BookletChart™

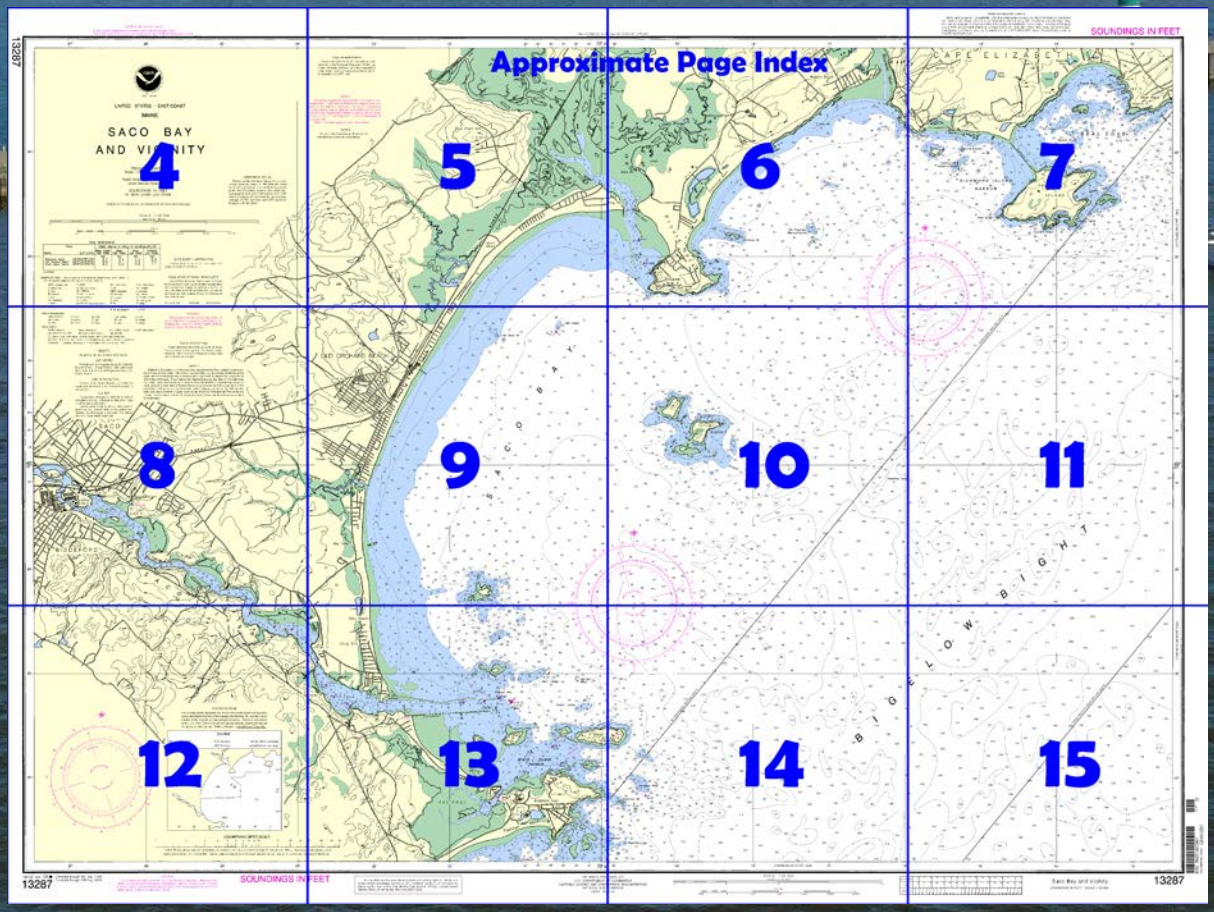
Saco Bay and Vicinity

NOAA Chart 13287

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.

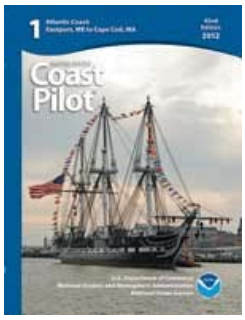
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=13287



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Seal Cove, on the southeast side of Cape Elizabeth and northeastward of Richmond Island, has numerous rocks and ledges. **The Sisters,** awash, and **Seal Rock,** which uncovers about 4 feet, are dangers near the center of the cove. The eastern extremity of the ledge extending eastward of Seal Rock is marked by a buoy that facilitates entrance to the anchorage north of the ledge. Care should be taken to stay clear of unmarked **Crowell Rock. Stevens Rock,** covered 6 feet, about 650 yards southward of Seal Rock is also unmarked. A small-craft launching ramp is in **Ship Cove,** 0.4 mile northeastward of Seal Rock, but no services are available. A bell buoy, about 0.5 mile southeastward of **Watts Ledge** off the eastern end of Richmond Island, marks the entrance to Seal Cove.
Richmond Island, about 0.5 mile south of Cape Elizabeth and connected to it by a breakwater, is partly wooded with a conspicuous barn on it. Parts of the breakwater are covered at high water, and caution should be exercised in the vicinity.
Spurwink River, 1.6 miles northwestward of Richmond Island, can be entered only by small craft at half-tide or higher with a smooth sea. **Higgins Beach,** on the west side at the entrance, has many visible cottages. The river is narrow and crooked, and there are no facilities. A bridge crossing the river about 1.7 miles above the mouth has a clearance of 5 feet. An obstruction, covered 8 feet, is about 500 yards off the entrance to the river.
Old Proprietor, a ledge which uncovers at low water, 0.9 mile from shore and 1.8 miles westward of Richmond Island, is marked on its south side by a buoy. A ledge covered 11 feet about 0.5 mile and a 17-foot spot about 0.7 mile north-northeastward of Old Proprietor are both unmarked.
Channels.–Saco River is entered through a marked channel that leads over the bar between two jetties, thence to **Factory Island,** the head of river navigation at Biddeford and Saco. A fairway bell buoy, 0.3 mile eastward of Ram Island Ledge, marks the inner approach entrance from Saco Bay. The outer 0.6 mile of the southerly jetty and the outer 0.4 mile of the northerly jetty are covered at high water. The southerly jetty is marked by a buoy off its eastern end and by piers about 260 yards apart and about 10 feet above high water on the jetty; the northerly jetty is marked on the outer end by a daybeacon. In July-September 1999, the controlling depth in the natural channel was 5.9 feet to Brimstone Point about 1.8 miles above the entrance, thence a midchannel controlling depth of 2.6 feet to Cow Island, thence the basin northwest of Cow Island had depths of 3 to 5 feet surrounding the bare mudflats in the middle of the basin; the area in the vicinity of the submerged pilings at the southeast end of the flats should be avoided. The bar is subject to change; local knowledge is advised.
Small craft can enter the river with a smooth sea and on a rising tide by passing between Ram Island Ledge and Negro Island Ledge and following the buoyed channel over the bar.
The river channel, marked by buoys and daybeacons, is narrow, crooked, and bordered closely by shoals. In May 1985, an obstruction was reported northward of Brimstone Point in about 43°27'54"N., 70°23'38"W. No attempt should be made by small craft to cross the bar in either direction on the ebb with an easterly wind.
Dangers.–Ram Island Ledge, extending 0.5 mile east of Ram Island and covered 6 feet, is marked by a buoy on its eastern side. **Stage Island Shoal**, partly bare at low water, extends 300 yards east-northeastward from the island and is marked at its end by a buoy. Wood Island Harbor, southeastward of the island, is described following the discussion of Saco River.
NegroIsland Ledge, 0.2 mile north of Wood Island, and covered 8 feet, is marked on its north side by a buoy. Ledges also extend nearly 200 yards northwestward and 300 yards southwestward from Negro Island; a buoy marks the end of the southwest ledge.
Currents.–From March to May heavy freshets are liable to change the channel depths by as much as 8 feet above high water at Saco; this condition also causes dangerous currents.
Ice closes the river from January to April.

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

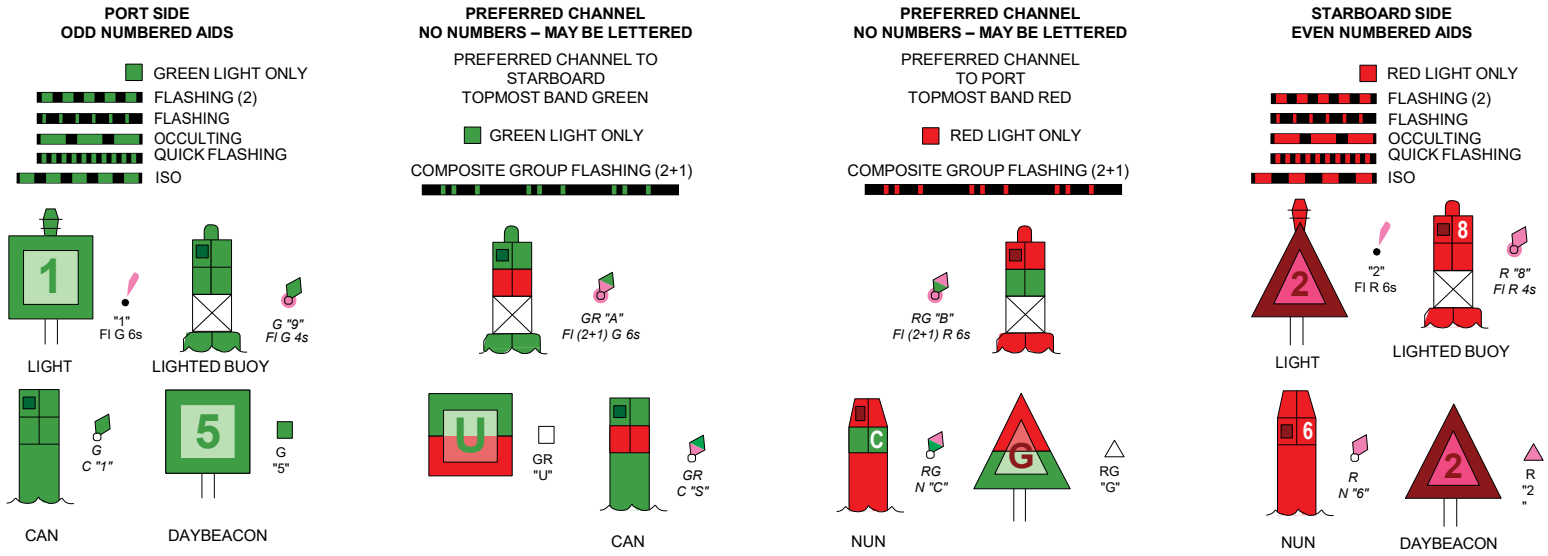
RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Navigation 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*

COLREGS, 80.115 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

13287

27' 26' 25' 24'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MAINE

SACO BAY AND VICINITY

33'

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 43°30'

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.

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 0.303" northward and 1.832" eastward to agree with this chart.

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles

½ 0 ½ 1 1 ½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

32'

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Richmond Island	(43°33'N/70°14'W)	9.7	9.2	0.3
Old Orchard Beach	(43°31'N/70°22'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
Wood Island Harbor	(43°27'N/70°21'W)	9.5	9.0	0.3

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 2013)

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

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

AERO acronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	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:

Bds 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	

(1) 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.

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Portland, ME KDO-95 162.550 MHz

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.

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.

31'

50"

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional ical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast , and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in

Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

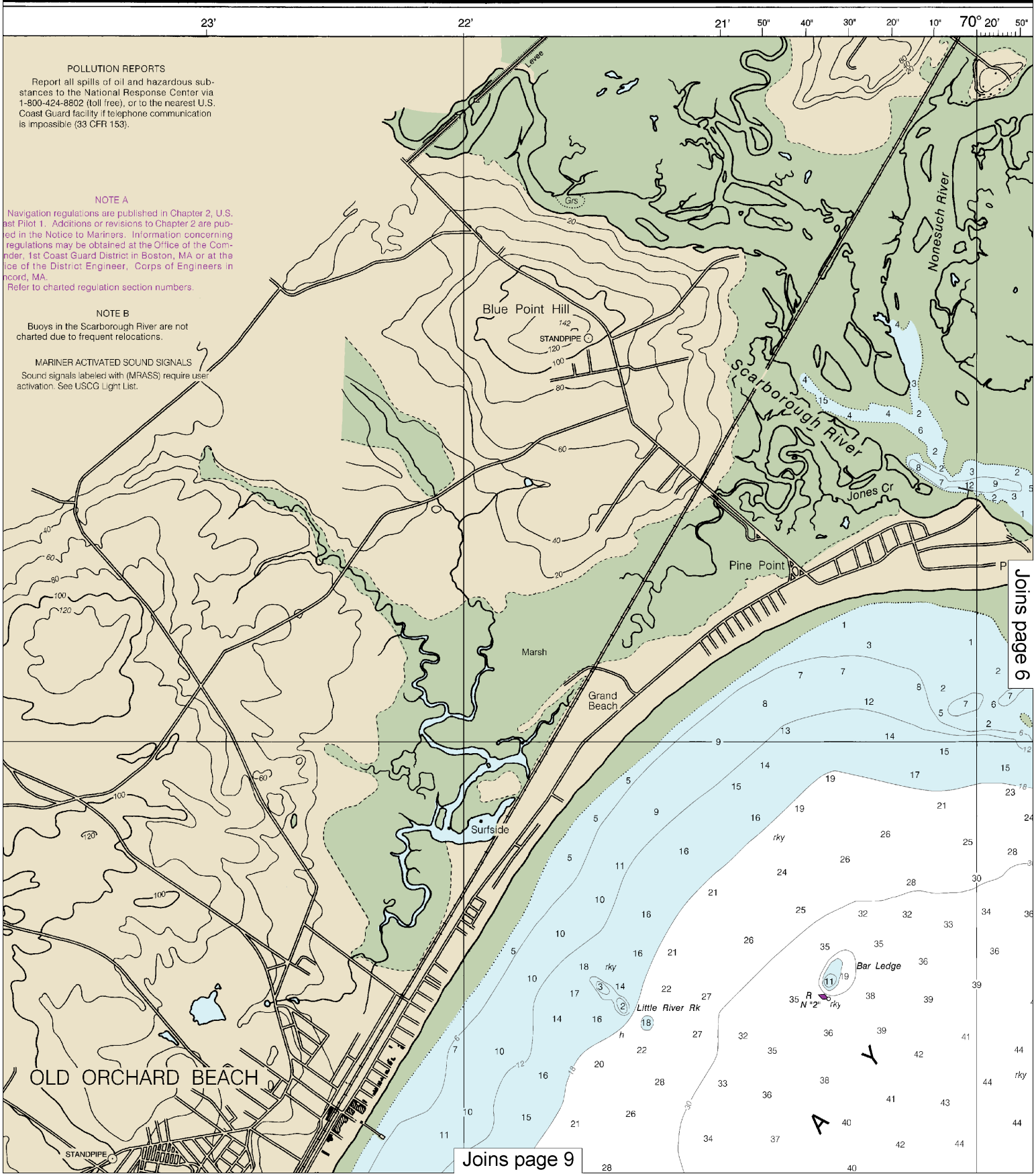
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1 ½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



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.

Formerly C&GS 231, 1st. Ed., Aug. 1925 G-1925-247 KAPP 2054

6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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

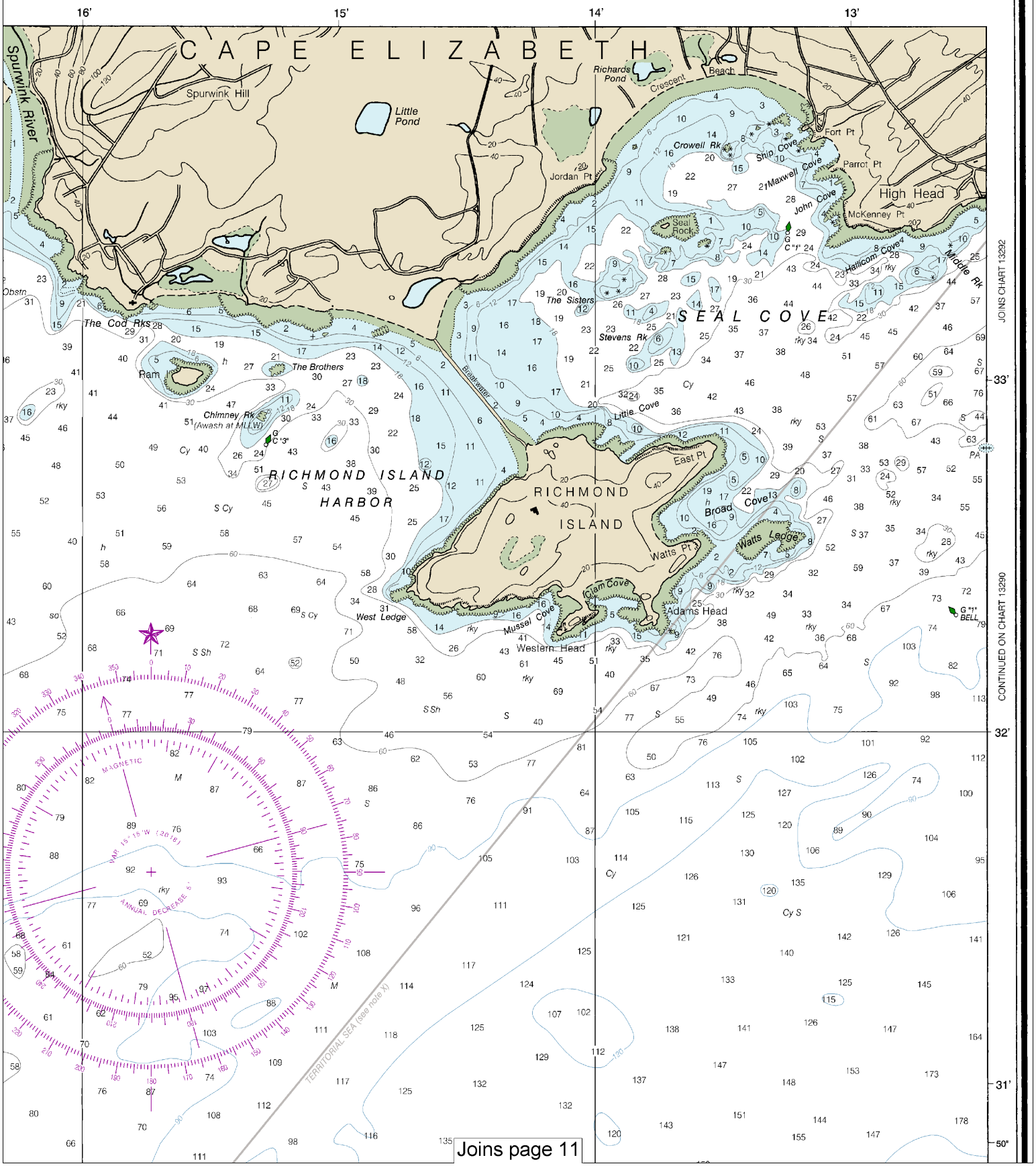
Nautical Miles

0 1 1 ½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 29, 2023

13th Ed., Jun. 2013. Last Correction: 5/30/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 4223 (10/17/2023), NM: 4323 (10/28/2023), CHS: 0923 (9/29/2023)

Joins page 4

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

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

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

(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.

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.

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.

n range is typically 20 to 40 from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Portland, ME KDO-95 162.550 MHz

WARNING

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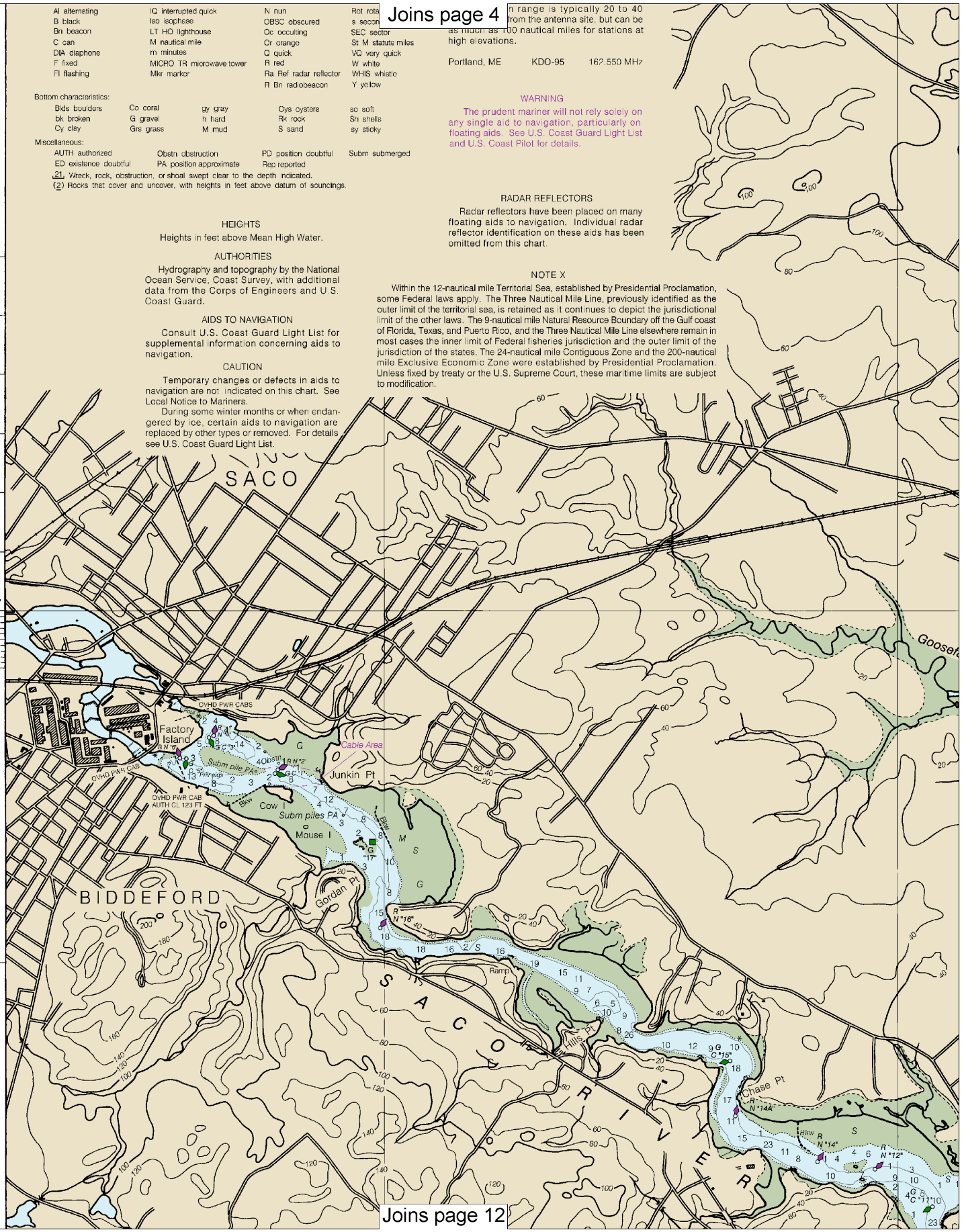
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.



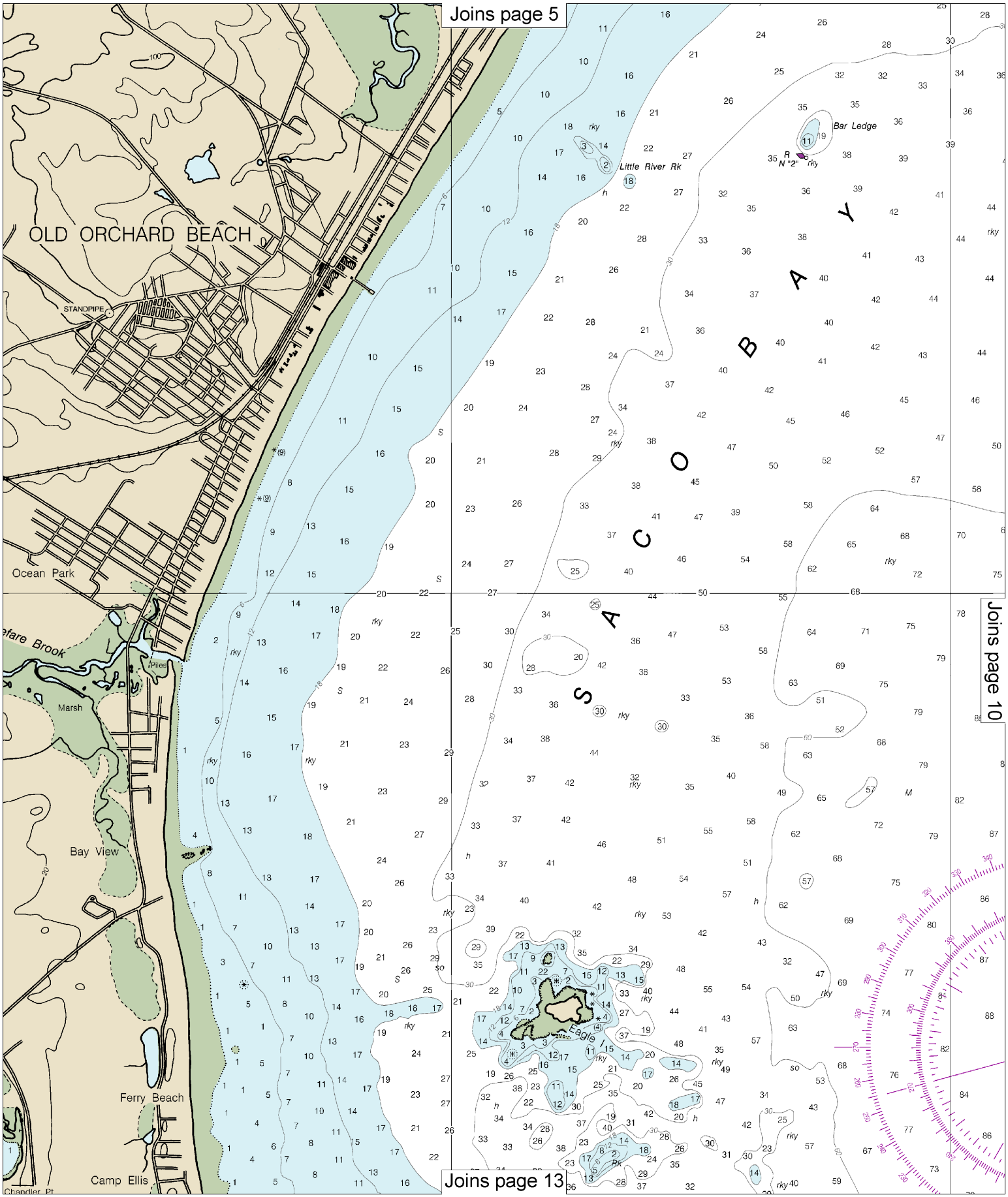
Joins page 12

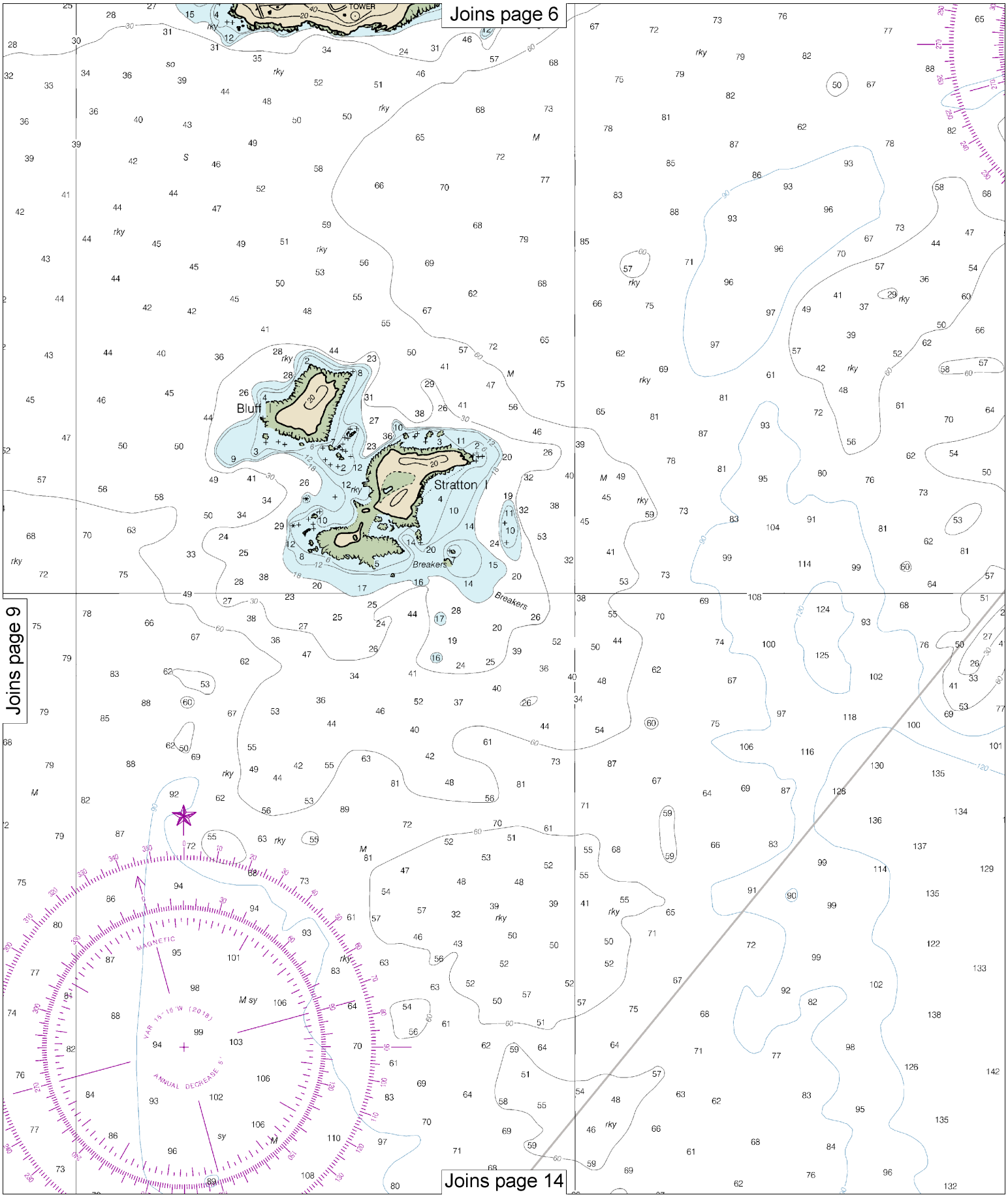
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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


Joins page 5
OLD ORCHARD BEACH
STANDPIPE
Ocean Park
Marsh
Bay View
Ferry Beach
Camp Ellis
Little River Rk
Bar Ledge
SACO BAY
Eagle
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

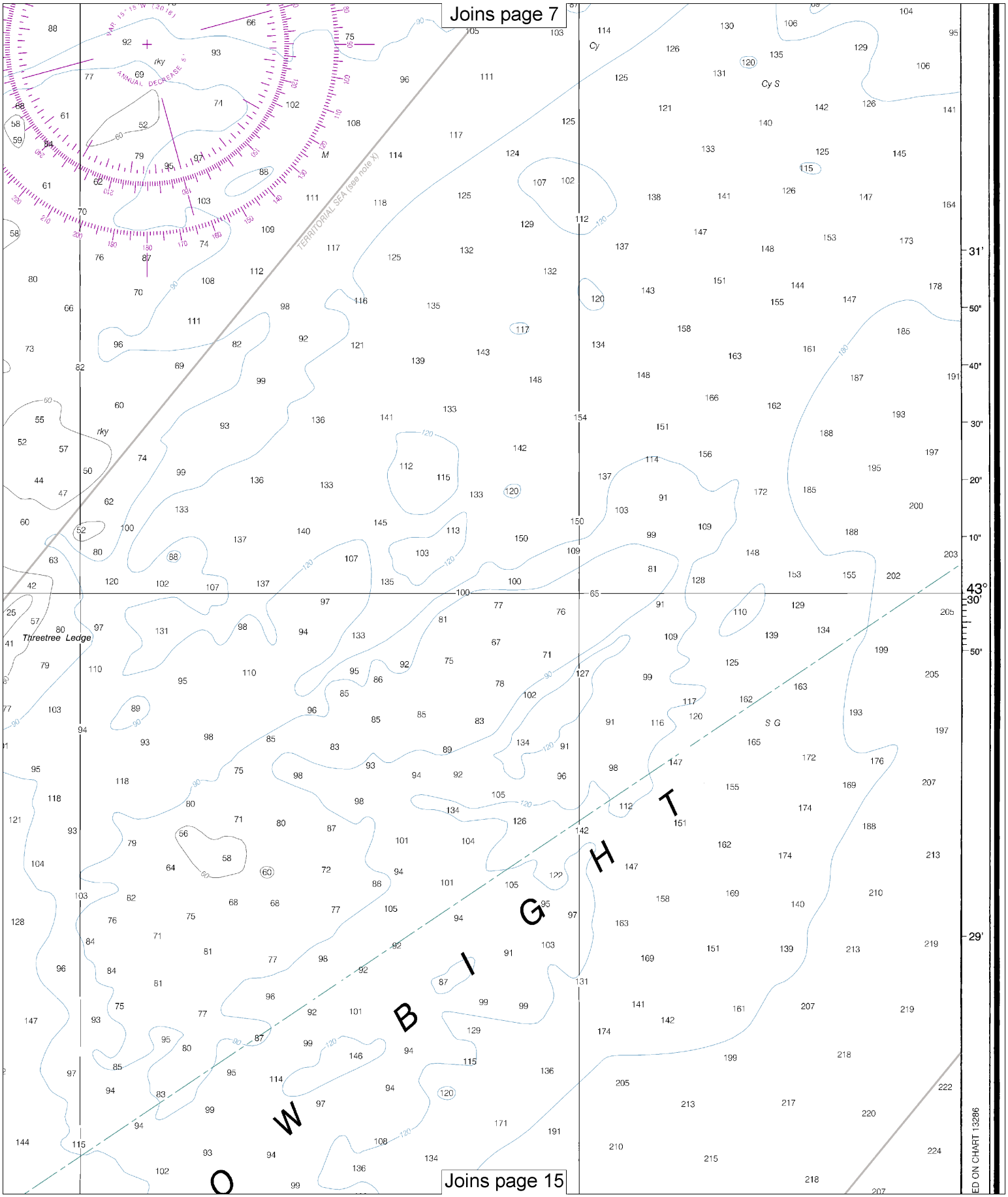
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

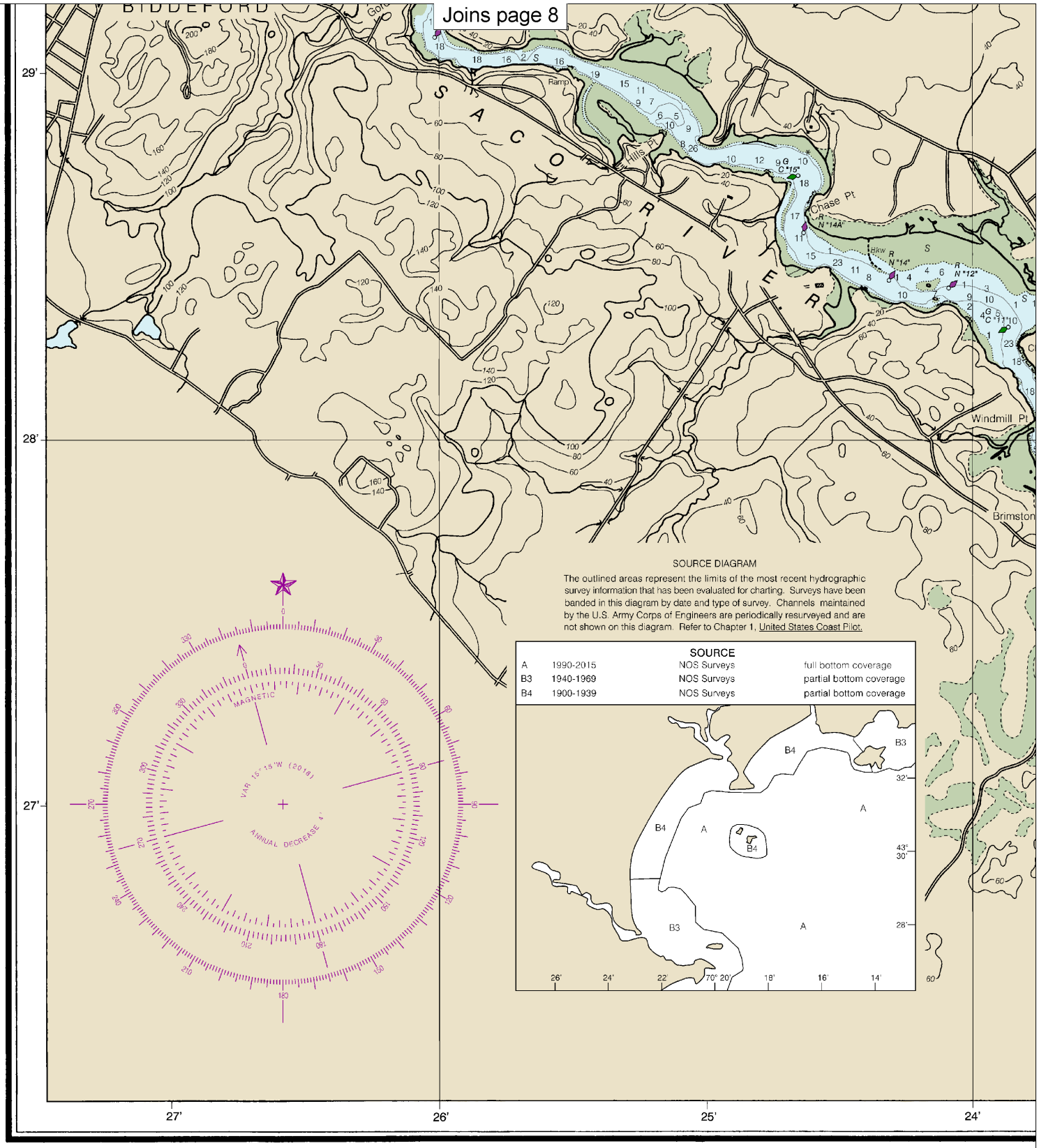
Nautical Miles

0 1 1 ½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500


Joins page 7
Joins page 15
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Threetree Ledge
Cy
Cy S
S G
rky
M
31'
50"
40"
30"
20"
10"
43°
30'
50"
29'
ED ON CHART 13286



13287

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FE

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 29, 2023

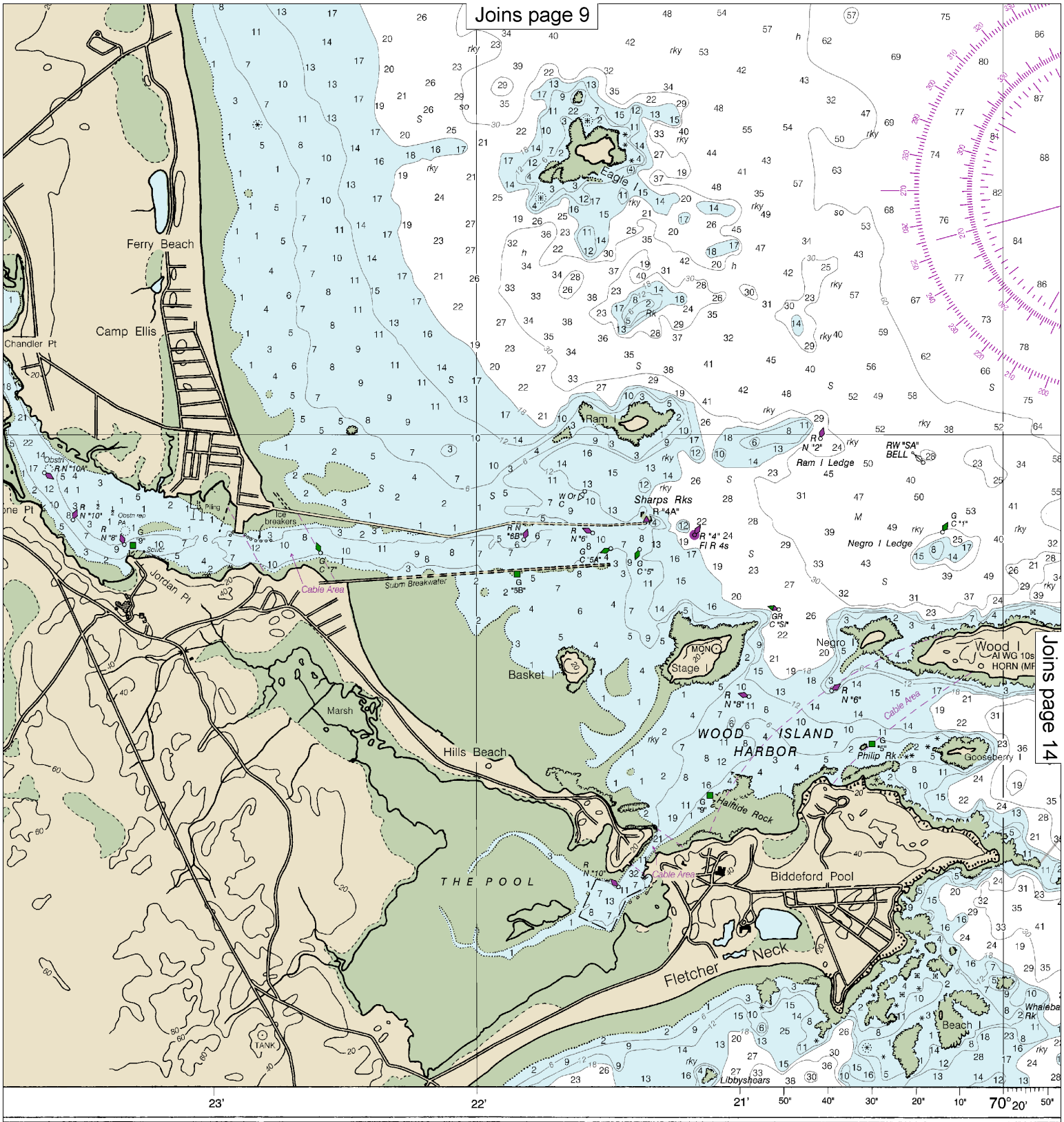
13th Ed., Jun. 2013. Last Correction: 5/30/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 4223 (10/17/2023), NM: 4323 (10/28/2023), CHS: 0923 (9/29/2023)

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

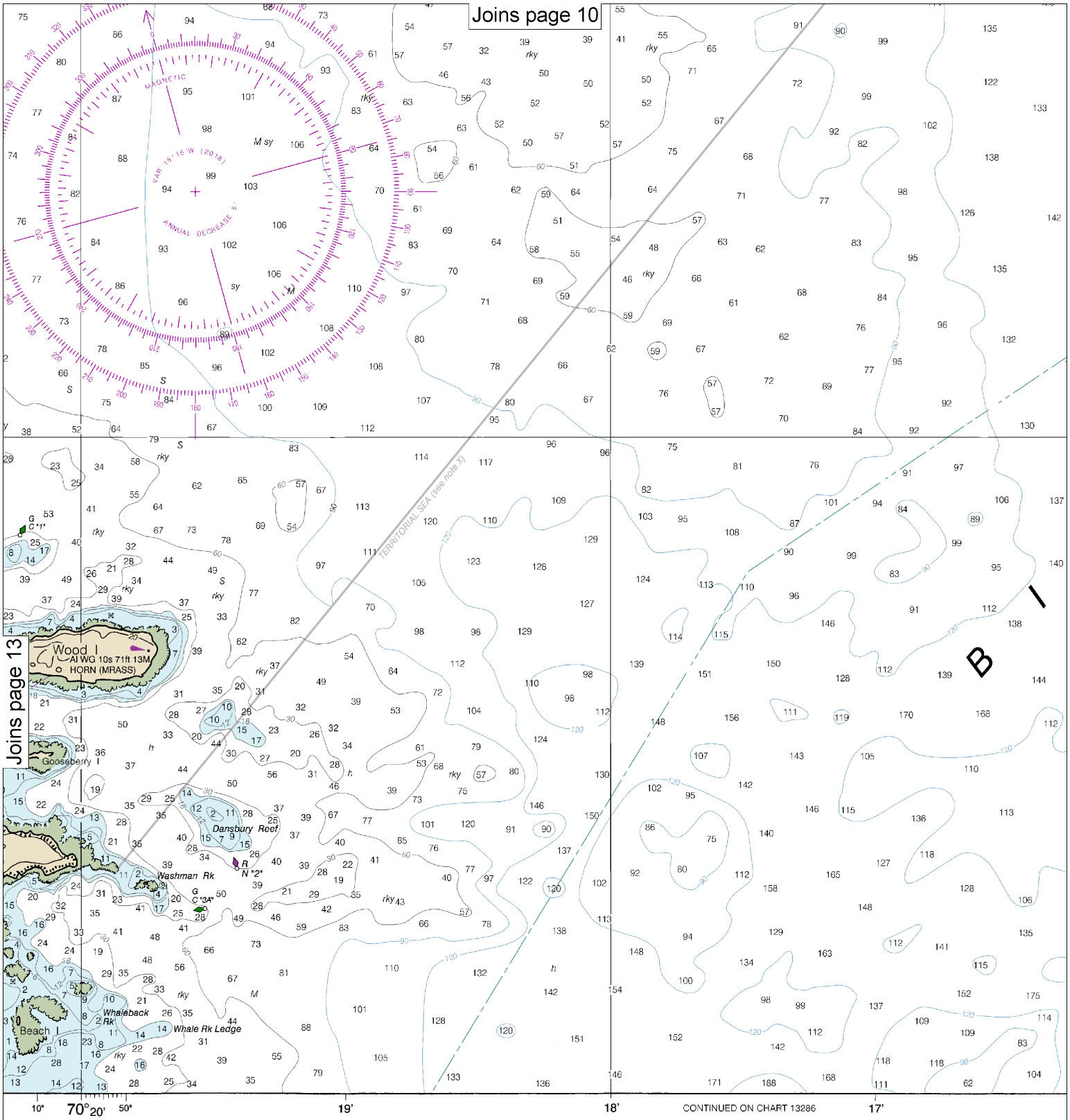
Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



EET

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

Published at Washington,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF CO
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERI
NATIONAL OCEAN SERV
COAST SURVEY



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

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles

½ 0 ½ 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

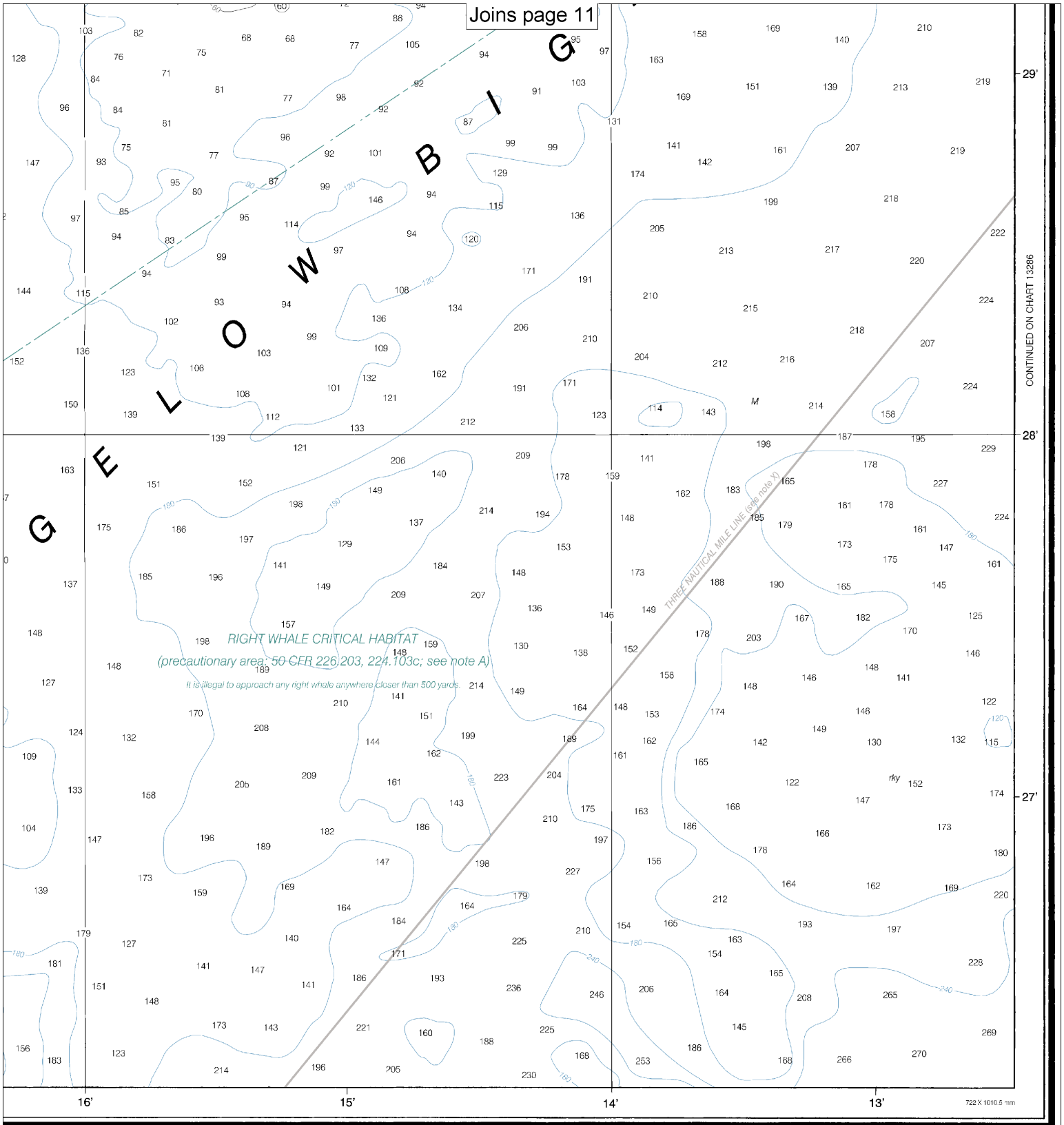
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



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																

Saco Bay and Vicinity

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

13287

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**

Note on Printing

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