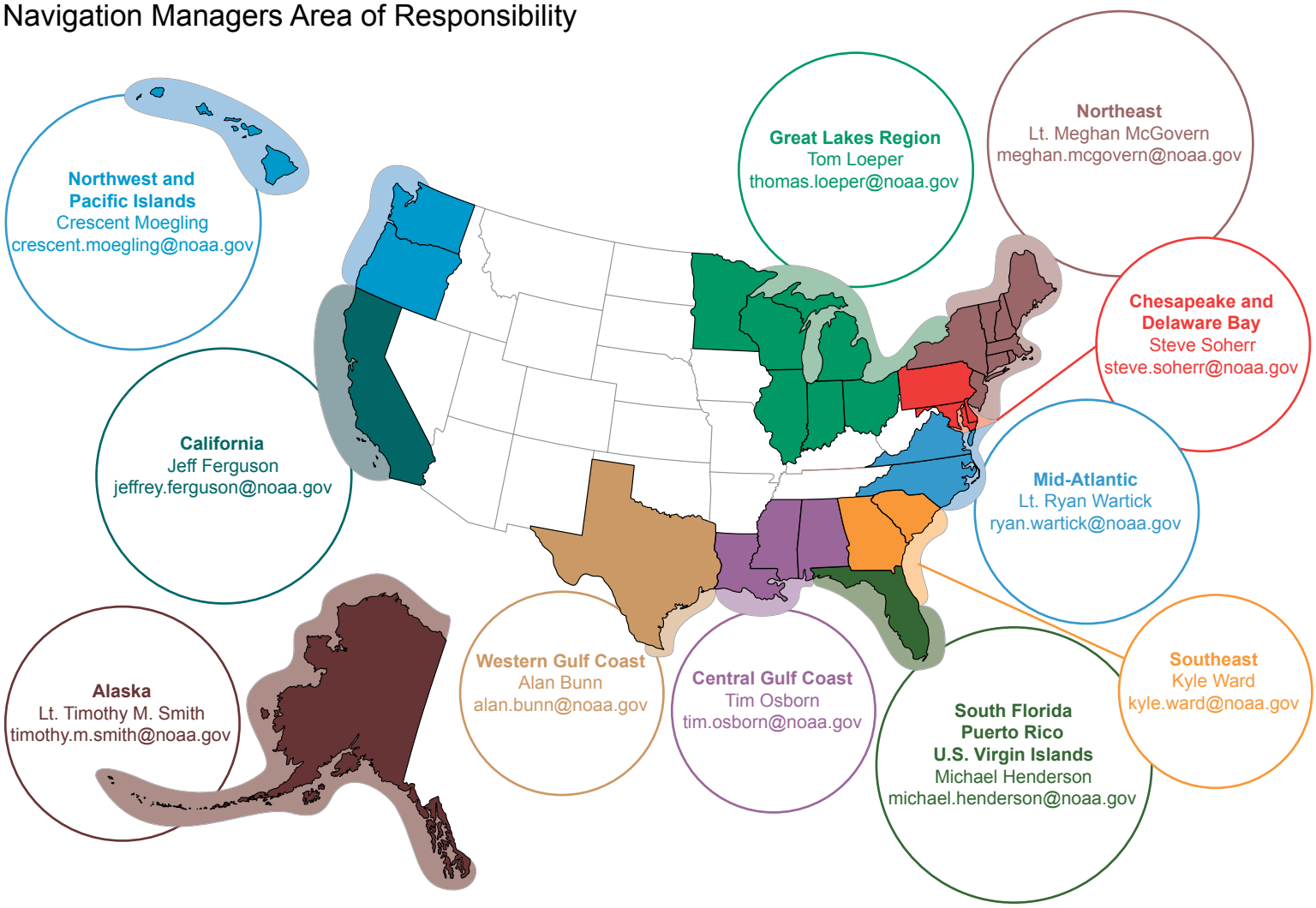


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Westbrook Harbor is the western part of the open bight between Cornfield Point and Menunketesuck Island. It has many unmarked submerged rocks and is seldom used as an anchorage; the anchorage in Duck Island Roads is better. The bight is characterized by boulders.
Westbrook, a town on the north side of Westbrook Harbor, is marked on its east side by an elevated tank.
A **harbormaster** is at Westbrook and can be contacted through the town hall.
Menunketesuck Island is the outermost of several low narrow islands connected to the mainland at low water on the west side of Westbrook Harbor. It has boulders at the south end. A boulder reef extends nearly 0.5 mile south-southeastward from the point to the 18-foot curve. Tide rips frequently occur on this reef. A private seasonal buoy is about 0.3 mile southeastward of Menunketesuck Island.
Between Menunketesuck Island and Hammonasset Point, about 4 miles westward, broken ground extends about 1.5 miles offshore. A boulder reef extends 0.5 mile southward from Duck Island to the 18-foot curve and is marked by a buoy. A rock with 1 foot over it is on this reef about 300 yards south of Duck Island. Tide rips have been reported to extend from the vicinity of these rocks to the buoy. During strong flood currents and a southwest wind, tide rips extend from the shoal water southwest of Duck Island to the vicinity of **Southwest Reef** over 1 mile southwestward. Caution is advised when navigating small boats in this vicinity during these conditions.
Duck Island Roads, between Menunketesuck Island and **Kelsey Point**, is a harbor of refuge protected by breakwaters 1,100 feet northward and nearly 0.5 mile westward from **Duck Island**, with the added protection of Kelsey Point Breakwater on Stone Island Reef. Both breakwaters extending from Duck Island are marked by lights.
The dredged anchorage enclosed by the breakwaters extending northward and westward from Duck Island is subject to shoaling. General depths of 3 to 8 feet are in the protected area, and 4 to 16 feet in the western end. In addition to the area inside the breakwaters, a small area northward and northeastward of Duck Island North Breakwater Light can be used as an anchorage in southwesterly weather.
The western entrance of Duck Island Roads is easy of access and should be used by vessels with greater draft than 8 feet.
Routes.–Pass southward of Duck Island and keep the light on the end of Kelsey Point Breakwater bearing northward of 264° until Duck Island West Breakwater Light 2DI bears 010°, then steer northward.
Approaching from westward, the main dangers are the two 16-foot spots south-southwestward of Kelsey Point Breakwater Light, the southerly of which is marked by a buoy.
The eastern entrance of Duck Island Roads is obstructed by a sand shoal with a least depth of 8 feet about 0.3 mile eastward of Duck Island, and by boulder reefs which extend about 0.2 mile off the western side of Menunketesuck Island. This entrance is easy of access for vessels drawing up to 8 feet.
Anchorage, bottom generally sticky, can be had between the Duck Island West Breakwater Light 2DI and the 17-foot rocky patches southeastward of Kelsey Point. This anchorage is exposed to winds southward of east and west.
Patchogue River, used chiefly by fishing and recreational craft, empties into Duck Island Roads just west of Menunketesuck Island. A channel leads from deep water in Duck Island Roads to the first fixed highway bridge, about 0.6 mile above the mouth. The approach channel is marked by buoys, and the river channel is marked by private aids. A light is on the outer end of the breakwater on the west side of the river mouth. In 2010, the controlling depth was 4.1 feet (5.4 feet at midchannel) to the head of the project about 40 yards below the first fixed highway bridge, except for shoaling to bare well into midchannel from the eastern side of the channel near Buoy 6. The anchorage basin had a controlling depth of 5.6 feet.
Small-craft facilities.–Several **small-craft facilities** are on the river. (See the small-craft facilities tabulation on chart 12372 for services and supplies available.)

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

RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

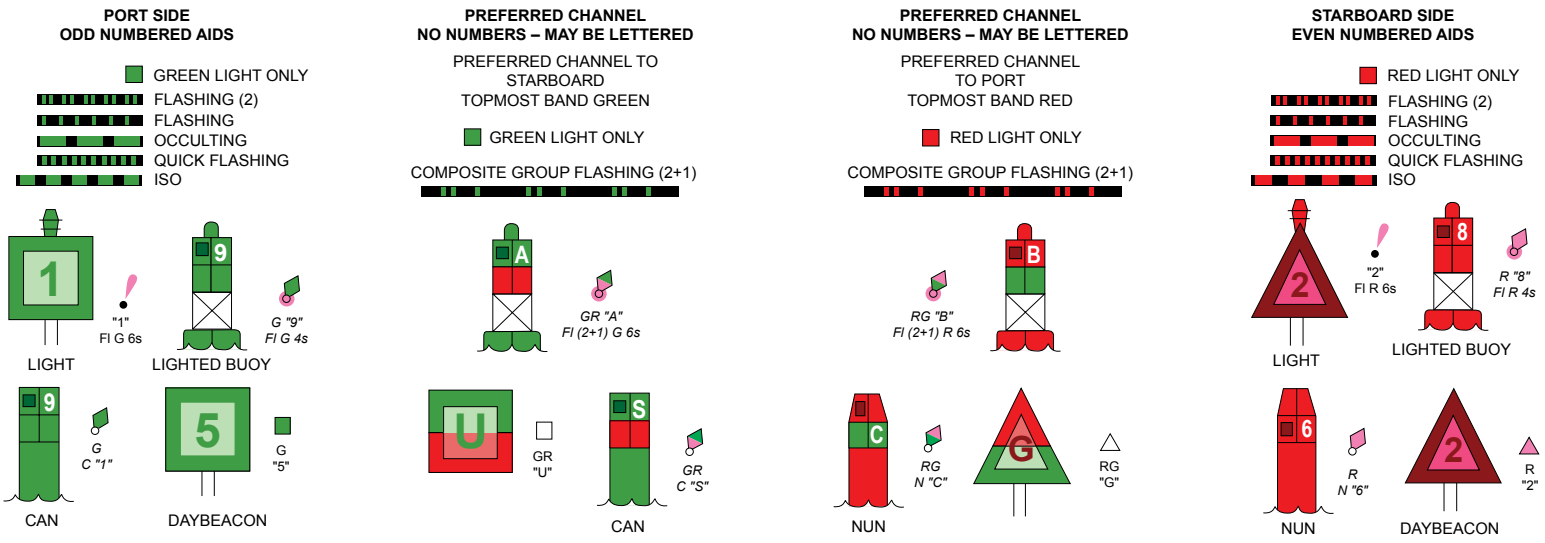


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

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*

12374

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).

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus.

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.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list o
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G gre
IQ int
Iso iso
LT HO
M nau
m min
MICRO
Mkr m
Mo m

Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtfu
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or s
(2) Rocks that cover and uncove
Obs
PA

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

39' 38' 37' 36'

17'

16'

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		
A 1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

EAST RIVER
Marsh
OVHD PWR CAB
East R
Neck R
Hogshead Pt
East River Beach
Chipman Pt
Bishop Rocks
Foul
Rks rep
Half Acre Rock
Rk
West Wrm
Middle Beach
Gull Rk
Tuxis I
Tuxis Pond
TOWER
Cable Area
MADISON
JOINS CHART 12373

Joins page 8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1 ½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

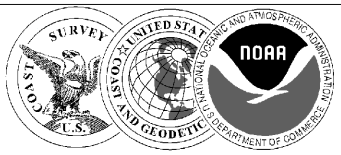
of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
ess otherwise indicated):

reen	N nun	R TR radio tower
nterrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
inutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
RO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
morse code	R Bn rad obeacon	Y yellow

gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
M mud	S sand	sy sticky

bstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
A position approximate	Rep reported	

shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
wer, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

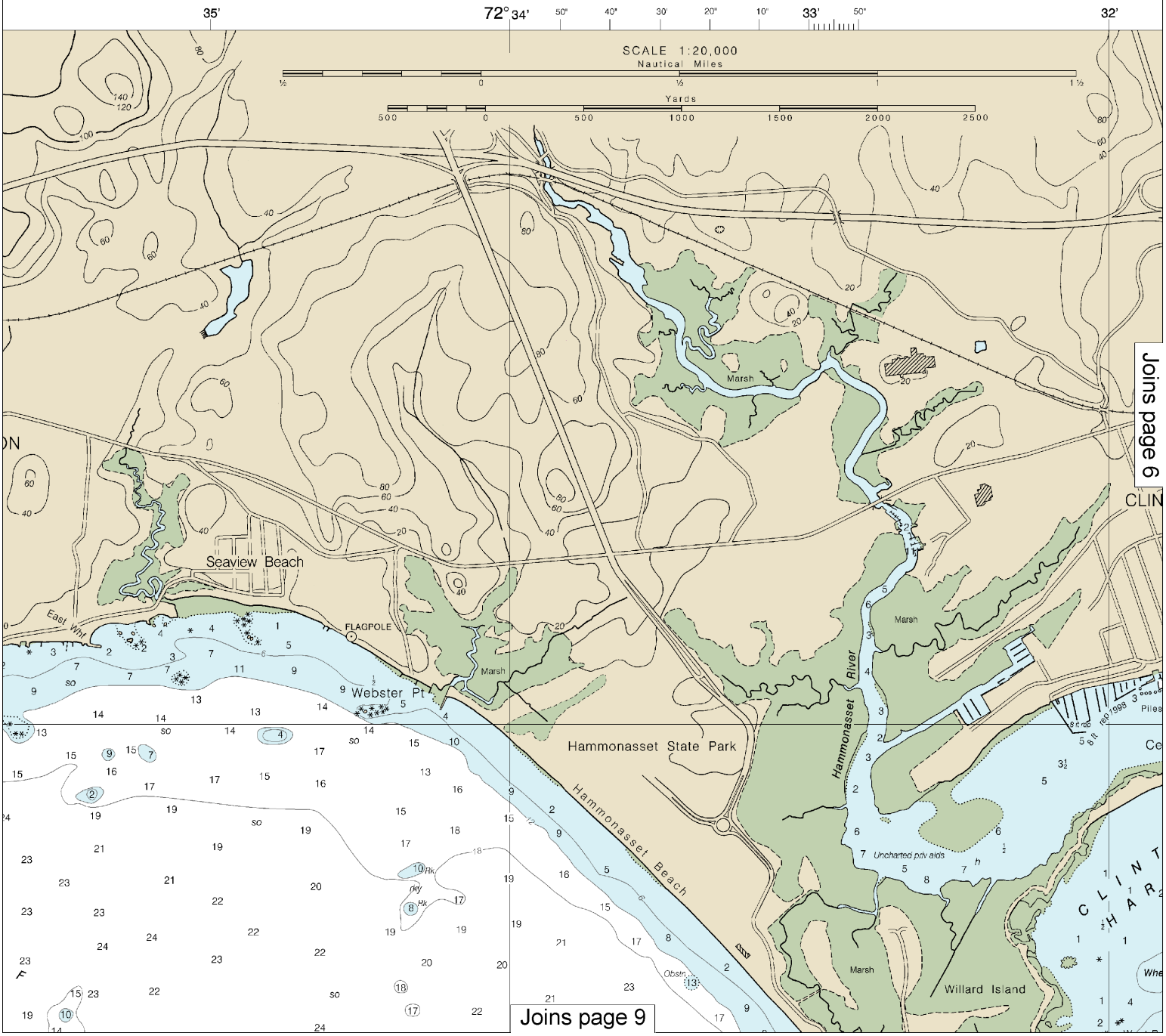
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

CONNECTICUT

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND SO

DUCK ISLAND TO MADISON REEF

Formerly C&GS 216, 1st Ed., July 1917 KAPP 2162



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26666. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

CONNECTICUT

ORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

DUCK ISLAND TO MADISON REEF

Formerly C&CS 216, 1st Ed., July 1917 KAPP 2162

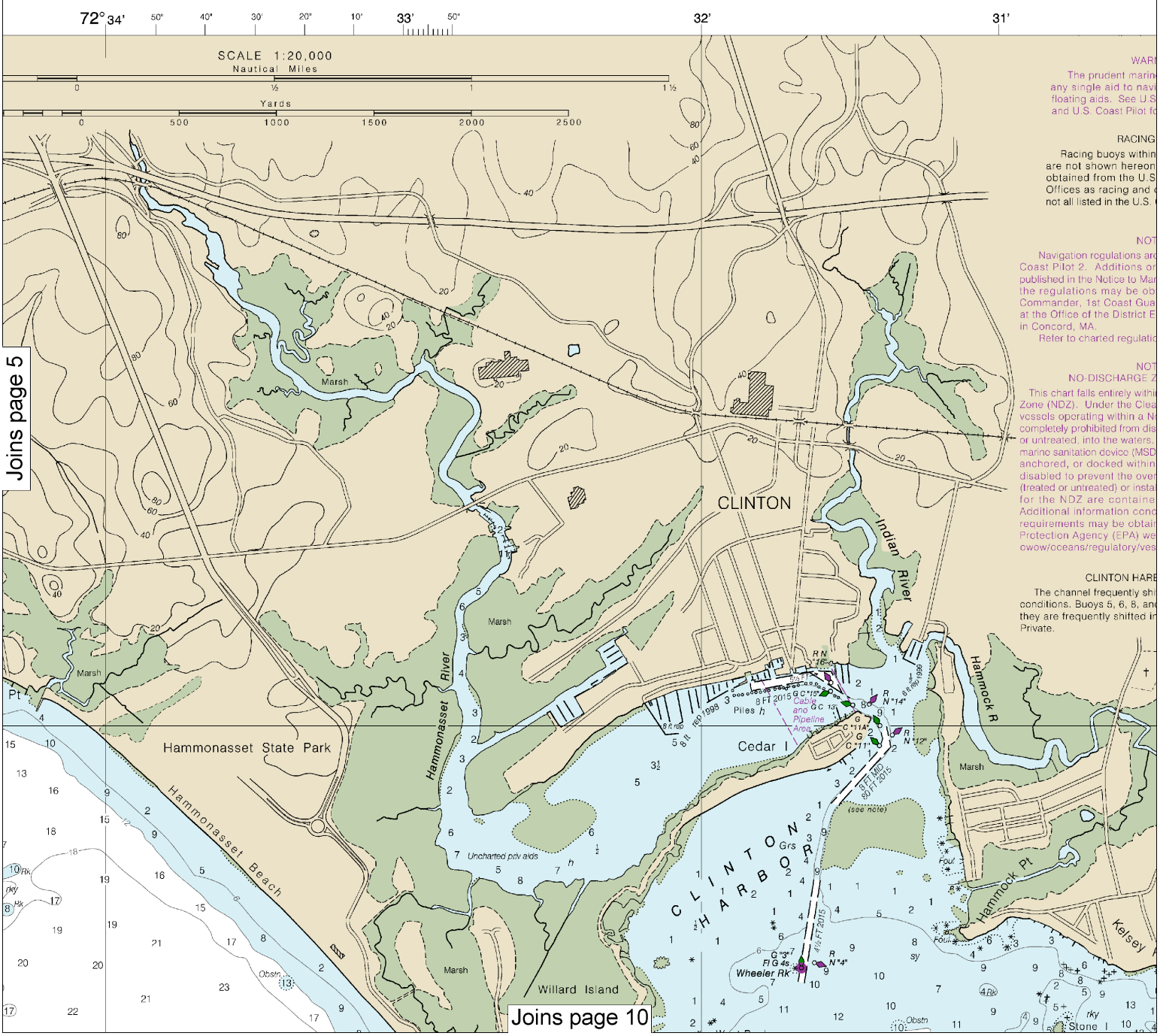
HORIZON
The horizontal refe
is North American Dat
for charting purposes
to the World Geodeti
Geographic positio
American Datum of 1
average of 0.354' nort
to agree with this cha

Additional information can be

Mercato
Scale

North America
(World Geod

SOUNDIN
AT MEAN LO



WARN
The prudent marin
any single aid to navi
floating aids. See U.S
and U.S. Coast Pilot fo

RACING
Racing buoys within
are not shown hereon
obtained from the U.S
Offices as racing and
not all listed in the U.S.

NOT
Navigation regulations are
Coast Pilot 2. Additions or
published in the Notice to Mar
the regulations may be ob
Commander, 1st Coast Gua
at the Office of the District E
in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulatio

NOT
NO-DISCHARGE Z
This chart falls entirely withi
Zone (NDZ). Under the Clea
vessels operating within a N
completely prohibited from dis
or untreated, into the waters.
marine sanitation device (MSD
anchored, or docked within
disabled to prevent the over
(treated or untreated) or insta
for the NDZ are containe
Additional information conc
requirements may be obtain
Protection Agency (EPA) we
owow/oceans/regulatory/ves

CLINTON HARB
The channel frequently shi
conditions. Buoys 5, 6, 8, an
they are frequently shifted in
Private.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0, 1, 1 ½

Yards: 500, 0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500

ONTAL DATUM
eference datum of this chart
atum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
es is considered equivalent
etic System 1984 (WGS 84).
ions referred to the North
1927 must be corrected an
rthward and 1.670" eastward
hart.

e obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

or Projection
e 1:20.000

can Datum of 1983
detic System 1984)

INGS IN FEET
OWER LOW WATER

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.

Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.400 MHz
New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referrec to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Duck Island	(41°15'N/72°29'W)	4.9	4.7	0.2
Madison	(41°16'N/72°36'W)	5.3	5.1	0.2
Falkner Island	(41°13'N/72°39'W)	5.9	5.6	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.

(Oct 2014)

CAUTION

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

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.

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) o(Approximate location)

RNING
iner will not rely solely on
vigation, particularly on
S. Coast Guard Light List
for details.

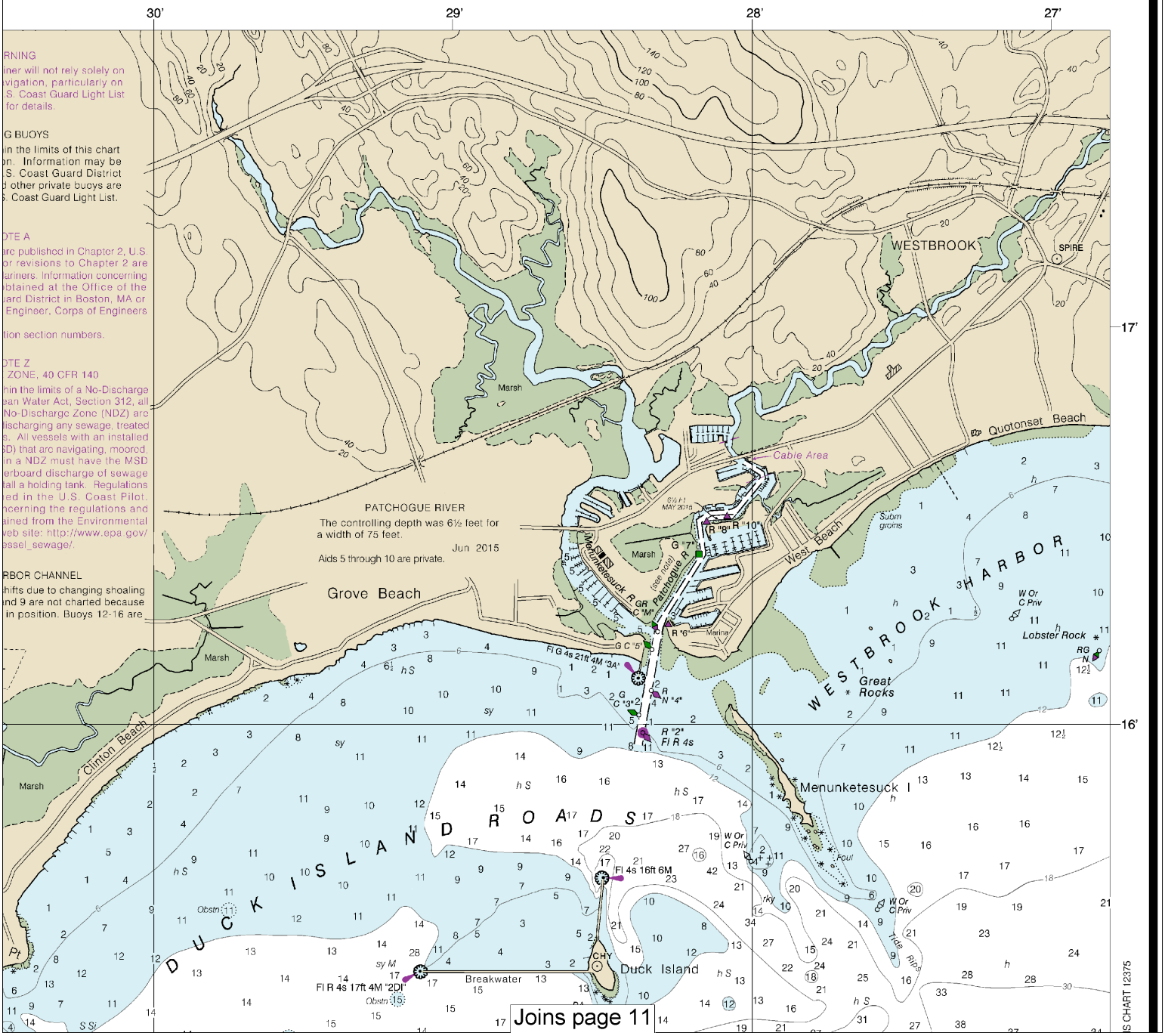
G BUOYS
in the limits of this chart
on. Information may be
S. Coast Guard District
d other private buoys are
Coast Guard Light List.

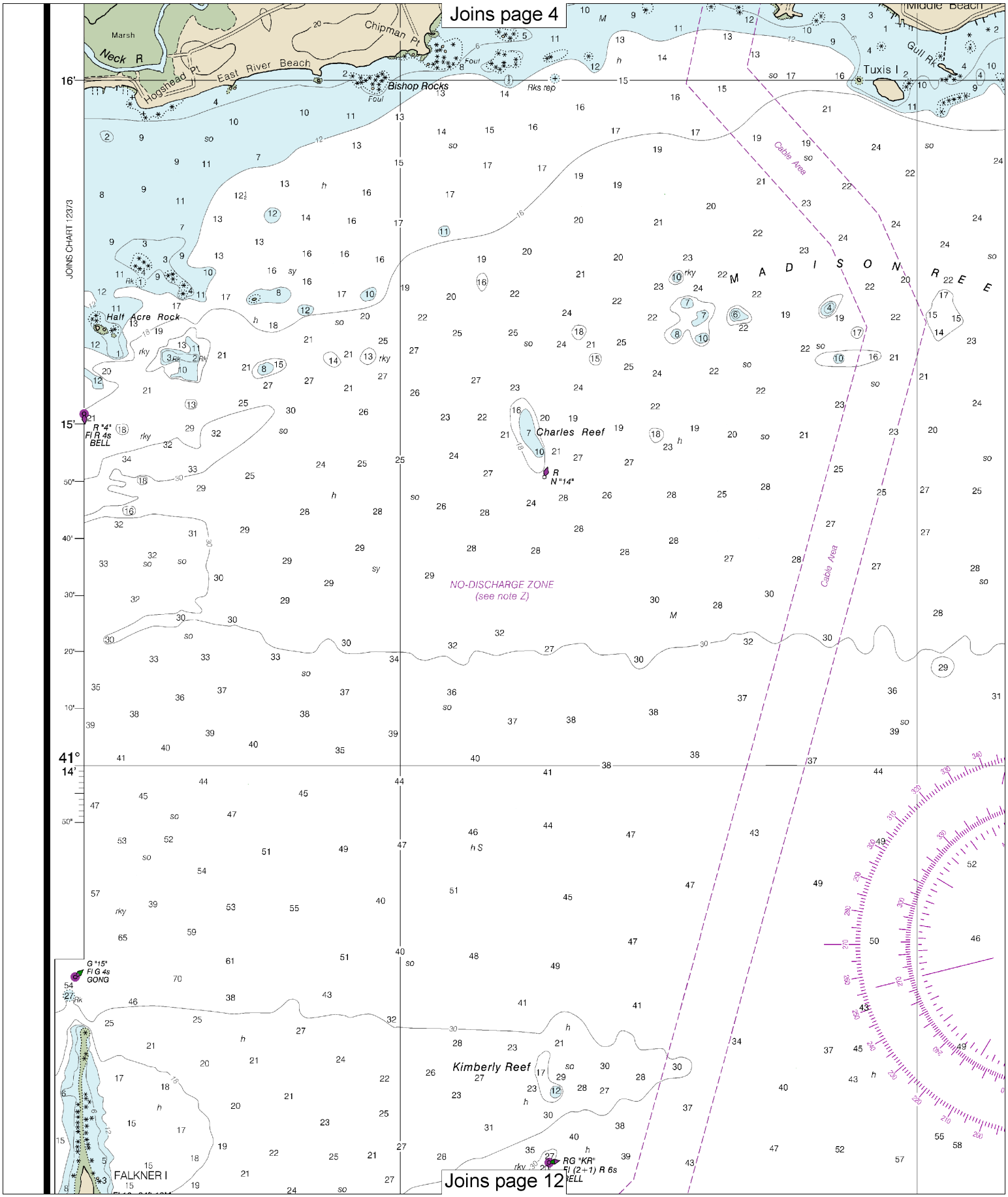
TE A
arc published in Chapter 2, U.S.
or revisions to Chapter 2 are
ariners. Information concerning
btained at the Office of the
ard District in Boston, MA or
Engineer, Corps of Engineers

tion section numbers.

TE Z
ZONE, 40 CFR 140
hin the limits of a No-Discharge
ean Water Act, Section 312, all
No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are
ischarging any sewage, treated
s. All vessels with an installed
D) that are navigating, moored,
in a NDZ must have the MSD
erboard discharge of sewage
tall a holding tank. Regulations
ed in the U.S. Coast Pilot.
ncerning the regulations and
ained from the Environmental
eb site: http://www.epa.gov/
essel_sewage/.

RBOR CHANNEL
hifts due to changing shoaling
nd 9 are not charted because
in position. Buoys 12-16 are





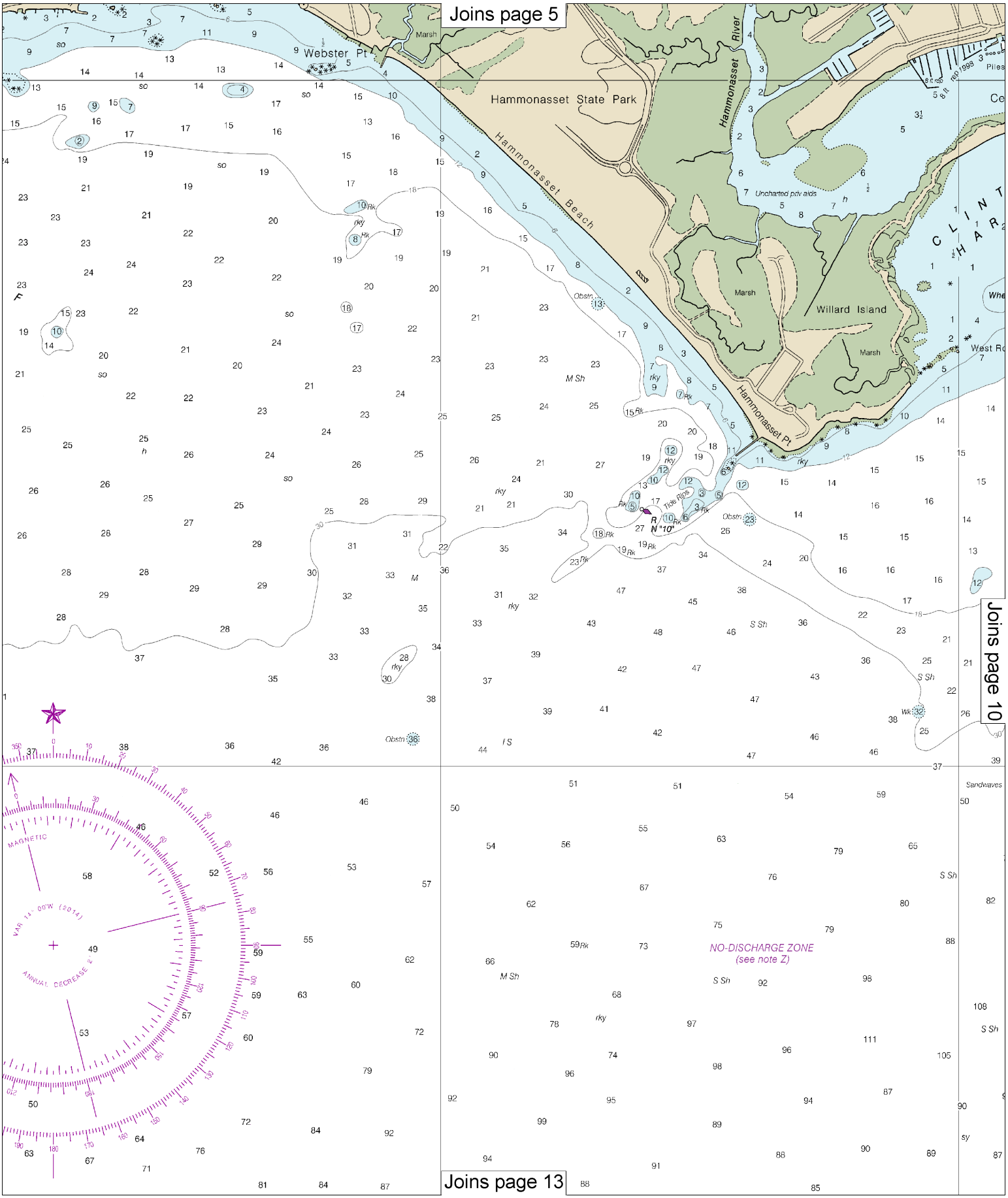
8

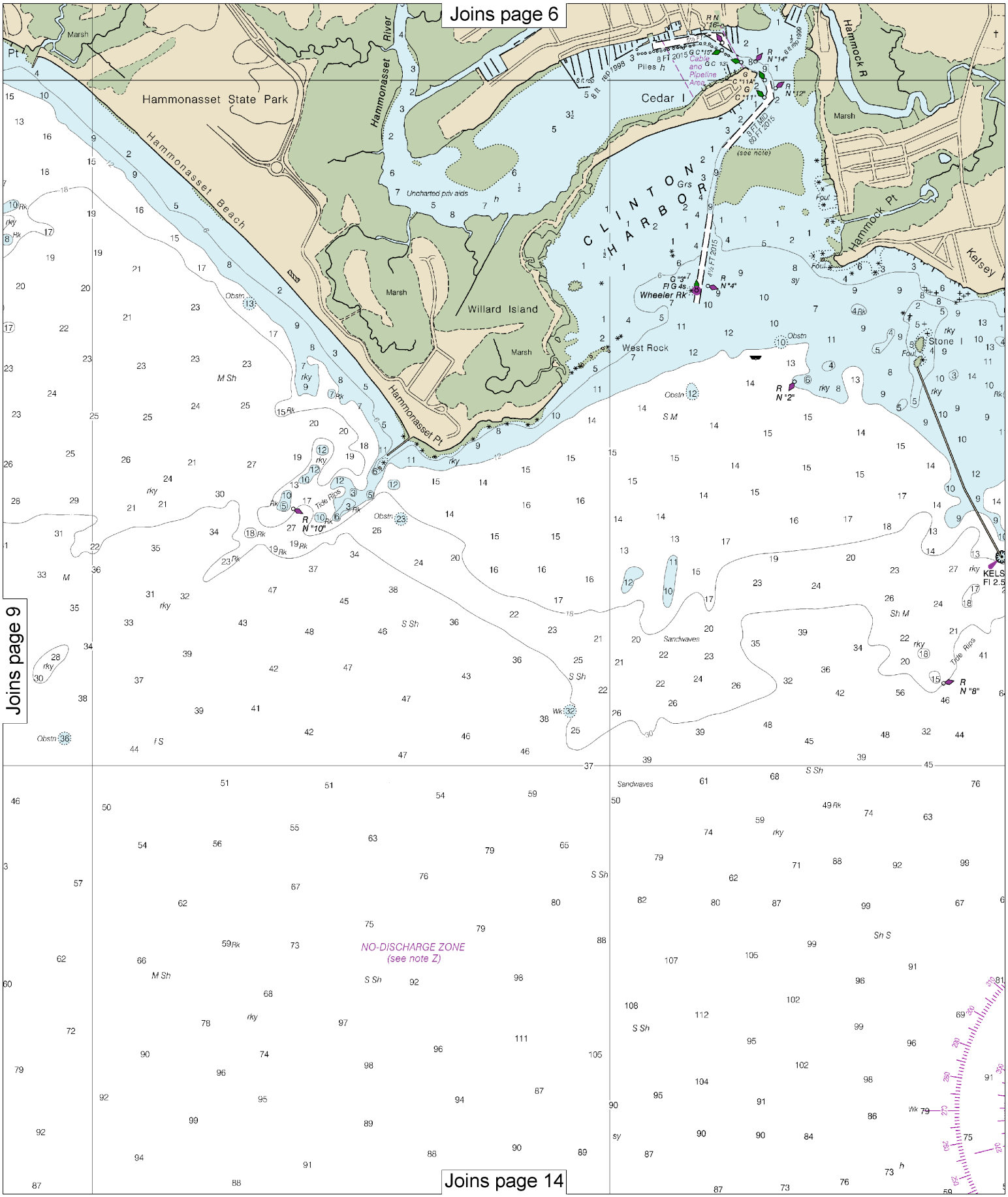
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0, 1, 1 ½

Yards: 500, 0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500


Joins page 5
Webster Pt
Marsh
Hammonasset State Park
Hammonasset River
Hammonasset Beach
Uncharted priv aids
Willard Island
Marsh
Marsh
Hammonasset Pt
Obstn
M Sh
Rky
Pk
Tide Rips
R
N "10"
Obstn
S Sh
Obstn
f S
Sandwaves
S Sh
S Sh
S Sh
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
M Sh
S Sh
Joins page 10
Joins page 13

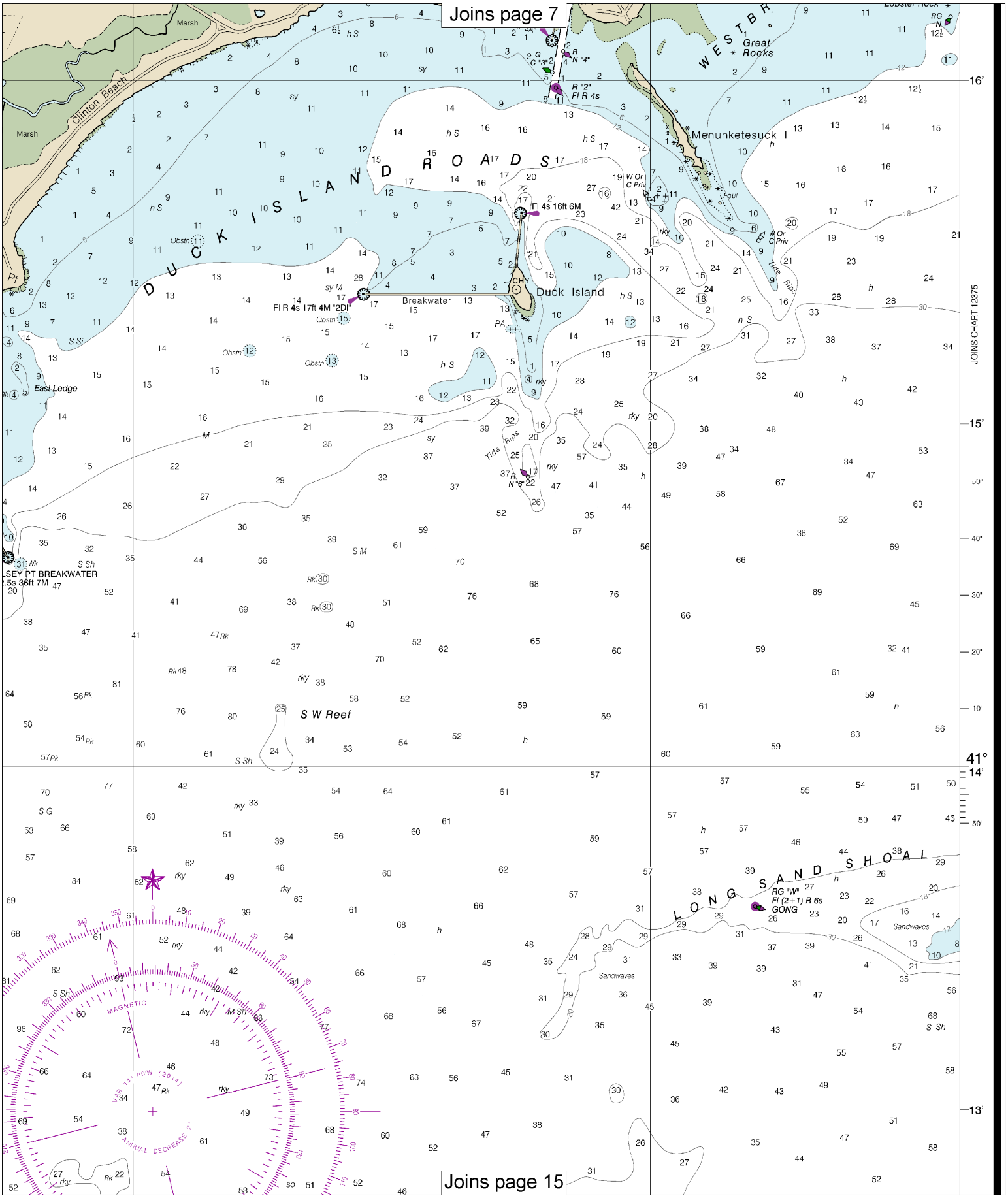


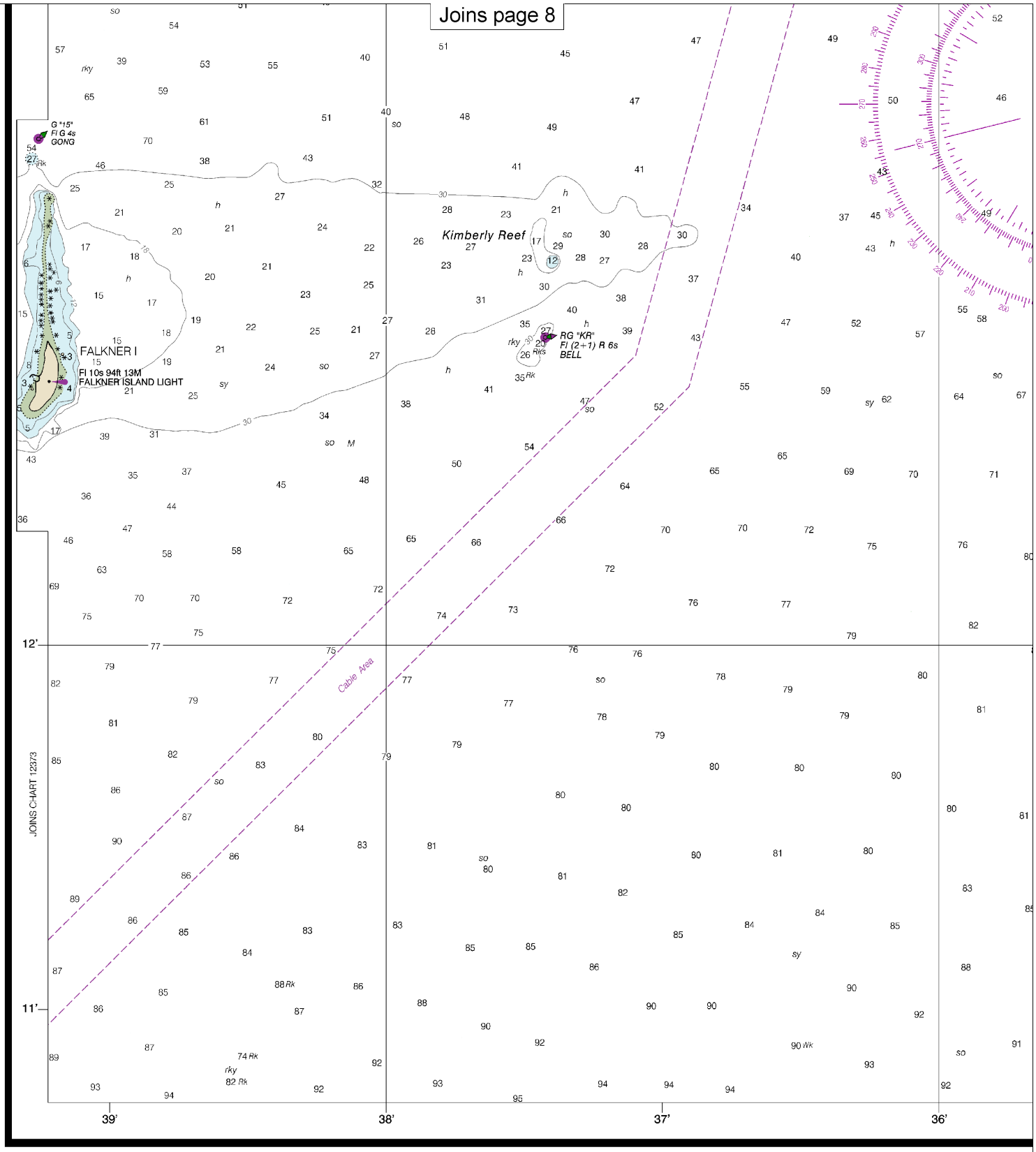
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500


Joins page 7
Joins page 15
DUCK ISLAND ROADS
WESTBR
Great Rocks
Menunketesuck I
Clinton Beach
Marsh
Duck Island
Breakwater
Fl R 4s 17ft 4M "2DI"
Fl 4s 16ft 6M
R "2" Fl R 4s
R "4" N "4"
East Ledge
S W Reef
LONG SAND SHOAL
RG "W" Fl (2+1) R 6s GONG
Sandwaves
Foul
Ripps
Tide
JOINS CHART 12375
16'
15'
14'
13'
41°



12374

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, disc
about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

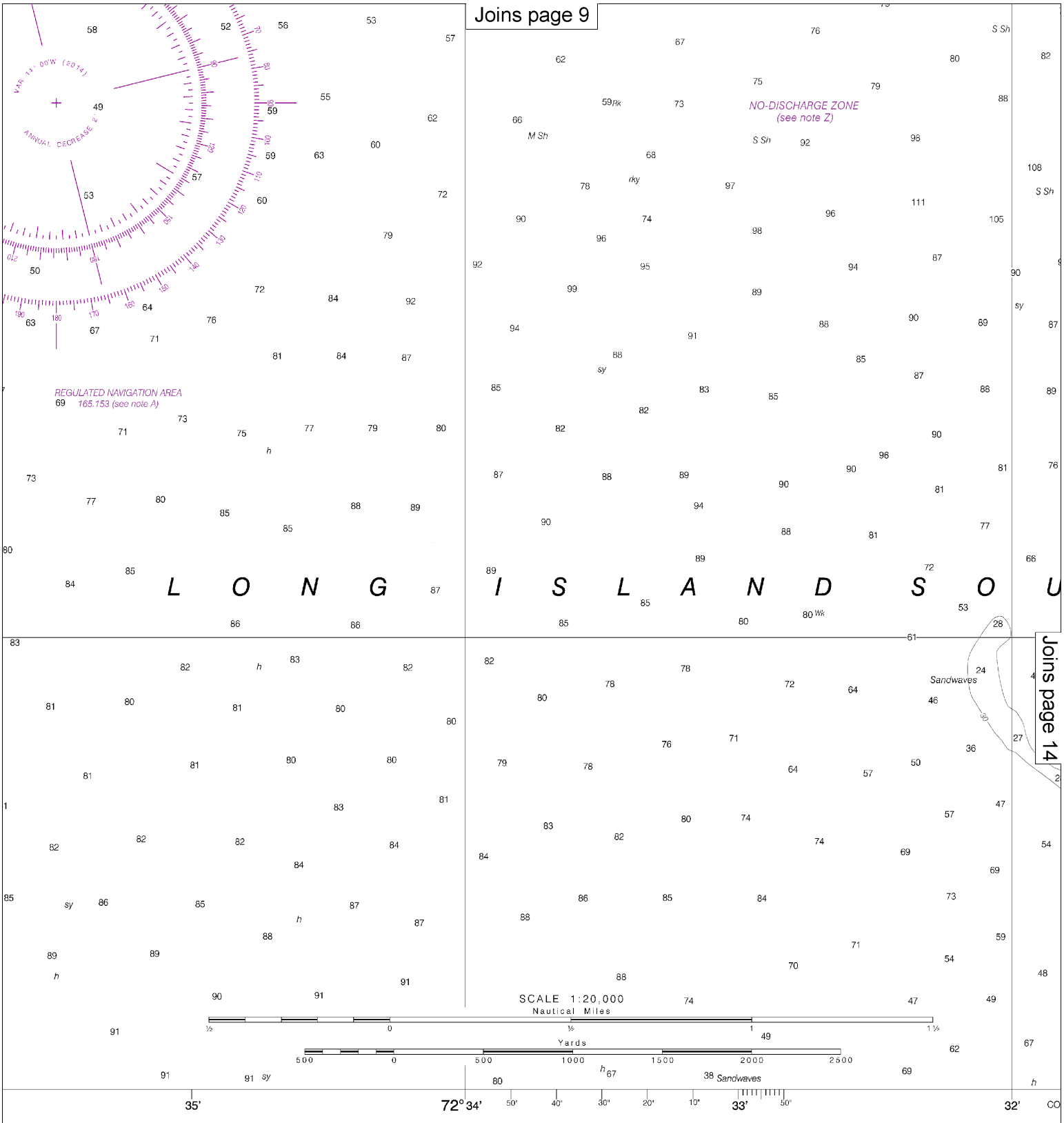
15th Ed., Dec. 2014. Last Correction: 7/19/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

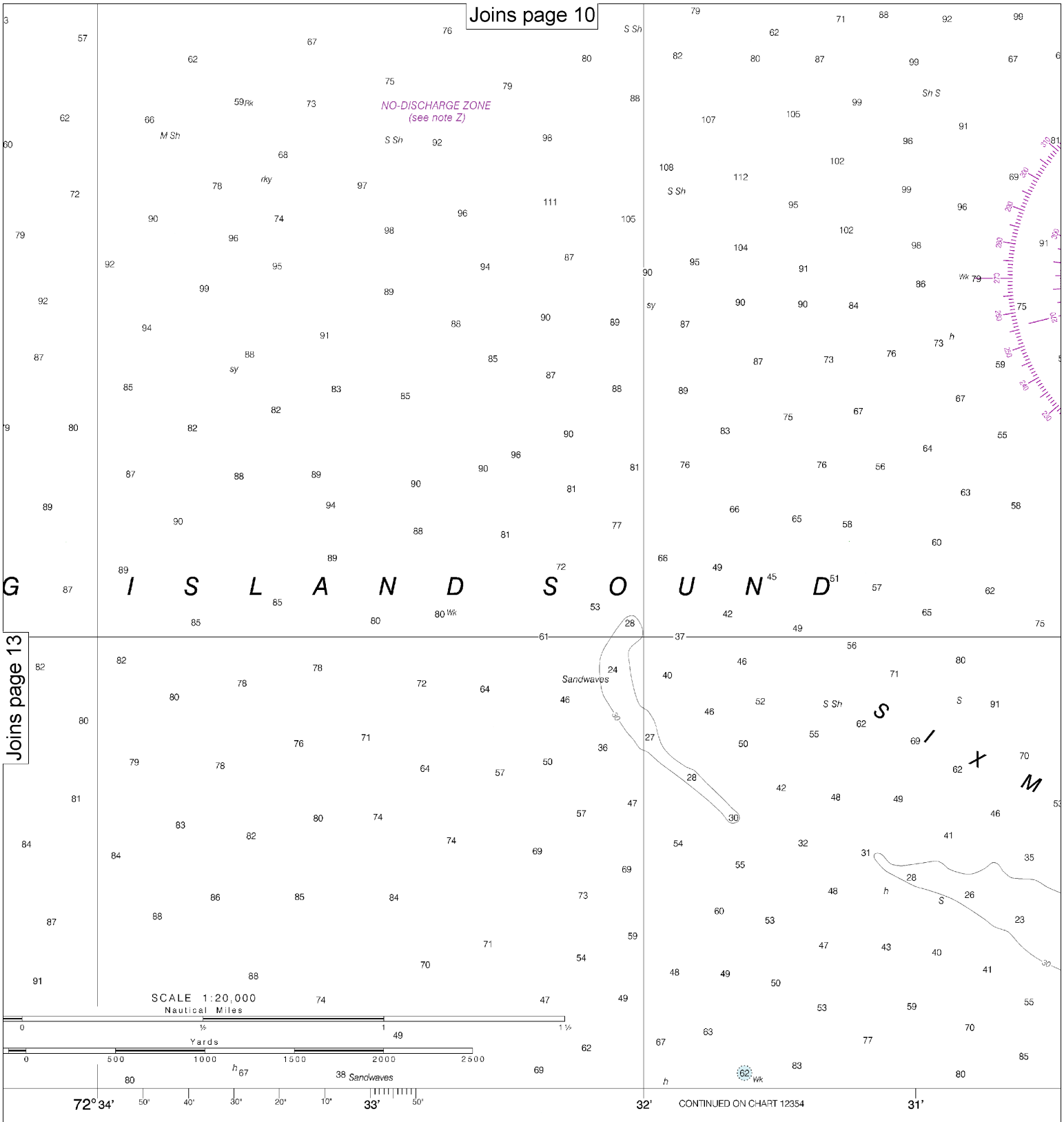
Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



crepancies or comments
ov/staff/contact.htm.

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

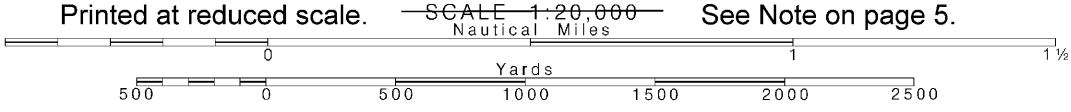


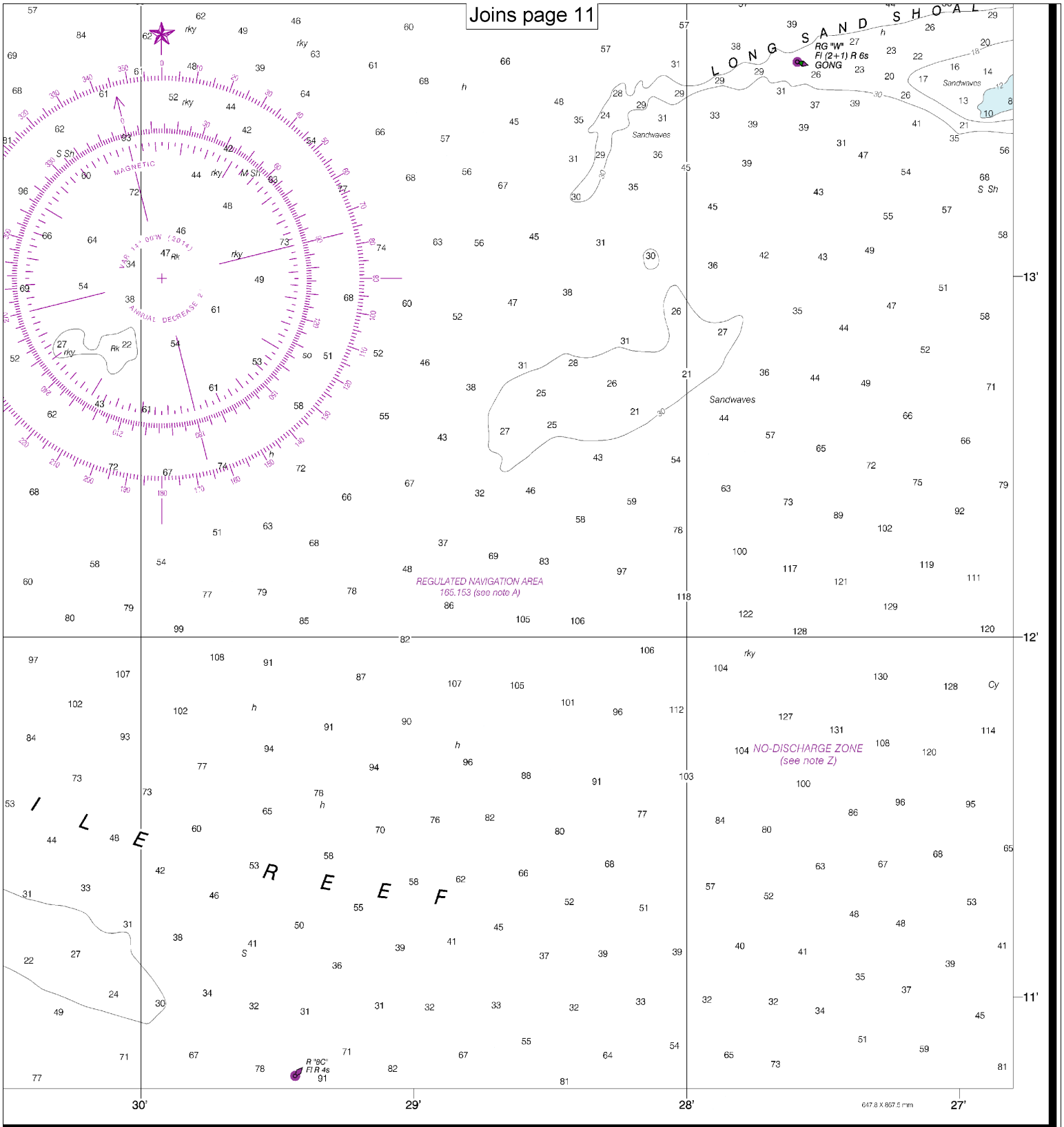
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.





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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Duck Island to Madison Reef

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

12374

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

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://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.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 Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

twitter —— 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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker