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

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Formerly C&GS 1214, 1st Ed., Aug. 1913 C-1930-414 KAPP 701

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

12353

JOINS CHART 12363

15' 10' 05' 73° 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 72°30' 25' 20' 15'

55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 30' 25'

LONG ISLAND SOUND

(use chart 12364)

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	1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full 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

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NEW YORK

SHINNECOCK LIGHT TO FIRE ISLAND LIGHT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40°39'

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.

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)

TRAFFIC LANES

This traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to major harbors, but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable rules of the road. Separation zones are intended to separate traffic lanes and to be free of ship traffic, and should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes and buffer zones, use extreme caution.

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:
Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

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, First Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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 0.30" northward and 1.63" eastward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particulary 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

Lighting some visible months or when endangered by ice; certain aids to navigation are replaced by day beacons or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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).

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
Shinnecock Inlet	(40°50'N/72°29'W)	3.7	3.5	0.1
Moriches Inlet	(40°46'N/72°47'W)	3.2	3.0	0.1

Dashes (– – –) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tide current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. (Oct 2011)

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 outer limit for 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.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated).

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
Gp interrupted quick
Ico isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mer meridian
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Ric rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom-characteristics:

Bds boulders
Br broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Mcs microscopic
Ms shells
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sn shells
sy sticky
Clean clean
Foul foul
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged
Fk position approximate
Rep'd reported
Ch Wrecks, rock, obstruction, or small keep clear to the depth indicated.
(21) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

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.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

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, First Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NANTUCKET TO AMBROSE TRAFFIC LANE

SEPARATION ZONE

AMBROSE TO NANTUCKET TRAFFIC LANE

SAFETY FAIRWAY
166.500 (see note A)

REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.153 (see note A)

INCREASED CAUTION AREA

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

TERRITORIAL SEA (12 NM) LIMIT

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 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102 108 114 120 126 132 138 144 150 156 162 168 174 180 186 192 198 204 210 216 222 228 234 240

Shinnecock Light to Fire Island Light
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12353

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.

19th Ed., Nov. 2011. Last Correction: 4/8/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

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

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, this copy is not certified safe for navigation.