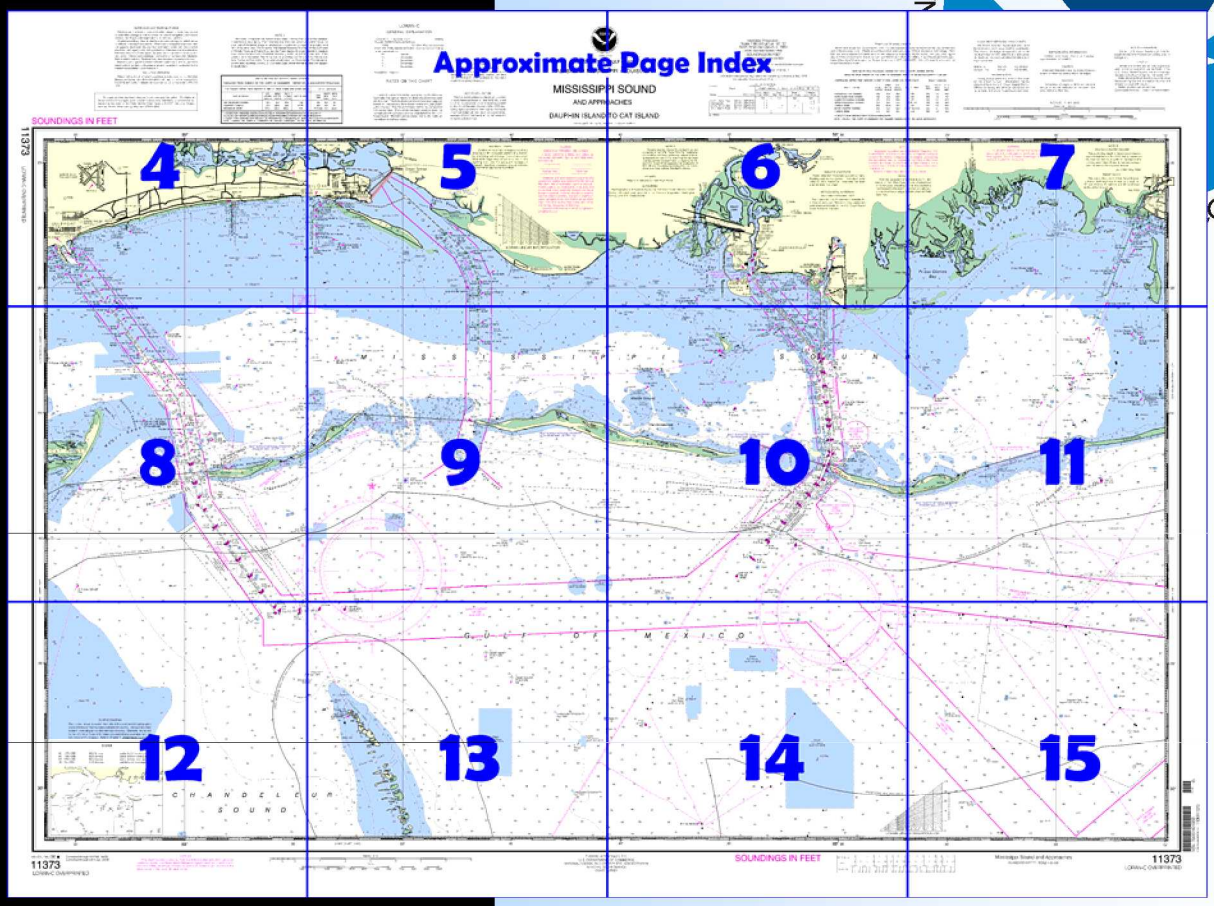
BookletChart™

Mississippi Sound Approaches Dauphin Island to Cat Island

(NOAA Chart 11373)

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 all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

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™?

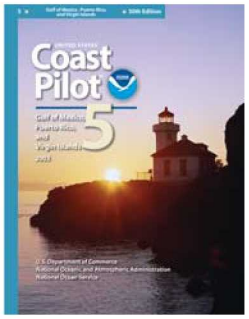
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(148) **Mississippi Sound** extends 70 miles W of Mobile Bay between a chain of narrow, low, sand islands and the mainland, providing a sheltered route for the Intracoastal Waterway from Mobile to New Orleans. Natural depths of 12 to 18 feet are found throughout the sound, and a channel 12 feet deep has been dredged where necessary from Mobile Bay to New Orleans.

(149) Ship, Horn, and Petit Bois Islands are part of **Gulf Islands National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the National Park Service. **Petit Bois Island National Wildlife Refuge,** Petit Bois Island and **Horn Island National Wildlife Refuge** are within the National Seashore.

(163) A channel leads from deep water in Mississippi Sound through **Bayou La Batre** to a turning basin 0.5 mile below Route 188 bridge at the town of **Bayou La Batre,** thence to the bridge. The depths were 17.4 feet in the entrance channel to the mouth of the bayou; thence 15.6 feet (17.0 feet at midchannel) to the turning basin, thence 16.5 to 17.6 feet in the turning basin, thence 11.6 feet (12.9 feet at midchannel) to the bridge. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons. Route 188 bridge has clearances of 6½ feet down and 73 feet up.

(165) There are small-craft facilities on Bayou La Batre; most are along the E side.

(168) **Petit Bois Pass** is used by fishing vessels with local knowledge drawing 6 feet or less. The pass is no longer maintained and subject to frequent changes; passage can generally be made by following the deep green water during calm weather and by avoiding the breakers during rough weather. A lighted buoy is at the N end of the pass. The chart and knowledge of local conditions are the best guides.

(169) **Pascagoula Harbor,** one of the important deepwater ports on the Gulf Coast. The facilities in the port area include a 3-million-bushel grain elevator, cold storage facility, shipyards, and other industries at the mouth of Pascagoula River and an industrial area centered around Bayou Casotte.

(219) **Small-craft facilities.** There is a municipal boat basin with berths for small craft up to 40 feet at the head of Lake Yazoo, which is entered through a channel on the E side of the river entrance. A depth of 5½ feet could be carried to the basin. There are no services. Daybeacons mark the entrance. There are several marinas, service wharves, and boatyards along the Pascagoula River, above and below the bridges at Pascagoula. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and launching ramps are available.

(220) A dredged channel in **Pascagoula River** leads from the deep-draft turning basin just below the railroad bridge at Pascagoula to a junction with **Escatawpa River,** thence to the Route 613 bridge crossing the river 0.7 mile above the mouth, thence to a paper company 3.5 miles above the Route 613 bridge. The depth was 6.8 feet (10.1 feet at midchannel) to the Route 613 bridge, thence 5.8 feet to the head of the project with shoaling to 0.8 foot in the N half of the channel at the head of the project. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons.

(221) Pascagoula River is navigable to the confluence of **Leaf River** and **Chickasawhay River**. The depth was 12 feet to **Caswell Lake**, thence 2 feet to the confluence of the Leaf and Chickasawhay Rivers.

(222) A channel leads from the channel in Pascagoula River 0.3 mile N of Route 90 bridge to a shipyard pier at the SW corner of **Krebs Lake.** The channel is marked by buoys and a daybeacon. The depth was 8.9 feet (10.2 feet at midchannel).

(228) **Dog Keys Pass** has a depth of 13 feet over the bar and is used by local fishing craft. Most vessels entering from the Gulf use Ship or Horn Island Pass in preference to Dog Keys Pass. The entrance is marked by **Dog Keys Lighted Buoy 2** off the W end of Horn Island. Dog Keys Pass Lighted Gong Buoy 1 marks the channel across the bar.

(232) **Little Dog Keys Pass** is used by sport fishermen and fishing craft. Depths of 14 feet or more were available in the pass, and it was used in preference to Dog Keys Pass. An unmarked wreck covered 12 feet was in Little Dog Keys Pass in about 30°14'10"N., 88°49'51"W.

(233) **Biloxi** is an important sport fishing center and resort with a large commercial seafood industry. The waterfront on the sound is protected by **Deer Island,** and the harbor in Back Bay of Biloxi is landlocked. The port is accessible from the Gulf through Dog Keys Pass and Little Dog Keys Pass and from the Intracoastal Waterway that passes through Mississippi Sound 6 miles S of the city.

(234) **Prominent features.** The tank and radio tower at Ocean Springs, five tanks at **Keesler Field,** the Biloxi Lighthouse, and several large hotels in and W of Biloxi are prominent from offshore. At night the aviation light at Keesler Field is conspicuous. **Biloxi Light** (30°23'42"N., 88°54'06"W.), 61 feet above the water, is shown from a 53-foot white conical tower with black balustrade on the shore in the SW part of Biloxi proper.

(255) **Small-craft facilities.** Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramps, and marine supplies are available, at Biloxi proper, Ocean Springs, and Back Bay of Biloxi.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Nov. 21/09
Corrected through LNM Nov. 10/09

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

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use charts 11374 and 11372

The project depth is 12 feet from Carabelle, FL to New Orleans, LA. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

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 C

With the exception of Lighted Buoy "1", the buoys in Petit Bois Pass are not charted due to continuous shoaling which necessitates their frequent relocations. Mariners are advised to use local knowledge to safely transit Petit Bois Pass.

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.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained 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.

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.

NOTE B

BAYOU LA BATRE CHANNEL

The controlling depth in the entrance channel was 10 feet for a width of 120 feet to Light 24, then 13½ feet for a width of 100 feet to the turning basin, then 17 feet in the turning basin, then 9 feet to the highway bridge.

Mar 2009 - Aug 2009

CAUTION

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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 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.

Mobile, AL	KEC-61	162.55 MHz
Gulfport, MS	KIH-21	162.40 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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

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)

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.

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.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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

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).

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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	(30°20.4'N/088°32'W)	1.5	1.4	0.1
Biloxi, Biloxi Bay	(30°23.4'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.

(Nov 2009)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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).

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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 NOV 2009

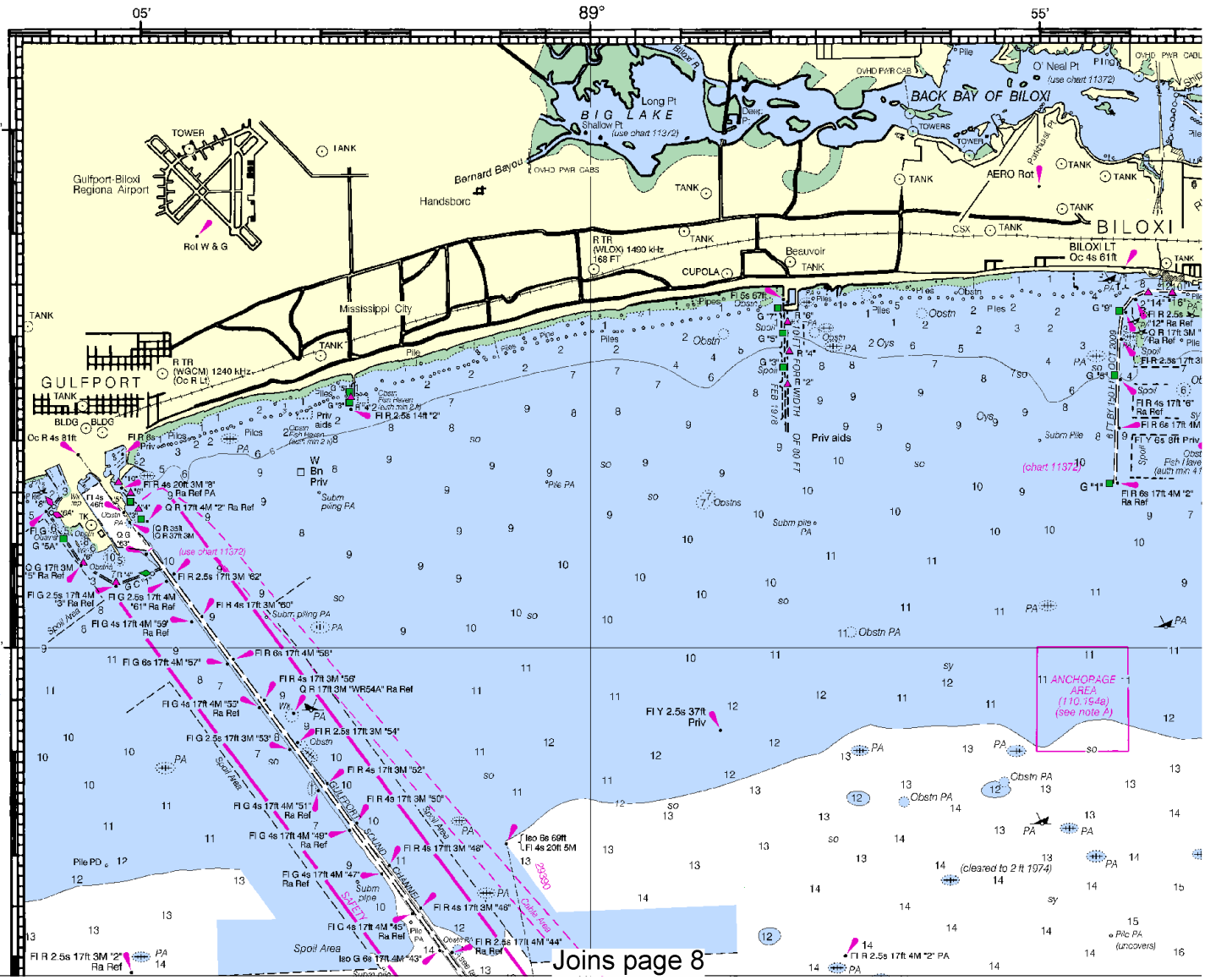
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIO
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DI
GULFPORT BAR CHANNEL (D)	36.0	36.0	36.0	7,8,9,10-09	300	10.03	
GULFPORT SOUND CHANNEL (D)	33.5	A34.4	32.1	9,10-09	220	10.63	
ANCHORAGE BASIN	C27.4	C26.1	B21.5	3,8-09	1110-1220	0.93	3

A. EXCEPT FOR A REPORTED OBSTRUCTION LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 30°20'00.0"N, 89°04'06.0"W.
B. EXCEPT FOR A REPORTED OBSTRUCTION LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 30°21'00.0"N, 89°06'00.0"W.
C. EXCEPT FOR A SUBM BREAKWATER LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM 30°21'04.6"N, 89°06'21.6"W TO 30°21'01.5"N, 89°06'0
D. SHOALING EXISTS IN BEND WIDENING AREA
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11373

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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 0.186" westward to agree with this chart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

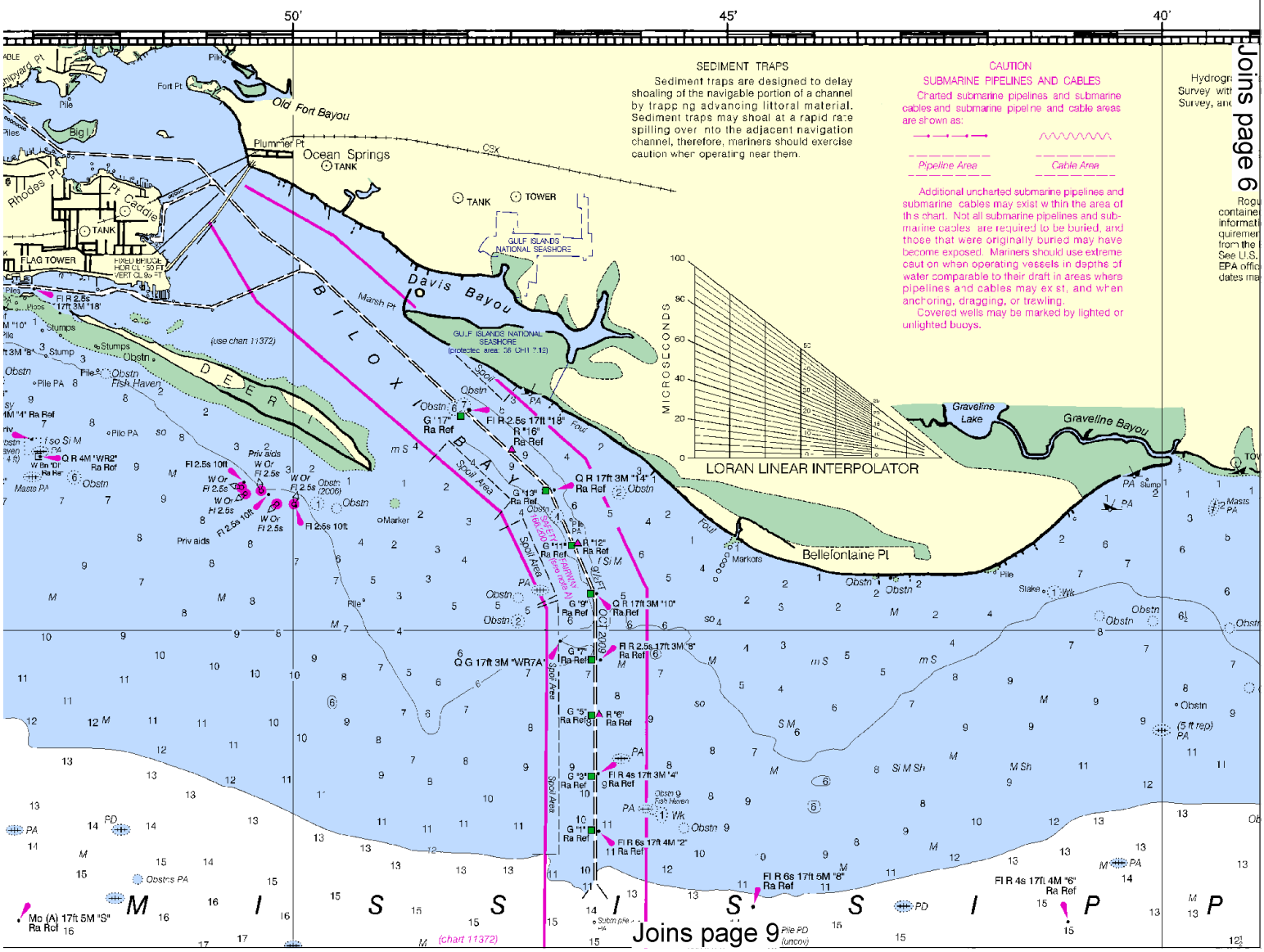
ALABAMA - MISSISSIPPI - LOUISIA

MISSISSIPPI SOUN

AND APPROACHES

DAUPHIN ISLAND TO CAT ISL

Formerly C&GS 1267, 1st Ed., Feb. 1970 V-1920-201 KAPP 52



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

TATES - GULF COAST

ISSISSIPPI - LOUISIANA

SIPPI SOUND

APPROACHES

AND TO CAT ISLAND

67, 1st Ed., Feb. 1920 V-1920-2011 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 nautical charts.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	(30°20.4'N/088°32'W)	1.5	1.4	0.1
Biloxi, Biloxi Bay	(30°23.4'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.

(Nov 2009)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHAR

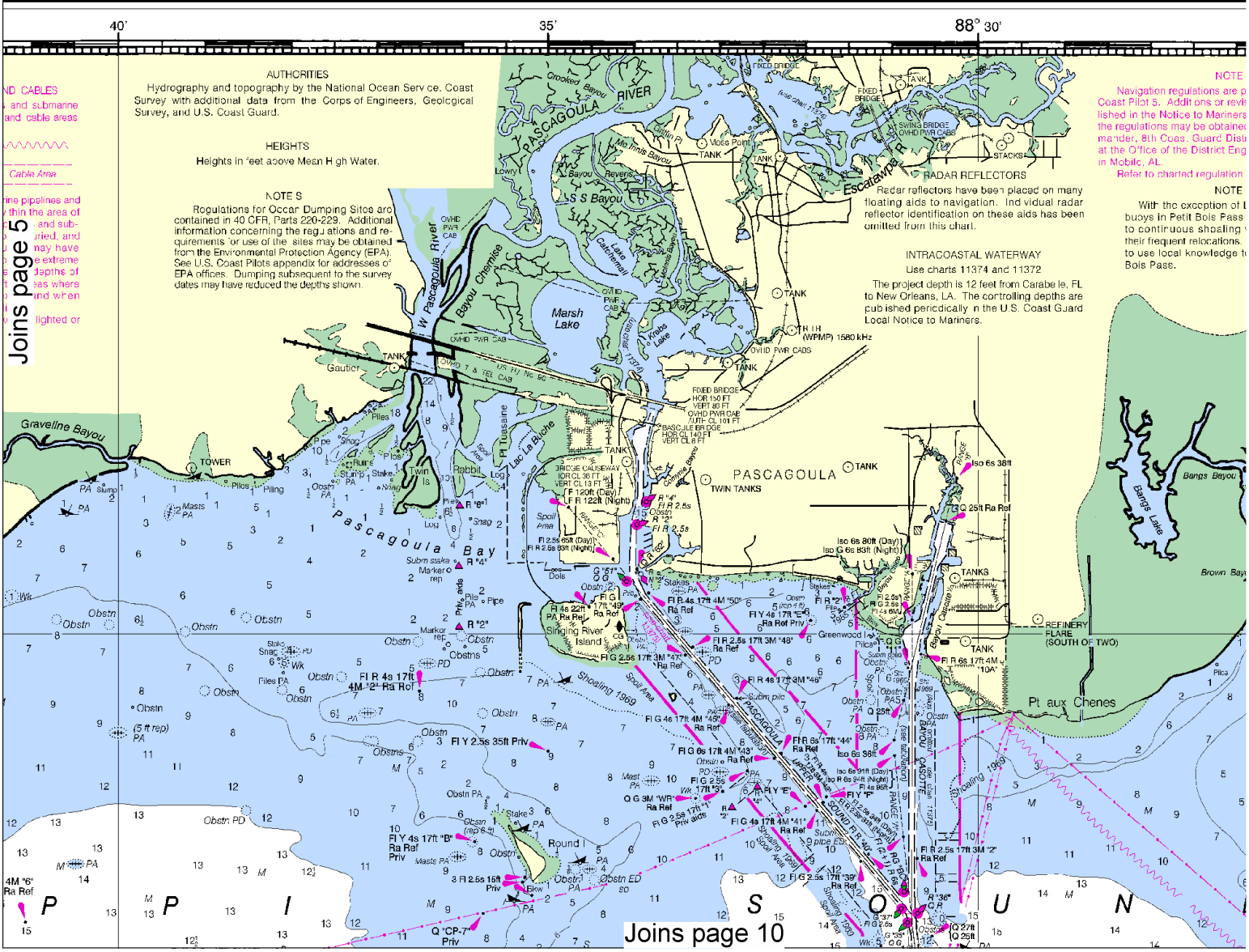
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered usi Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditio about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-8 help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56 help@OceanGrafix.com.

HORN ISLAND PASS PASCAGOULA HARBOR AND BAYOU
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINE

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW W

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	D
PASCAGOULA BAR CHANNEL	42.0	44.0A	42.4	
HORN ISLAND PASS	43.9	44.0	26.2	
PASCAGOULA LOWER SOUND	40.3B	42.0	41.2C	
PASCAGOULA UPPER SOUND	34.1	34.3	37.8	
PASCAGOULA RIVER	36.0D	35.5E	34.4F	
BAYOU CASOTTE	35.4	39.7H	32.3	

A. THE CONTROLLING DEPTHS FOR THE MIDDLE HALF OF THE CHANNEL ARE 44.0 F RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER.
B. SHOALING TO 38.2 FT AT BEND WIDENING AREA.
C. SHOALING TO 39.1 FT AT BEND WIDENING AREA.
D. SHOALING TO 24.6 FT AT CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
E. SHOALING TO 24.5 FT AT CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
F. SHOALING TO 25.5 FT AT CSX RAILROAD BRIDGE.
G. PASCAGOULA RIVER PROJECT WIDTH VARIES AT SOUTH END OF TERMINAL C TO
H. SHOALING TO 36.9 FT AT NORTH END OF PROJECT.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE



6

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

ARTS
ed weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners
using Print-on-Demand technology. New
itional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent
0-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov,
56CHART http://OceanGrafix.com, or

...U CASOTTE CHANNEL DEPTHS			
...NEERS - REPORT OF OCT 2009			
...WATER (MLLW)	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
7-09	450	6.28	44.0
6-09	600	1.4	44.0
9-09	350	4.3	42.0
6-09	350	4.63	38.0
10-09	350G	2.021	38.0
9-09	350	4.57	42.0

...0 FT IN THE LEFT INSIDE QUARTER AND 44.0 FT IN THE

...TO CSX RAIL ROAD.

...HE 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	162.55 MHz
Gulfport, MS	KIH-21	162.40 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.

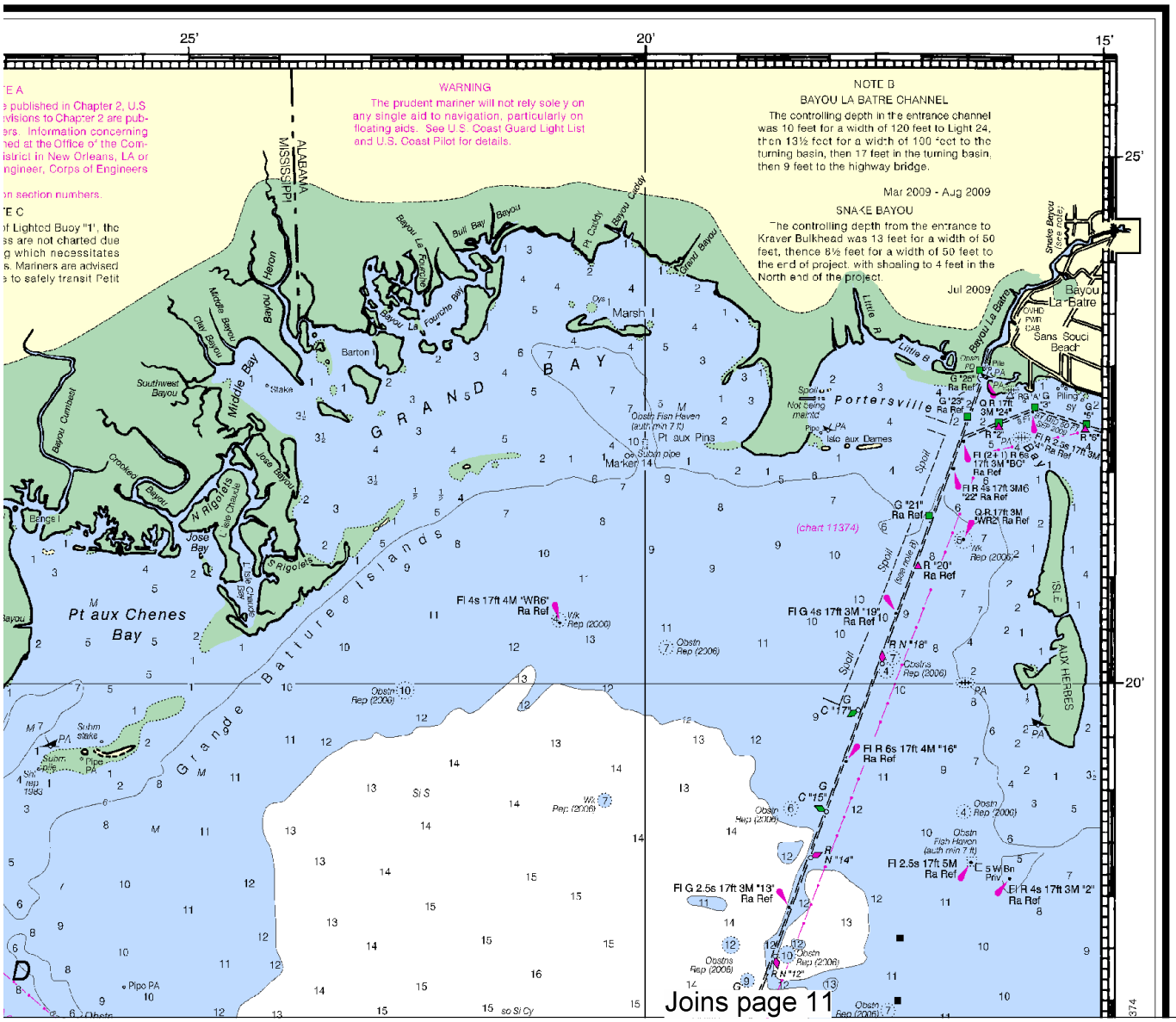
CAUTION

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.

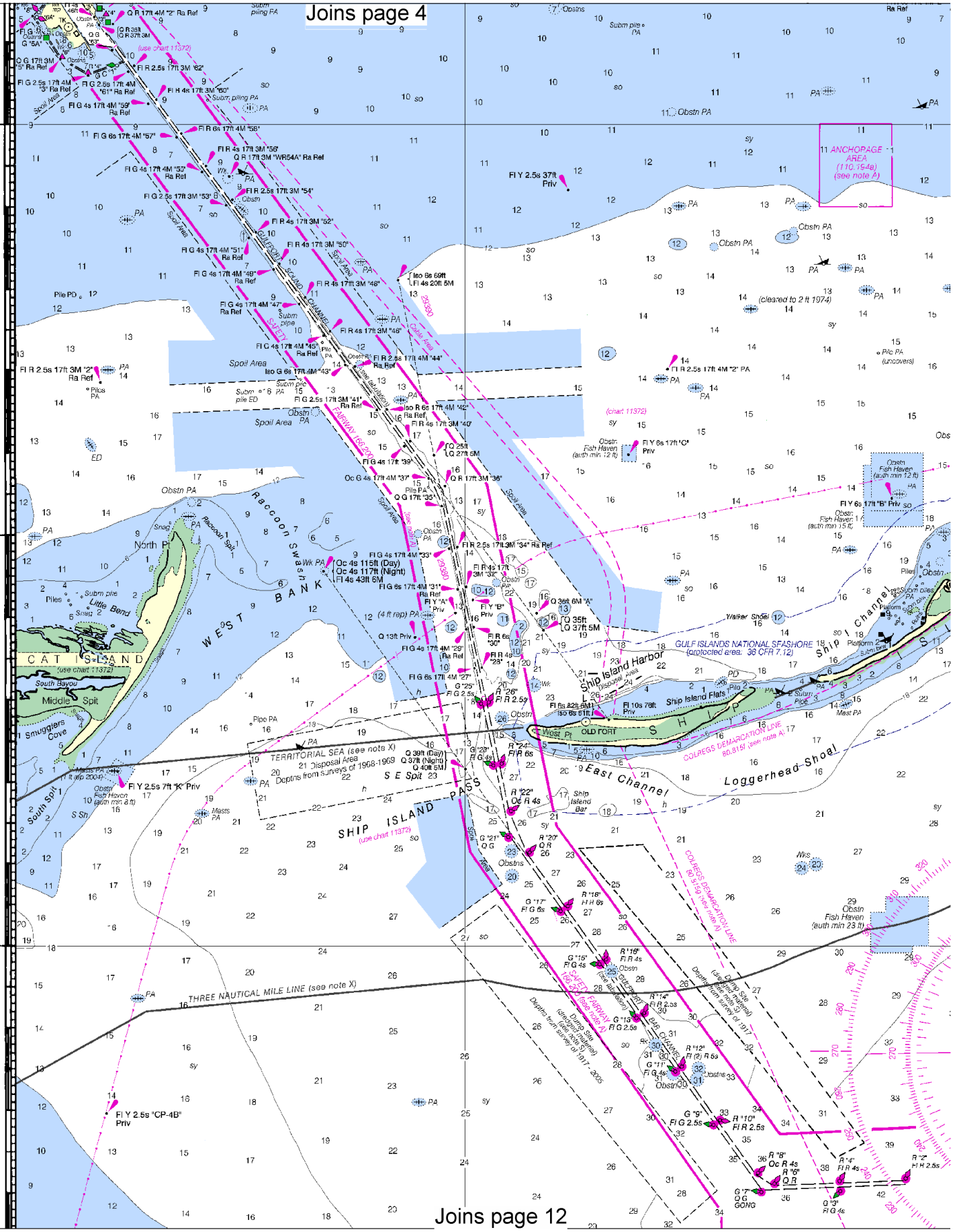
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4



Joins page 12

8

North

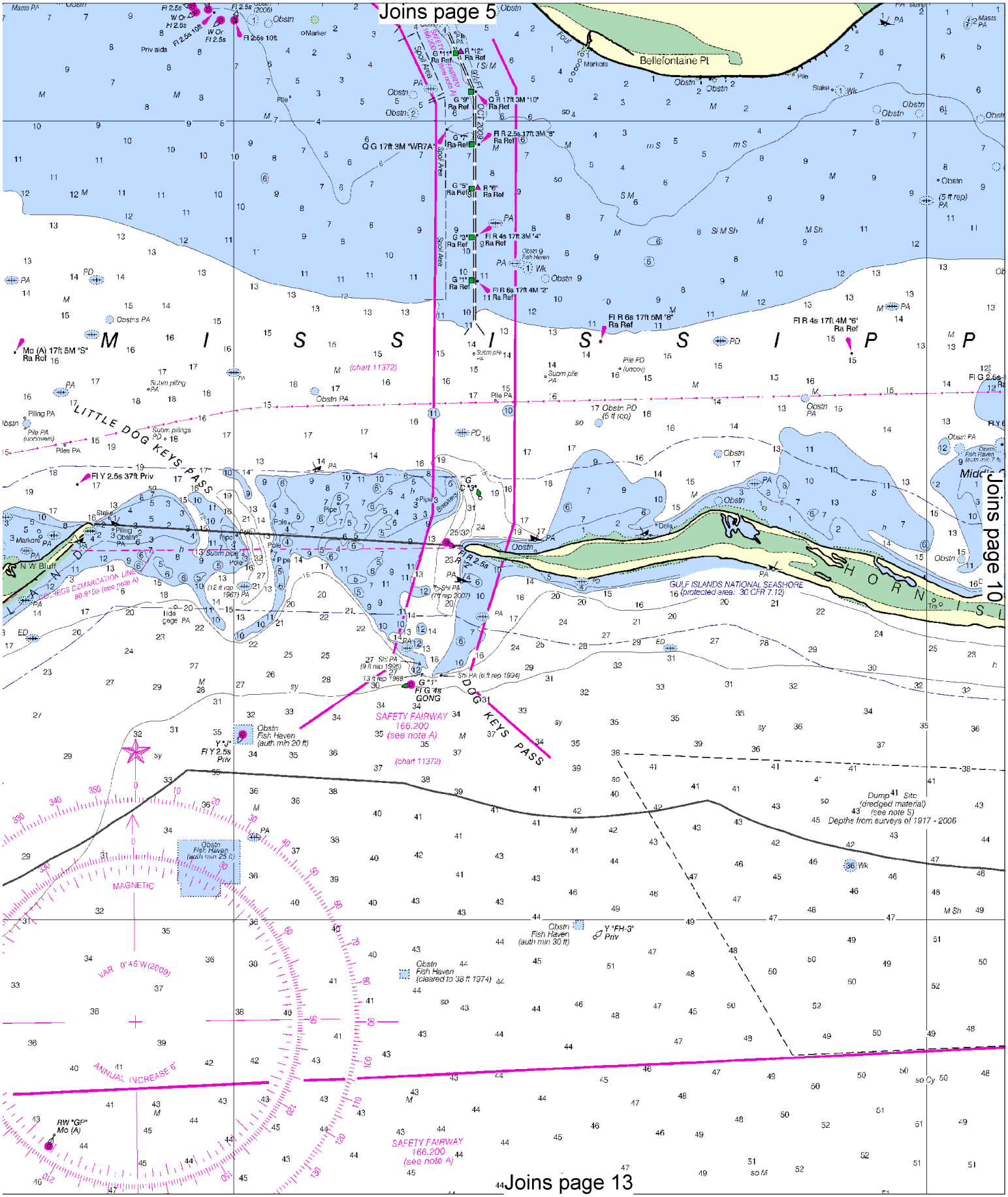
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

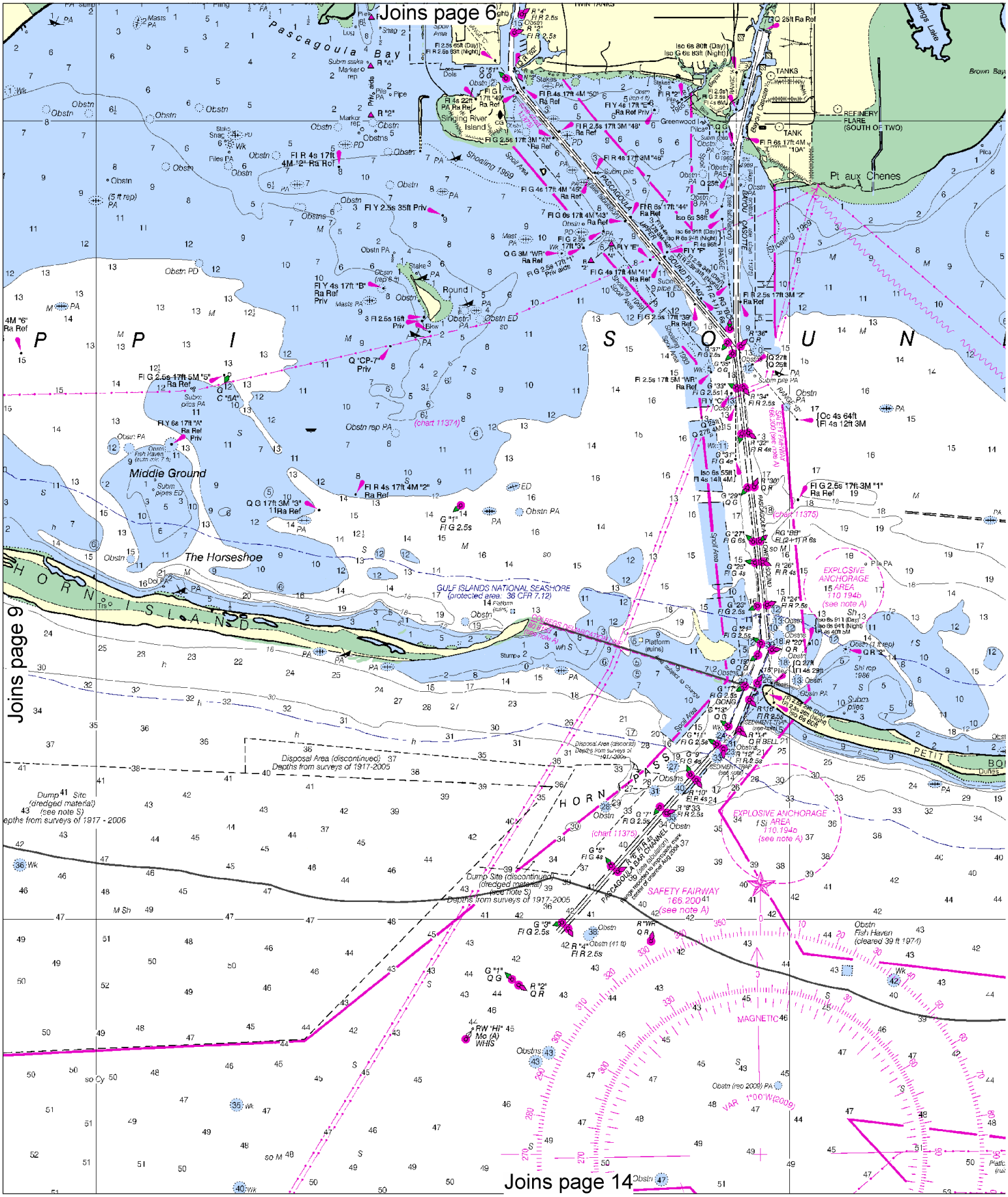
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Bellefontaine Pt
M I S S I S S I P P I
LITTLE DOG KEYS PASS
DOG KEYS PASS
SAFETY FAIRWAY
166.200
(see note A)
(chart 11372)
GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE
(protected area. 36 CFR 7.12)
Dump Site
(dredged material)
(see note S)
Depths from surveys of 1917 - 2006
MAGNETIC
VAR 0° 45' W (2009)
ANNUAL INCREASE 6'
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 20 ft)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 25 ft)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 30 ft)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(cleared to 38 ft 1974)
Y "FH-3"
Priv
Y "J"
Fl Y 2.5s
Priv
Fl G 4s
GONG
Fl Y 2.5s 37ft Priv
Mo (A) 17ft 5M "S"
Ra Ref
Q G 17ft 3M "WR7A"
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "8"
Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "4"
Ra Ref
Fl R 6s 17ft 4M "2"
Ra Ref
Fl R 6s 17ft 5M "6"
Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 4M "6"
Ra Ref
G "1"
Ra Ref
G "3"
Ra Ref
G "5"
Ra Ref
G "9"
Ra Ref
R "6"
Ra Ref
R "12"
Ra Ref
G "11"
Ra Ref
R 17ft 3M "10"
Ra Ref
RW "GP"
Mo (A)



10

North

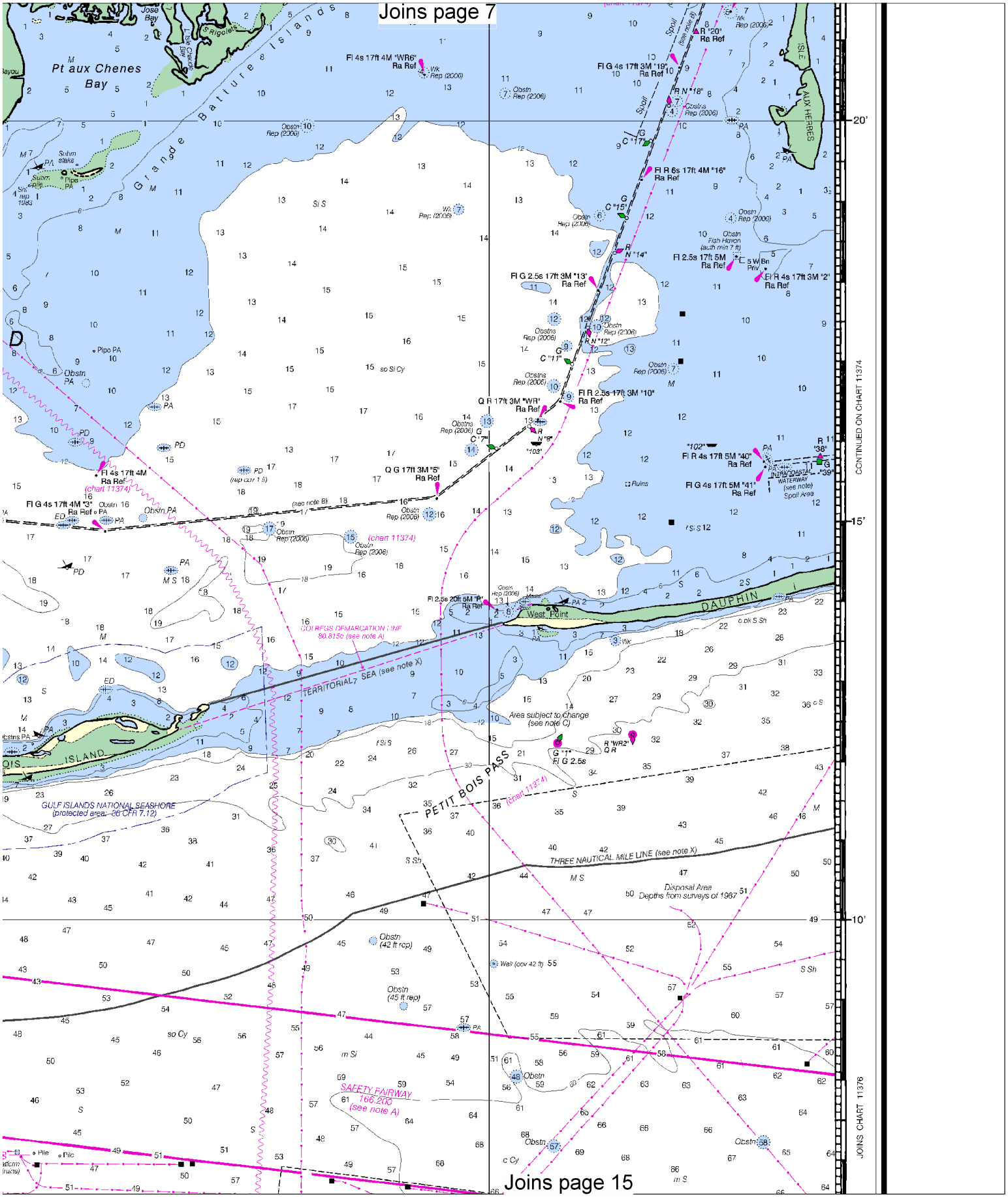
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

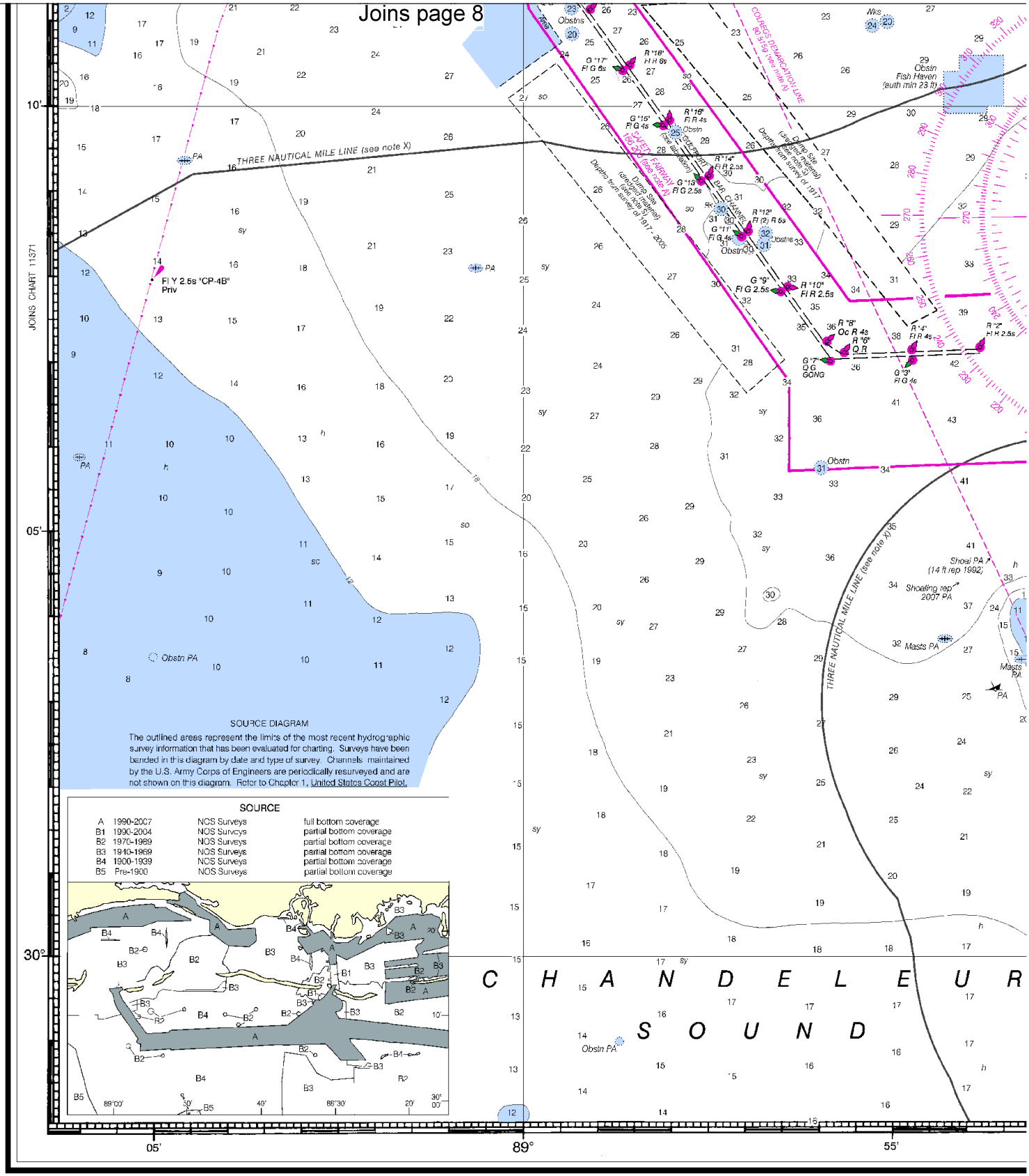
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
Pt aux Chenes Bay
Grande Batture Islands
Fl 4s 17ft 4M "WR6" Ra Ref
Fl G 4s 17ft 3M "19" Ra Ref
R "20" Ra Ref
R N "18"
Fl R 6s 17ft 4M "16" Ra Ref
Fl G 2.5s 17ft 3M "13" Ra Ref
Fl 2.5s 17ft 5M Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "2" Ra Ref
Q R 17ft 3M "WR" Ra Ref
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "10" Ra Ref
Q G 17ft 3M "5" Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 5M "40" Ra Ref
Fl G 4s 17ft 5M "41" Ra Ref
Fl 4s 17ft 4M Ra Ref (chart 11374)
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "3" Ra Ref
Fl 2.5s 20ft 5M "P" Ra Ref
West Point
DAUPHIN I
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Area subject to change (see note C)
ISLAND
GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE (protected area 36 CFR 7.12)
PETIT BOIS PASS
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Disposal Area Depths from surveys of 1987
SAFETY FAIRWAY 166.200 (see note A)
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (see note) Spoil Area
CONTINUED ON CHART 11374
JOINS CHART 11376
Joins page 15



48th Ed., Nov./09 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 21/09
Corrected through LNM Nov. 10/09

11373

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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.

1 ½ 0 1

1000 0 1000

North

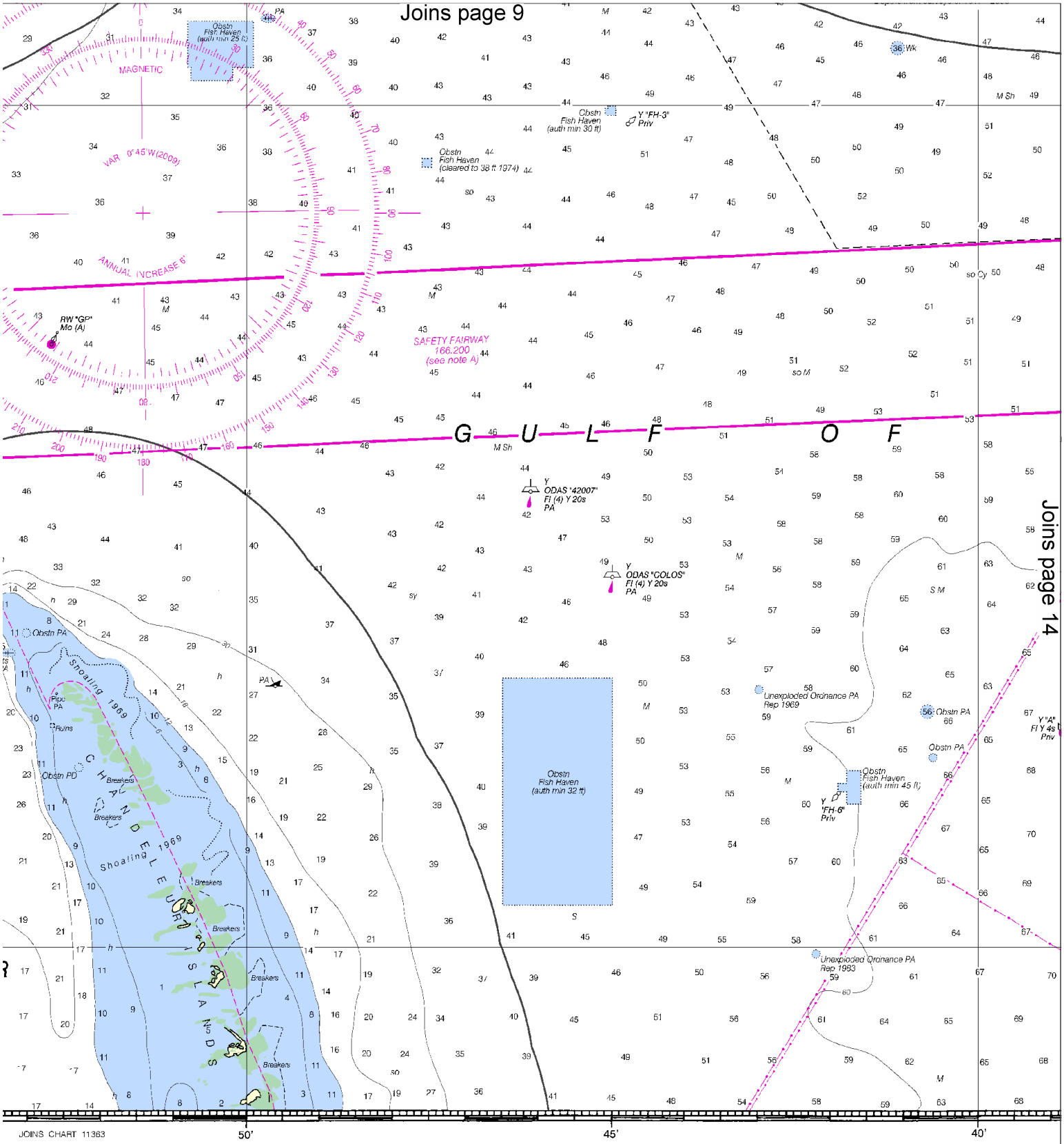
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



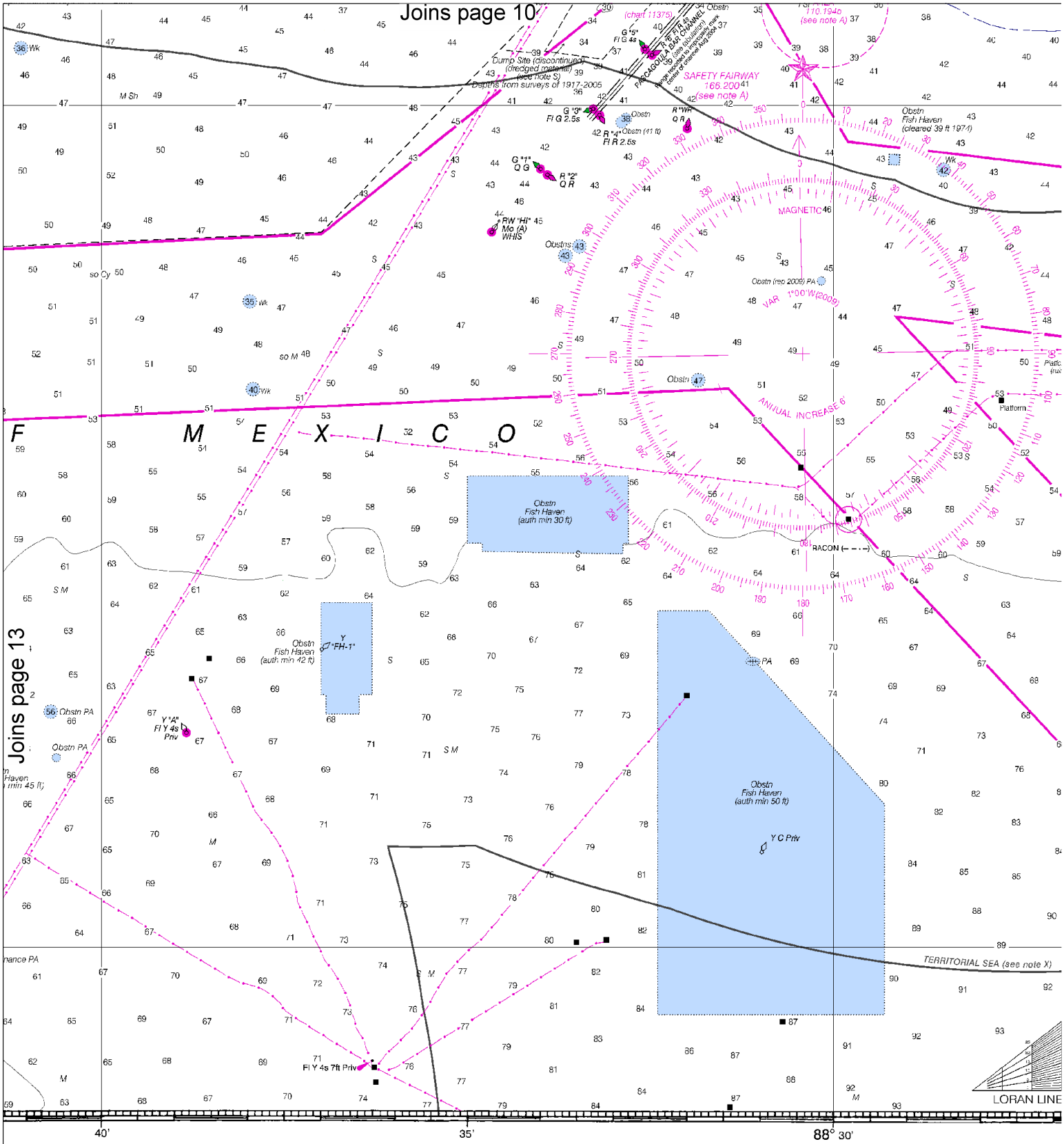
Nautical Miles

2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

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



lished at Washington, D.C.
PARTMENT OF COMMERCE
C AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
TIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

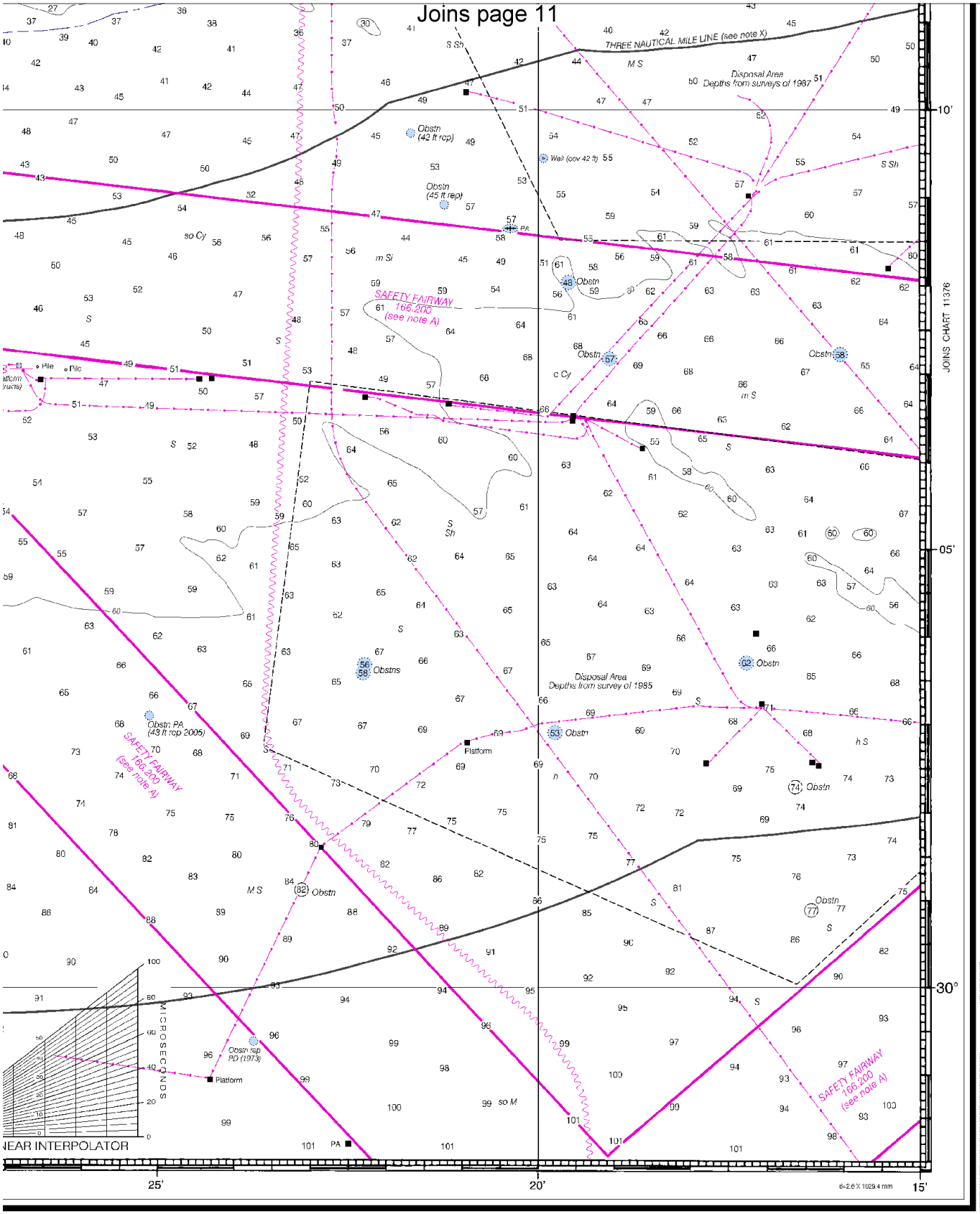
FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17								

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Mississippi Sound and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11373

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED NO. 48

NSN 7642014010203

NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BHA11373

15

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 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Mobile – 251-441-6211
Coast Guard Dauphin Island – 251-861-7239
Coast Guard Pascagoula – 228-761-2600
Alabama Marine Police – 251-981-2673
MS Marine Resources Patrol – 228-432-7708
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

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.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.