

BookletChart™

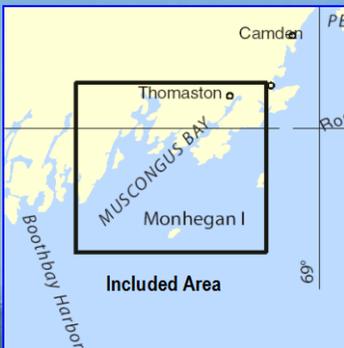


Muscongus Bay

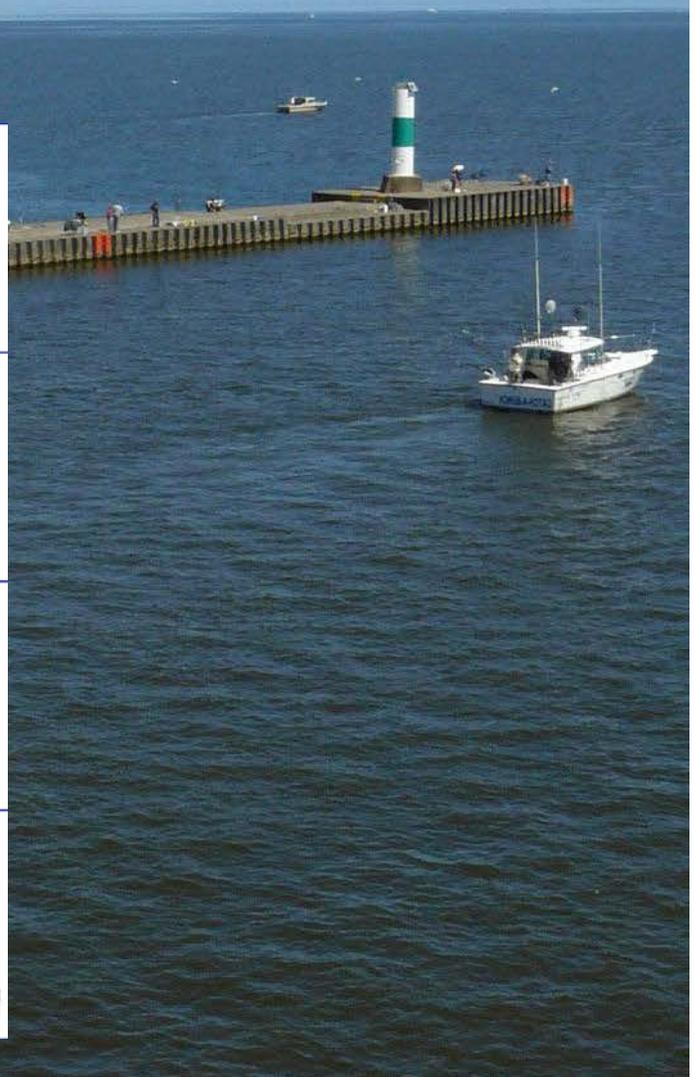
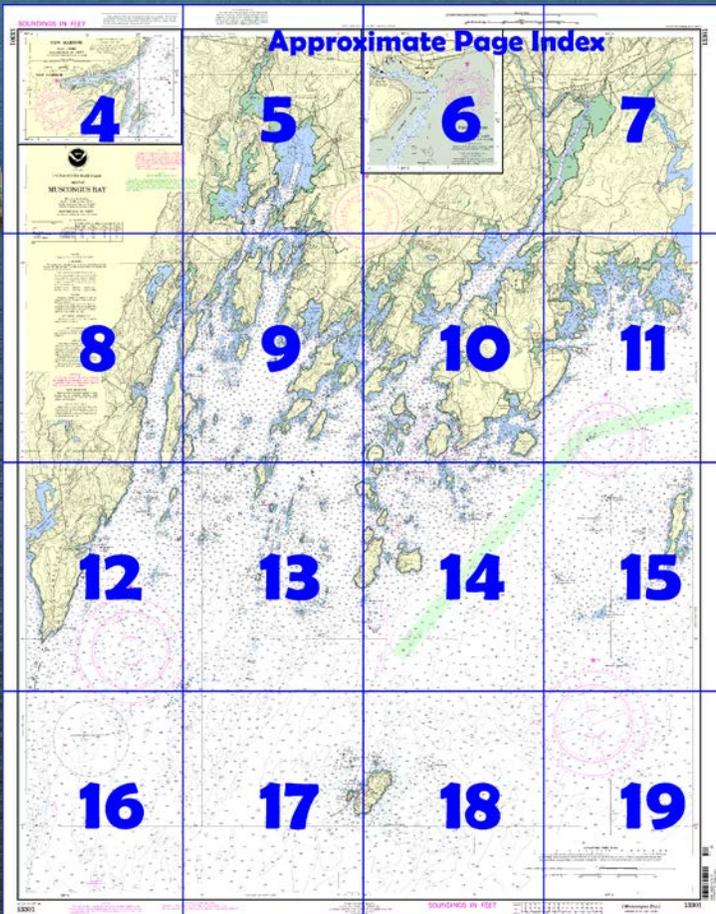
NOAA Chart 13301

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.

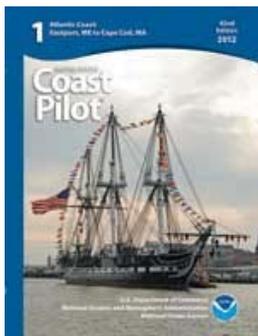
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=13301>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Broken ground extends 2 to 3 miles westward and southwestward from Metinic Island. **Black Rock**, which uncovers 5 feet, is 0.7 mile westward of Metinic Island. A rock covered 14 feet is 0.3 mile southwestward of Black Rock.

Metinic Island Ledge, covered 8 feet and marked by a buoy at its southwest end, is 1.8 miles westward of the northern end of Metinic Island. Kelp is reported on Metinic Island Ledge. A rock covered 26 feet is 0.6

mile northeastward of the ledge. **Hupper Shoal**, covered 17 feet, is 0.6 mile southwestward from the ledge.

Roaring Bull, awash at low water and generally marked by breakers, is 2.8 miles westward of Metinic Green Island. A buoy is off the northwest side. A ledge covered 27 feet is 0.6 mile northwestward of Roaring Bull.

Southeast Breaker is on a ledge about 0.5 mile long in a northeast direction; the higher part uncovers 4 feet. The ledge is 1.8 miles west-southwestward of Metinic Green Island, on the range of the south end of Metinic Green Island and the north end of Large Green Island.

Unmarked shoals covered 10 to 16 feet are within 0.5 mile of the ledge. **Haddock Ledge**, covered 11 feet, is 1.3 miles south of Southeast Breaker and 2.5 miles southwestward of Metinic Green Island; it is not marked.

Monhegan Island, 9 miles off the mainland and 20 miles westward of Matinicus Rock (chart 13303), is one of the important landmarks for vessels bound along the coast. The island is 1.4 miles long and 165 feet high, and presents a rocky shore with high bluffs in places.

Monhegan Island Light (43°45'53"N., 69°18'57"W.), 178 feet above the water, is shown from a white tower connected to a white building, on the middle of the island. Within 3 miles of the island the light is obscured between west and southwest. A sound signal is on **Manana Island**, a small rocky island about 110 feet high, close westward of Monhegan Island. Manana Island Lighted Whistle Buoy 14M is 2 miles westward of the island. Penobscot Bay pilots usually board at this buoy.

Monhegan Harbor, between Monhegan and Manana Islands, is an anchorage for small craft, but is exposed southward. The harbor, used principally by local fishermen and yachts, has depths of 15 to 25 feet with poor holding ground and scant room at the anchorage for a small vessel to swing.

The deeper water in the harbor favors Manana Island. Entry into the harbor from the south is clear. A depth of 12 feet can be taken through the northern entrance between the wharf on Monhegan Island and the grass-covered rocky islet on the end of the ledge making out from Manana Island. The channel west of the small islet is shoal and has a depth of only 3 feet.

In entering from the north the best water leads close to the end of the wharf. Even small craft should not attempt to ride out bad weather in this roadstead. During heavy weather the daily mail boat seldom is unable to land at the wharf.

Monhegan is a village of fishermen and summer residents on the east side of Monhegan Harbor. The principal wharf has a depth of about 12 feet at the end. The village has telephone communication with the mainland. A diesel-powered motorboat ferry carries mail, freight, and passengers from Port Clyde, daily in summer and three times weekly in winter. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and provisions are obtainable. There are good hotel accommodations in the summer, and excursion boats from Boothbay Harbor call at Monhegan in the summer.

Eastern Duck Rock, 400 yards off the north end of Monhegan Island, is a large, bare rock with some grass on top; the narrow channel between the rock and the island is nearer the rock because of Seal Ledges, which extend from Monhegan Island and show partly at high water. A gong buoy is about 250 yards northwest of the rock. **The Barrel**, a rock which uncovers about 5 feet off the northwest shore of Manana Island, is marked by a buoy.

Duck Rocks, 0.6 mile off the northwest side of Monhegan Island, are two large, bare rocks. **Sunken Duck Rock**, covered 5 feet, is about 125 yards north-northwestward of the larger Duck Rocks. A bell buoy is northwest of Sunken Duck Rock.

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

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

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

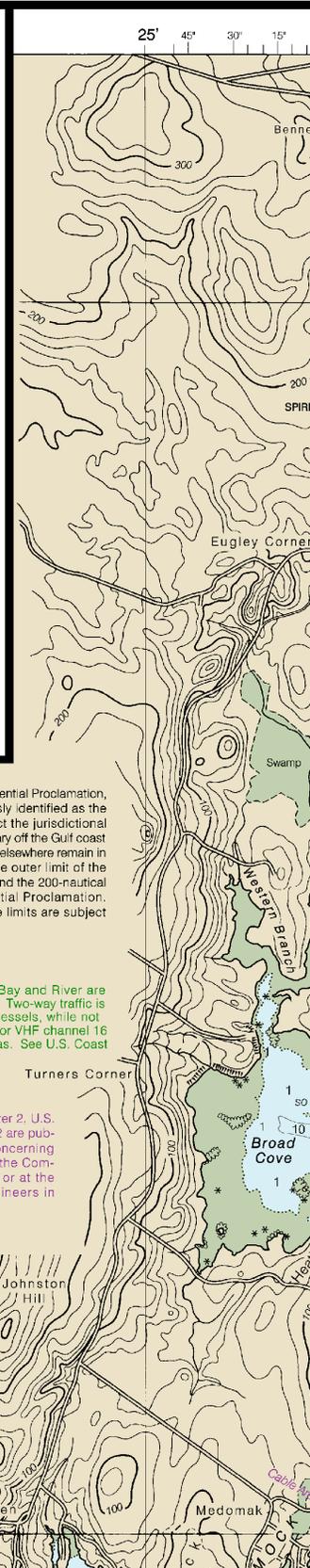
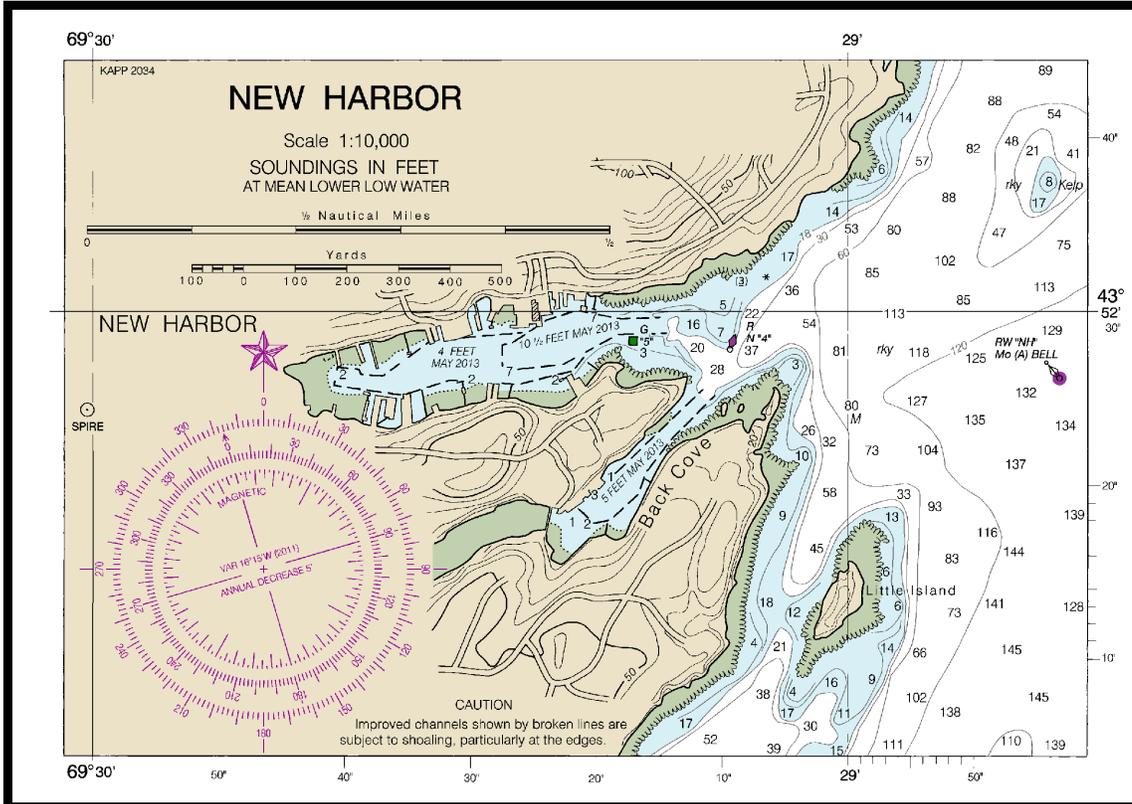


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

13301



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MAINE

MUSCONGUS BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°55'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	TIDAL INFORMATION		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
New Harbor		(43°52'N/69°29'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
Waldoboro		(44°06'N/69°23'W)	10.3	9.8	0.3
Thomaston		(44°04'N/69°11'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3
Tenants Harbor		(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.1	9.7	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>. (Jun 2011)

AUTHORITIES

HEIGHTS

Joins page 8

4

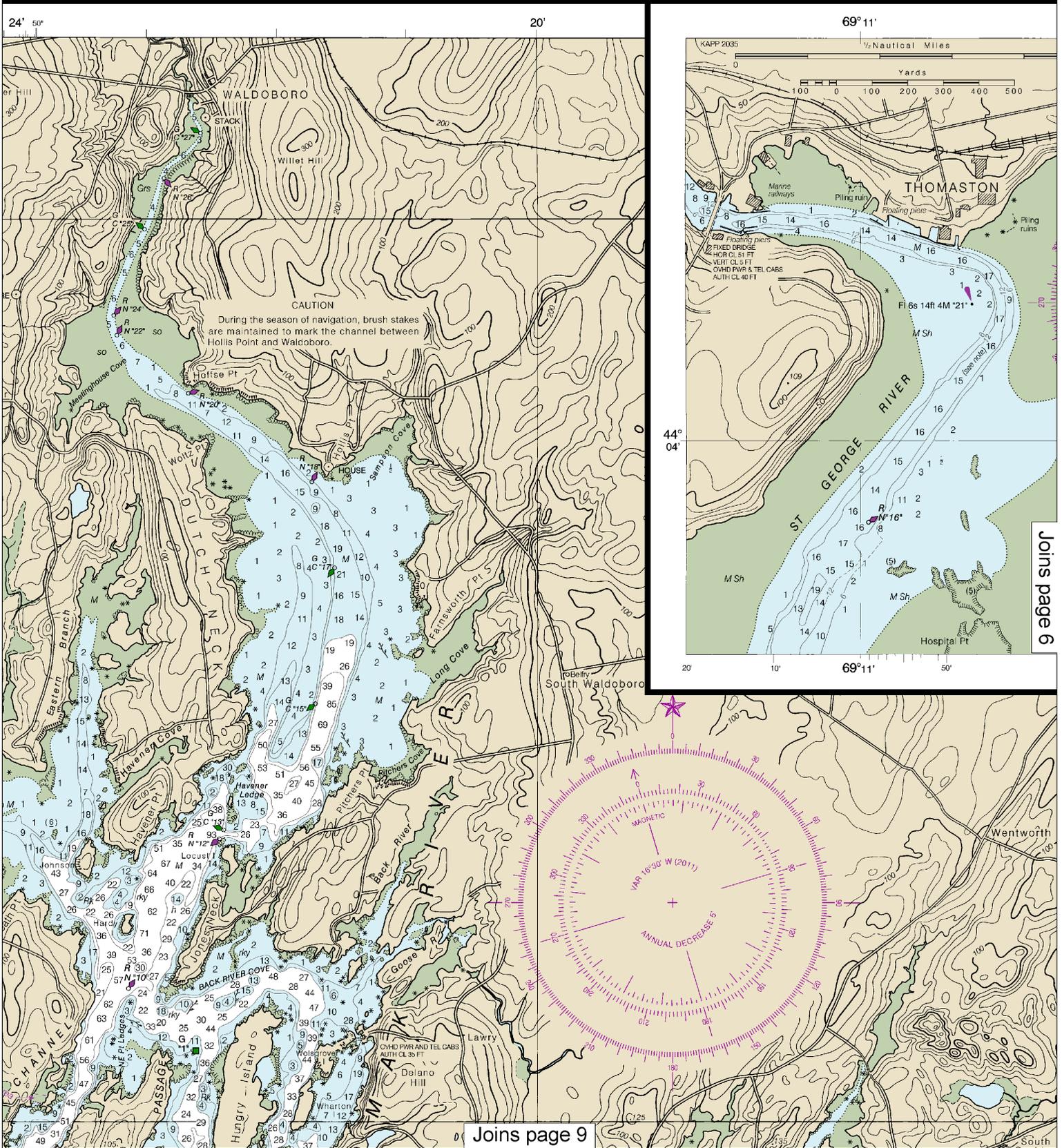
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Printed at reduced scale.

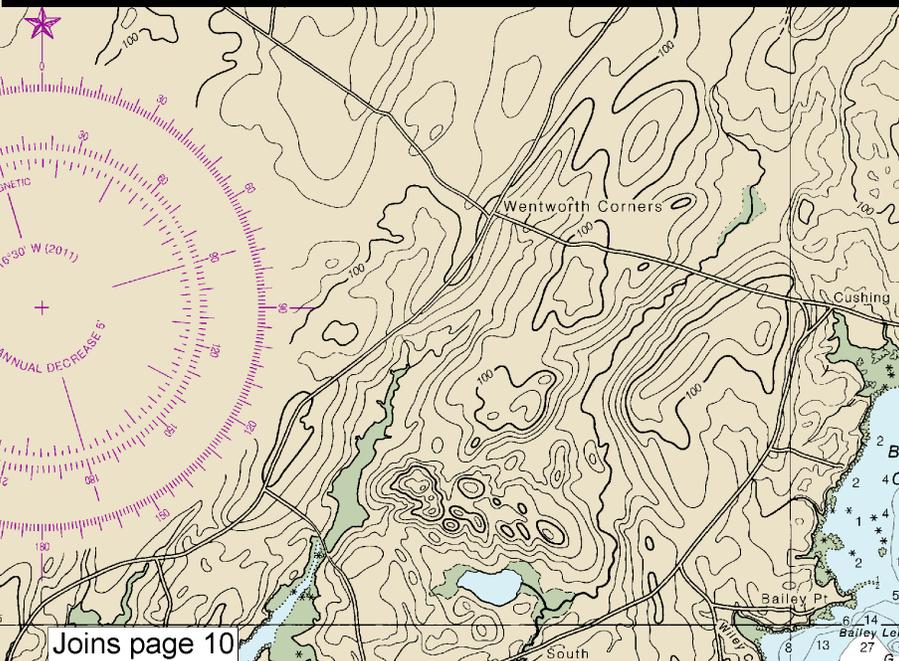
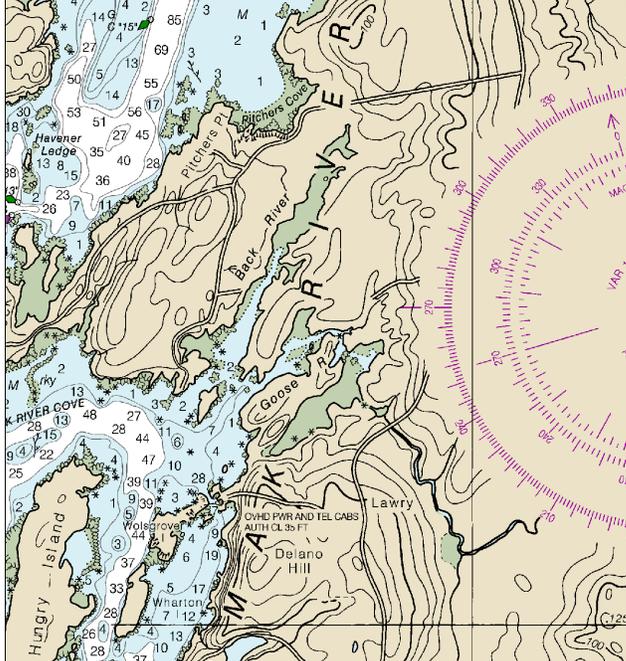
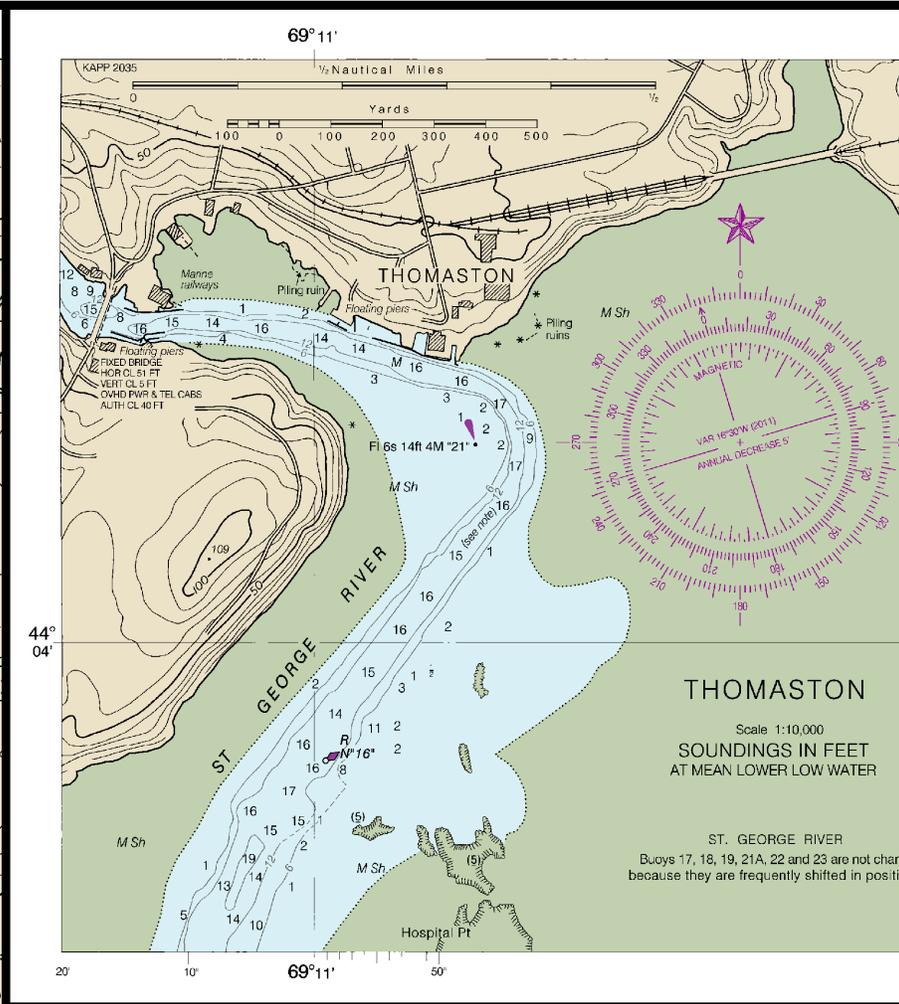
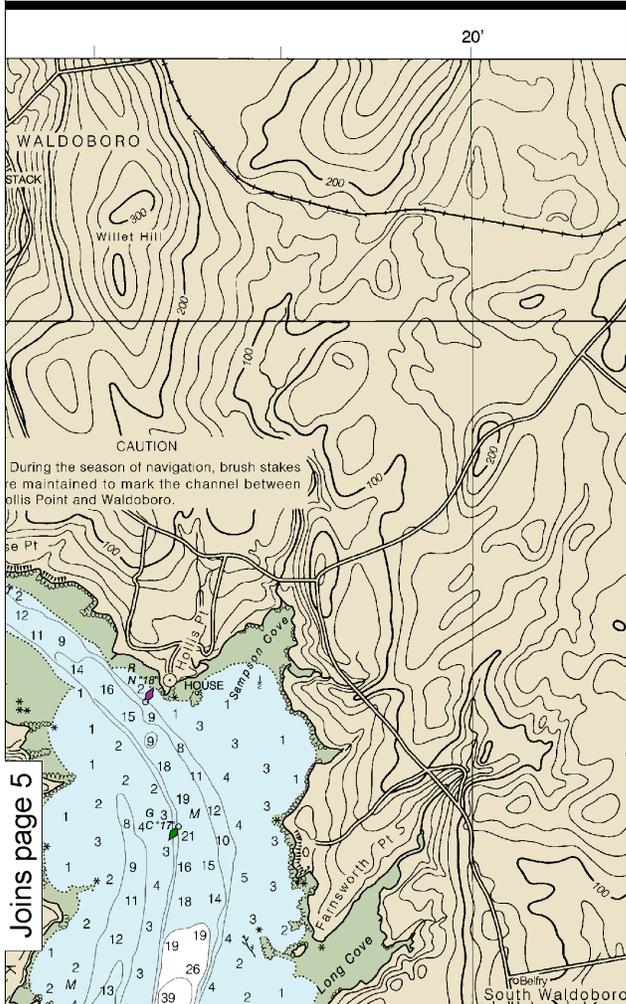
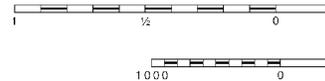
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

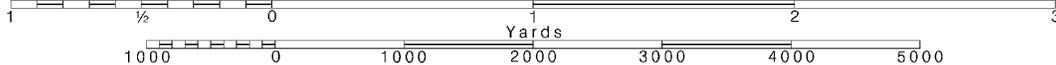
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

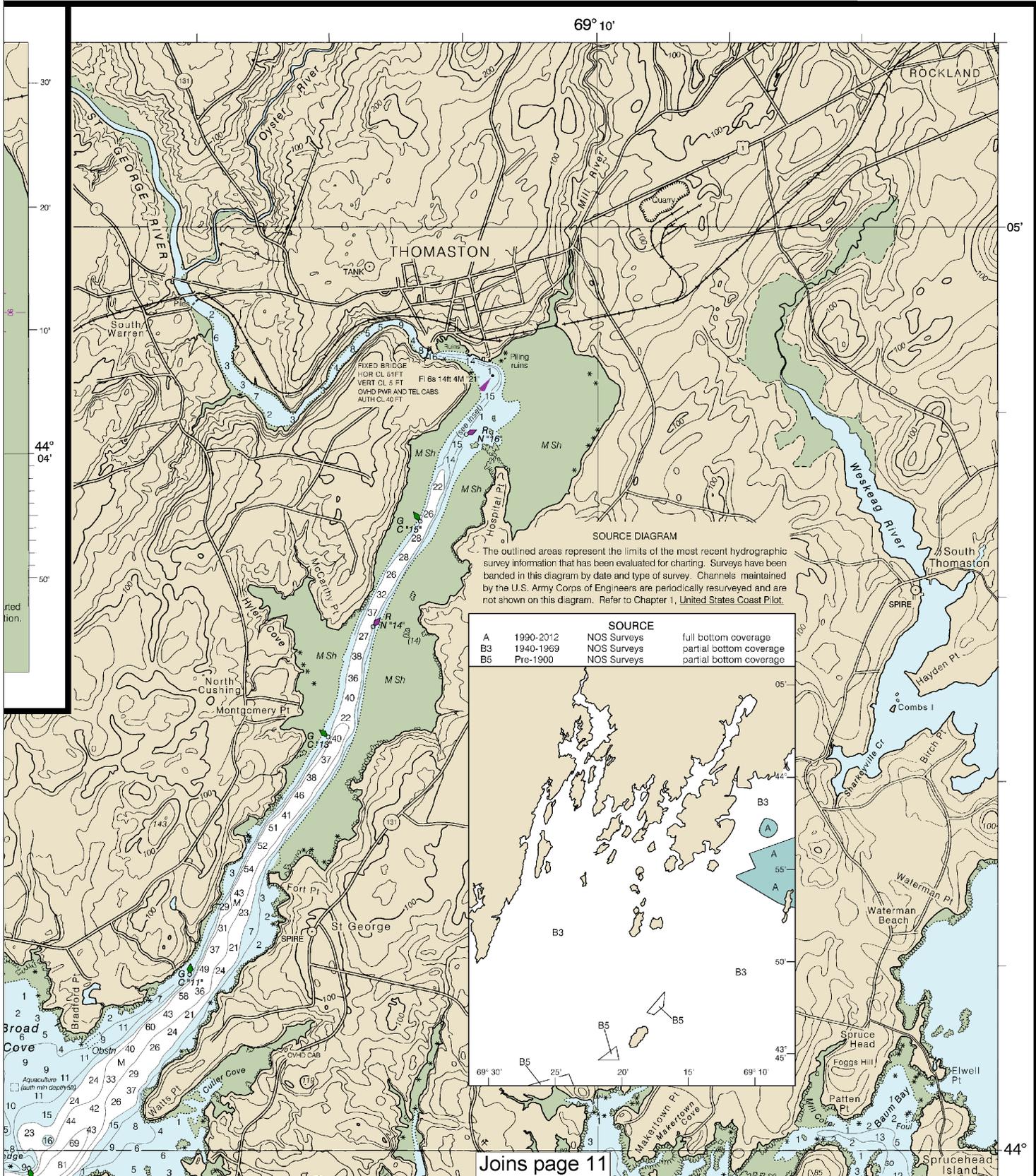
SCALE 1:40,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

Yards
1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



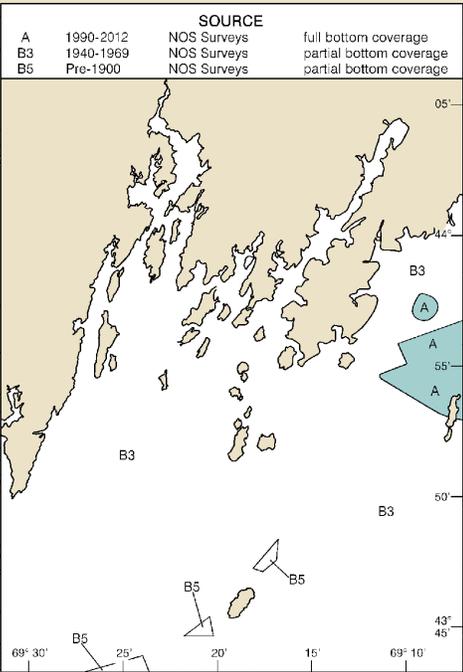
69° 10'

05'

44° 04'

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 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.



Joins page 11

21st Ed., Aug. 2011. Last Correction: 6/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

13301

7

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°29'W)	foot	foot	foot
Waldoboro	(44°06'N/69°23'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
Thomaston	(44°04'N/69°11'W)	10.3	9.8	0.3
Tenants Harbor	(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3
Tenants Harbor	(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.1	9.7	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>. (Jun 2011)

44°

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

Portland, ME KDO-95 162.550 MHz
Dresden, ME WSM-60 162.475 MHz

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.

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.

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) ◐ (Approximate location)

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).

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

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.

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS

Sound signals labeled with (MRASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

56°

45°

30°

55°

50°

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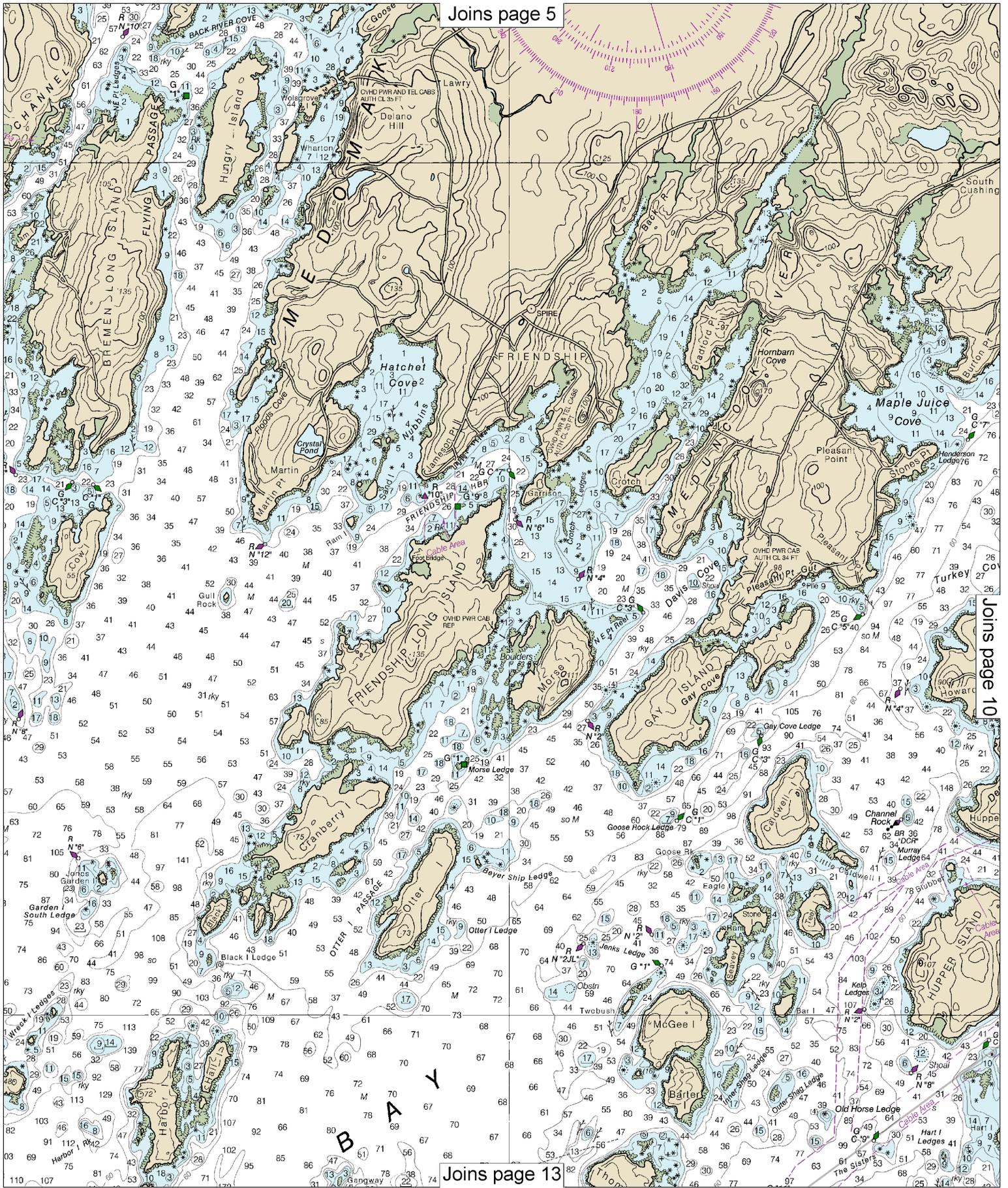
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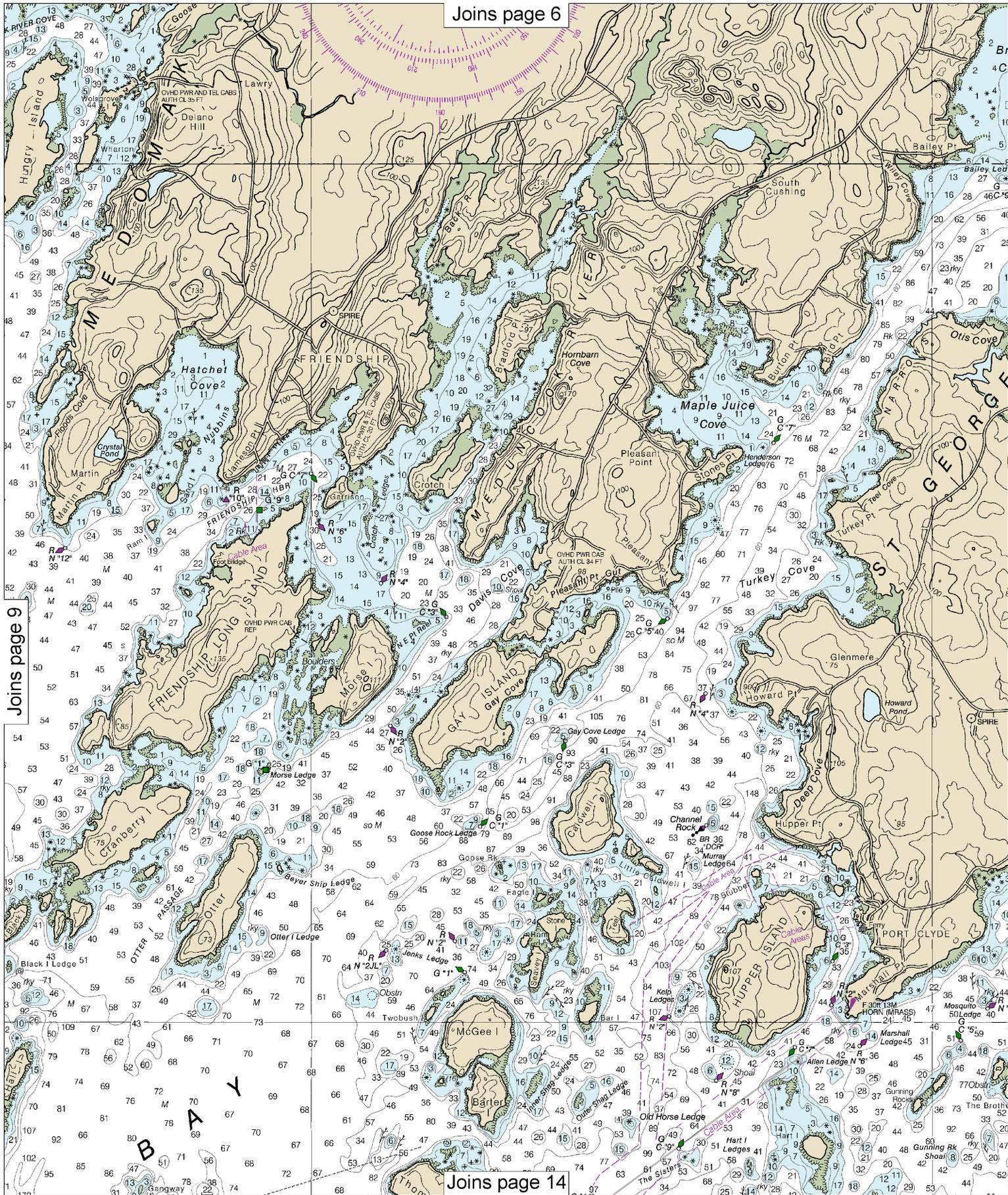
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 9

Joins page 14

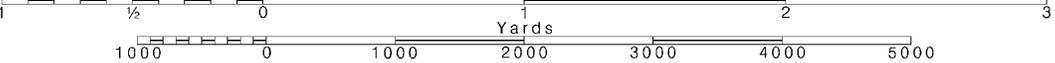
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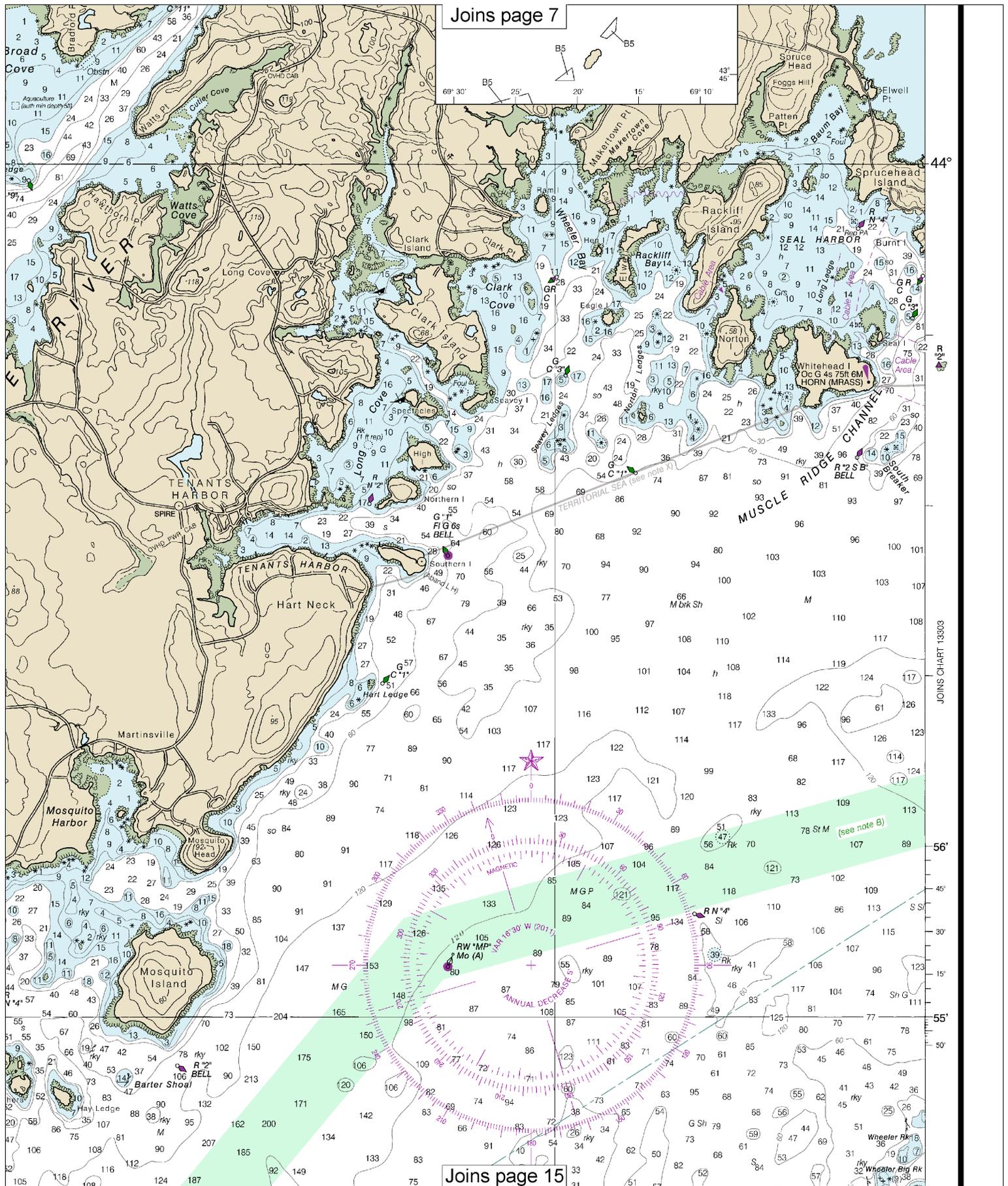
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

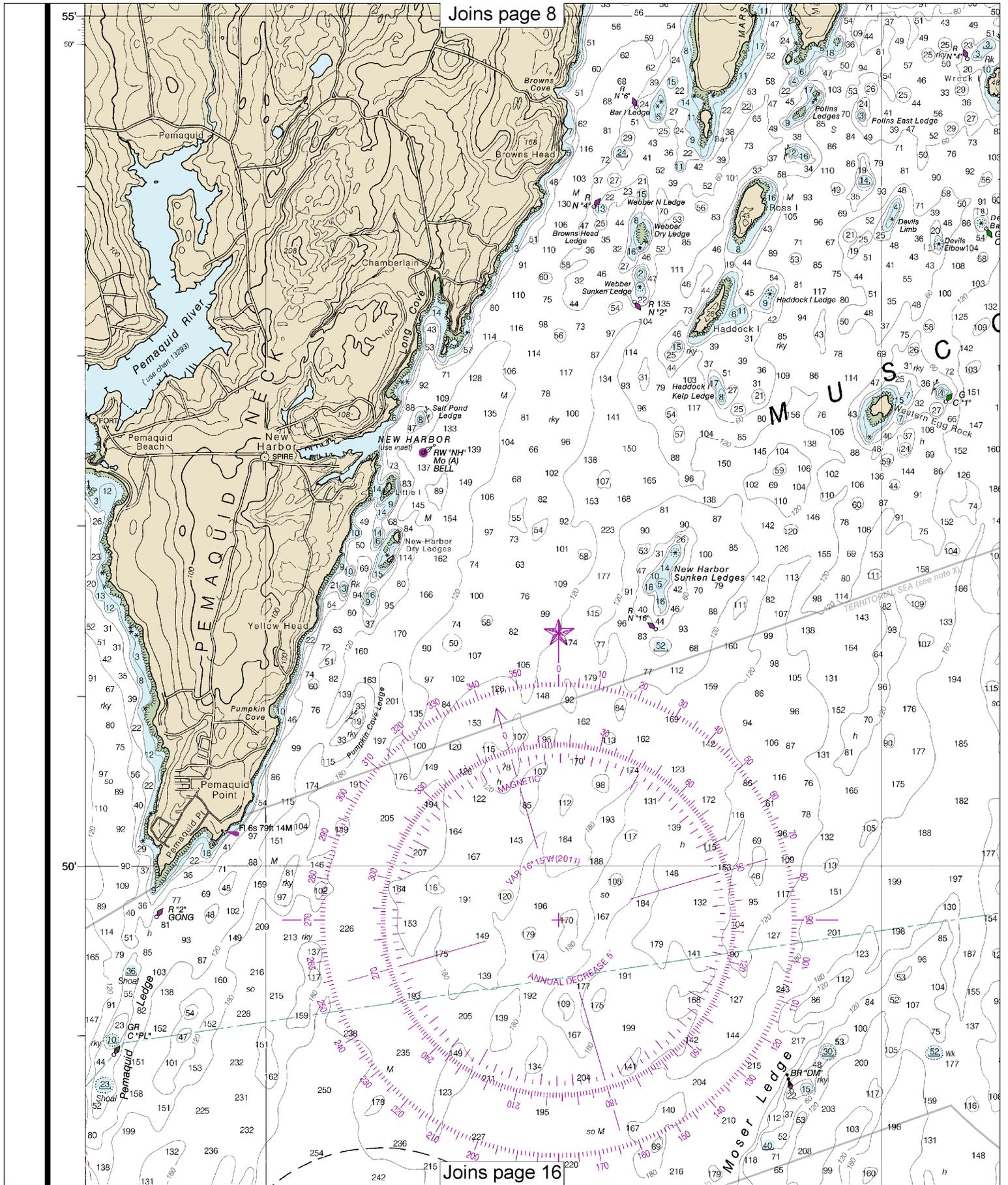




Joins page 7

Joins page 15

JOINS CHART 13303



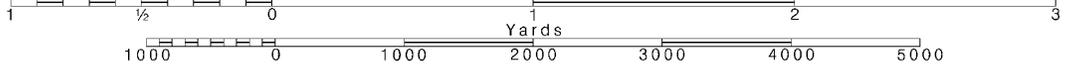
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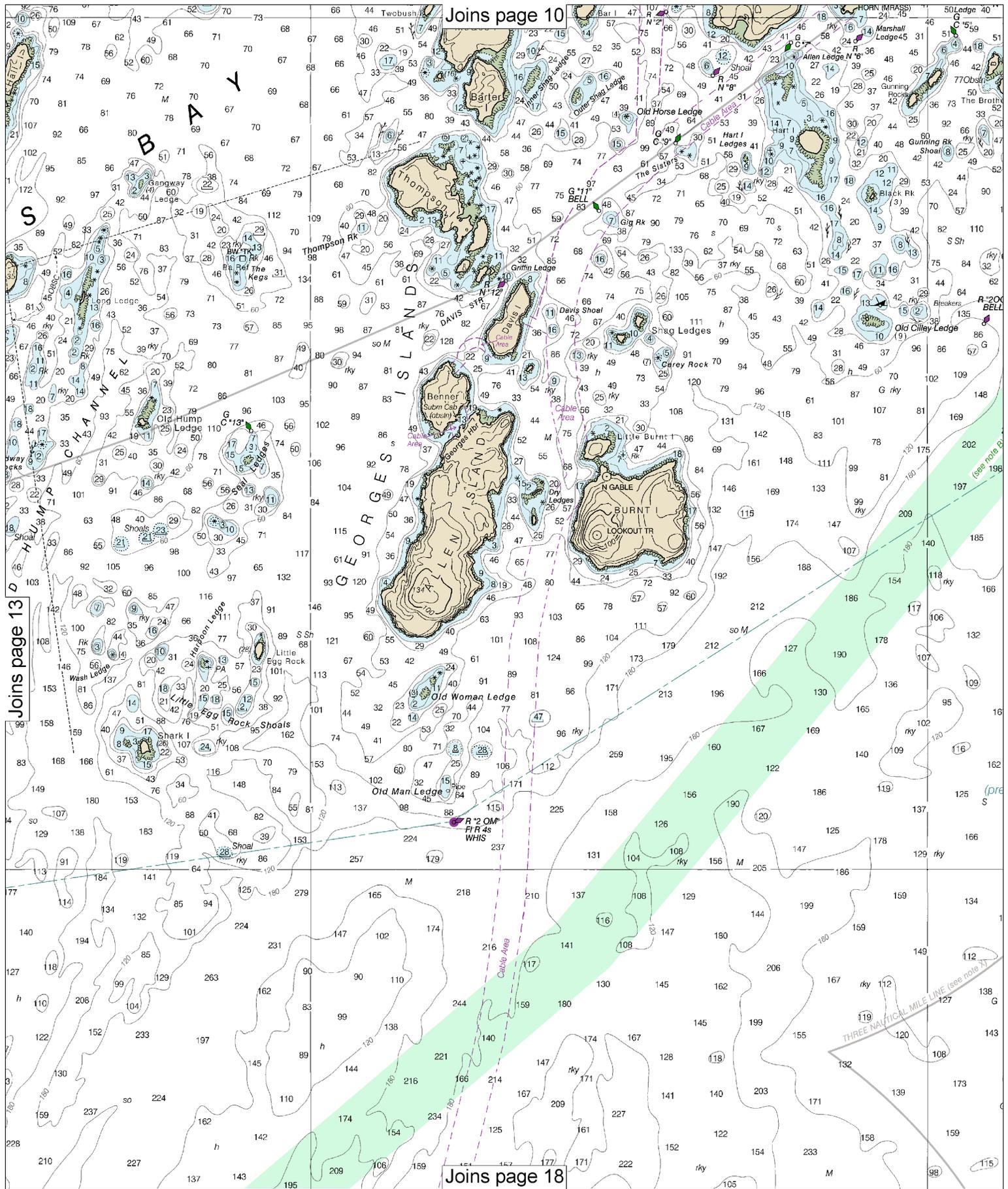
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





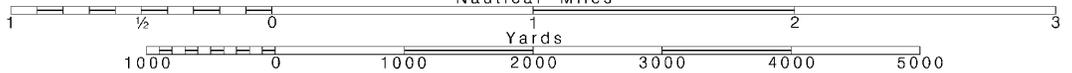
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



JOINS CHART 13293

43° 45'

69° 30'

25'

13301

21st Ed., Aug. 2011. Last Correction: 6/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

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.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS D

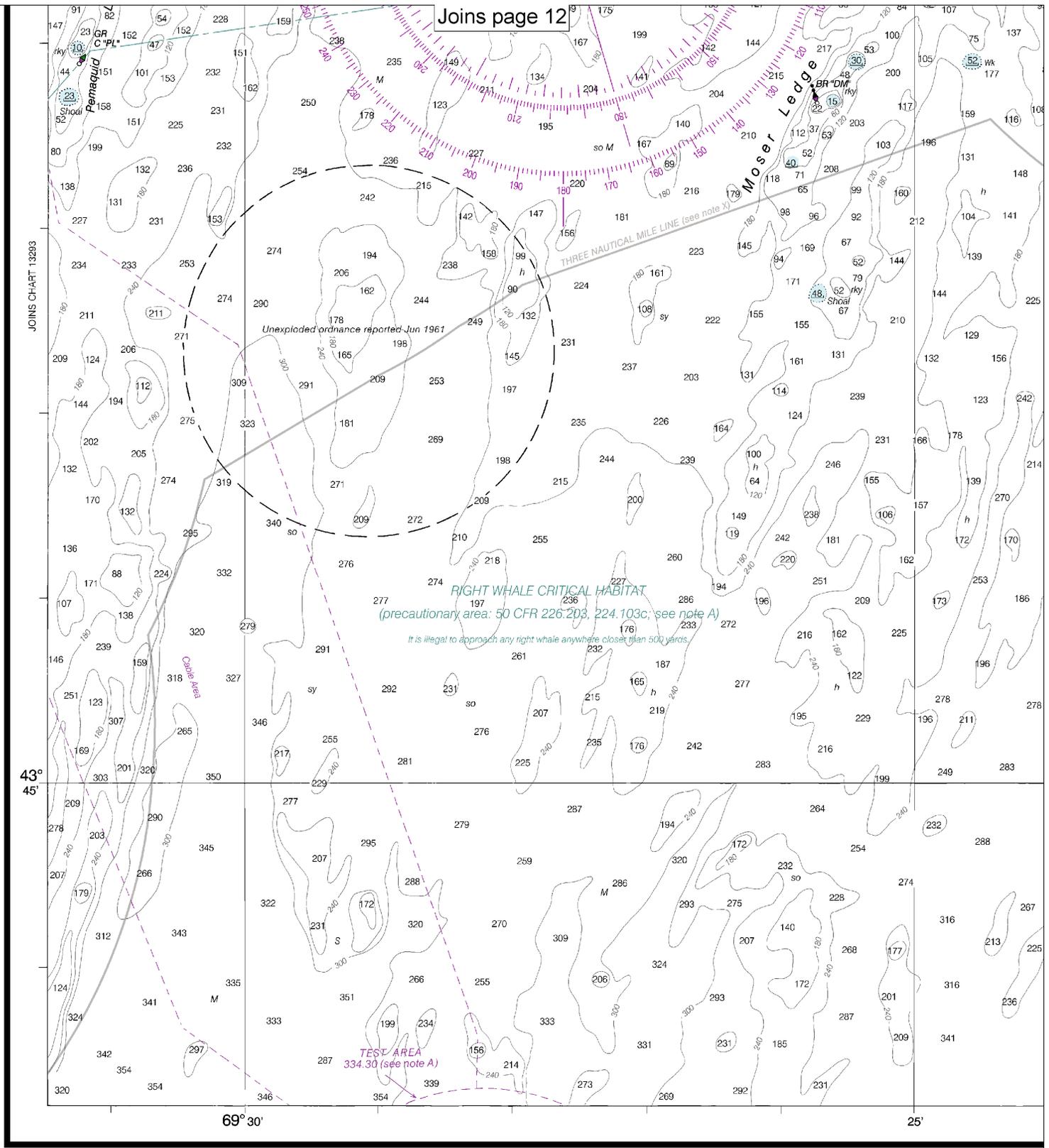
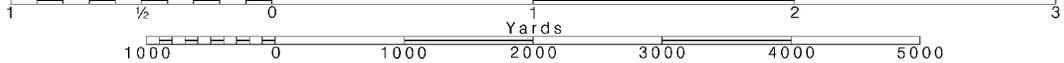
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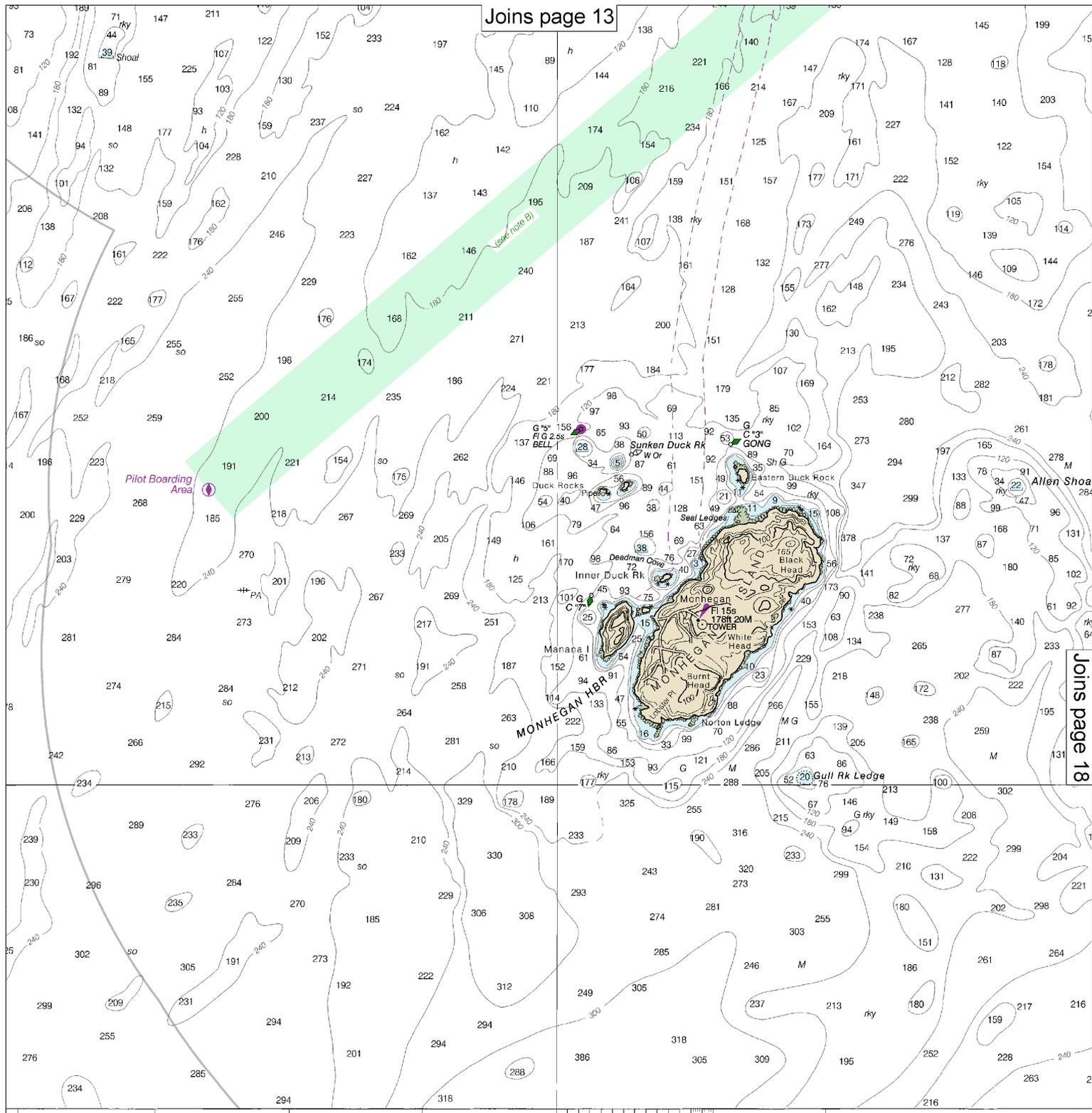
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





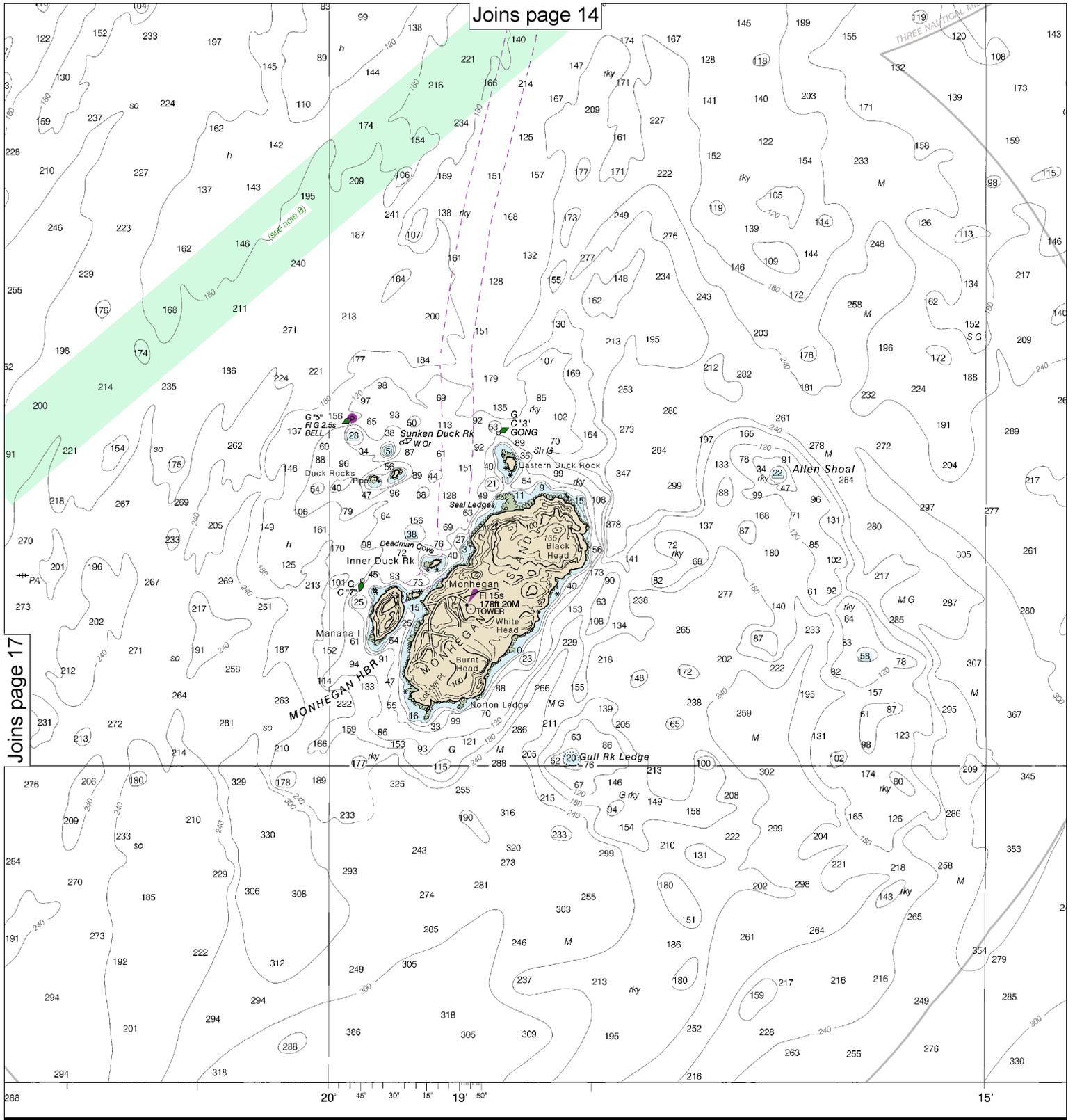
CONTINUED ON CHART 13288

20' 45' 30' 15' 19' 50"

972.
Demarcation Line.

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

SOUND



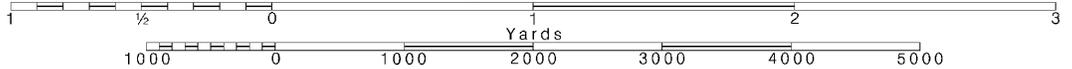
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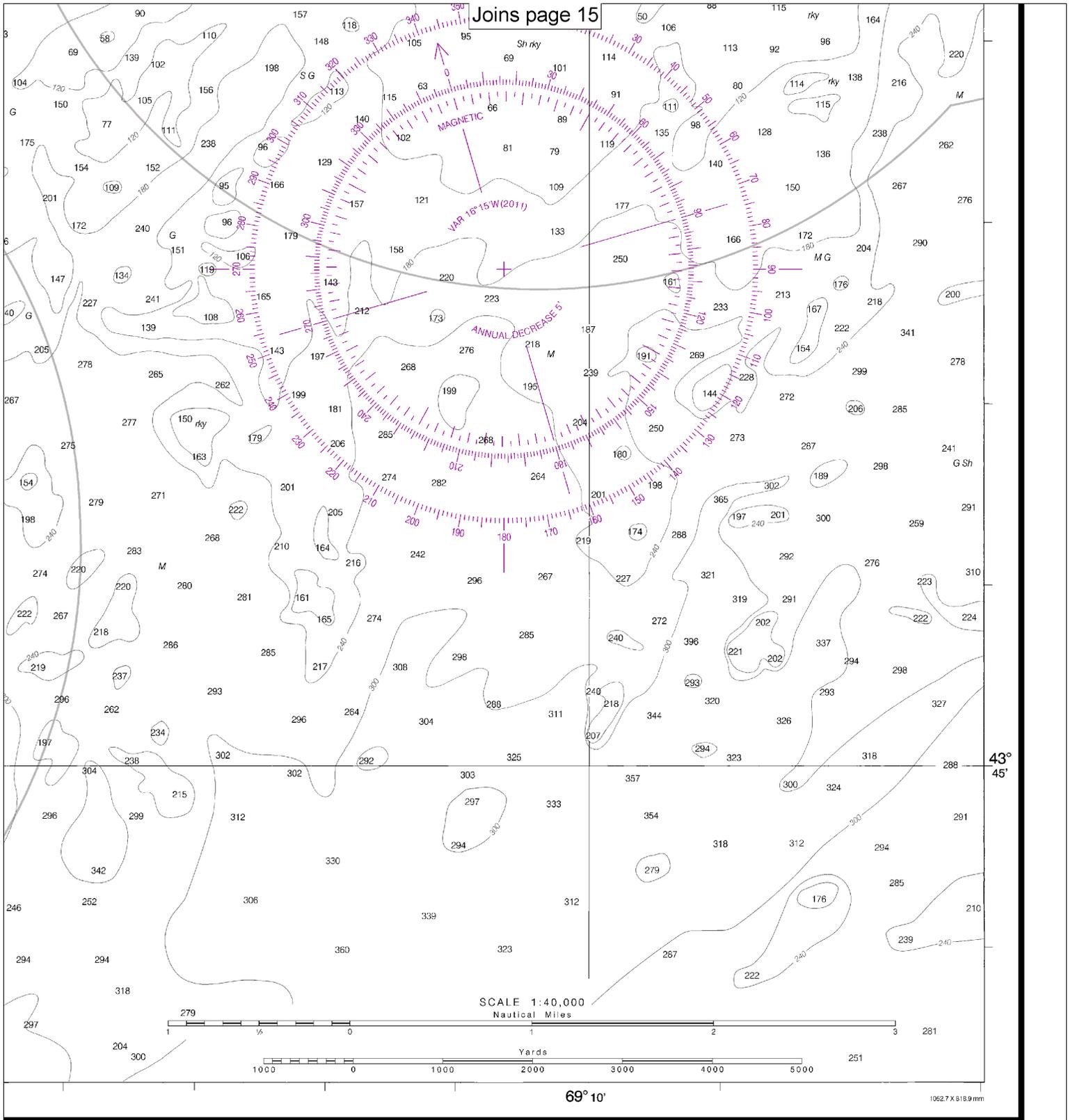
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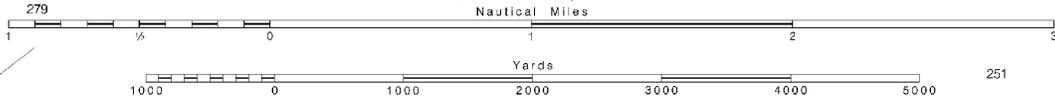
SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



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

Muscongus Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13301



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!



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://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>



— 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.