HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect post-storm conditions. Hurricanes and other major storms may have blasted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

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).

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

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 limit of the other laws. 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.

GULFPORT HARBOR CHANNELS PROJECT DEPTHS (see note)

NAME OF CHANNEL	PROJECT DEPTH VALUE (FEET)
GULFPORT BAR CHANNEL	38
GULFPORT SOUND CHANNEL	36
ANCHORAGE BASIN	32-36

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.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

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 0.810" northward and 0.188" westward to agree with this chart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

ALABAMA - MISSISSIPPI - LOUISIANA

MISSISSIPPI SOUND

AND APPROACHES

DAUPHIN ISLAND TO CAT ISLAND

Formerly C&GS 1261, 1st Ed., Feb. 1989 I-1820-001 KAPP 52

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 30° 10'
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.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT,LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Pascagoula Point, Mississippi Sound	(30°23'N,088°32'W)	1.5	1.4	0.1
Biloxi, Biloxi Bay	(30°23'N,088°53'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1

Diamond (◇) 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. (Mar 2015)

HORN ISLAND PASS PASCAGOULA HARBOR AND BAYOU CASOTTE PROJECT DEPTHS (see note)	
NAME OF CHANNEL	PROJECT DEPTH VALUE (FEET)
PASCAGOULA BAR CHANNEL	44.0
HORN ISLAND PASS	44.0
PASCAGOULA LOWER SOUND	43.0
PASCAGOULA UPPER SOUND	38.0
PASCAGOULA RIVER	38.0
BAYOU CASOTTE	42.0

PROJECT DEPTHS

Channel legends and tabulations, where indicated, reflect the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project depths. The channel may be significantly shoaler, particularly at the edges. For detailed channel information and minimum depths as reported by USACE, see NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro.

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.

Mobile, AL	KEC-61	162.550 MHz
Gulfport, MS	KHA-21	162.400 MHz

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

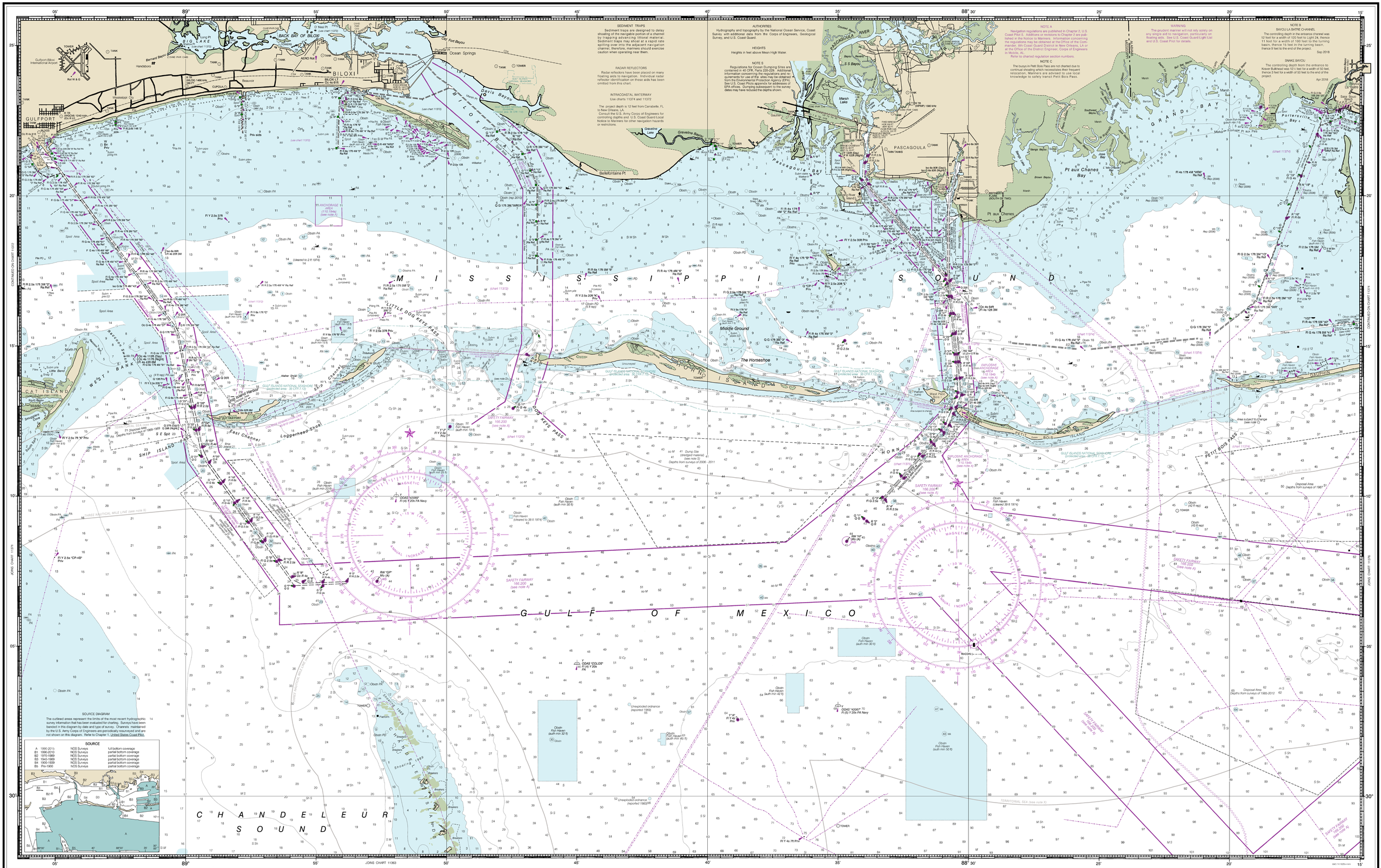
Station positions are shown thus:
Ⓐ(Accurate location) ⓐ(Approximate location)

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



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	1990-2015	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2010	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

SEDIMENT TRAPS

Sediment traps are designed to delay shoaling of the navigable portion of a channel by trapping advancing littoral material. Sediment traps may shoal at a rapid rate spilling over into the adjacent navigation channel, therefore, mariners should exercise caution when operating near them.

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.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use charts 11374 and 11372

The project depth is 12 feet from Carrabelle, FL to New Orleans, LA.
Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.

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.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and recent dumping data may be obtained upon request from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. 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, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C

The buoys in Petit Bois Pass are not charted due to continual shoaling which necessitates their frequent relocation. Mariners are advised to use local knowledge to safely transit Petit Bois Pass.

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.

NOTE B

BAYOU LA batre CHANNEL

The controlling depth in the entrance channel was 12 feet for a width of 120 feet to Light 24, thence 11 feet for a width of 100 feet to the turning basin, thence 10 feet in the turning basin, thence 9 feet to the end of the project.

Sep 2018

SNAKE BAYOU

The controlling depth from the entrance to Krauer Bulkhead was 12½ feet for a width of 50 feet, thence 3 feet for a width of 50 feet to the end of the project.

Apr 2018

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.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34

Mississippi Sound and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11373

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jun 5, 2024

52nd Ed., May 2015. Last Correction: 41/5/2024. Cleared through
LNM: 1524 (4/9/2024); NM: 1824 (4/20/2024)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).
If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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