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 actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted 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 been 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 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.

GULFPORT HARBOR CHANNELS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF MAY 2016

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
GULFPORT BAR CHANNEL (A)	35.7	35.3	34.6	3-16	400	10.04	38
GULFPORT SOUND CHANNEL (A)	28.1	30.8	28.9	3-16	300	10.63	36
ANCHORAGE BASIN (B)	30.4	30.6	32.0	5-16	1110-1220	0.93	32-36

A. SHOALING EXISTS IN BEND WIDENING AREA.
B. SHOALING TO 27.4 FT EXISTS WITHIN 50 FEET OF FAR NORTH END OF PROJECT.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

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 0.815" 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 1267, 1st Ed., Feb. 1920 V-1920-201 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
		feet	feet	feet
Pascagoula Point, Mississippi Sound	(30°20'N/088°32'W)	1.5	1.4	0.1
Biloxi, Biloxi Bay	(30°23'N/088°51.4'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1

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.
(Mar 2015)

HORN ISLAND PASS PASCAGOULA HARBOR AND BAYOU CASOTTE CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF SEP 2016 AND SURVEYS TO SEP 2016

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
PASCAGOULA BAR CHANNEL	43.9	44.0	35.9	5-16	450	6.28	44.0
HORN ISLAND PASS	40.8	44.0	42.6	5-16	600	1.4	44.0
PASCAGOULA LOWER SOUND	38.4A	42.0	40.6B	5-16	350	4.3	42.0
PASCAGOULA UPPER SOUND	32.3	34.4	32.0	7-16	350	4.63	38.0
PASCAGOULA RIVER	36.3C	38.0D	36.8E	8-16	350F	2.021	38.0
BAYOU CASOTTE	39.2	42.0G	35.6	9-16	350	4.57	42.0

A. SHOALING TO 38.3 IN BEND WIDENING AREA.
B. SHOALING TO 39.3 IN BEND WIDENING AREA.
C. SHOALING TO 21.8 FT WITHIN 200 FEET OF CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
D. SHOALING TO 23.0 FT WITHIN 200 FEET OF CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
E. SHOALING TO 23.7 FT WITHIN 200 FEET OF CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
F. PASCAGOULA RIVER PROJECT WIDTH VARIES AT NORTH END OF TERMINAL C TO CSX RAILROAD.
G. SHOALING TO 39.8 FT AT FAR NORTH END OF PROJECT.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE 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.

Mobile, AL	KEC-61	162.550 MHz
Gulfport, MS	KIH-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) o(Approximate location)

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11373

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.

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.

52nd Ed., May 2015. Last Correction: 12/14/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand (POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod

Published at Washington, D.C.
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

Mississippi Sound and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000