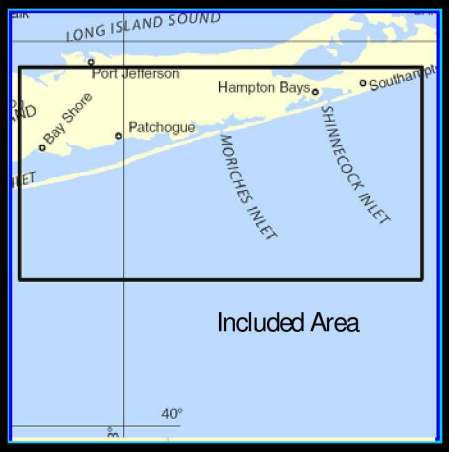
BookletChart™

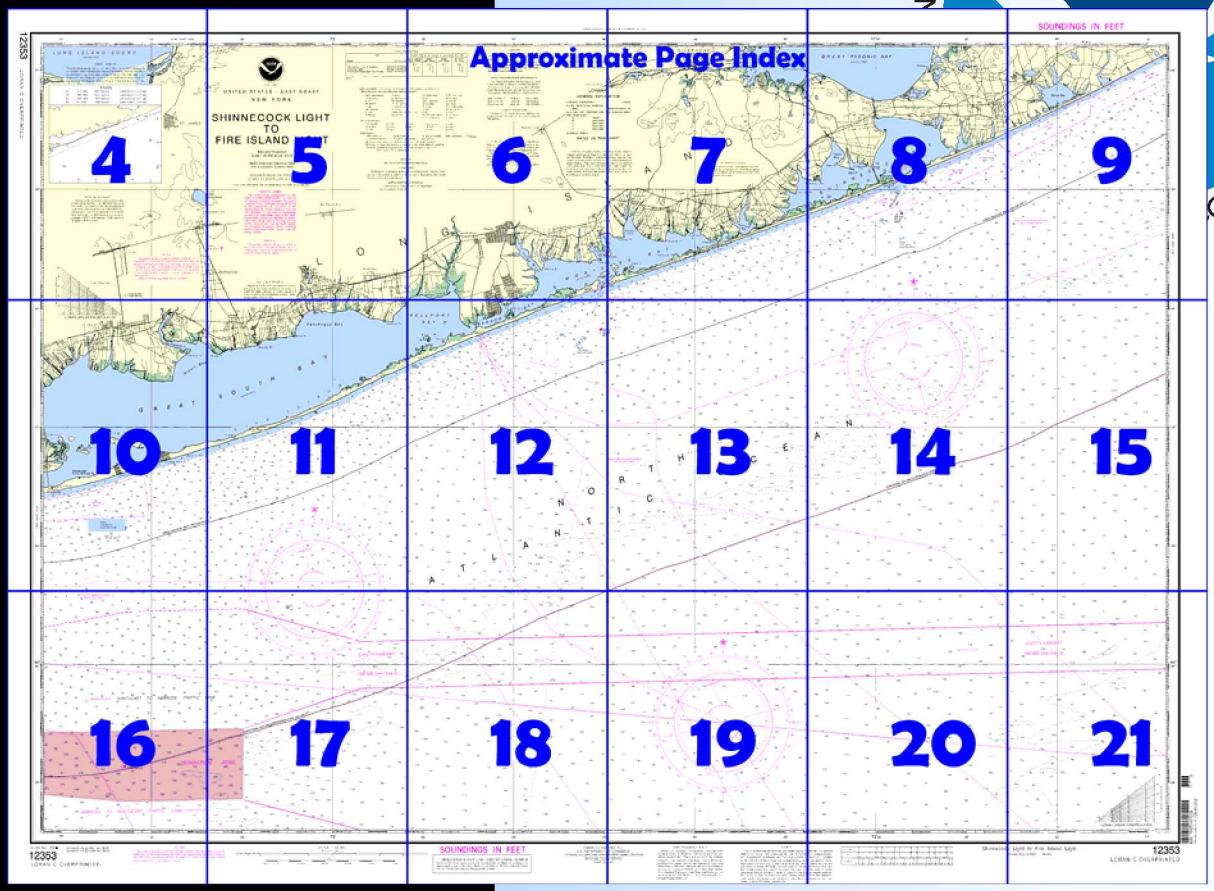
Shinnecock Light to Fire Island Light

(NOAA Chart 12353)



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™?

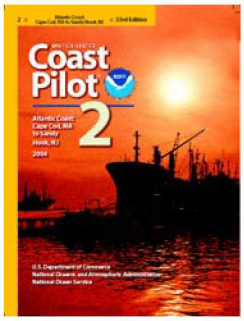
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 2, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(15) **Long Island Intracoastal Waterway**.–A Federal project provides for a 6-foot channel from Shinnecock Canal to Great South Bay. The cuts provide an inland waterway along the south side of Long Island. This waterway, from the south end of Shinnecock Canal to a point in Great South Bay opposite Patchogue, a distance of about 29.2 miles, is subject to frequent shoaling; mariners are advised to obtain local knowledge.

(16) **Shinnecock Inlet**, 31 miles westward from Montauk Point along the south coast of Long Island, is the easternmost entrance from the Atlantic to **Shinnecock Bay** and the inland water route along the south shore of Long Island. The approach to the inlet is marked by a lighted whistle buoy. The inlet should not be attempted without local knowledge because of the frequent changes in channel depths. Tidal currents through the inlet can be dangerous; caution is advised. In January 1988, an obstruction was reported about 175 yards east of Shinnecock Inlet West Breakwater Light 1.

(19) The jetties extend about 120 yards beyond the lights marking them. There are small-craft facilities just westward of Shinnecock Light. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and some marine supplies are available.

(22) **Shinnecock Coast Guard Station** is on Ponquogue Point. An antenna tower, 229 feet above the water and marked by red lights, is also on the point.

(24) There are numerous small-craft facilities along the shore and in the creeks making into the north shore of Shinnecock Bay from Ponquogue Point to West Point, the eastern entrance point to Tiana Bay.

(27) **Quogue Canal** connects Shinnecock Bay with Quantuck Bay. The canal is crossed by a highway bascule bridge with a clearance of 15 feet and by overhead power and TV cables with clearances of 75 feet. A 5 mph **speed limit** is enforced in the canal.

(29) **Quantuck Canal** connects Quantuck Bay and Moriches Bay. The canal is crossed by two highway bascule bridges with a least clearance of 10 feet. A 5 mph **speed limit** is enforced in the canal.

(31) **Moriches Bay** extends for about 8 miles from Quantuck Canal to Narrow Bay and provides an inside passage for small boats. The general depths in the bay range from 5 to 7 feet, but the southern part is shoal.

(35) A landing at **Eastport** is on the point just above the fork between East Branch and Seatuck Creek. In June 1981, depths of 2 to 3 feet were reported at the landing. Gasoline, berths, electricity, water, ice, and storage are available at the small-craft facilities on East Branch. Lifts to 15 tons can handle craft for engine and hull repairs. Depths of 3 feet are reported alongside. A water tank close northwestward at the head of Seatuck Creek is prominent.

(37) **Tuthill Cove.** A Coast Guard Station is on the east side of the entrance to Tuthill Cove. **East Moriches** is on the north side of the cove.

(42) **Fire Island** extends west from Moriches Inlet for about 28 miles along the south shore of Long Island to Fire Island Inlet. With the exception of the State park occupying its westernmost 4.6 miles, all of Fire Island is part of the **Fire Island National Seashore.**

(47) **Forge River**, at the northwest end of Moriches Bay about 0.5 mile westward of the common entrance to Senix and Mud Creeks, is entered through a privately dredged channel that leads to the town dock and turning basin at **Mastic**, about 1.5 miles above the entrance, thence for about 0.2 mile to the head of navigation. In June 1981, the reported controlling depths were 4 feet from the entrance to opposite Old Neck Creek, thence about 6 feet to and in the basin, thence 6 feet to the head of navigation. Favor the east side of the channel at the entrance. The channel is marked to the turning basin by private seasonal lighted and unlighted buoys. The town dock is available only to the local residents, however, overnight transient berths are available.

(49) **Narrow Bay** extends for about 3 miles from Moriches Bay to Bellport Bay, and provides a continuation of the inside passage for small boats. The bridge across the bay eastward of **Smith Point** has a bascule span with a clearance of 18 feet. Caution is recommended when in the vicinity of the bridge because of the piling near the channel. The bridge is an excellent radar target from 5 to 10 miles.

(51) **Carmans River**, on the northeast side of Bellport Bay, has a depth of about 2 feet through the entrance. Sometimes bush stakes are placed on each of the shoals making off from the points at the entrance. Enter in midriver between these stakes, favor the east side for a distance of 0.5 mile, and then follow midriver; caution is advised. The river, marked at the entrance by private seasonal lighted buoys, is entered between **Long Point** on the west and Sandy Point on the east. Some of the land areas on both sides of the river just above the entrance are part of the **Werthein National Wildlife Refuge -** landing is not permitted. A 5 mph **speed limit** is enforced on the river. A small-craft facility is on the west side of the river about 0.6 mile above the entrance. Electricity, water, some marine supplies, a 12-ton lift, and storage facilities are available; hull and engine repairs can be made.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 08/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 28/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.55 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.55 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

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).

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

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 Imagery and Mapping 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)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

TRAFFIC LANES

The 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.

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.

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 0.357" northward and 1.638" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY . . . . . 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960 . . . . . 99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M . . . . . Master
W . . . . . Secondary
X . . . . . Secondary
Y . . . . . Secondary
Z . . . . . Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

9960-W 9960-X 9960-Y 9960-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping 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.

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.

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.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping 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.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

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.

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

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk 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	⊙ STACK
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) 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: — — — —

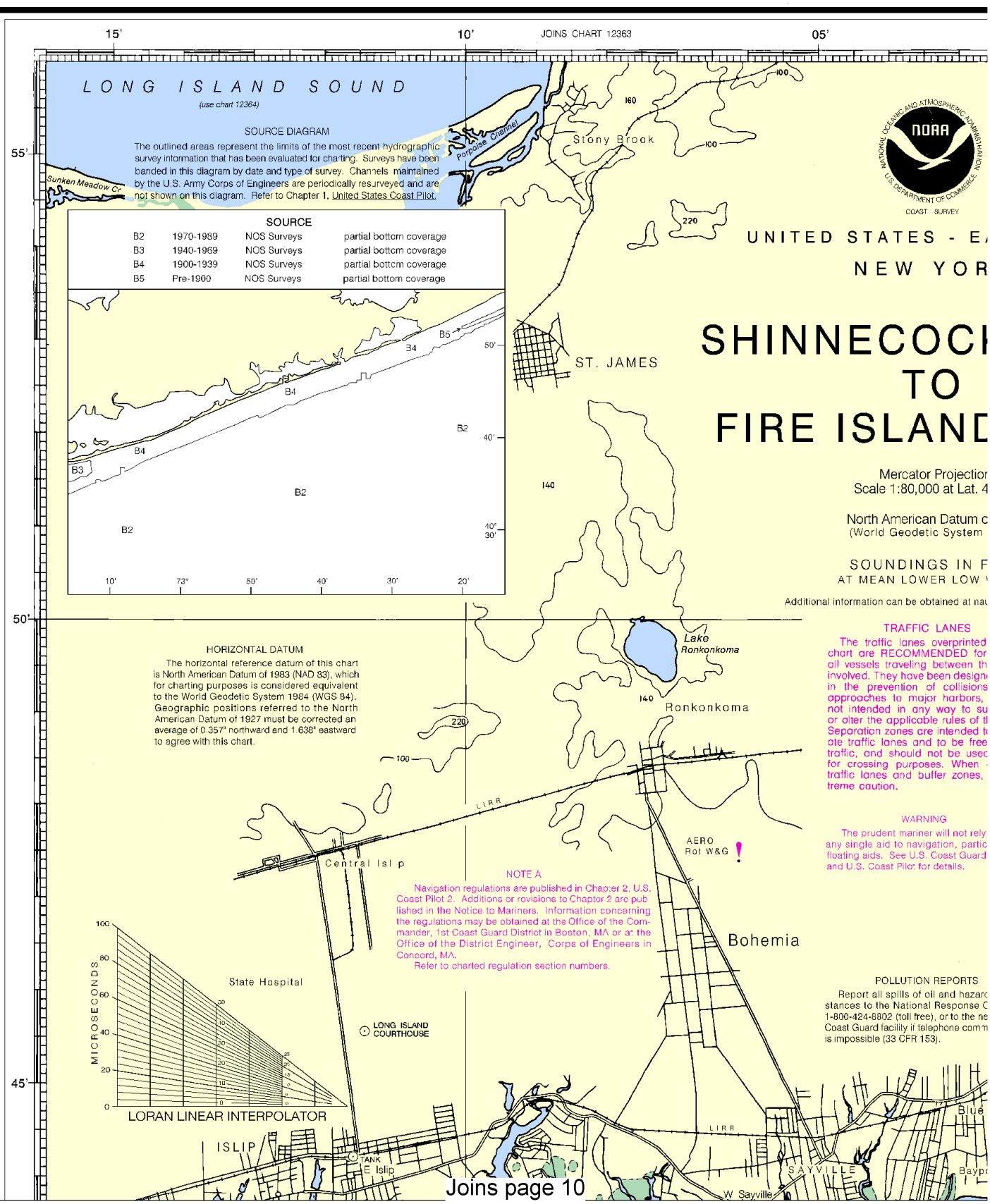
TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Shinnecock Inlet (Eastjetty)	(40°50'N/72°28'W)	3.2	3.0	0.1	-2.0
Moriches Inlet	(40°46'N/72°45'W)	3.2	3.0	0.1	-2.0
Fire Island Breakwater (South side)	(40°37'N/73°18'W)	4.6	4.3	0.2	-2.0

(903)

12353

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



4

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

73° 55' 50'

EAST COAST
RK

K LIGHT

D LIGHT

on
40°39'

of 1983
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FEET
/ WATER

nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
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
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Cc coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

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Subm submerged
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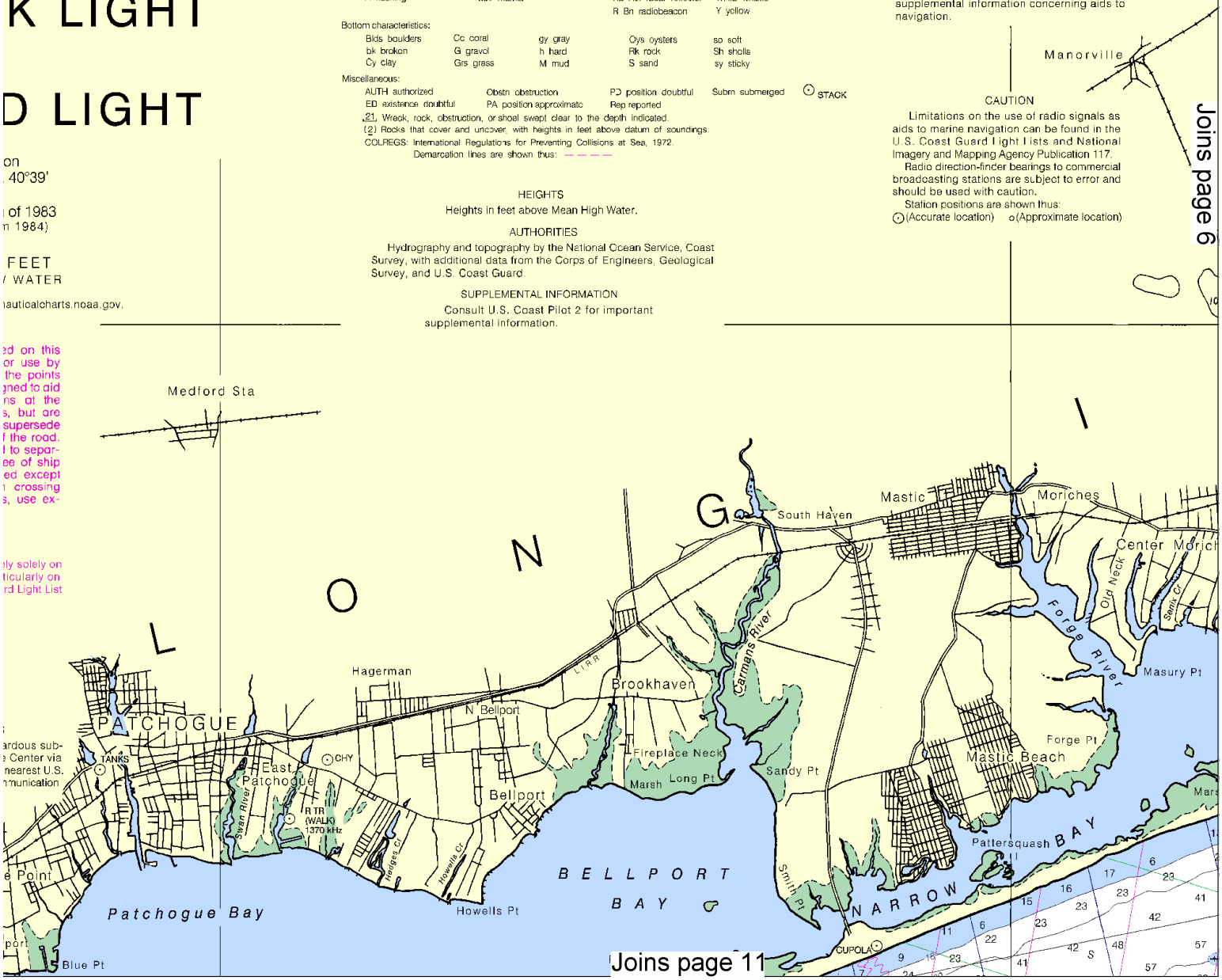

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

73° 55' 50' 45'

TIDAL INFORMATION

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MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
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
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Cc coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
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Sh shells
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FISH TRAP AREAS

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thus: — — — — —
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Calventon

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLAN

LORAN-C FREQUENCY . . . . .
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960 9
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (N
letter designators).
M . . . . . Master
W . . . . . Secondary
X . . . . . Secondary
Y . . . . . Secondary
Z . . . . . Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS

9960-W 9960-X 996

Loran-C correction tables publis
Imagery and Mapping Agency or other
with this chart. The lines of position show
based on theoretically determined p
gation delays. They have not been ve
with survey data. Every effort has be
¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria esta
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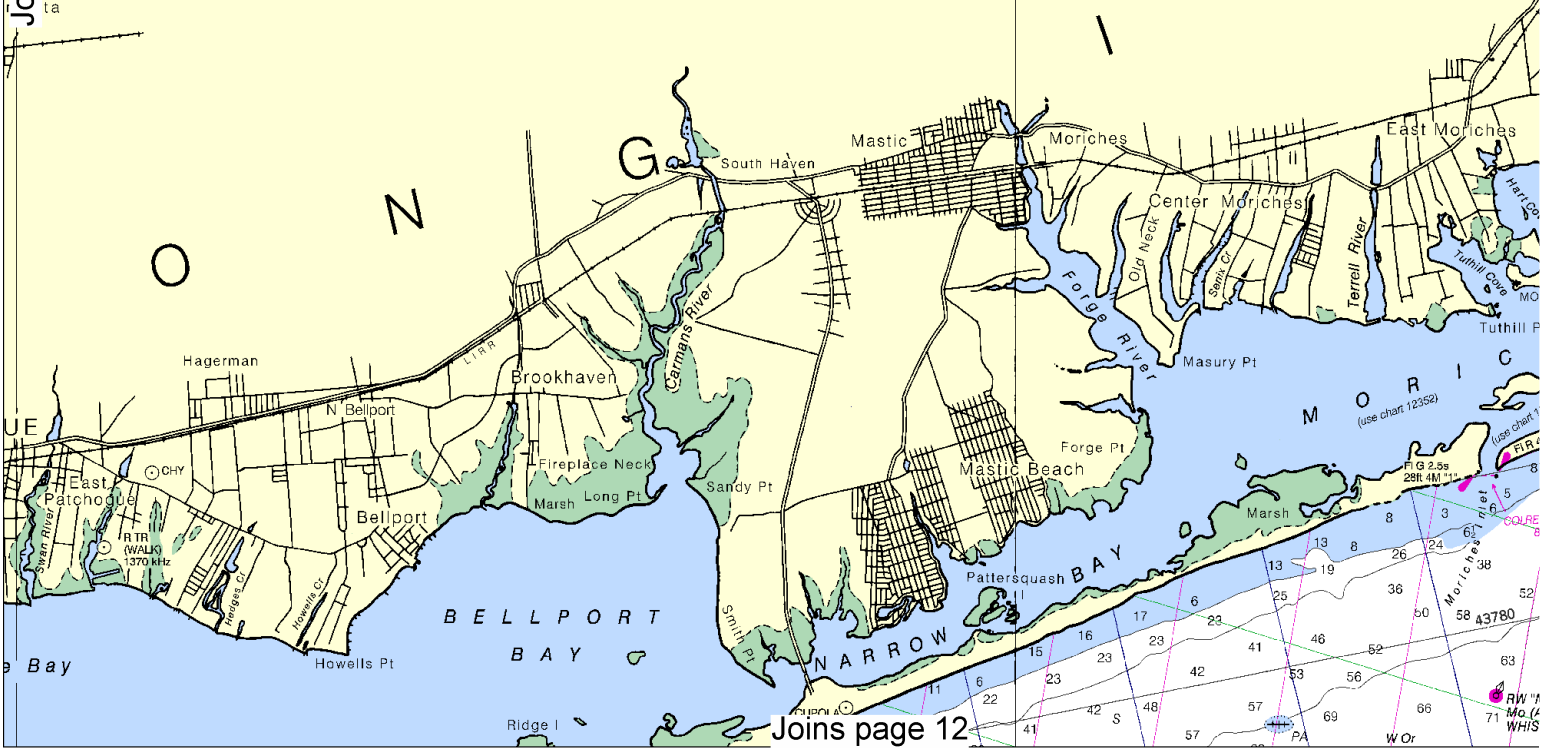
Manorville

Joins page 5



Joins page 12

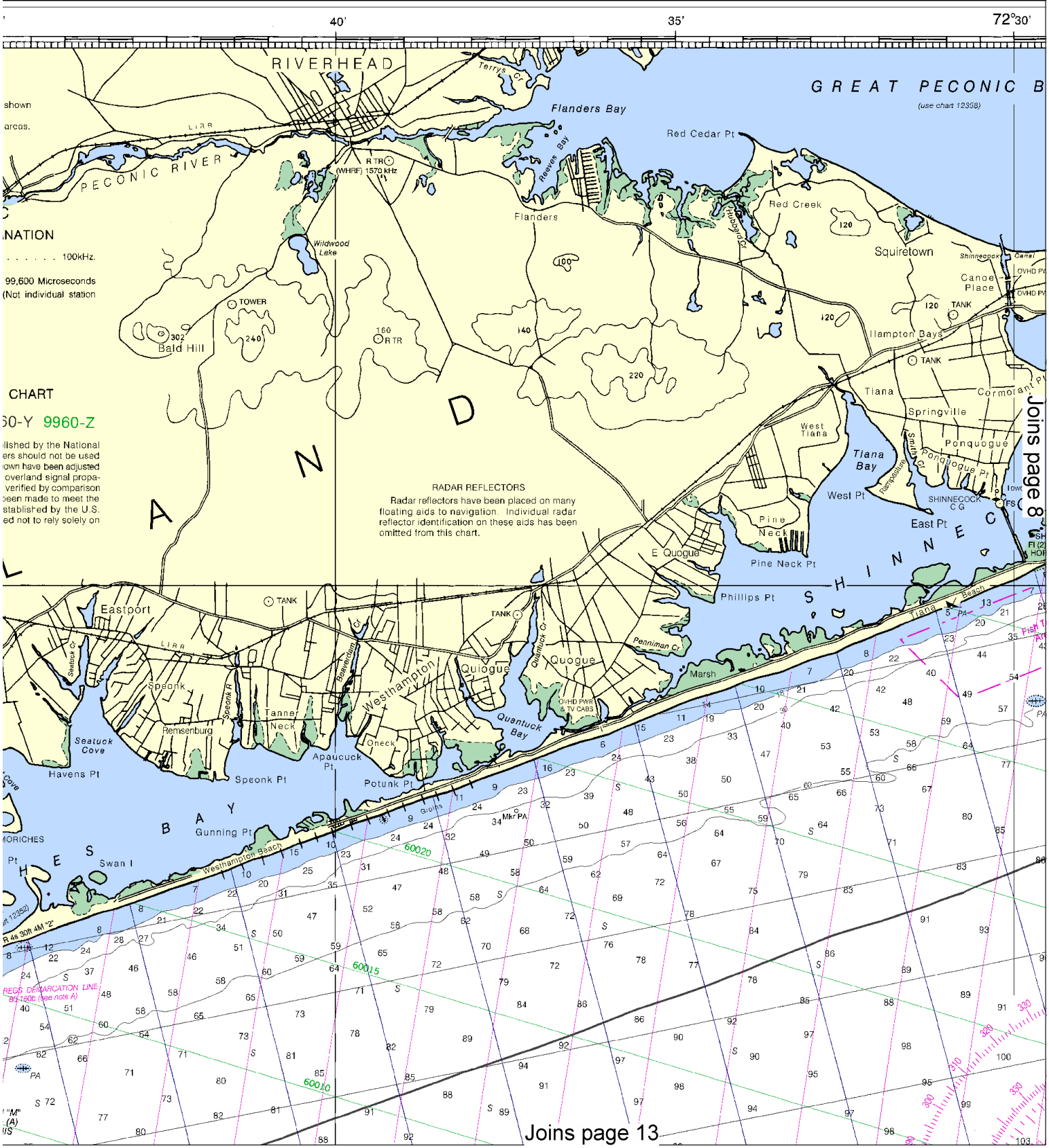
North

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

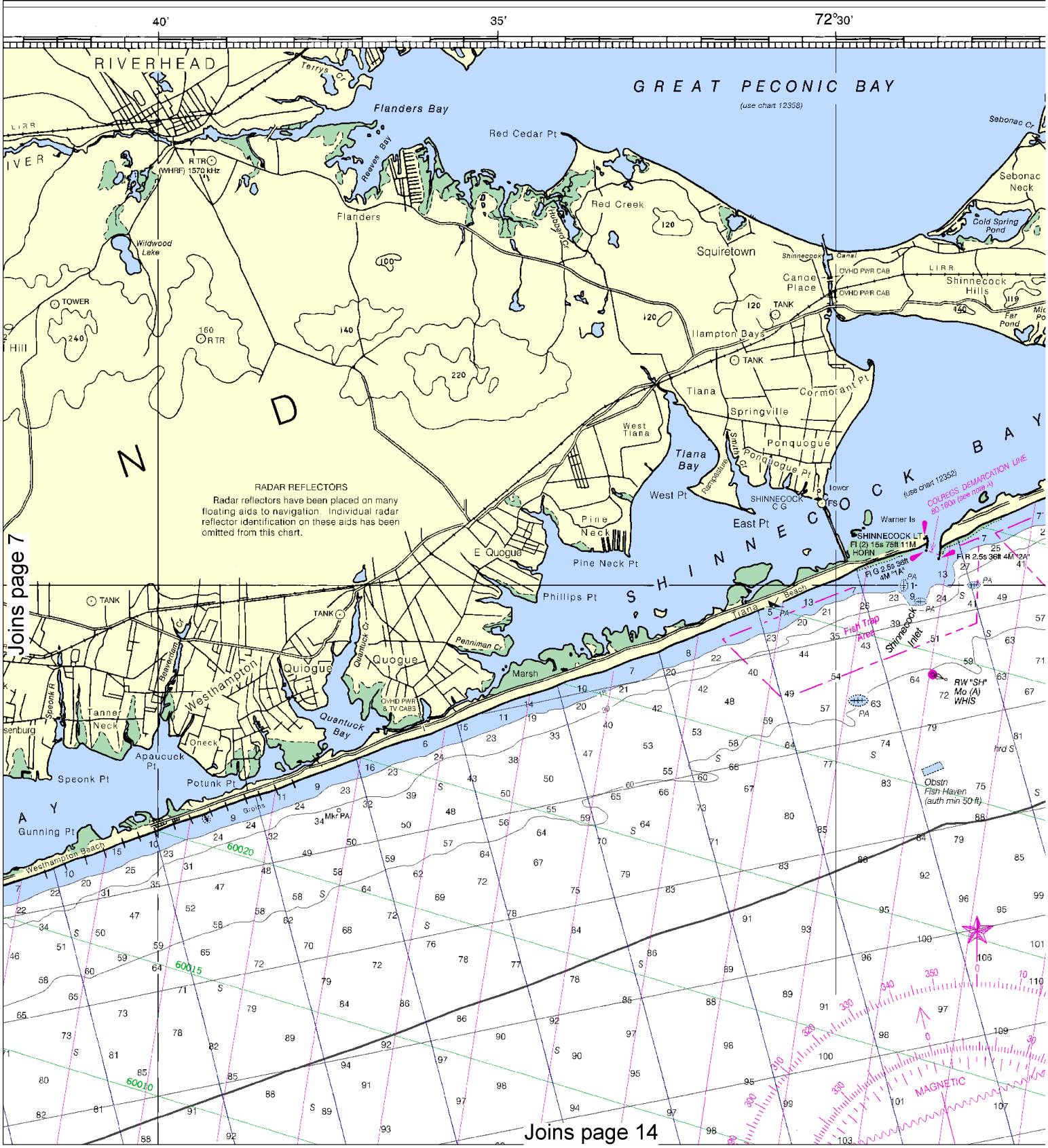
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

st Ed. Aug. 1913 C-1935-414 KAPP 701



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0511 2/1/2011,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0711 2/12/2011,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0810 8/27/2010.



Joins page 7

Joins page 14

North

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

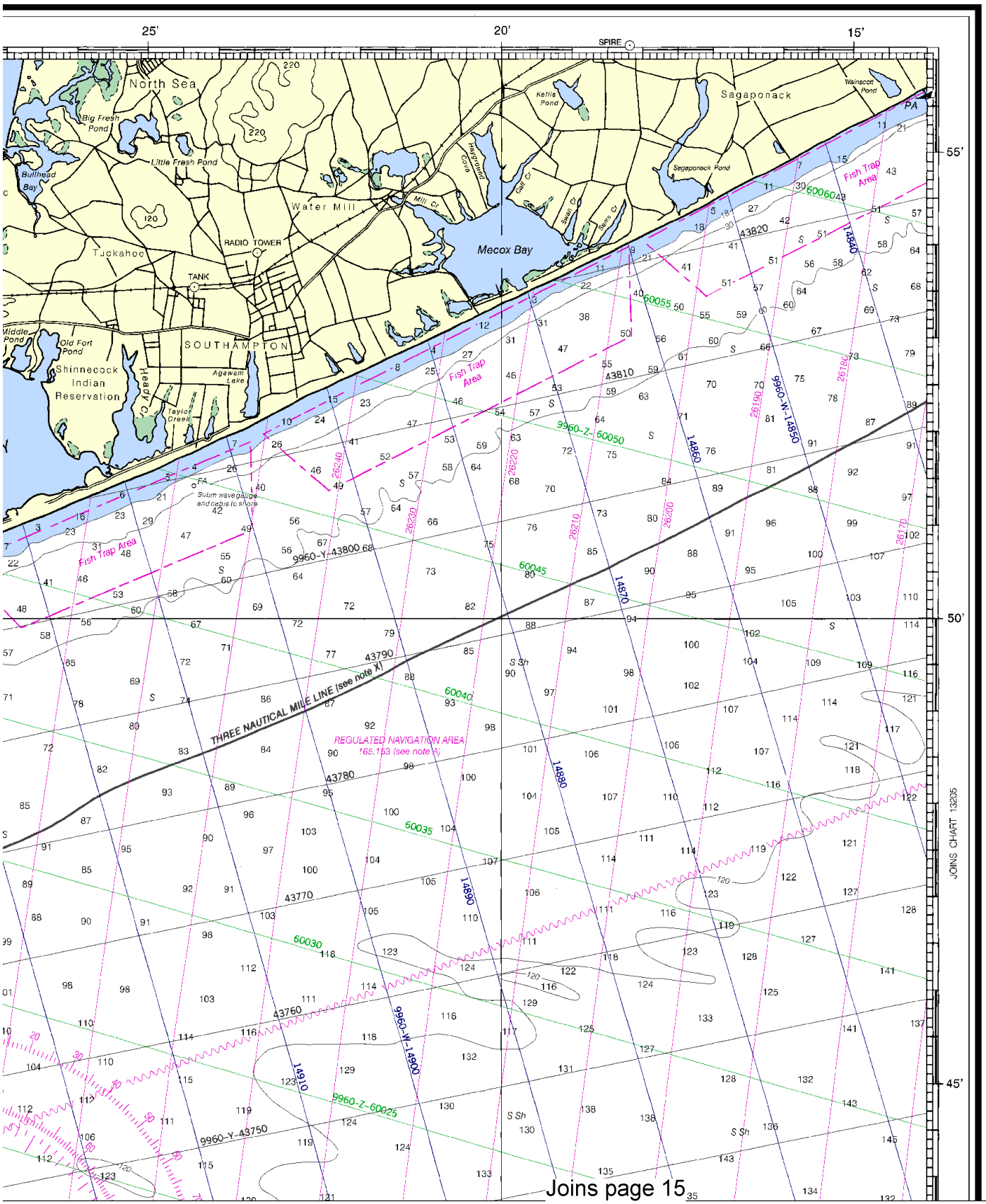
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

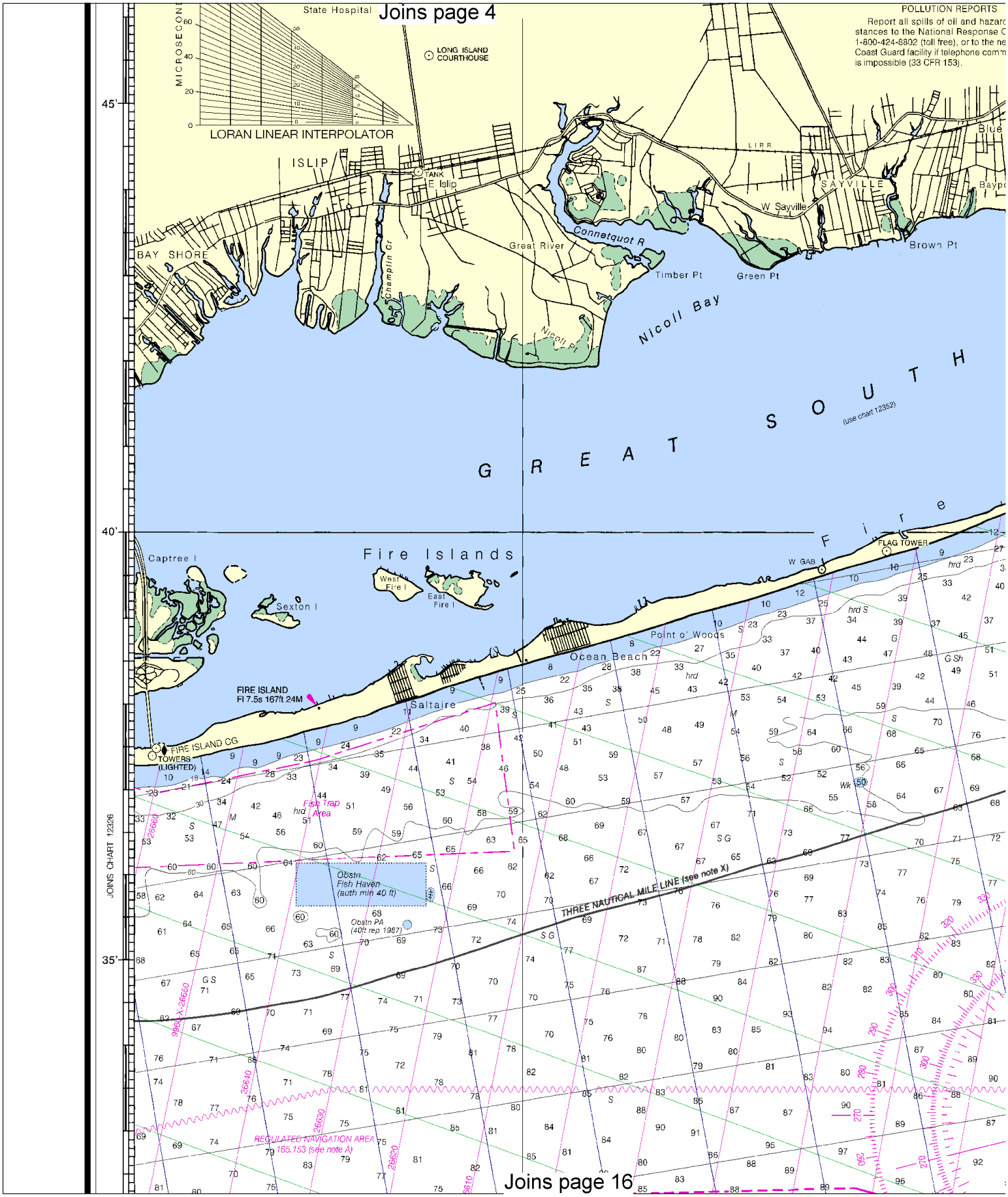
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 15



North

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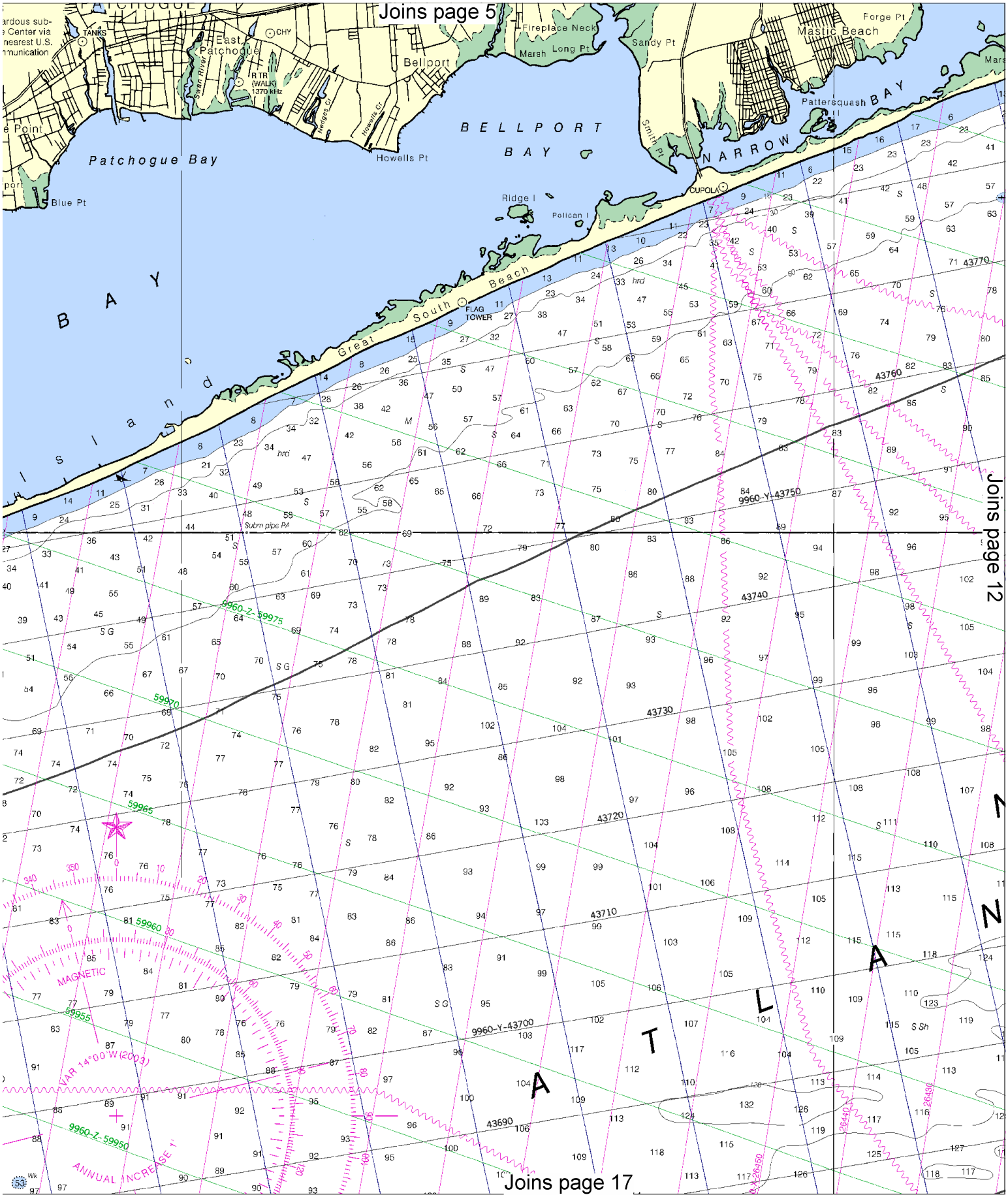
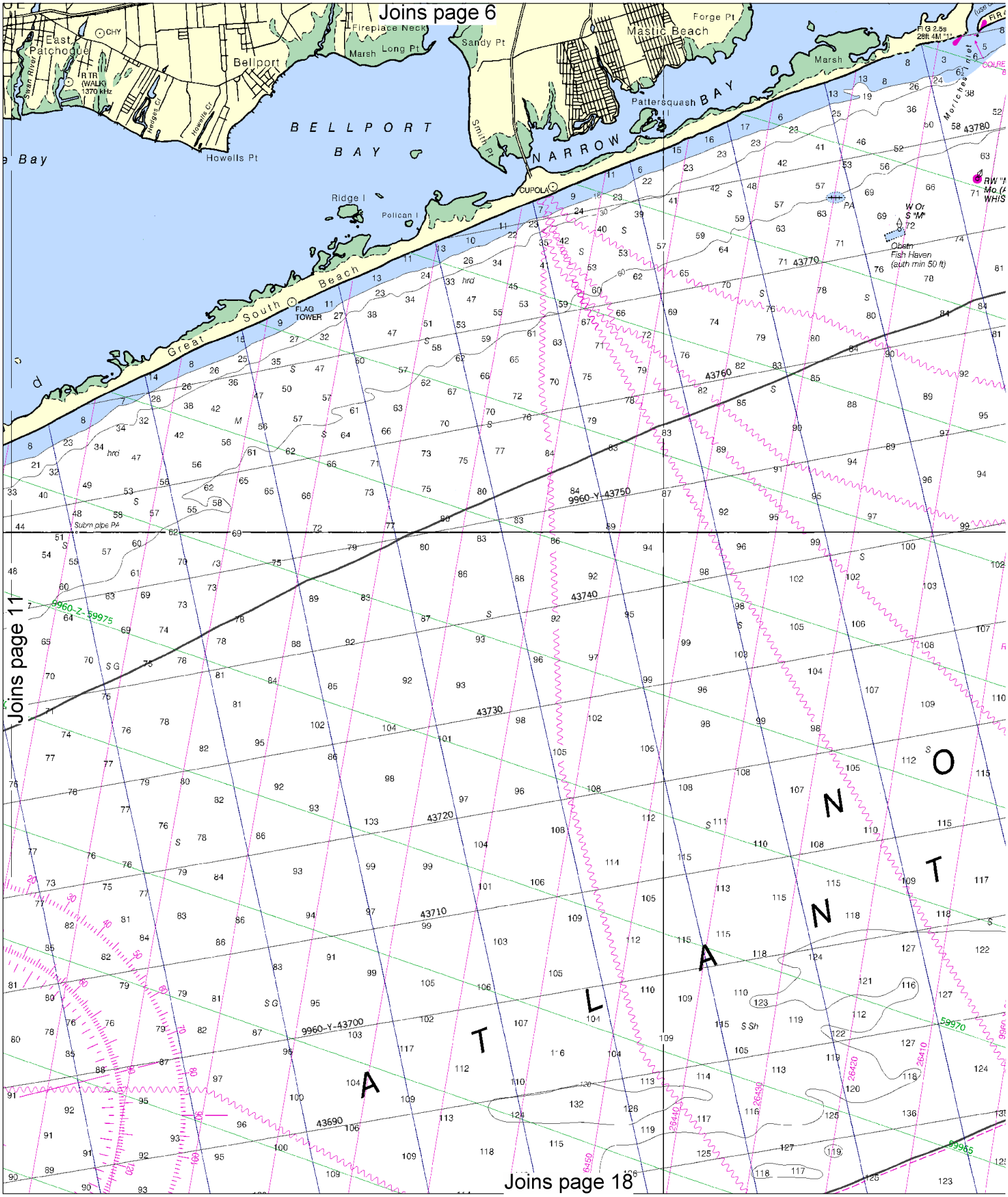
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
Patchogue Bay
BELLPORT BAY
NARROW
Pattersquash BAY
Great South Beach
Bellport
East Patchogue
Mastic Beach
Fireplace Neck
Long Pt
Sandy Pt
Forge Pt
Howells Pt
Ridge I
Pelican I
Blue Pt
Smith Pt
Swan River
Hedges Cr
Howells Cr
TANKS
CHY
RTR (WALK) 1370 kHz
CUPOLA
FLAG TOWER
Subm pipe PA
9960-Y-43750
9960-Y-43700
9960-Z-59975
9960-Z-59950
59970
59965
59960
59955
43770
43760
43740
43730
43720
43710
43690
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°00'W (2003)
ANNUAL INCREASE 1'
ATLANTIC



North

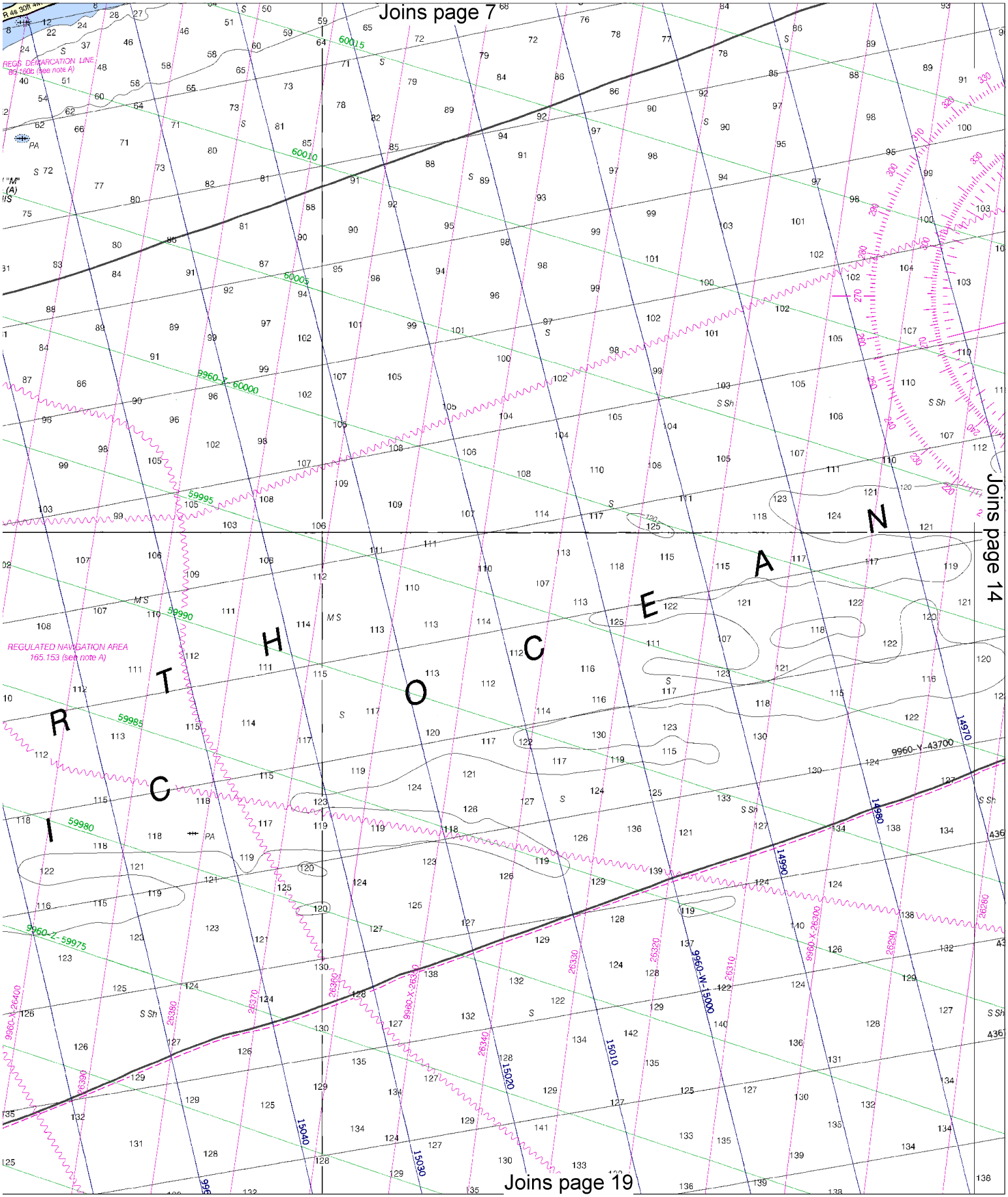
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

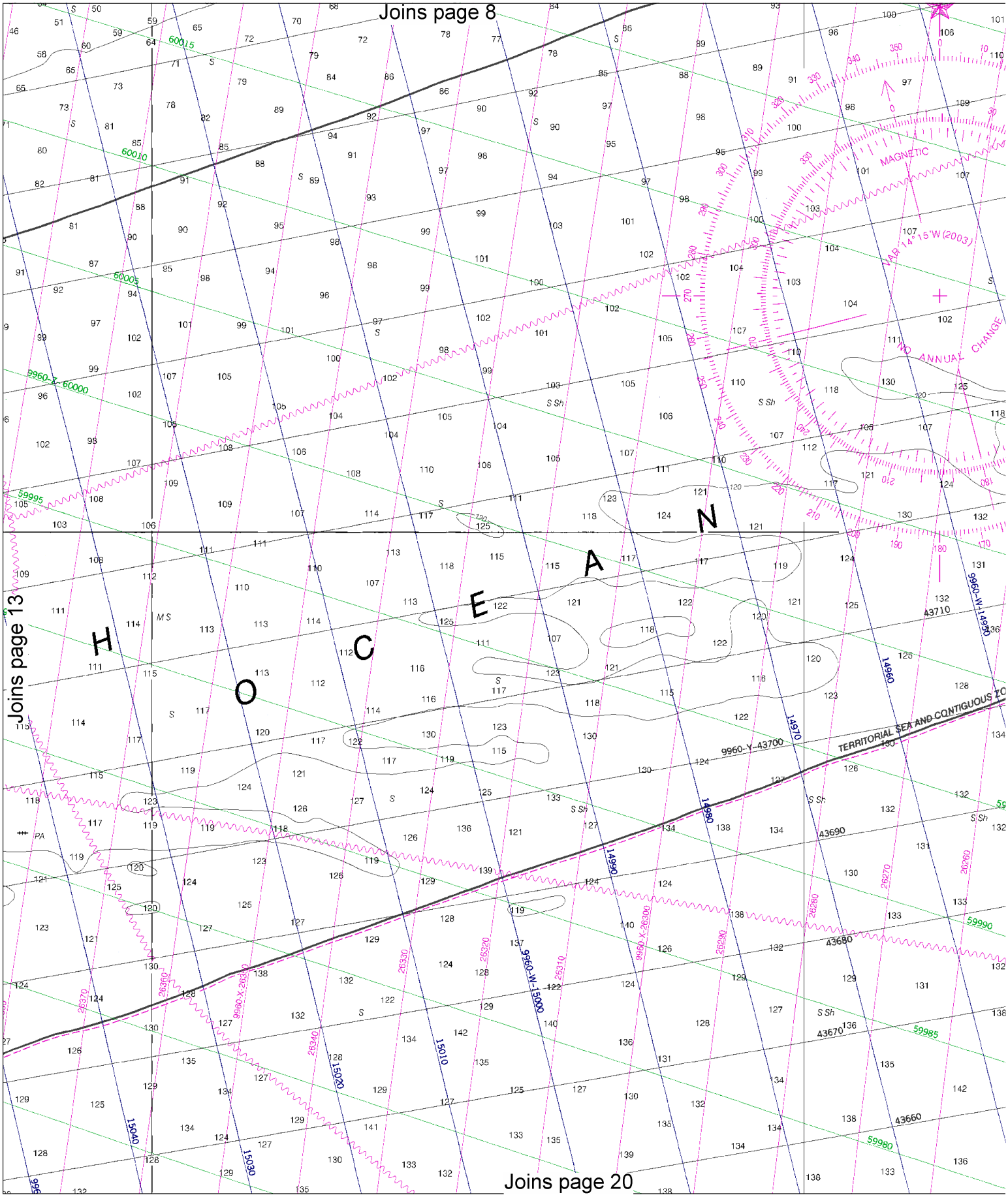
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
REGS DEMARCATION LINE
REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.153 (see note A)
R T H O C E A N
9960-Y-43700
9960-Z-59975
9960-W-15000
9960-X-26400
9960-X-26300
9960-X-26330
9960-Z-60000
60015
60010
60005
59995
59990
59985
59980
14970
14980
14990
15010
15020
15030
15040
26280
26290
26310
26320
26330
26340
26360
26370
26380
26390



14

North

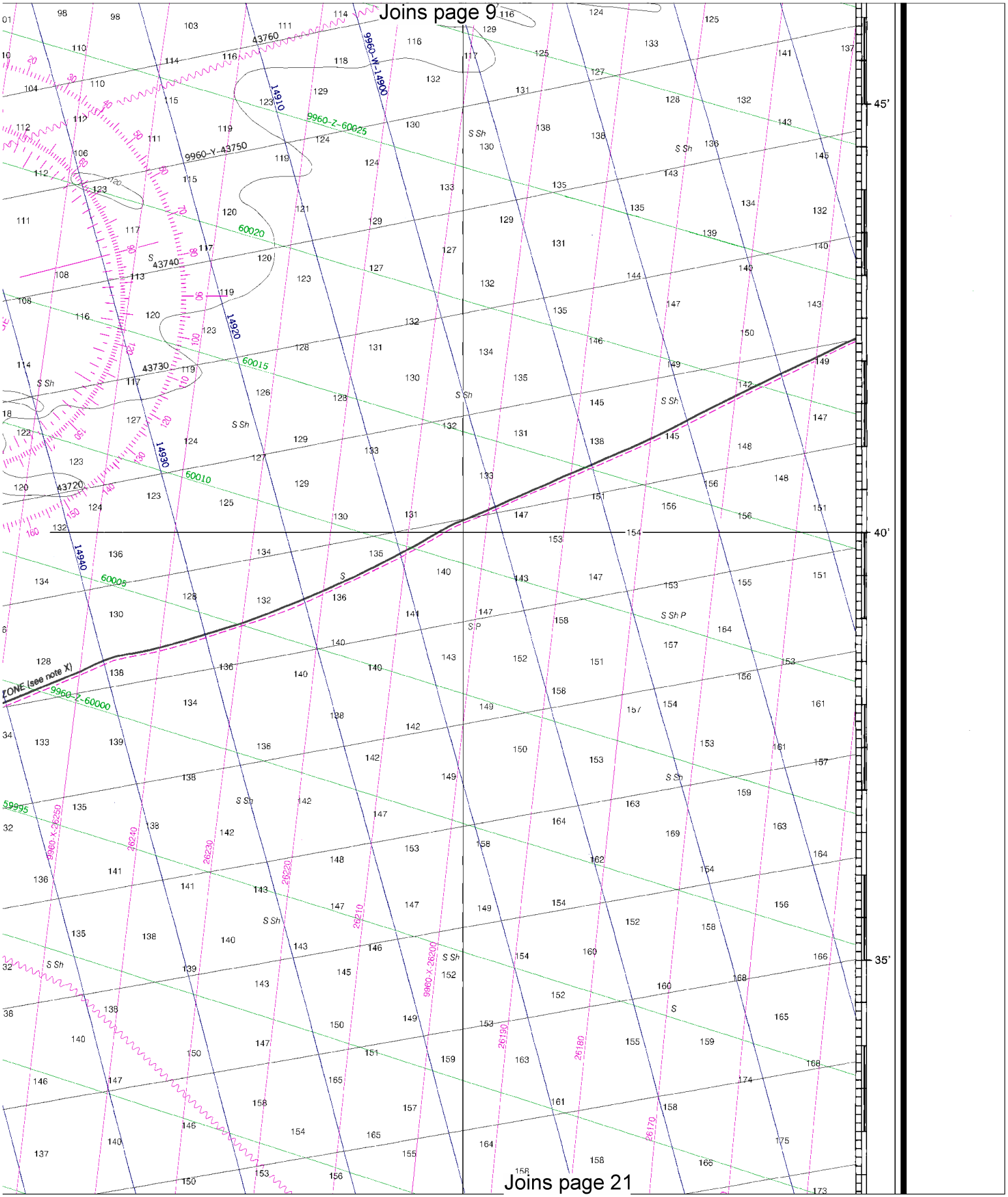
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

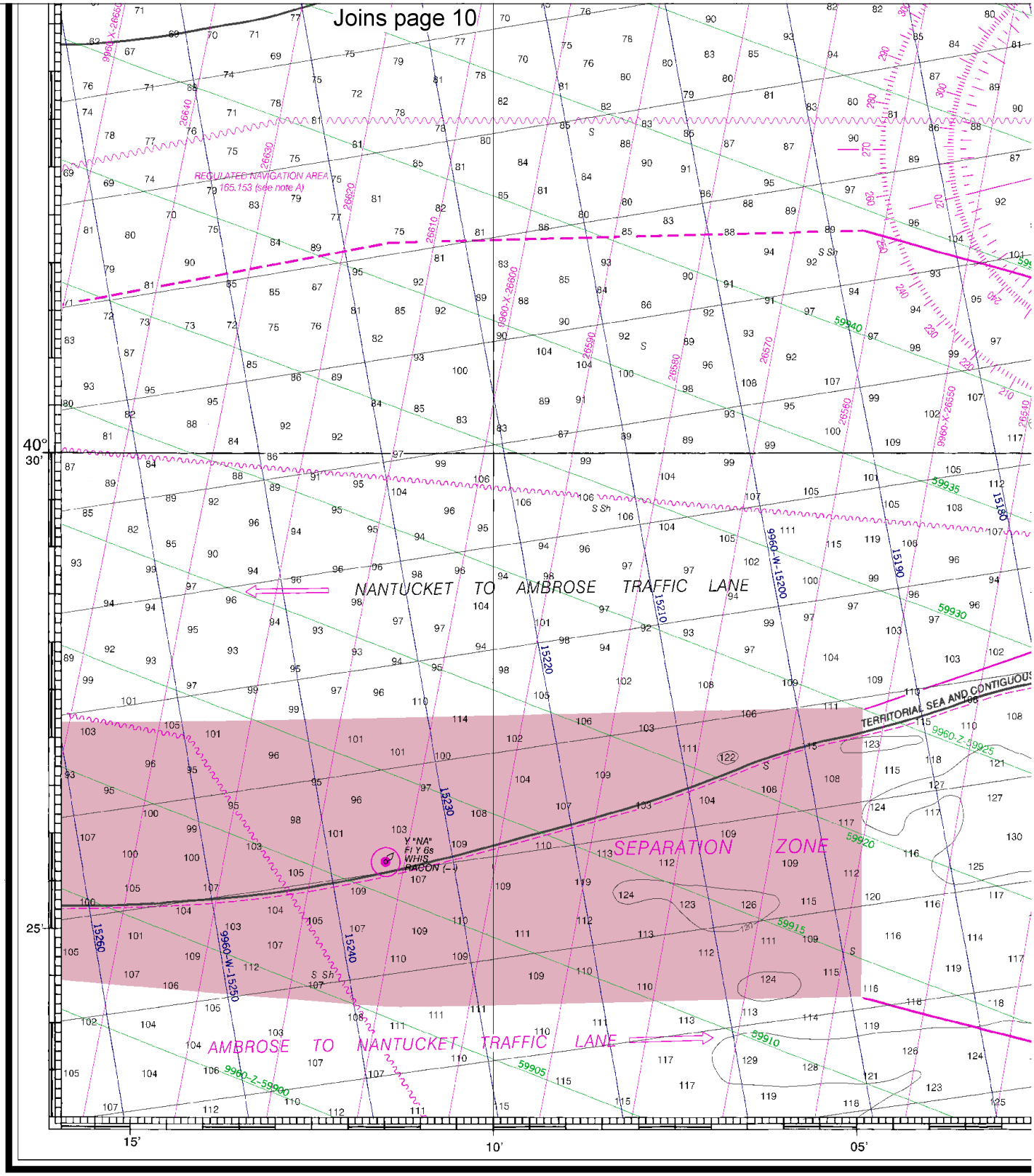
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
Joins page 21
45'
40'
35'
9960-Y-43750
9960-Z-60025
9960-W-14900
60020
60015
60010
60005
9960-Z-60000
59995
14910
14920
14930
14940
9960-X-26250
26240
26230
26220
26210
9960-X-26200
26190
26180
26170
43760
43740
43730
43720
ZONE (see note X)
S Sh
S Sh P
S P



18th Ed., Nov. / 03 ■

Corrected through NM Nov. 08/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 28/03

12353

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping 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.

1 ½ 0 1

1000 0

North

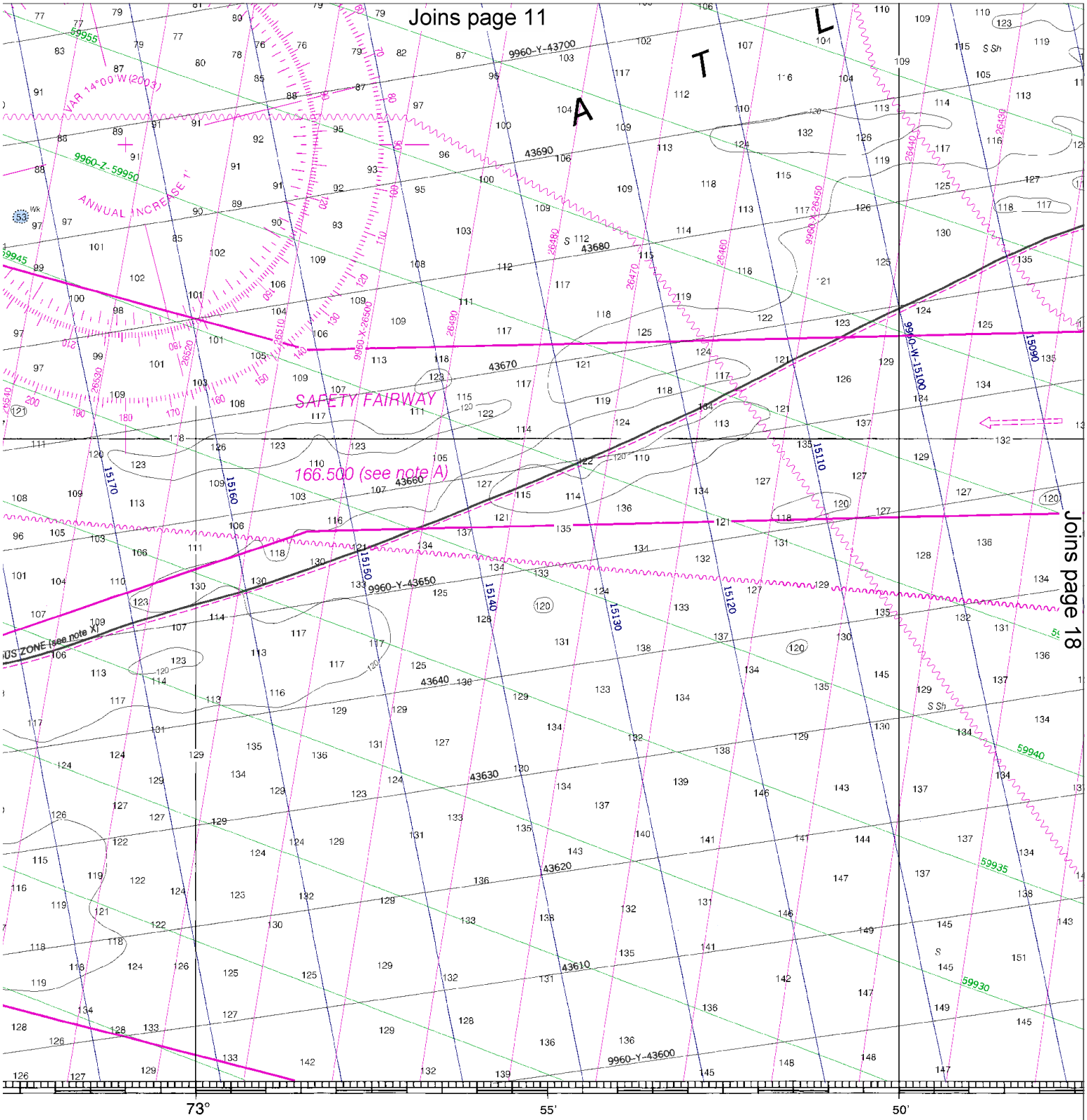
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

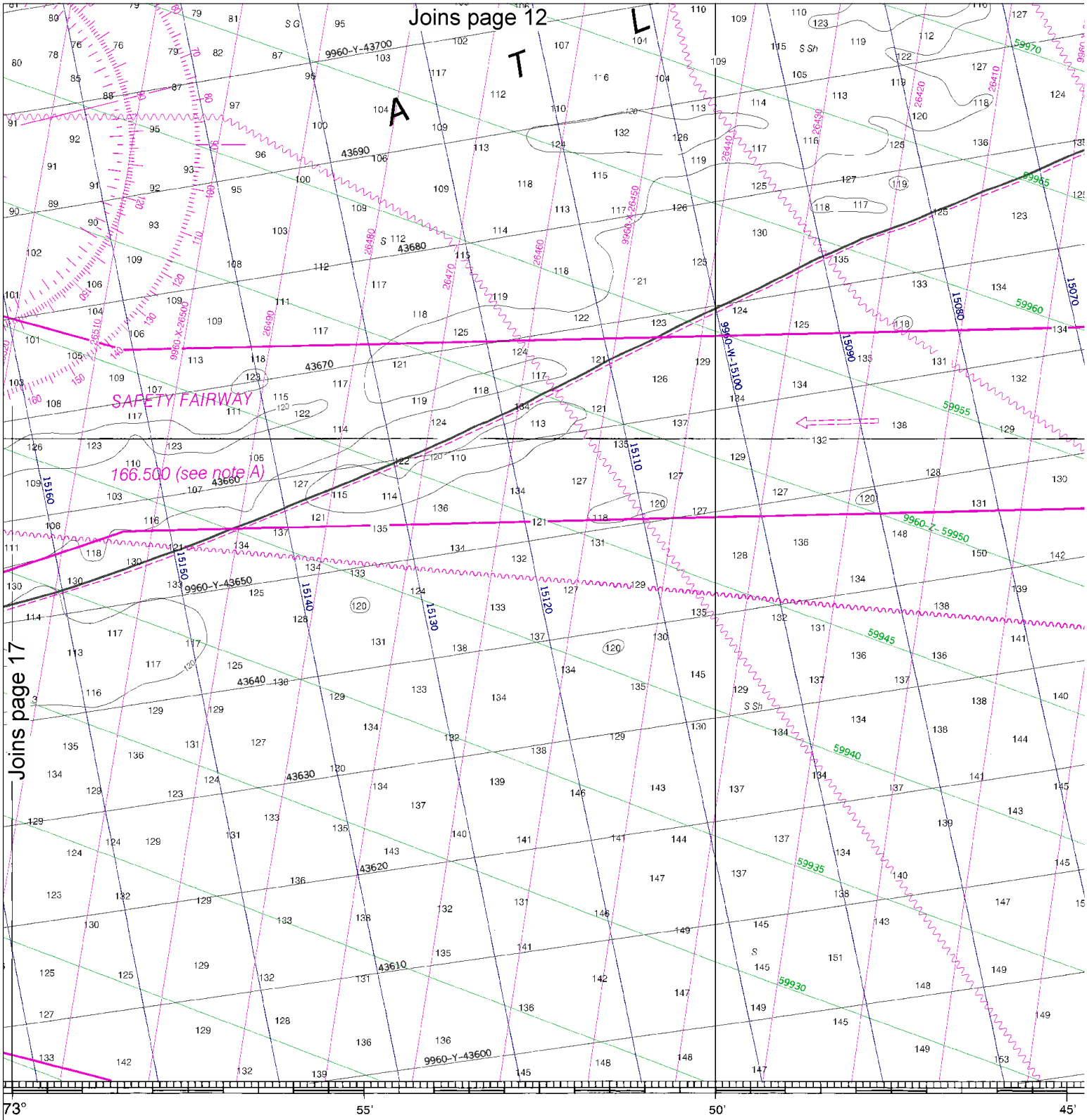
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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, NCAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



1:80,000

al Miles

3 4 5 6 7

ds

6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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Published at Washi
U.S. DEPARTMENT O
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NATIONAL OCEAN
COAST SUR

North

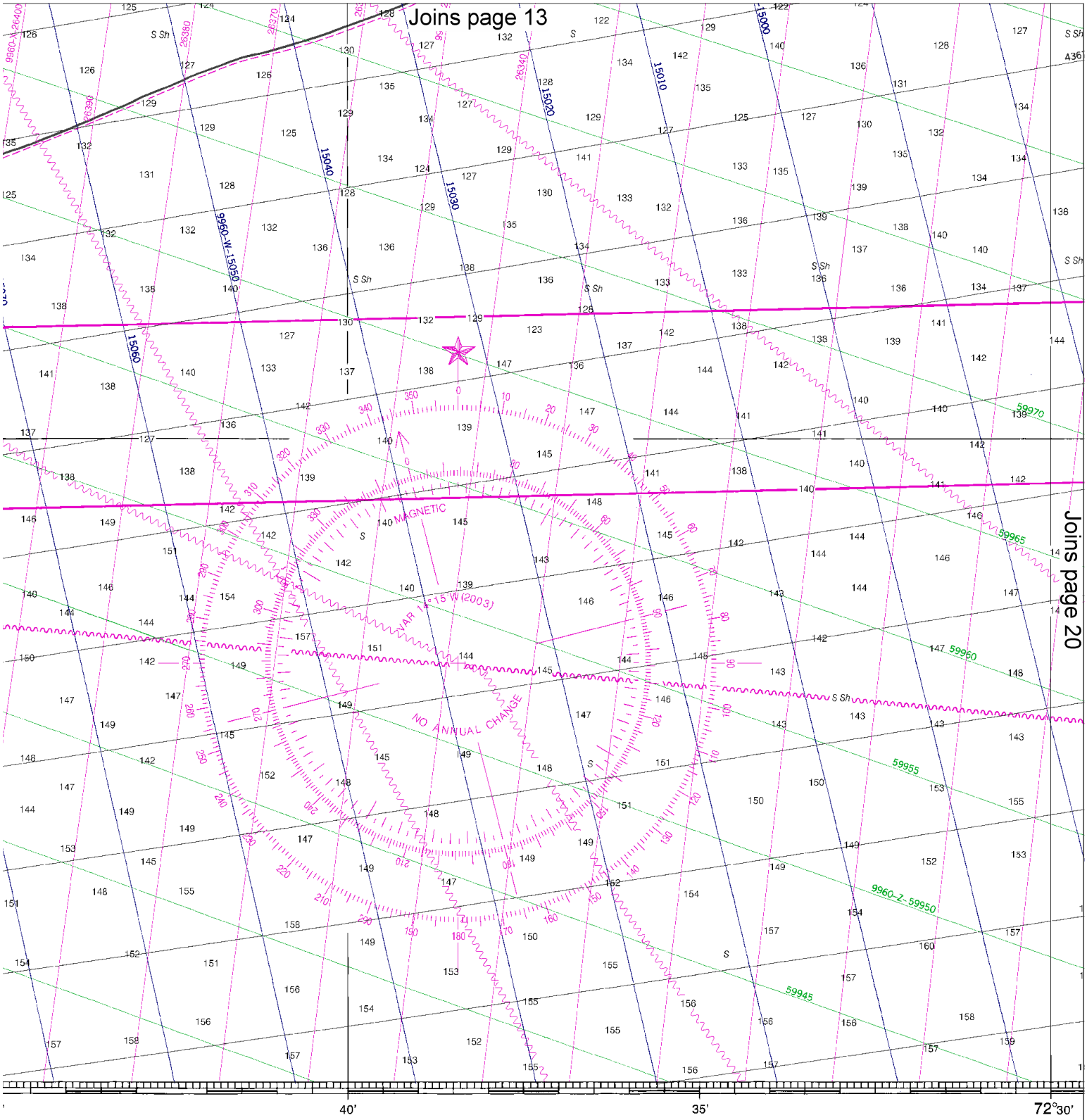
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



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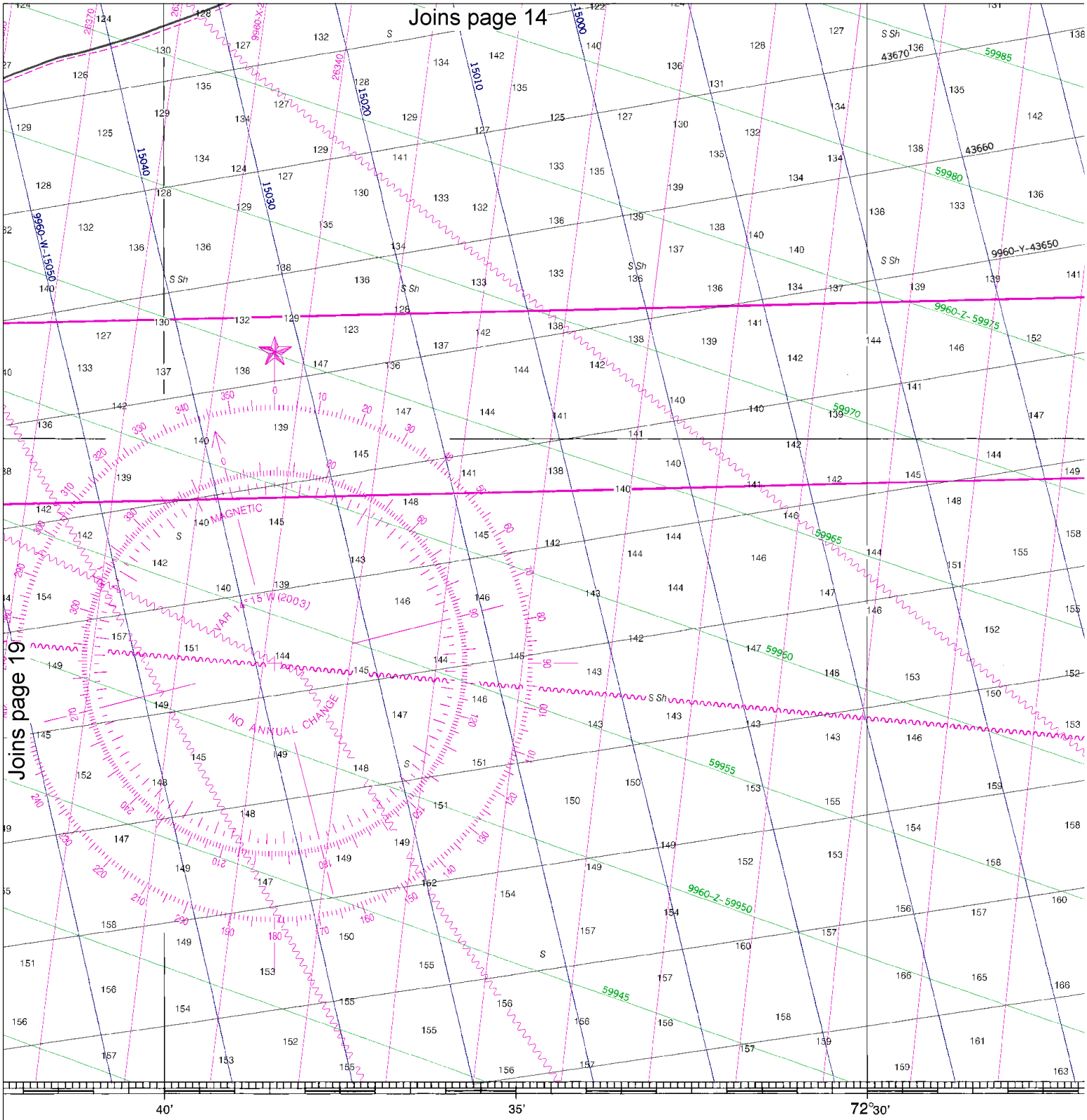
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about 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.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by President al Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautica mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the terr torial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to
harts. The lines shown on the most

FATHOMS	1		2		3		4		5	
FEET	6		12		18		24		30	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 2												

North

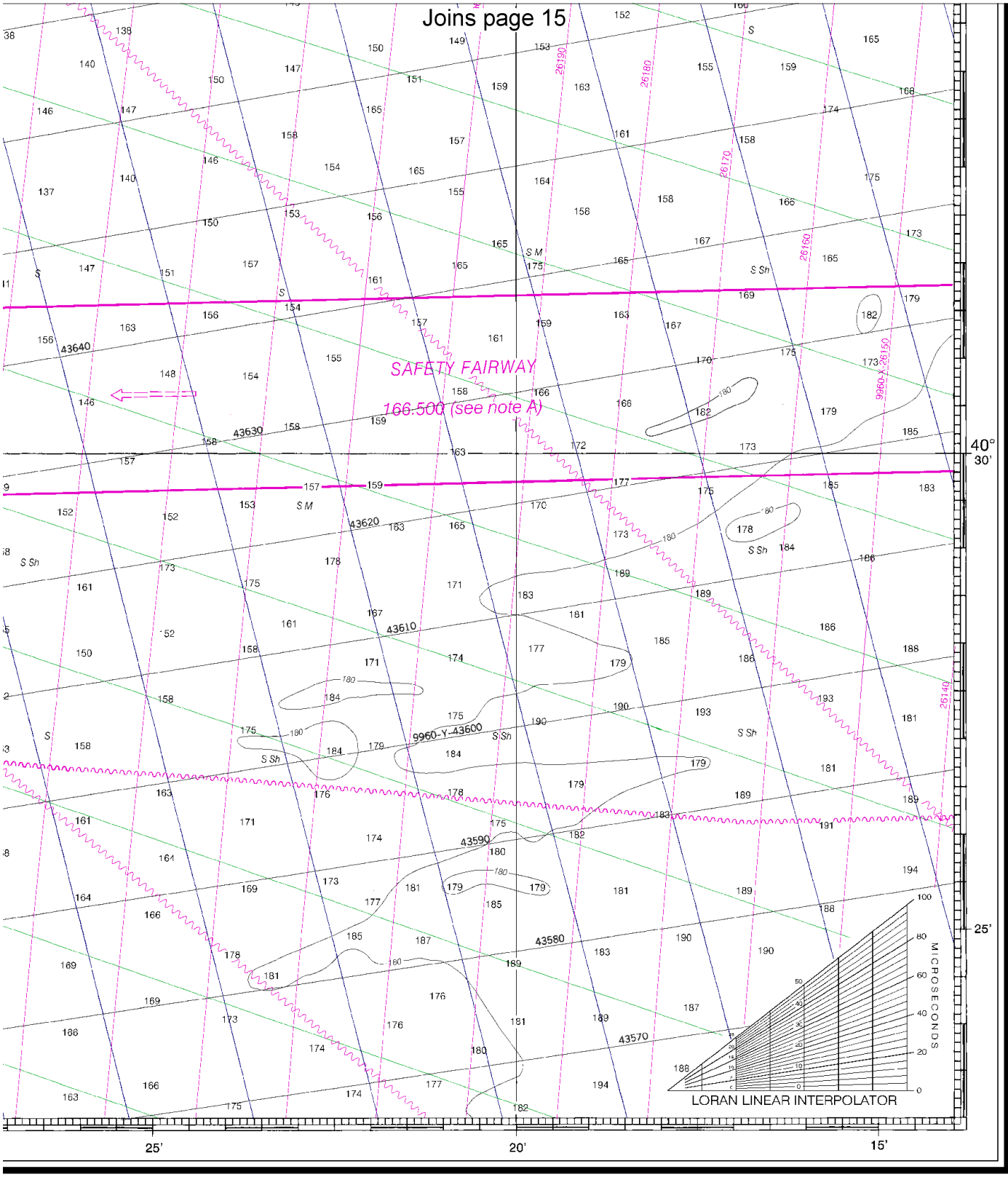
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

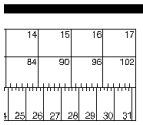
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000





Shinnecock Light to Fire Island Light

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - 1:80,000

12353

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 18
NSN 7642014010339
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 12AHA12353

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 Fire Island – 631-661-9100
Coast Guard East Moriches – 631-395-4405
Coast Guard Shinnecock – 631-728-1171
Coast Guard Montauk – 631-668-2773
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

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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.

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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.

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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.