Formerly C&GS 201, 1st Ed., Apr. 1904 C-1942-061 KAPP 2107

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	1990-2015	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

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: https://www.epa.gov/vessels-marinas-and-ports.

NOTE C
Private seasonal aids are placed to mark the channel to the following places:
Sippican Harbor (upper part) ..... Apr 15 to Oct 15
Acoost Cove ..... May to Dec (reported)

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.

CAPE COD CANAL LIGHTS
Yellow low pressure sodium lights are installed on the north and south banks, except for the south bank between the highway bridges, which has white mercury vapor lamps. The lights are located 140 feet from the edge of the channel and in general are 500 feet apart on both banks.

CAPE COD CANAL REGULATIONS
207.20 (see note A)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

ANCHORAGE C 110.140 (see note A)

ANCHORAGE D 110.140 (see note A)

SPECIAL ANCHORAGE 110.8 & 110.40 (see note A)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

CAPE COD CANAL PROJECT DEPTHS (see note)

NAME OF CHANNEL	PROJECT DEPTH	ALLW (FEET)
EAST (ENTRANCE APPROACH)	32	
SAGAMORE BRIDGE CHANNEL	32	
BOURNE BRIDGE CHANNEL	32	
BUZZARDS BAY CHANNEL	32	
HOG ISLAND CHANNEL	32	
CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL	32	

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, use NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro.

CAPE COD CANAL TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Traffic lights are maintained at the Cape Cod Bay entrance to the canal for westbound vessels and at Wings Neck for eastbound vessels.
Information on operating conditions is available by telephone or radio at the Cape Cod Canal office, Buzzards Bay. For detailed information consult monthly bulletins published by the Corps of Engineers, Concord, MA.

CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL PRECISION DIRECTIONAL LIGHT

F W 15.6° to 15.8°	
Al W R 15.3° to 15.6°	Al W G 15.8° to 16.1°
F R 15.0° to 15.3°	F G 16.1° to 16.4°
Fl R 14.7° to 15.0°	Fl G 16.4° to 16.7°

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, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

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 for 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.

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

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

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jul 5, 2023
33rd Ed., Apr. 2020 Last Correction: 6/7/2023 Cleared through:
LNM: 25/23 (6/20/2023), NM: 26/23 (7/1/2023), CHS: 05/23 (5/26/2023)

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.

(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

CONTINUED ON CHART 13230

JONES INSET

JONES CHART 13232

CONTINUED ON CHART 13246

13236

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS / FEET / METERS

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD CANAL

AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 41°42'

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.

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 0.360" northward and 1.880" eastward to agree with this chart.

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).

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

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For basculle 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.

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:
(A)ccurate location s(A)pproximate location)

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.

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

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

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
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

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.

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.

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

AERO aeronautical	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	MORO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bldr boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft	
bn 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	

⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
↕ 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: ——

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT&LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cape Cod Canal (east entrance)	(41°46'N,70°30'W)	feet 9.4	feet 8.3	feet 0.2
Abeels Ledge	(41°42'N,70°40'W)	4.4	4.0	---

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 2012)

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

NOAA/NOS/CS
833.6 X 1051.6 mm

13236

Cape Cod Canal and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000