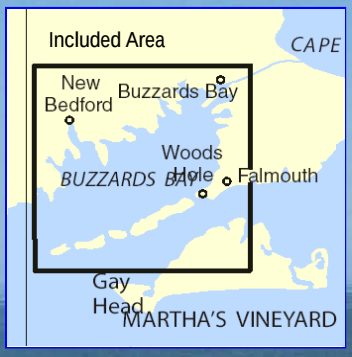
BookletChart™

Buzzards Bay

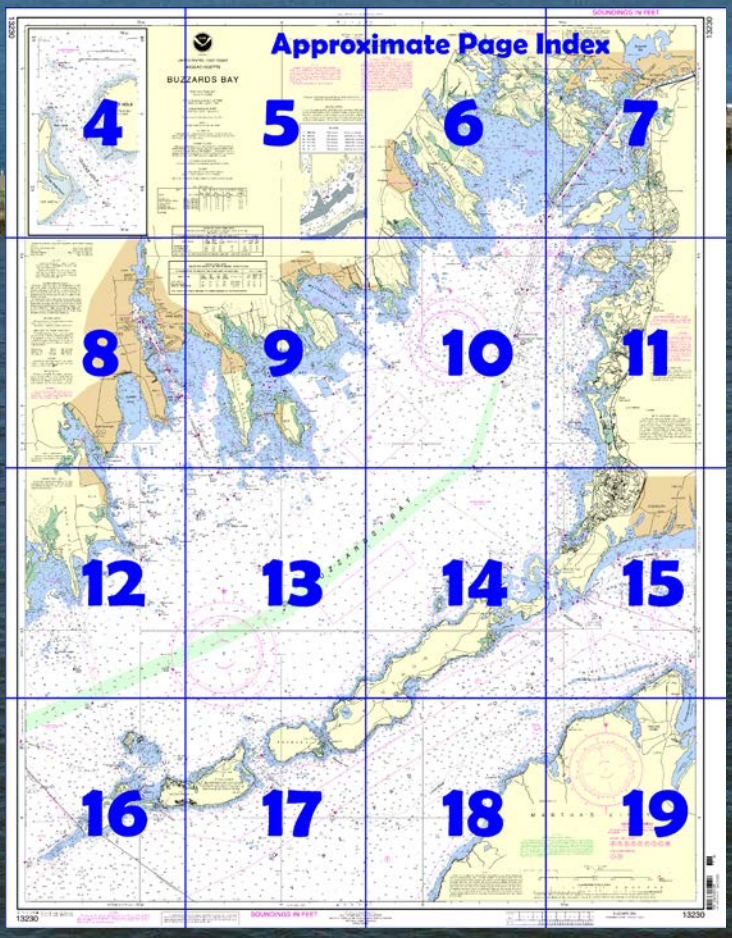
NOAA Chart 13230

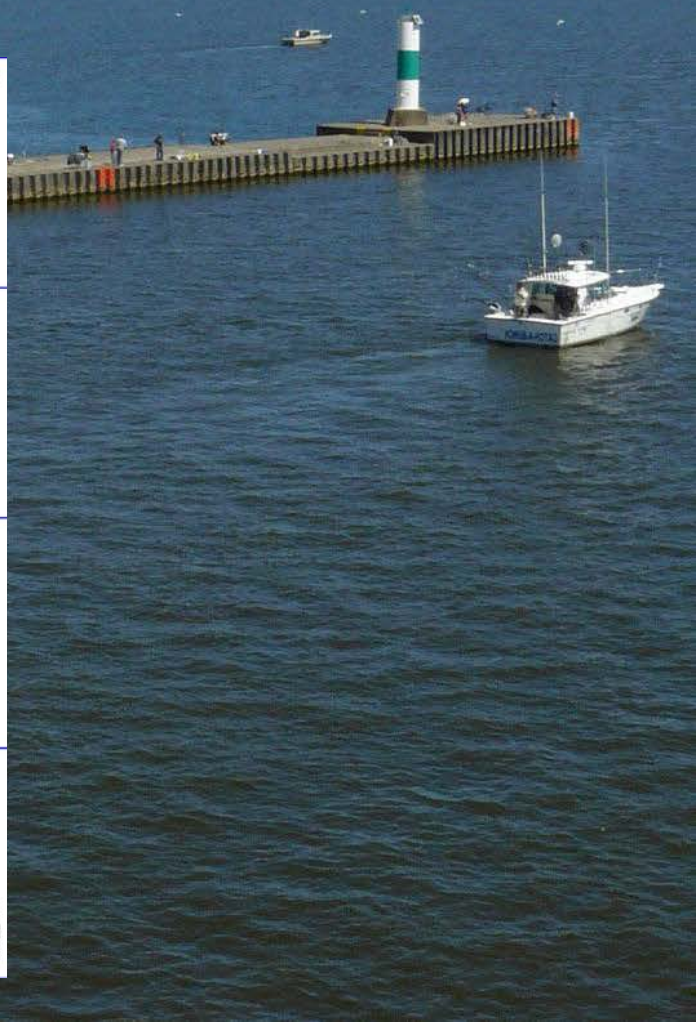
A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

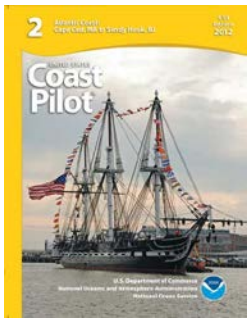
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=13230



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay are deep and easily navigated day or night. Vineyard Sound, together with Nantucket Sound, provides an inside route from New York to Boston which avoids Nantucket Shoals. Buzzards Bay, together with Cape Cod Canal and Cape Cod Bay, provides the shortest deep-draft route between New York and Boston.

Vineyard Sound is bounded on the north by the southwestern part of Cape Cod and the Elizabeth Islands, and on the south by part of Martha's Vineyard, which presents a rugged and generally inaccessible shoreline. To the west, it joins Rhode Island Sound on a line between Cuttyhunk Island and Gay Head. To the east, it joins Nantucket Sound on a line between Nobska Point and West Chop and provides an inside passage clear of Nantucket Shoals. The navigational aids are colored and numbered for passing through the sound from the eastward.

Deep-draft vessels entering or leaving Vineyard Sound should stay at least 3.5 miles southward of the southwest end of Cuttyhunk Island and pass southeast of "NA" buoy.

Anchorages.–Woods Hole is the only anchorage providing shelter from all winds for vessels drawing more than 10 feet. In northerly and westerly winds, good anchorage may be had in Tarpaulin Cove. In southerly winds, shelter can be had in Menemsha Bight, although Vineyard Haven is generally used. Several general anchorages are in Vineyard Sound. (See **110.1 and 110.140 (c) (1), (c) (2), and (d)**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Currents.–The time of current becomes somewhat earlier from Hedge Fence westward through Vineyard Sound. The current velocity increases from 1.4 knots at Hedge Fence Lighted Gong Buoy 22 to about 3 knots off West Chop Light, and then gradually diminishes to 1.2 knots off Gay Head Light. (See "Current Diagram-Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds" in the Tidal Current Tables.)

At the western entrance to Vineyard Sound, west-northwestward of Gay Head Light, the tidal current is rotary, turning clockwise. The velocity is only 0.2 to 0.5 knot. Since the tidal current is weak, winds greatly affect it and the current frequently sets approximately with the winds.

Weather: Vineyard Sound, Buzzards Bay and vicinity.–Buzzards Bay is open to winds out of the south and southwest, which are common from spring through fall. Winds increase as they move from the surrounding land out over the Bay. Its northeast-southwest orientation causes southwesterlies to strengthen as they funnel up from the mouth of the Bay to its head. The result is that speeds are often double those at nearby land stations and southwesterlies may prevail even when land stations are reporting west or northwest winds. However, as a general rule southwesterlies blow harder close to the Elizabeth Islands than in the middle of the Bay. The relatively shallow water of the Bay increases the steepness of waves and their closeness to one another; this can cause a stiff chop. With southerly or westerly gales there is a heavy sea in the westerly entrance to Vineyard Sound and heavy seas occur at times off the entrance to Quicks Hole.

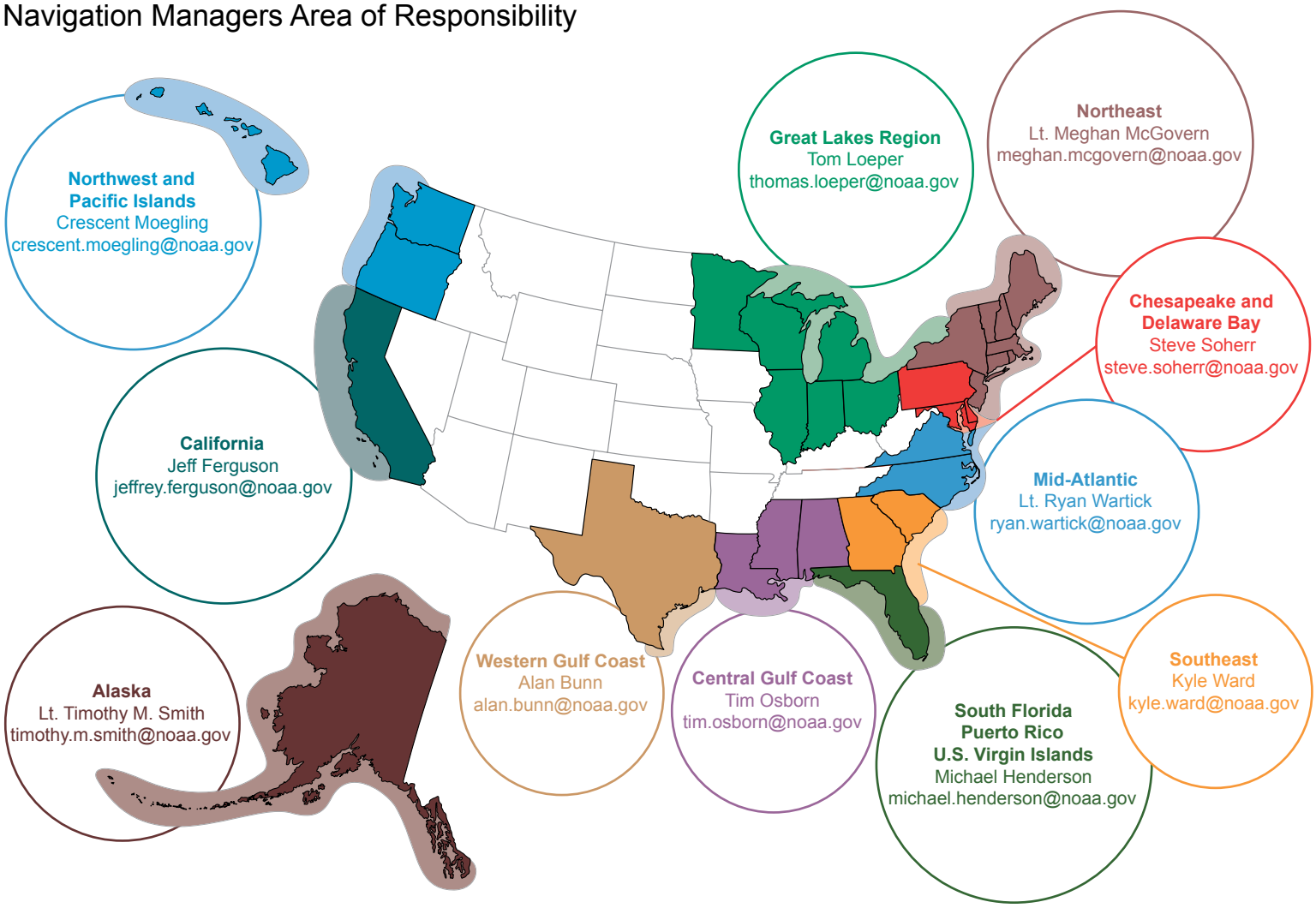
Pilotage, Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay.–Pilotage is compulsory for foreign vessels of 350 gross tons or more, U.S. vessels under register of 350 gross tons or more, and tank barge towing vessels carrying 6,000 barrels or more of petroleum cargoes. Pilotage is available from Northeast Marine Pilots, Inc., Newport, RI, 02840; telephone 401-847-9050 (24 hours), 800-274-1216; FAX 401-847-9052; email: dispatch@nemarinepilots.com.

Cuttyhunk Island, Dangers.–Shoals extend 0.6 mile northeastward of Cuttyhunk Island. **Whale Rock** and **Pease Ledge** uncover at low water. **Middle Ground**, covered 9 feet, is 0.5 mile north of **Copicut Neck** in the northwestern approach to the harbor. **Middle Ledge**, covered 15 feet, is about 0.4 mile east of Middle Ground. **Edwards Rock**, covered 7 feet, is about 250 yards northeastward of Whale Rock. These dangers, except for Middle Ledge, are buoyed. An unmarked rocky shoal, covered 12 feet, is in the middle of the northwestern approach about 0.2 mile southeastward of Middle Ledge. Numerous other rocks and ledges covered 4 to 12 feet are between Cuttyhunk Island and the ledges southwestward of Penikese and Gull Islands. The eastern point at the entrance and the eastern shore of the harbor should be given a berth of over 300 yards.

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

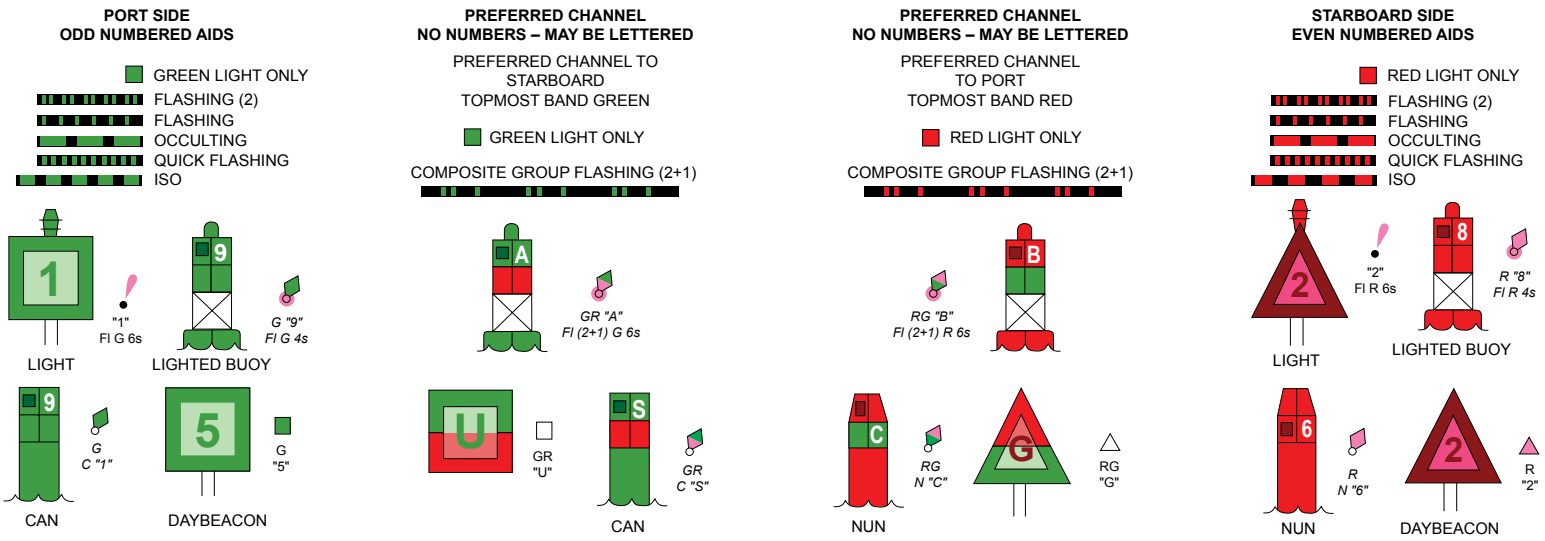


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

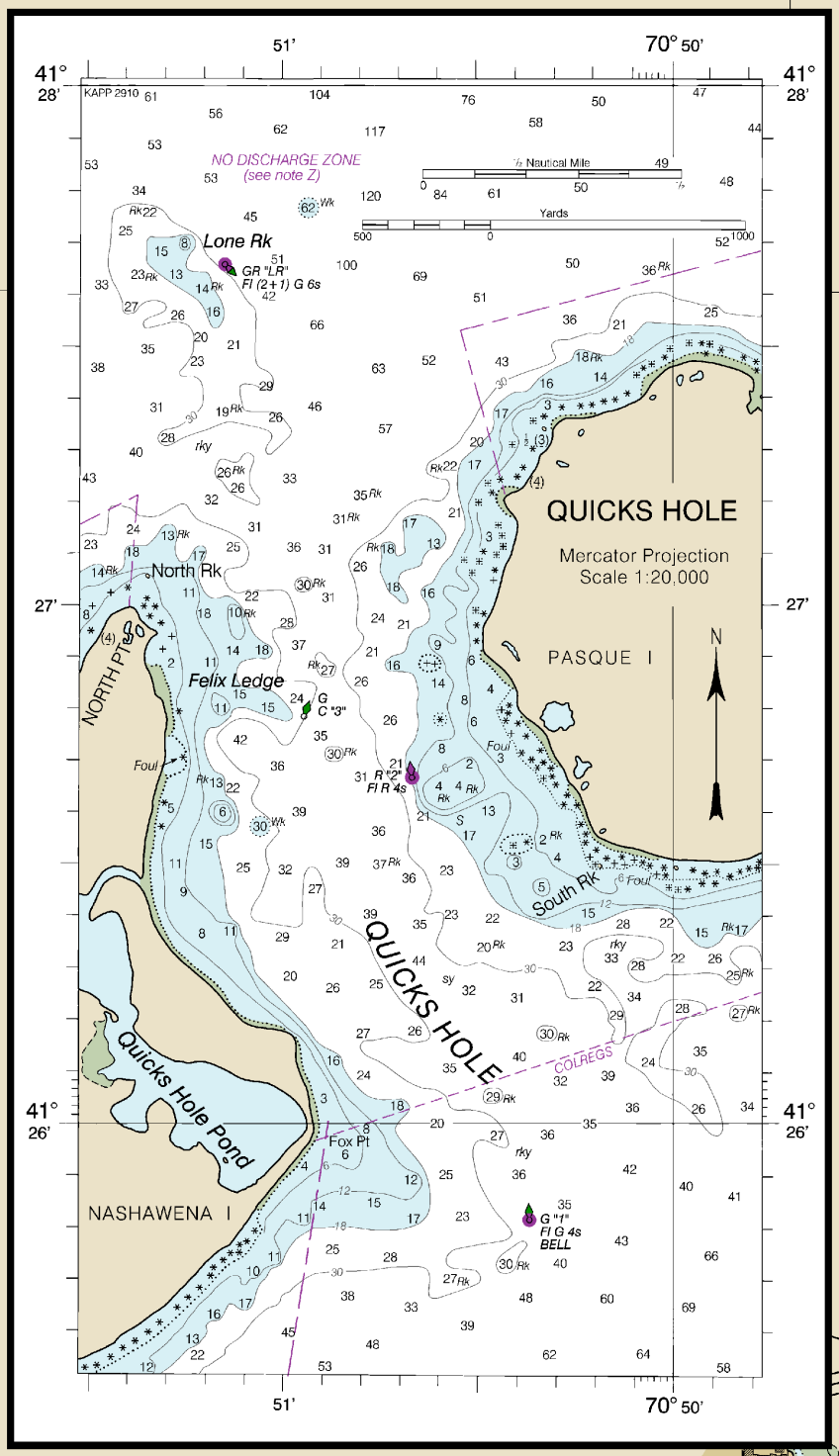
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

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*



NOTE B

Private seasonal aids are placed to mark the channels to the following places:

Sippican Harbor (upper part) . . . . . May to Nov (reported)
Aucoot Cove . . . . . May to Nov (reported)
NW of West Island . . . . . May 1 to Nov 30 (reported)
West Falmouth . . . . . May 15 to Oct 15 (reported)

CAUTION

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

Joins page 8

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER

UNITED STATES - EAS

MASSACHUSE

BUZZARD

Polyconic Project
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum
(World Geodetic System

SOUNDINGS IN FE
AT MEAN LOWER LOW W

Additional information can be obtained at nau

For Symbols and Abbreviations se

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preve
Demarcation lines are shown thus

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean Hig

AUTHORITIES

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

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart
of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes
to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)
referred to the North American Datum of 1927 mus
of 0.386" northward and 1.880" eastward to agre

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMA

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supp

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Heigh
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Ligh
Woods Hole	(41°31' N/70°40'W)	
West Falmouth Harbor	(41°36 N/70°39'W)	
New Bedford	(41°38 N/70°55'W)	
Mattapoisett	(41°39'N/70°49'W)	
Abials Ledge	(41°42 N/70°40'W)	

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum value
tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet

(Mar 2014)

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR CHANNE
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEE
AND SURVEYS TO SEP 2015

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	29.4A	29.4	29.3A
FORT PHOENIX REACH	29.3	29.2	29.0
NEW BEDFORD REACH	25.8A	26.5B	24.1A

A. DEPTHS UP TO 2.7 FEET LESS THAN REPORTED EXIST WITHIN 20 FEET
B. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 18.3 FEET THROUGH THE WEST DRAW.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUEN

CAPE COD CANAL CHANNEL D
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGIN

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 249, 1st Ed., June 1899 C-1918-182 KAPP 2112

50' 48' 45' 30' 15' 47' 50' 45'

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

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m 1984)

FEET
WATER

auticalcharts.noaa.gov.

see Chart No. 1

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High Water.

ional Ocean Service, Coast
of Engineers, Department

M
rt is North American Datum
es is considered equivalent
4). Geographic positions
ust be corrected an average
gree with this chart.

MATION
pplemental information.

ght referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)

an Higher gh Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet	feet	feet
2.2	1.9	0.1
4.5	4.2	0.2
4.1	3.8	0.1
4.3	4.0	0.1
4.4	4.1	--.--

ues for a tide station. Real-time water levels,
et from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

NEL DEPTHS
NEERS - REPORT OF OCT 2015
015

W WATER (MLLW)	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
7-15	350	2.27	30
7-15	350-150	1.34	30
7;9 -15	150-350	1.11	30

ET OF CHANNEL LIMIT.

ENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

DEPTHS
INEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2007

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. 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, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owcw/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

CAUTION

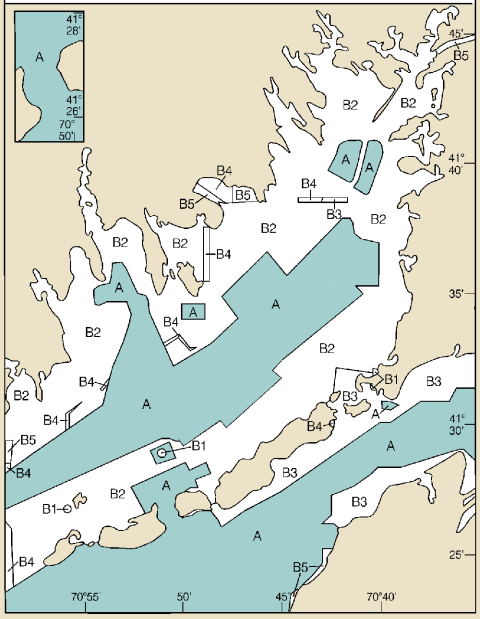
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

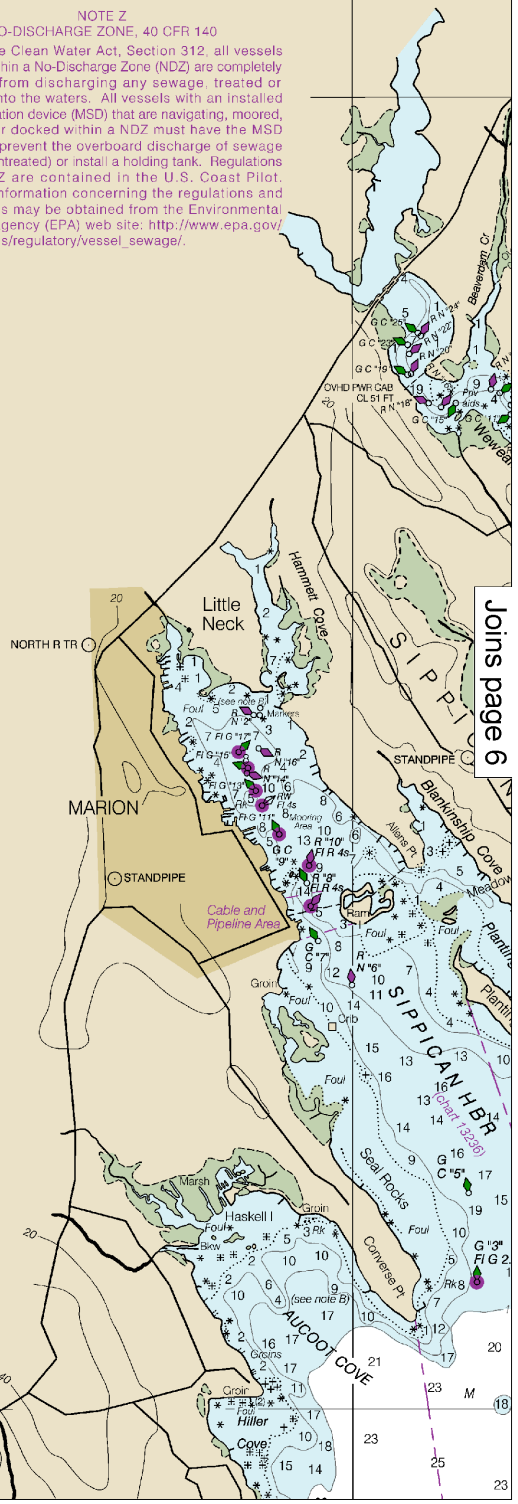
SOURCE DIAGRAM

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	1990-2008	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial 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





STANDPIPE
MATTAPOISETT
SPIRE
STANDPIPE
Joins page 9

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.

50' 48' 45' 30' 15' 47' 50' 45'

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

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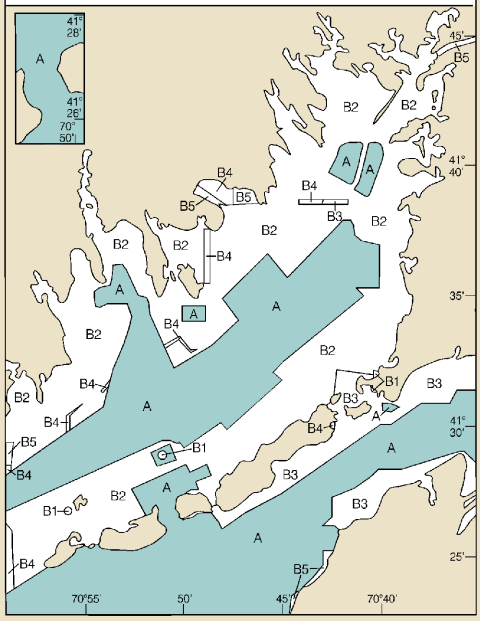
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 5

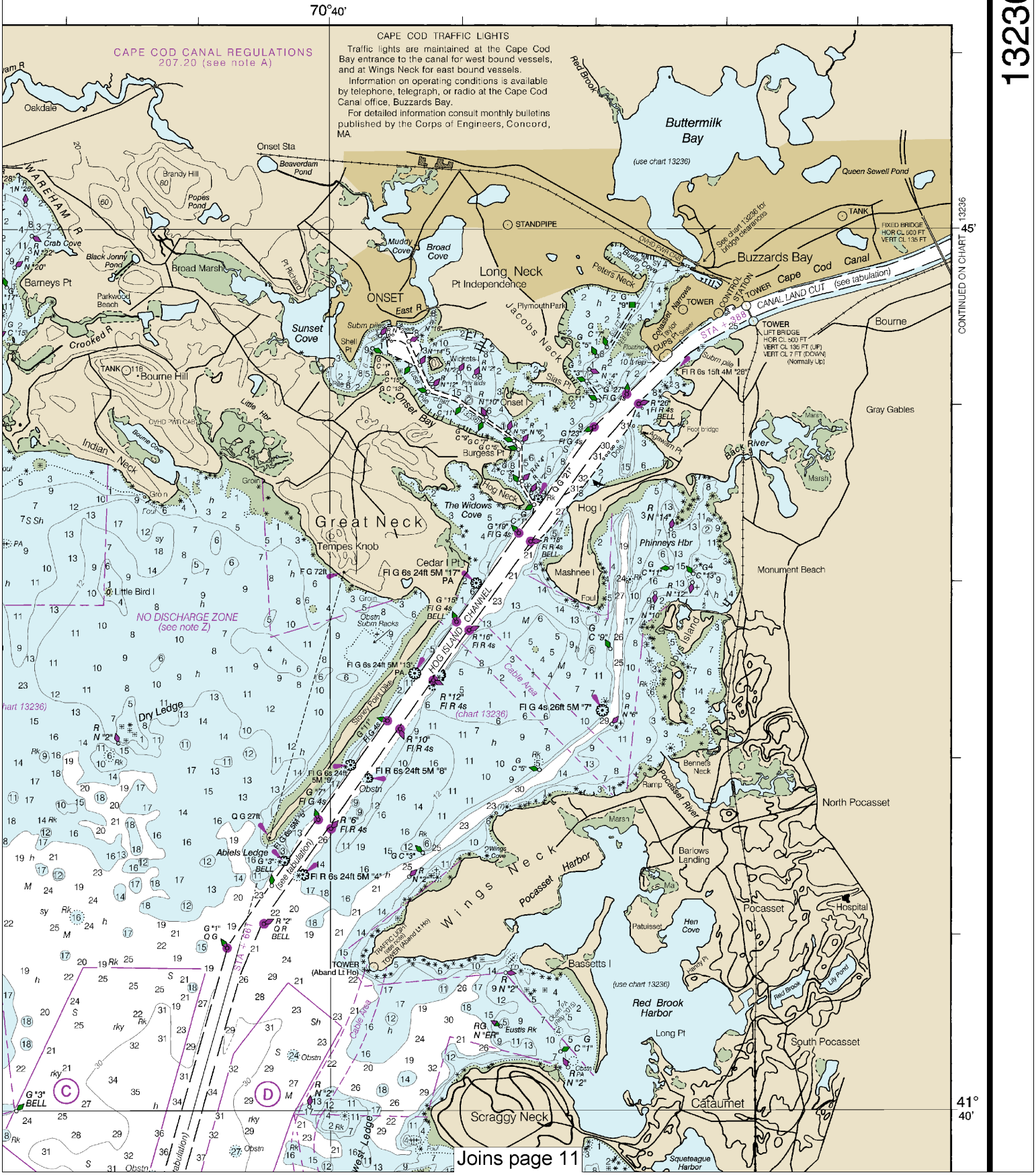
Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
51st Ed., Apr. 2014. Last Correction: 12/13/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 5116 (12/17/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

Joins page 4

NOTE B

Private seasonal aids are placed to mark the channels to the following places:

Sippican Harbor (upper part) ..... May to Nov (reported)
Aucoot Cove ..... May to Nov (reported)
NW of West Island ..... May 1 to Nov 30 (reported)
West Falmouth ..... May 15 to Oct 15 (reported)

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.

New Bedford Hurricane Barrier

Hurricane barrier traffic lights are displayed on the north side of the smaller, northerly house on the west side of the entrance and adjacent to the old fort at Clarks Point. Green lights are displayed when the gate is open. Red lights are displayed from 20 minutes before the start of closing the gate through reopening.

In addition to the traffic lights, three flashing white strobe lights are shown; two from atop the west barrier operating house, one facing toward the harbor and one facing toward the bay, and a third light facing toward the bay adjacent to the old fort at Clarks Point. These syncronized lights flash every 20 seconds, but only every 2 seconds from 20 minutes before the start of closing the gate through reopening.

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

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.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

CAUTION

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

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

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.

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	29.4A	29.4	29.3A
FORT PHOENIX REACH	29.3	29.2	29.0
NEW BEDFORD REACH	25.8A	26.5B	24.1A

A. DEPTHS UP TO 2.7 FEET LESS THAN REPORTED EXIST WITHIN 20 FEET
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NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUEN

CAPE COD CANAL CHANNEL D
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGIN

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTE
CANAL LAND CUT	24	32	32	26
HOG ISLAND CHANNEL	31	32	32	29
CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL	31	34	34	32

* ENTERING FROM CAPE COD BAY
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO

Joins page 12

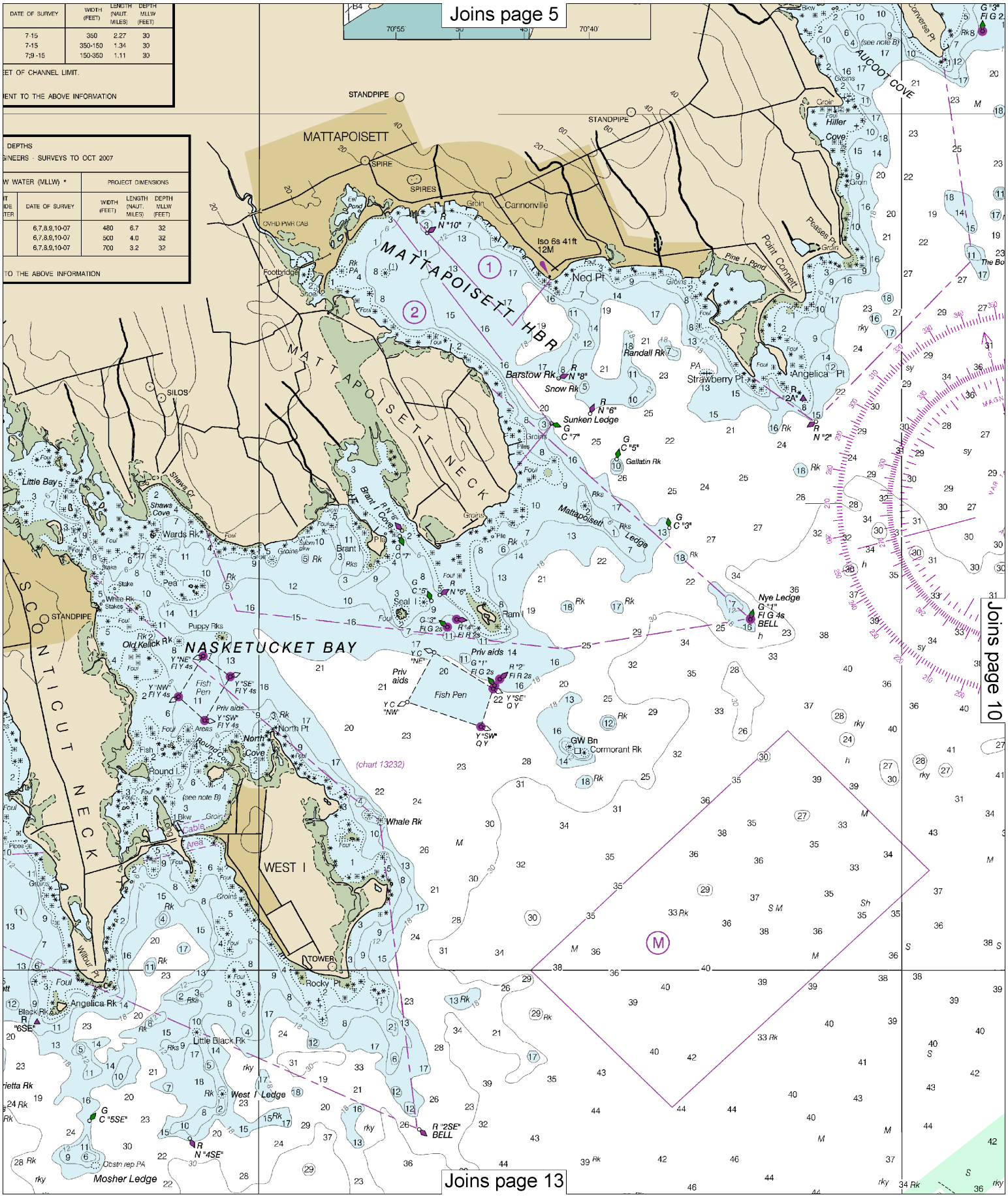
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
7-15	350	2.27	30
7-15	350-150	1.34	30
7;9 -15	150-350	1.11	30

EET OF CHANNEL LIMIT.

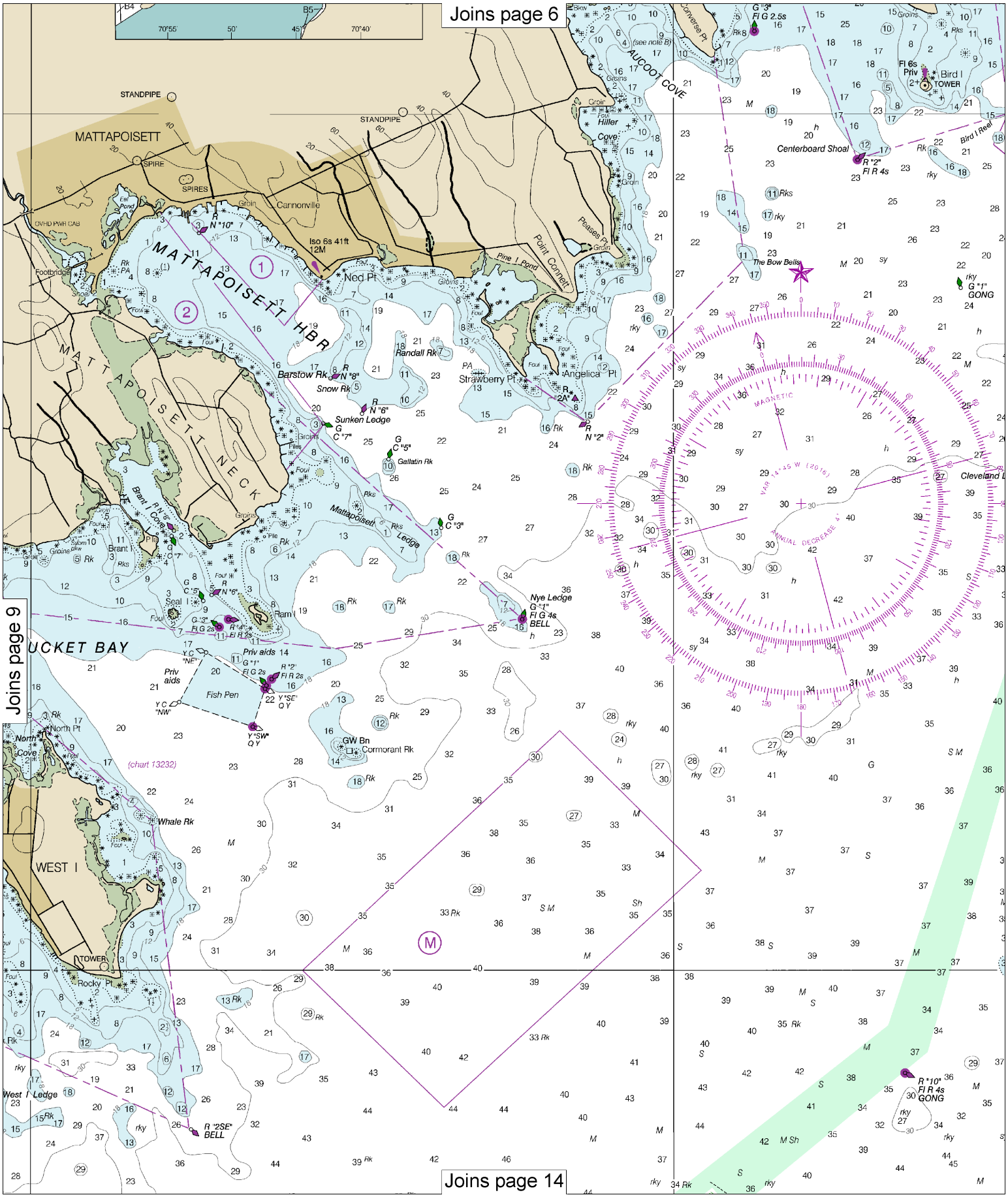
ENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

DEPTHS

GINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2007

W WATER (MLLW) *		PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
IT IDE TER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
	6,7,8,9,10-07	480	6.7	32
	6,7,8,9,10-07	500	4.0	32
	6,7,8,9,10-07	700	3.2	32

TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



10

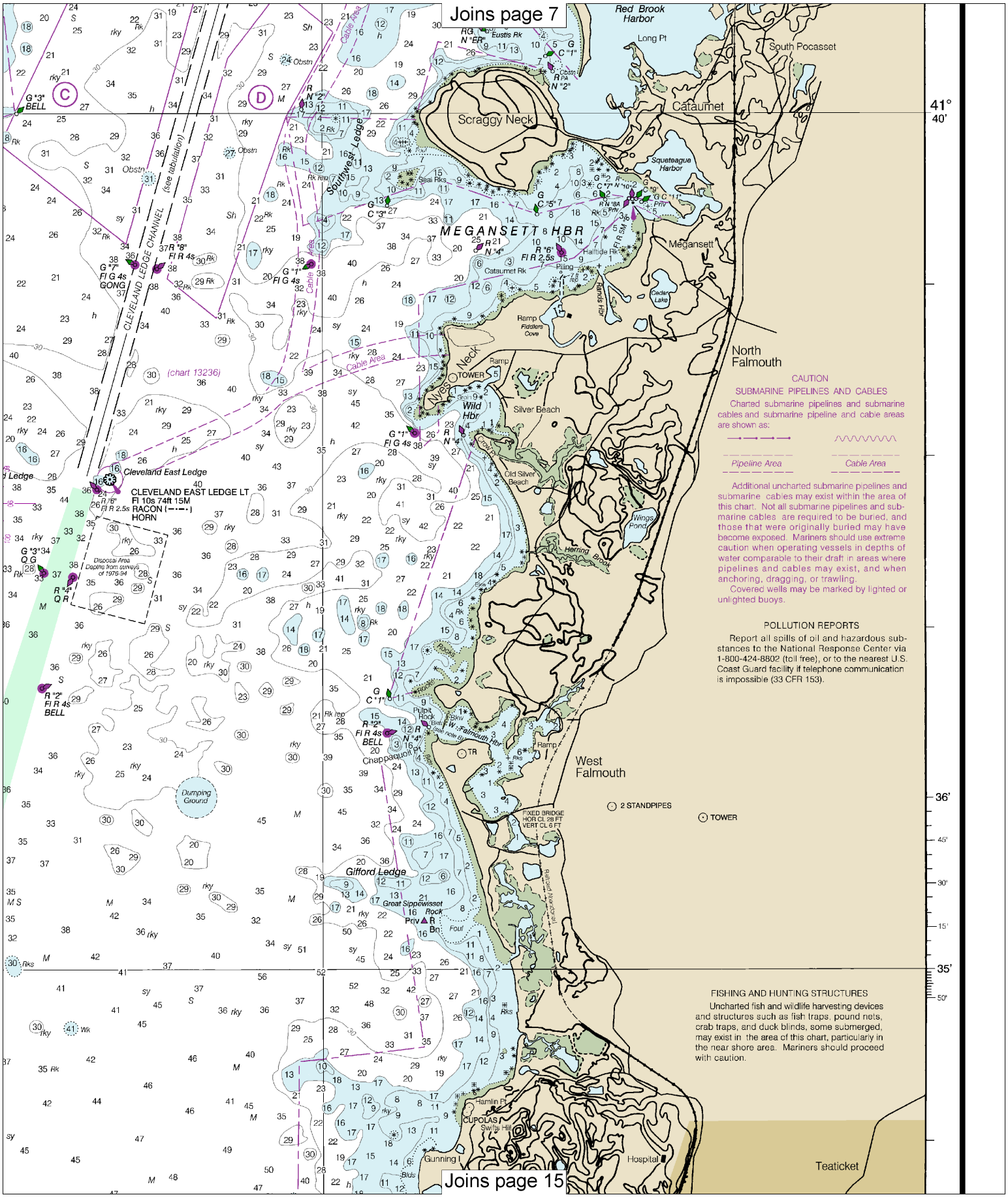
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

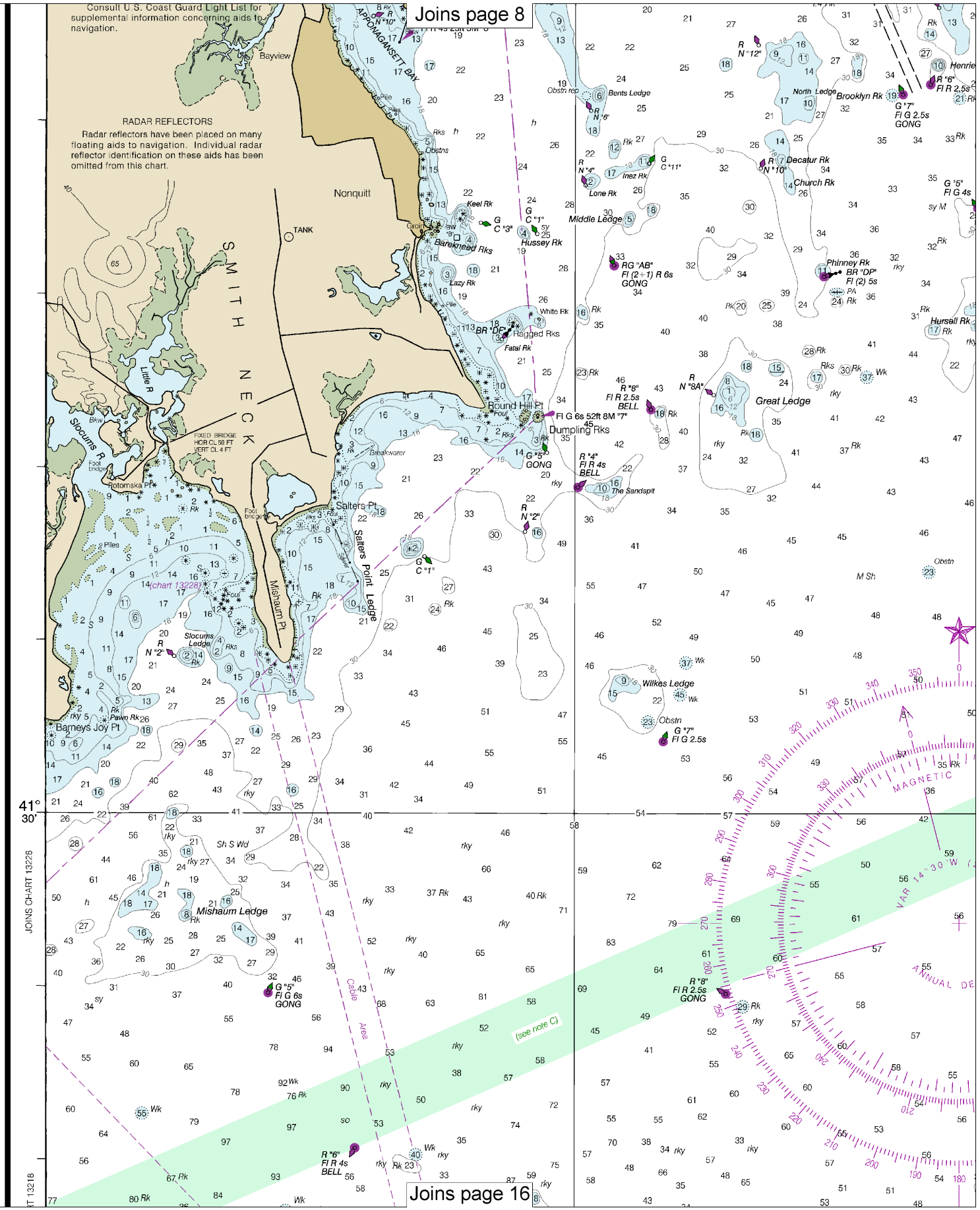
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Joins page 15
Red Brook Harbor
Long Pt
South Pocasset
Cataumet
Scraggy Neck
Squeteague Harbor
MEGANSETT HBR
Megansett
Cedar Lake
North Falmouth
Silver Beach
Old Silver Beach
Wings Pond
Herring Brook
West Falmouth
2 STANDPIPES
TOWER
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 28 FT VERT CL 6 FT
Gifford Ledge
Great Sippewisset Rock
Chappaquoit Pt
Pulpit Rock
Wild Hbr
Nyes Neck
Cleveland East Ledge
CLEVELAND EAST LEDGE LT
Fl 10s 74ft 15M
RACON (-·-·-)
HORN
CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL
(see tabulation)
Southwest Ledge
Cable Area
Dumping Ground
Hamlin Pt
CUPOLAS
Swifts Hill
Gunning I
Hospital
Teaticket
41°
40'
36'
35'
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.
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).
FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.



12

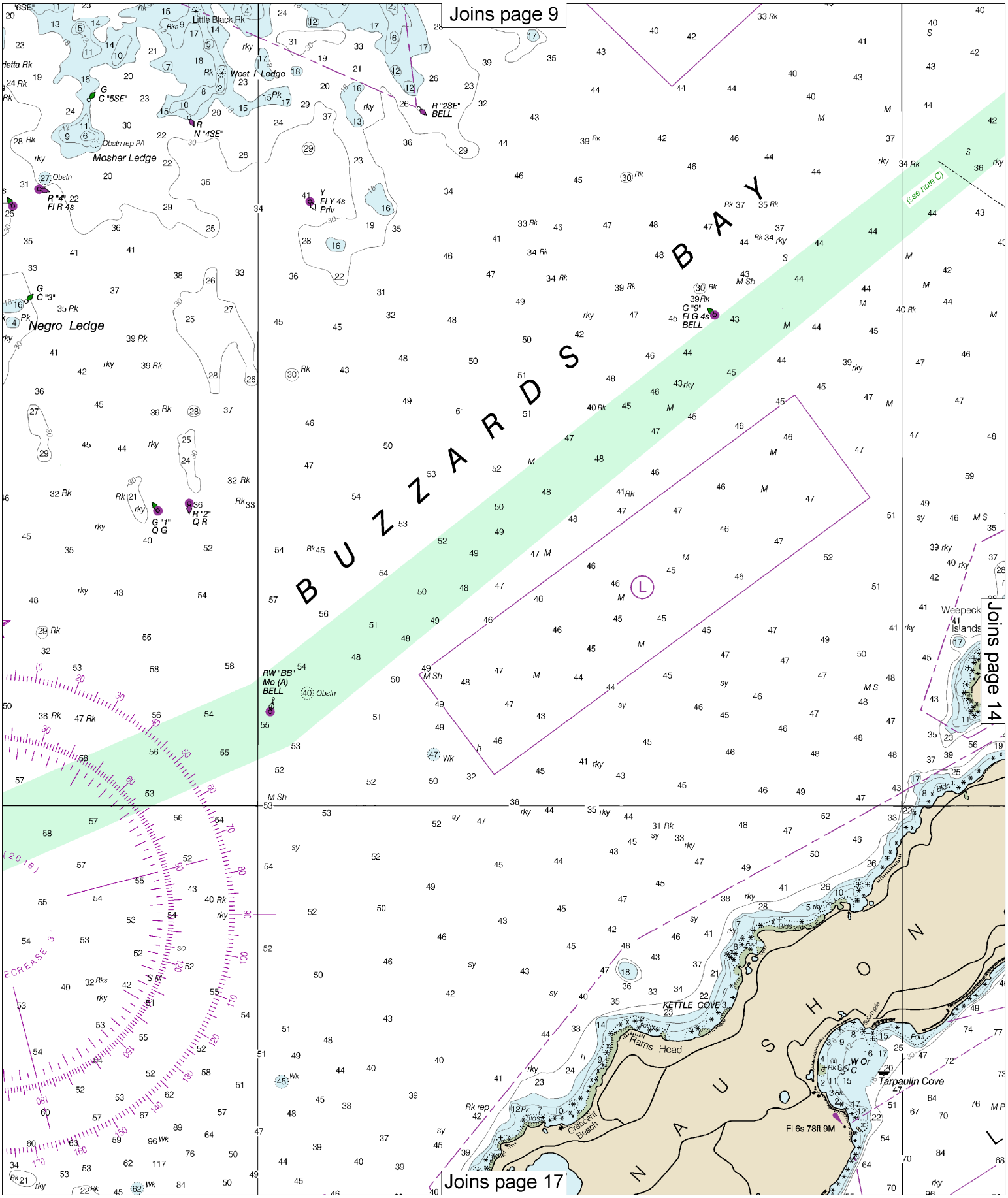
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

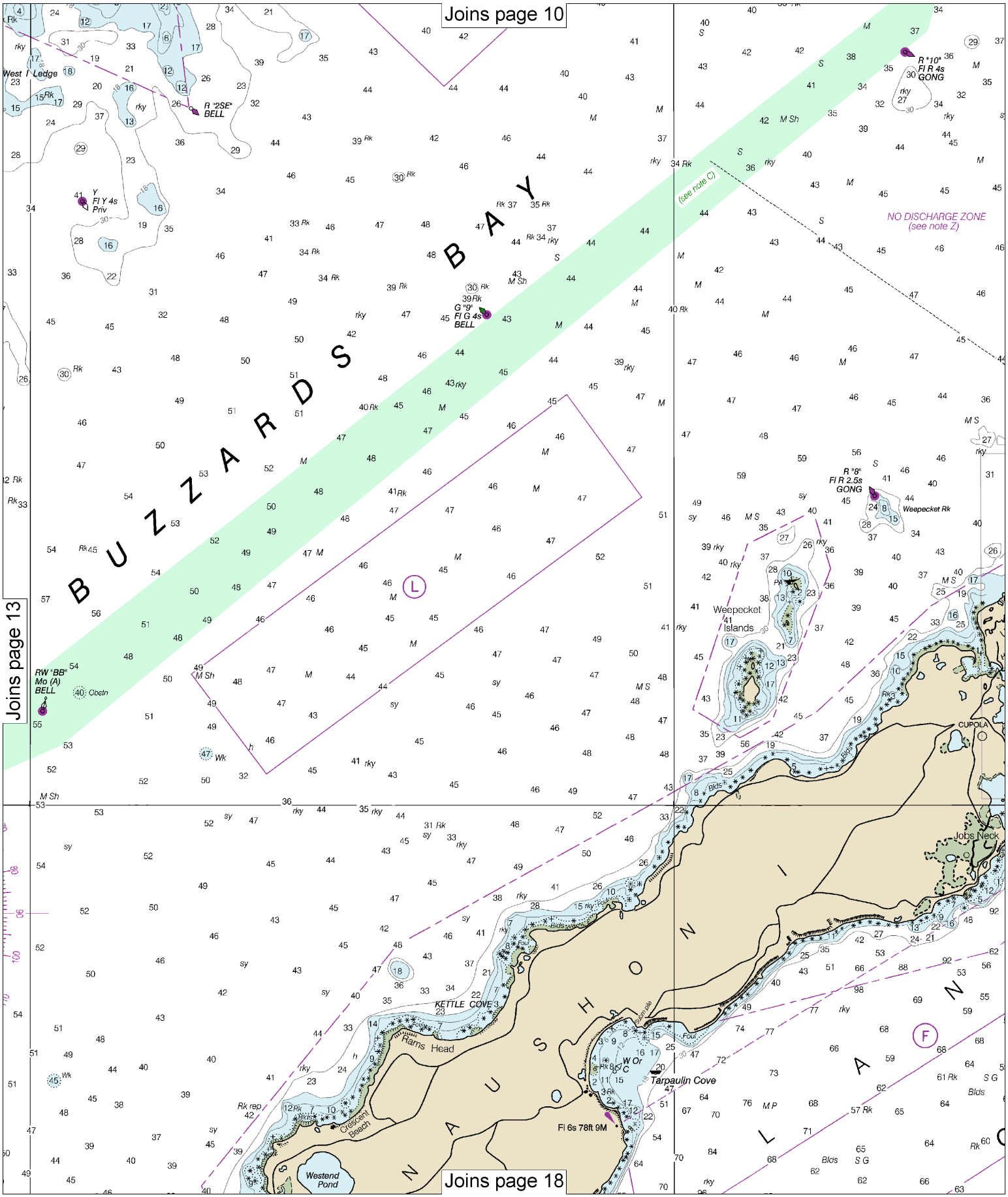
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
BUZZARDS BAY
NAUSHON
Negro Ledge
Mosher Ledge
West Ledge
Little Black Rk
G "5SE"
R "4SE"
Obstn rep PA
R "4" 22
Fl R 4s
G "3"
Y
Fl Y 4s
Priv
R "2SE"
BELL
G "9"
Fl G 4s
BELL
G "1"
Q G
R "2"
Q R
RW "BB"
Mo (A)
BELL
Obstn
(see note C)
Weepeck Islands
KETTLE COVE
Rams Head
Crescent Beach
Tarpaulin Cove
Fl 6s 78ft 9M



14

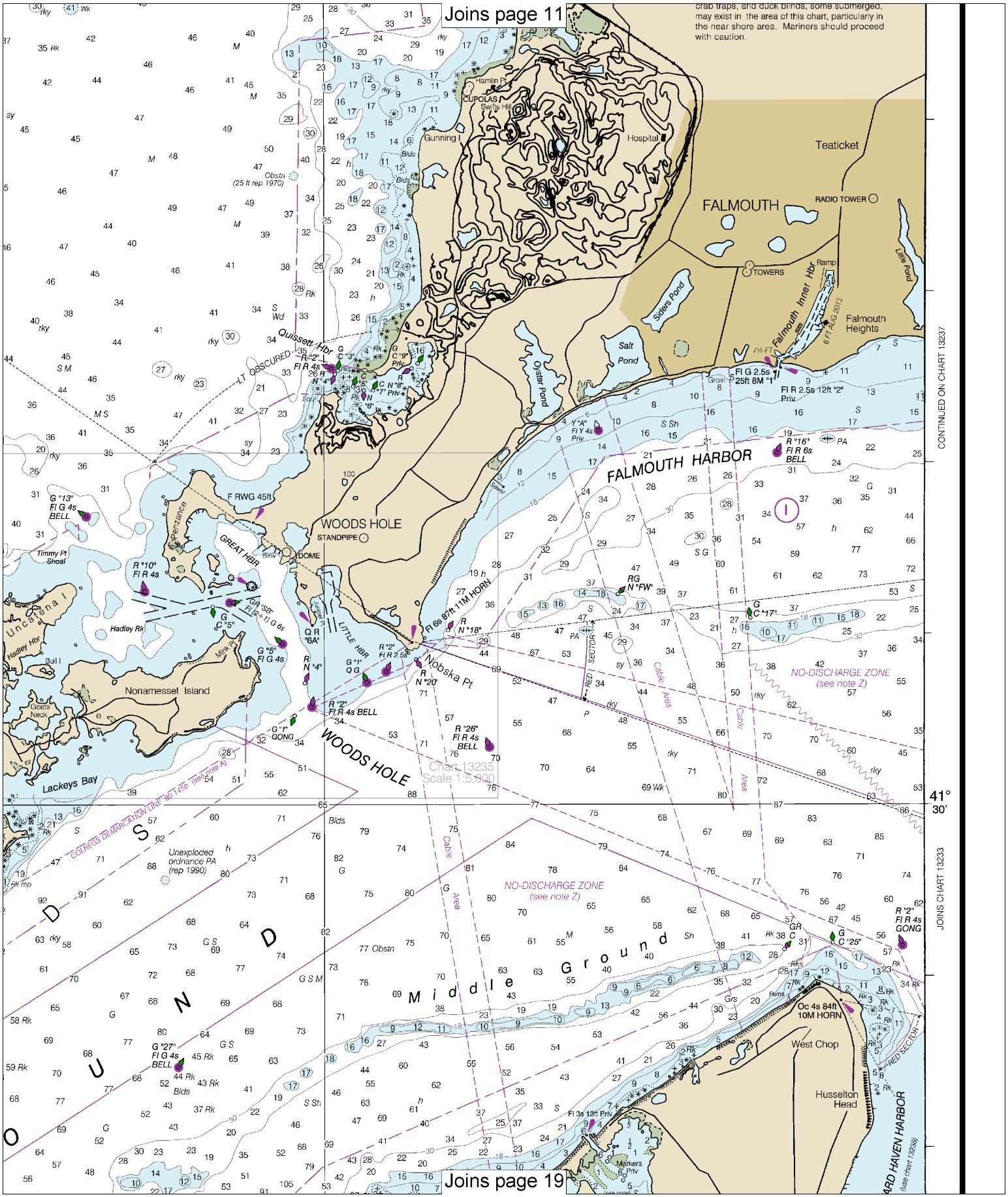
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

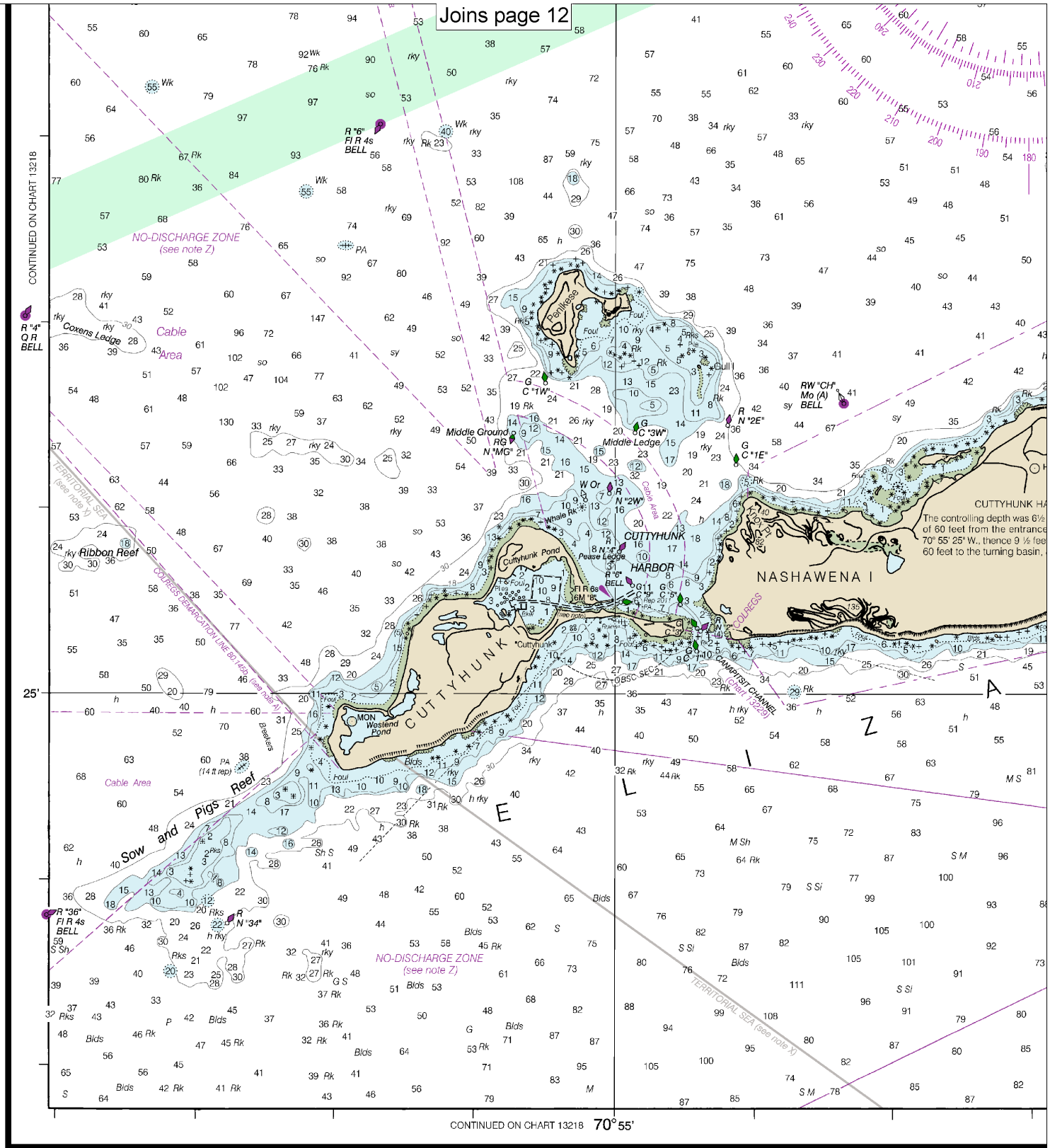
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.
Teaticket
FALMOUTH
RADIO TOWER
TOWERS
Falmouth Inner Hbr
Falmouth Heights
Siders Pond
Salt Pond
Oyster Pond
Little Pond
Hospital
CUPOLAS
Swifts Hill
Hamlin Pt
Gunning I
Quissett Hbr
LT OBSCURED
FALMOUTH HARBOR
WOODS HOLE
STANDPIPE
DOME
GREAT HBR
LITTLE HBR
Penzance
Timmy Pt Shoal
Uncatena I
Hadley Hbr
Hadley Rk
Bull I
Goats Neck
Nonamesset Island
Lackeys Bay
Nobska Pt
WOODS HOLE
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
Cable Area
RED SECTOR
Chart 13235 Scale 1:5,000
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.145b (see note A)
Unexploded ordnance PA (rep 1990)
Middle Ground
West Chop
Husselton Head
Oc 4s 84ft 10M HORN
Markers Priv
CONTINUED ON CHART 13237
JOINS CHART 13233
41° 30'
Joins page 19



13230

CAUTION

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

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

51st Ed., Apr. 2014. Last Correction: 12/13/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 5116 (12/17/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

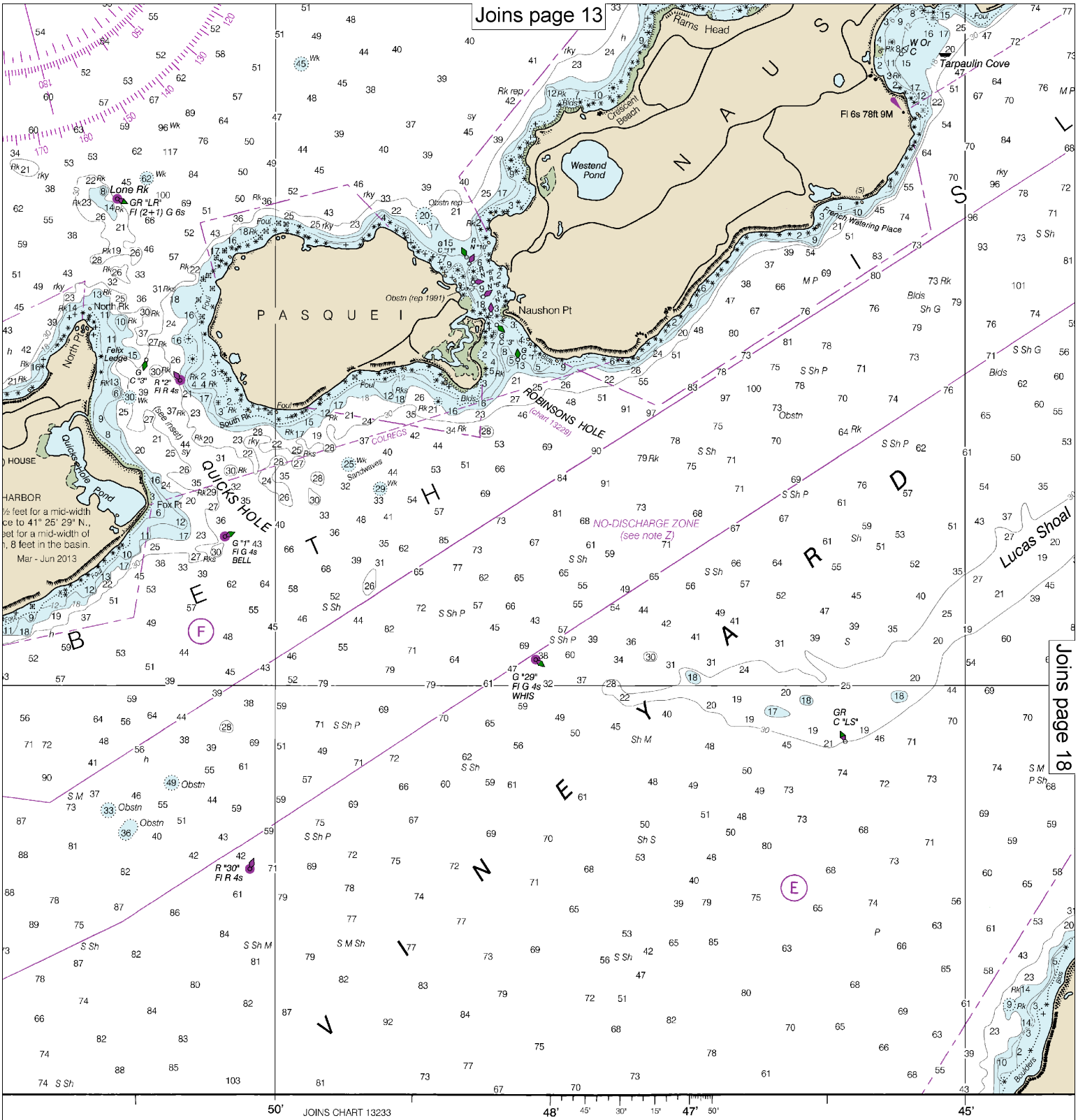
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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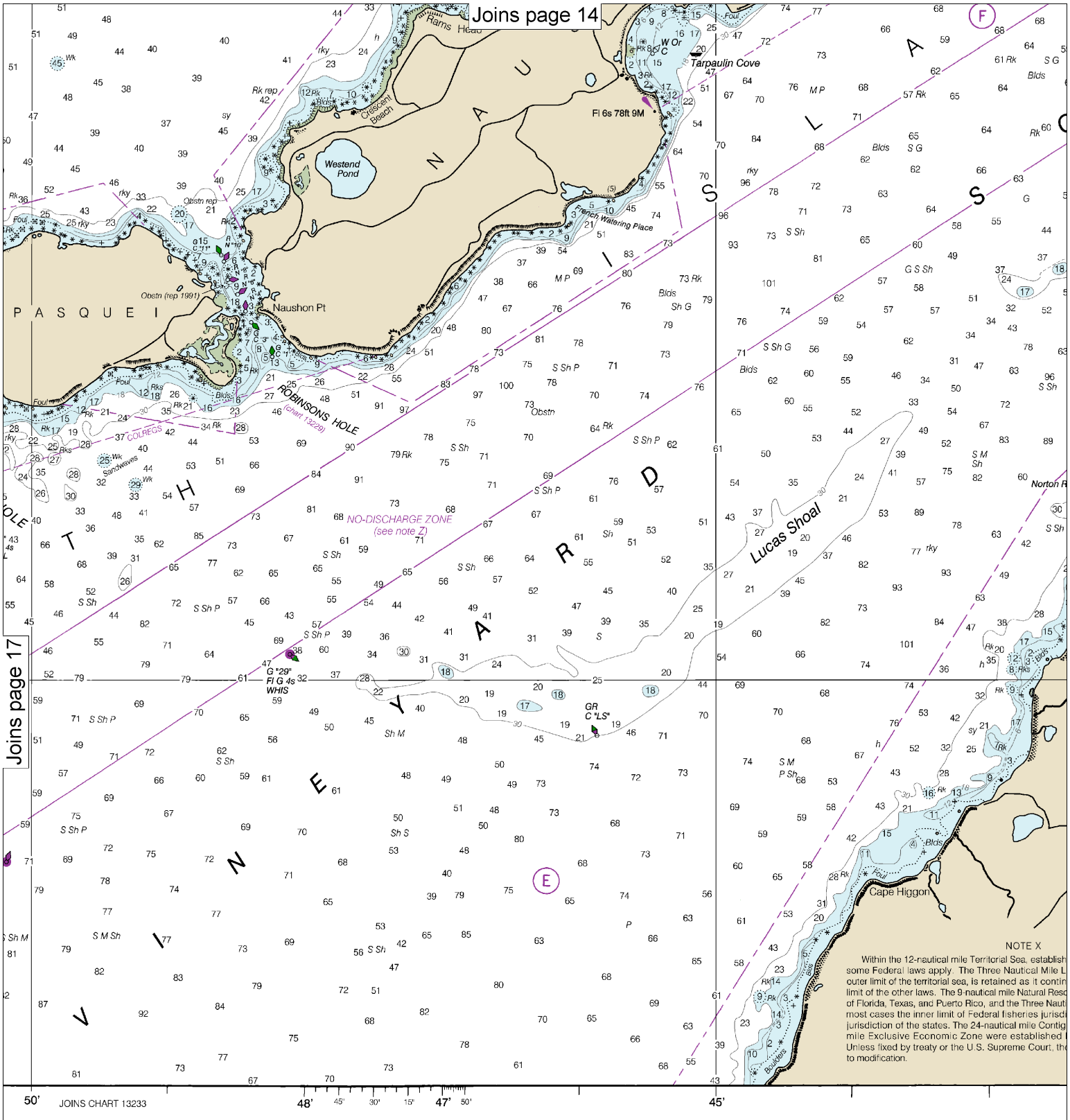
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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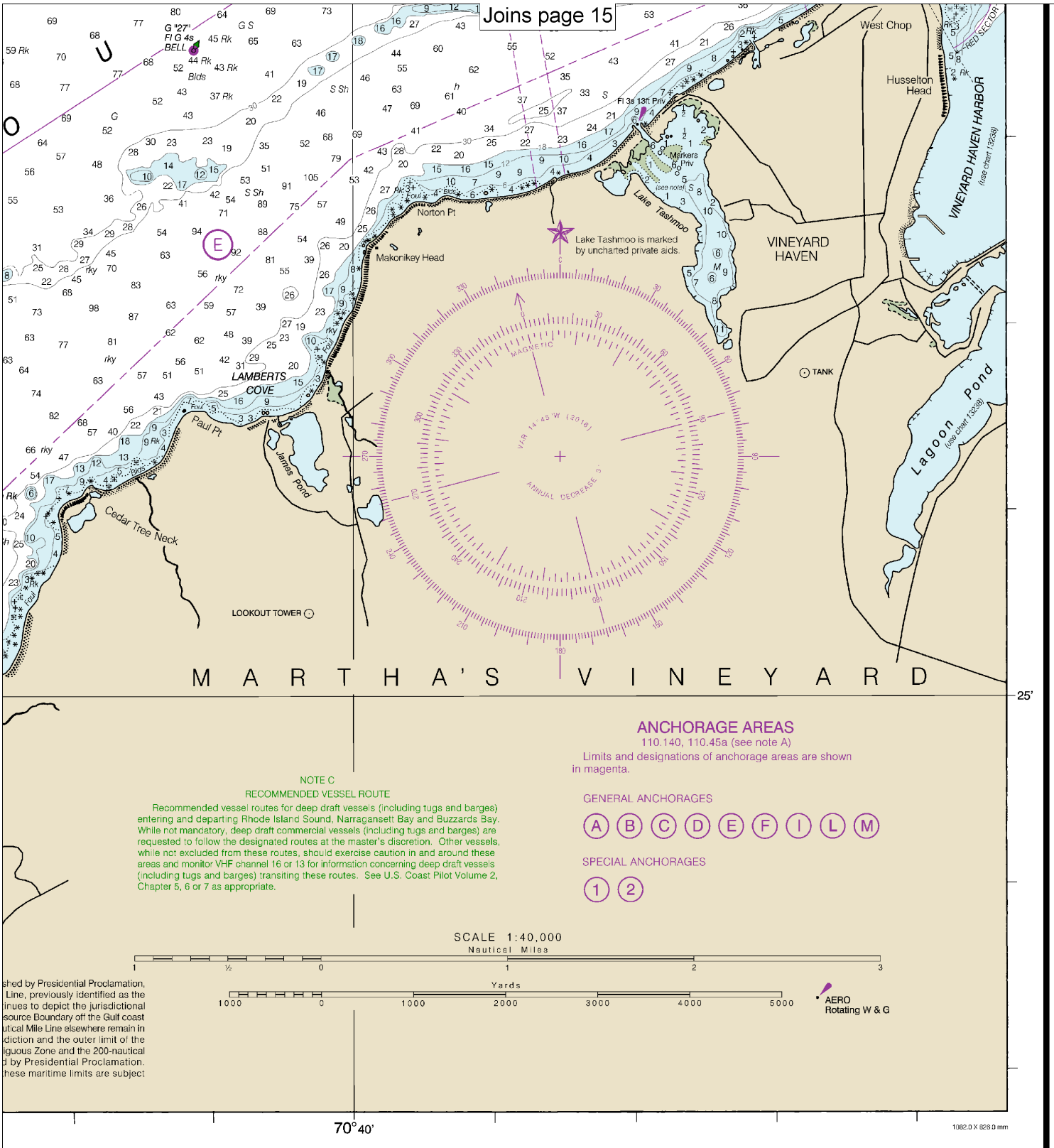
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

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

Buzzards Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13230

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/

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NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
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