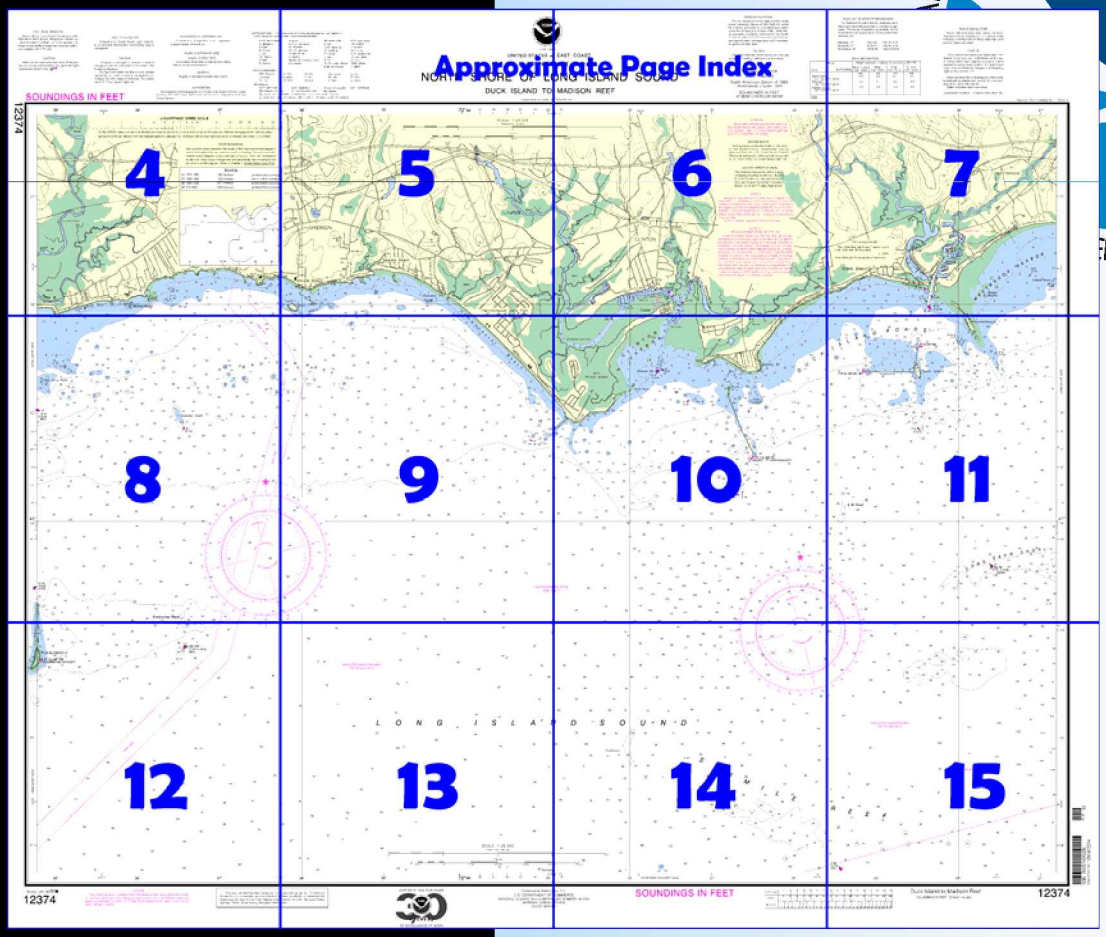
BookletChart™

North Shore of Long Island Sound - Duck Island to Madison Reef

(NOAA Chart 12374)

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™?

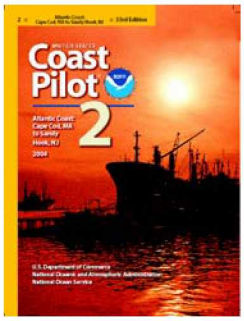
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 8 excerpts]

(191) **Westbrook Harbor** is the western part of the open bight between Cornfield Point and Menunketesuck Island. It has many unmarked submerged rocks and is seldom used as an anchorage; the anchorage in Duck Island Roads is better.

(194) Between **Menunketesuck Island** and **Hammonasset Point**, about 4 miles westward, broken ground extends about 1.5 miles offshore. A boulder reef extends 0.5 mile southward from Duck Island to the 18-foot curve and is marked by a buoy. A rock with 1 foot over it is on this reef about 300 yards south of Duck Island. Tide rips have been reported to extend from the vicinity of these rocks to the buoy. During strong flood currents and a southwest wind, tide rips extend from the shoal water southwest of Duck Island to the vicinity of **Southwest Reef** over 1 mile southwestward. Caution is advised when navigating small boats in this vicinity during these conditions.

(195) **Duck Island Roads**, between Menunketesuck Island and **Kelsey Point**, is a harbor of refuge protected by breakwaters 1,100 feet northward and nearly 0.5 mile westward from **Duck Island**, with the added protection of Kelsey Point Breakwater on Stone Island Reef. A prominent landmark on Duck Island is a stone chimney. Both breakwaters extending from Duck Island are marked by lights.

(196) The dredged anchorage enclosed by the breakwaters extending northward and westward from Duck Island is subject to shoaling. General depths of 3 to 8 feet are in the protected area, and 8 to 15 feet in the western end. In addition to the area inside the breakwaters, a small area northward and northeastward of Duck Island North Breakwater Light can be used as an anchorage in southwesterly weather.

(201) **Patchogue River**, used chiefly by fishing and recreational craft, empties into Duck Island Roads just west of Menunketesuck Island. A channel leads from deep water in Duck Island Roads to the first fixed highway bridge, about 0.6 mile above the mouth. The approach channel is marked by buoys, and the river channel is marked by private aids. A light is on the outer end of the breakwater on the west side of the river mouth. In July 1999, the controlling depths were 4 feet (8 feet at midchannel) to the first turn near the mouth of Menunketesuck River, thence in January-February 1998, 6 feet (7½ feet at midchannel) to the head of the project about 60 yards below the first fixed highway bridge. The anchorage basin had depths of 6½ feet.

(202) Several **small-craft facilities** are on the river.

(203) **Menunketesuck River**, sharing the same entrance channel as Patchogue River, is a shallow stream westward of Patchogue River. In July 1981, a depth of 8 feet was reported to the first fixed highway bridge crossing the river above which depths of less than 1 foot are reported. A shoal was reported extending south from shore at the junction of Patchogue and Menunketesuck Rivers; caution is advised. The junction is marked by a private seasonal buoy. Small-craft facilities on the river can provide berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, storage, marine supplies, a pump-out station, and engine and hull repairs. The privately maintained channel in the river is reported to be marked by seasonal private aids; local knowledge is advised.

(204) A 6 mph **speed limit** is enforced on both rivers.

(205) **Kelsey Point Breakwater** extends on **Stone Island Reef** over 0.6 mile south-southeastward from Stone Island and is marked by a light. The least depth on the rocky broken ground southwestward of the light is 16 feet. The outer spot is marked by a buoy. **Stone Island**, at the north end of the breakwater, is mostly covered at high water. Some rocks bare at low water are between the island and the shore. Tide rips frequently occur in the area southwestward from the end of the breakwater to the bell buoy. Depths of 18 feet or less near Kelsey Point Breakwater indicate areas of broken rocky bottom which should be avoided in anchoring. The broken ground east of the breakwater includes depths of 12 feet close to it; the 18-foot patch 0.2 mile east-northeast of the end of the breakwater; **East Ledge** with depths of 2 to 17 feet, which extends 0.4 mile southward from Kelsey Point; and the broken ground with depths of 8 to 17 feet which extends over 0.4 mile southeastward from Kelsey Point.

(207) **Clinton Harbor**, the bight westward of Kelsey Point Breakwater, is the entrance to **Hammonasset River,** a stream used chiefly by fishing and recreational craft. **Wheeler Rock,** with 1 foot over it, just outside the bar, is marked by a lighted buoy. The channel is marked by buoys to Cedar Island and thence by seasonal private buoys to the anchorage basin at **Clinton**. In November-December 2000, the controlling depths were 6.1 feet (7.1 feet at midchannel) to Buoy 11A, thence 7.0 feet in the north half of the channel to the head of the project, thence depths of 5.5 to 9.0 feet were available in the anchorage basin on the northeast side of the channel east of the wharves at Clinton. From opposite the basin to the upstream limit of the Federal project, the southwest and south side of the channel is obstructed by a series of pilings. Boats may be moored between the pilings, caution is advised.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 8/07
Corrected through LNM Aug. 28/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

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 0.354" northward and 1.670" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

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).

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.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

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

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.

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)

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

Connecticut State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

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.

Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.40 MHz
New London, CT	KHB-47	162.55 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

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: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

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.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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.

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
Duck Island	(41°15'N/72°29'W)	4.9	4.7	0.2
Madison	(41°16'N/72°36'W)	5.3	5.1	0.2
Falkner Island	(41°13'N/72°39'W)	5.9	5.6	0.2

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.

(Aug 2007)

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
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.

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).

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

Connecticut State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	O
C can	M nautical mile	O
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	R
		R

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD
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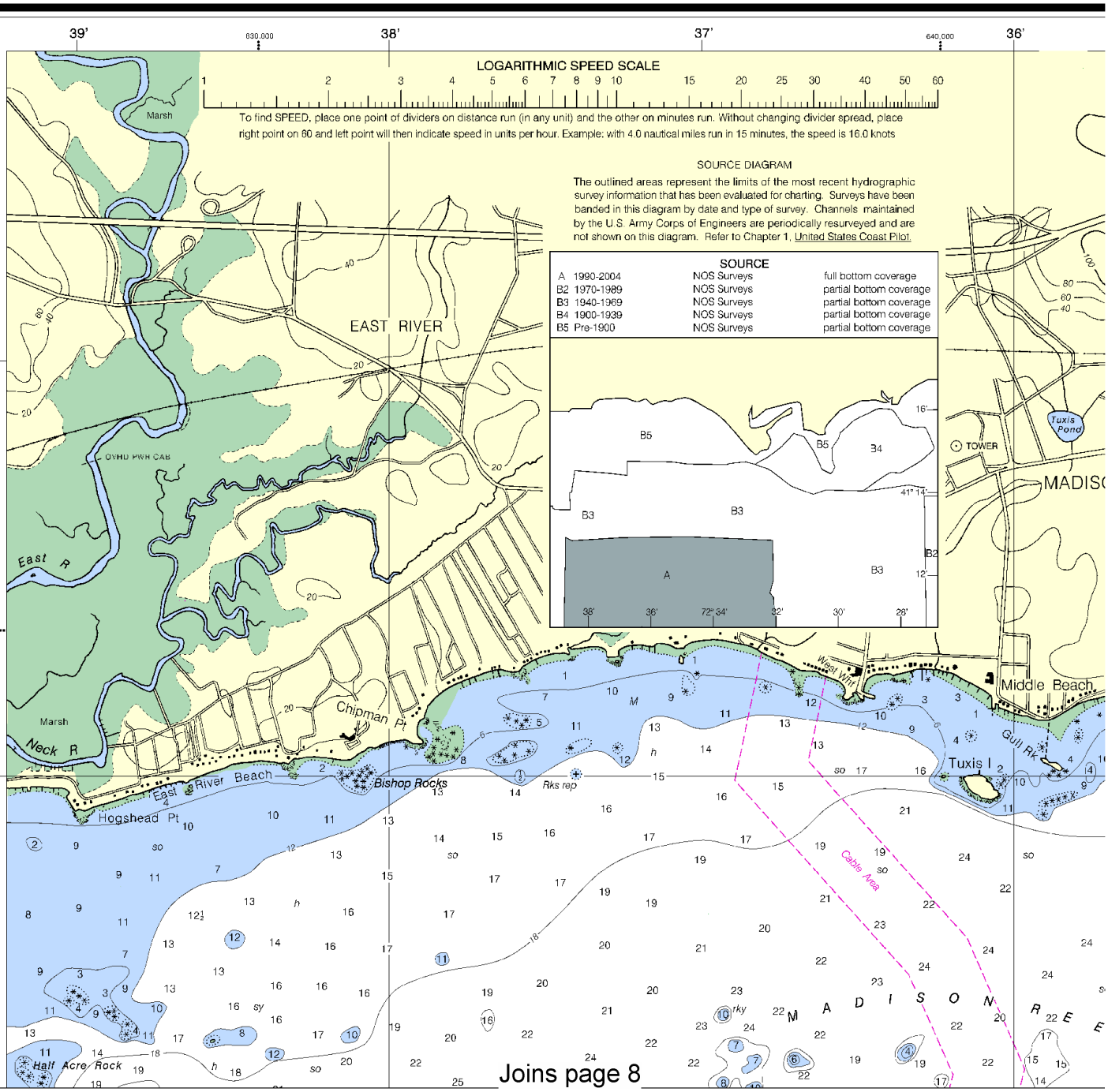
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12374



4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

ns, see Chart No. 1.)

Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
N nun	Rot rotating
OBSC obscured	s seconds
Oc occulting	SEC sector
Or orange	St M statute miles
Q quick	VQ very quick
R red	W white
Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Oys oysters	so soft
Rk rock	Sh shells
S sand	sy sticky

PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
Rep reported	

depth indicated.
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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

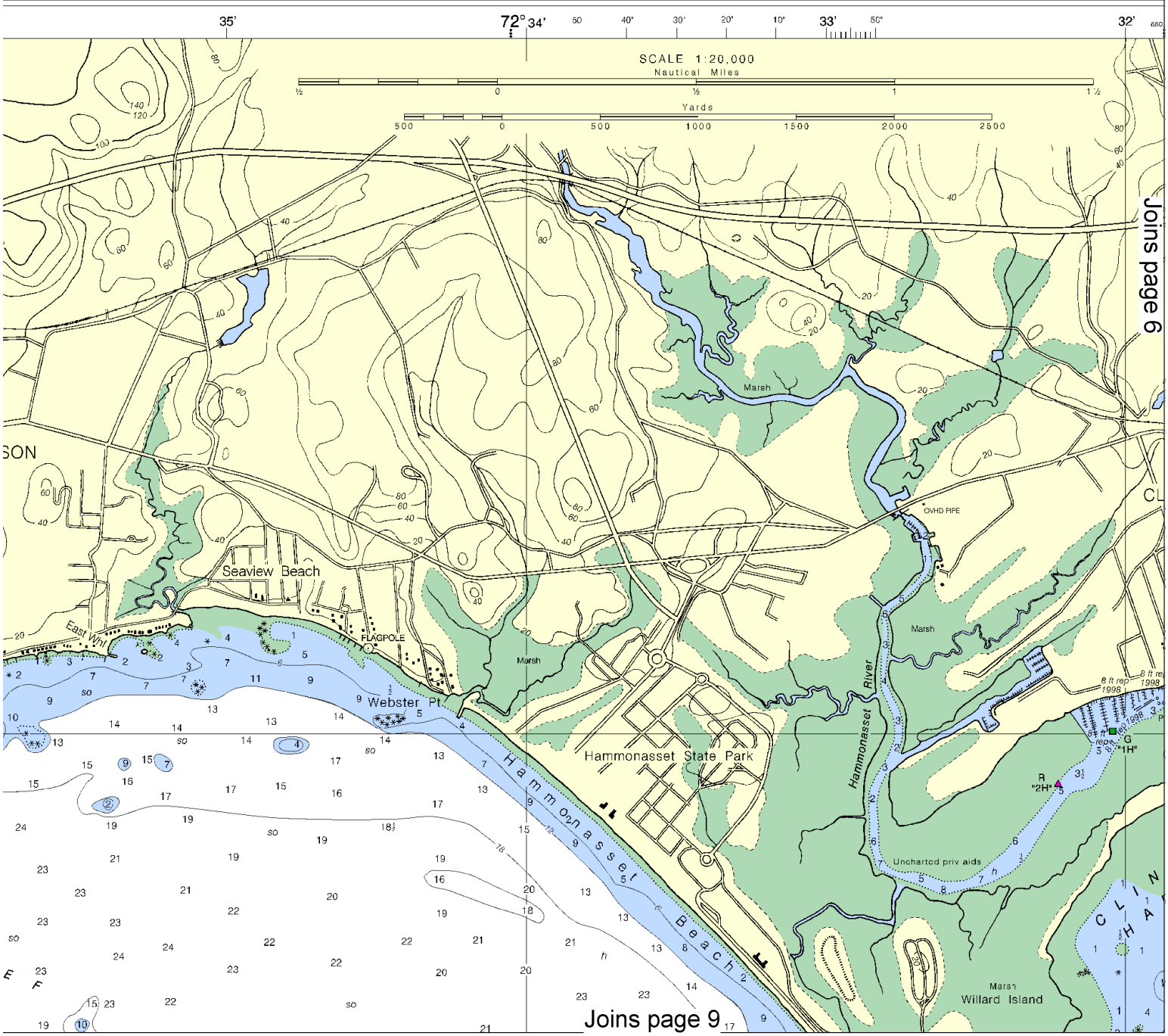
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

CONNECTICUT

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND S

DUCK ISLAND TO MADISON REEF

Formerly C&GS 216, 1st Ed., July 1917 KAPP 2162



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

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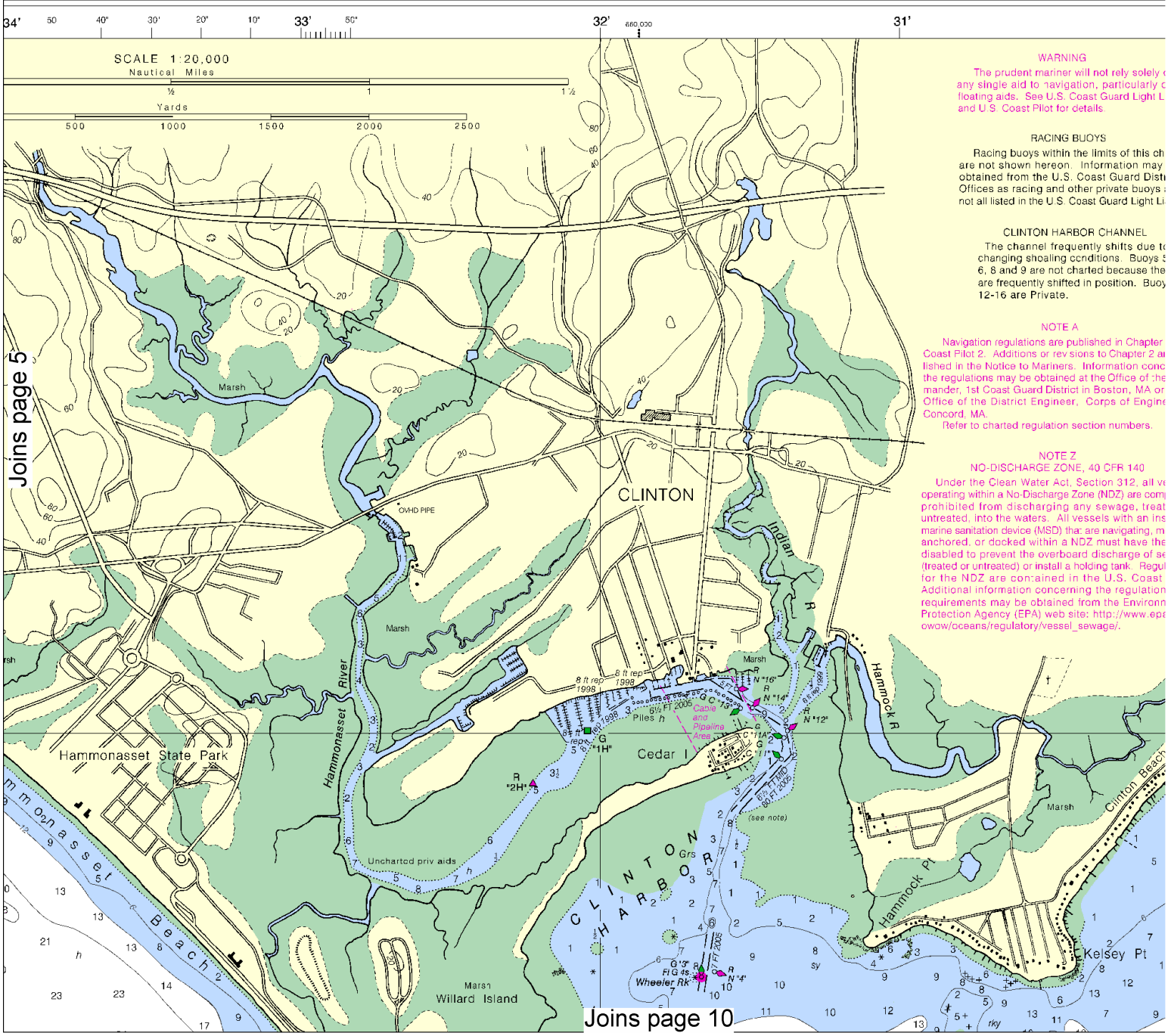

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CLINTON HARBOR CHANNEL

The channel frequently shifts due to changing shoaling conditions. Buoys 5 6, 8 and 9 are not charted because the are frequently shifted in position. Buoy 12-16 are Private.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 a lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information conc the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the mander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engine Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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(Aug 2007)

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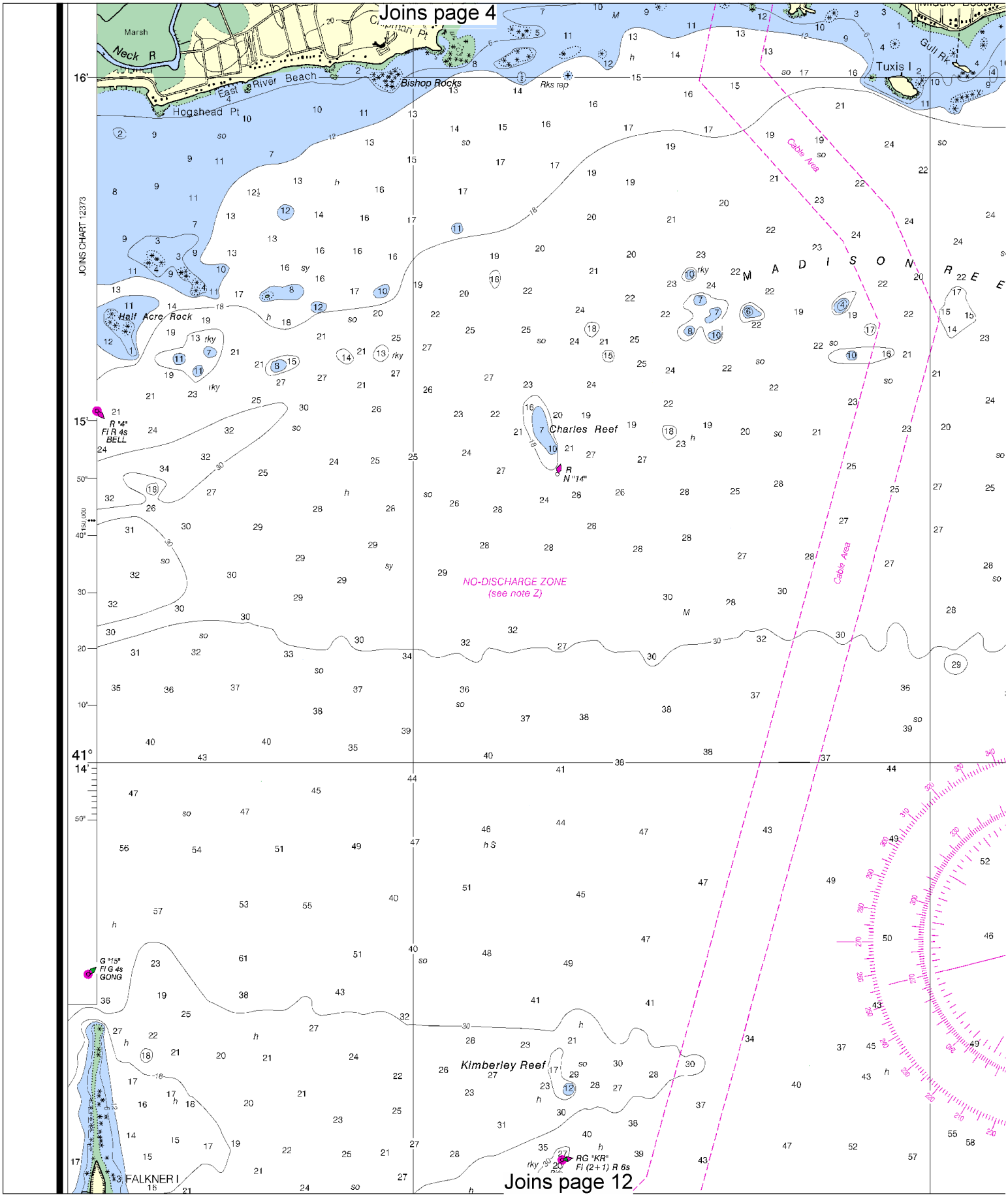
Joins page 11

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: 1209 12/25/2009.



8

North

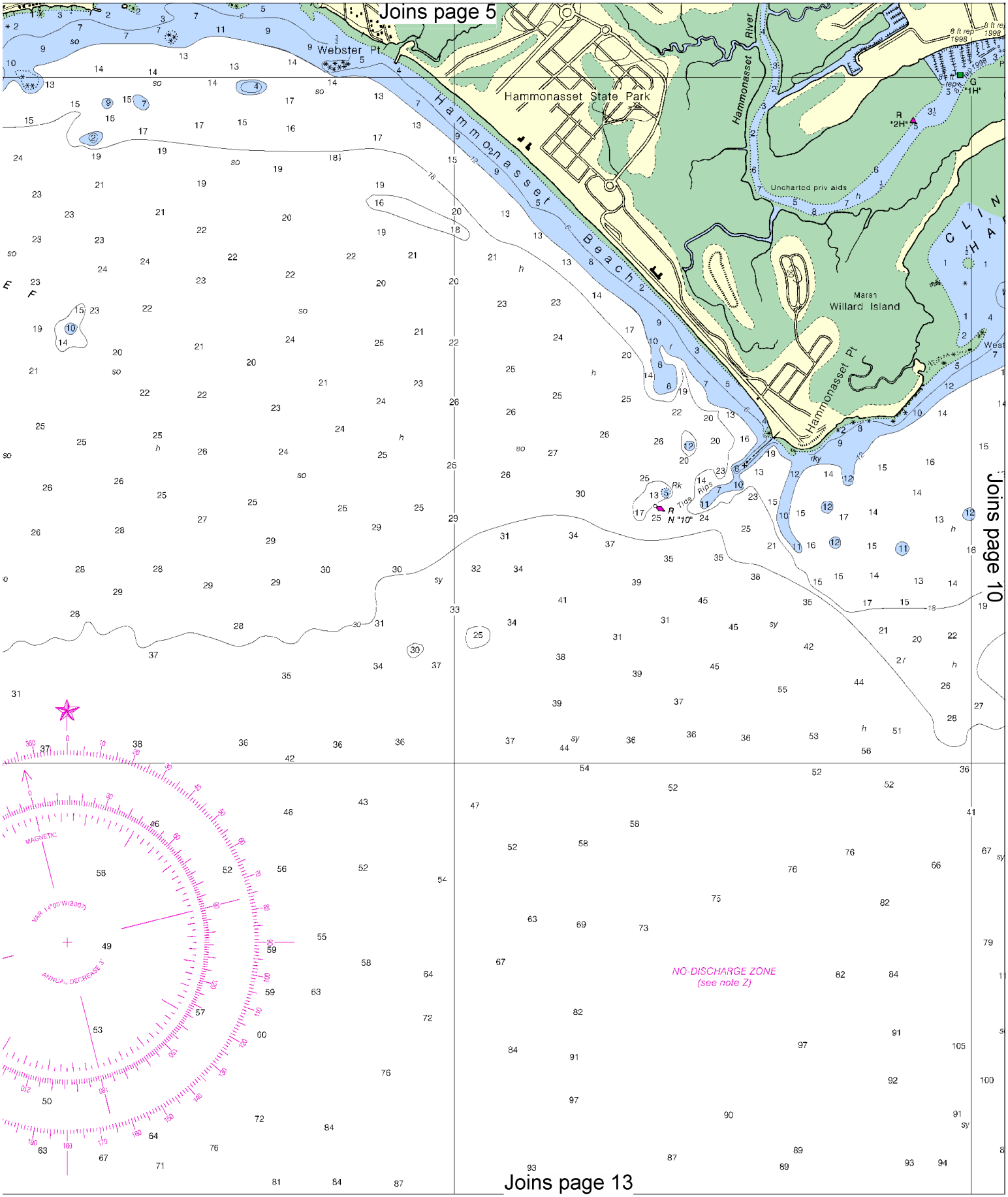
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

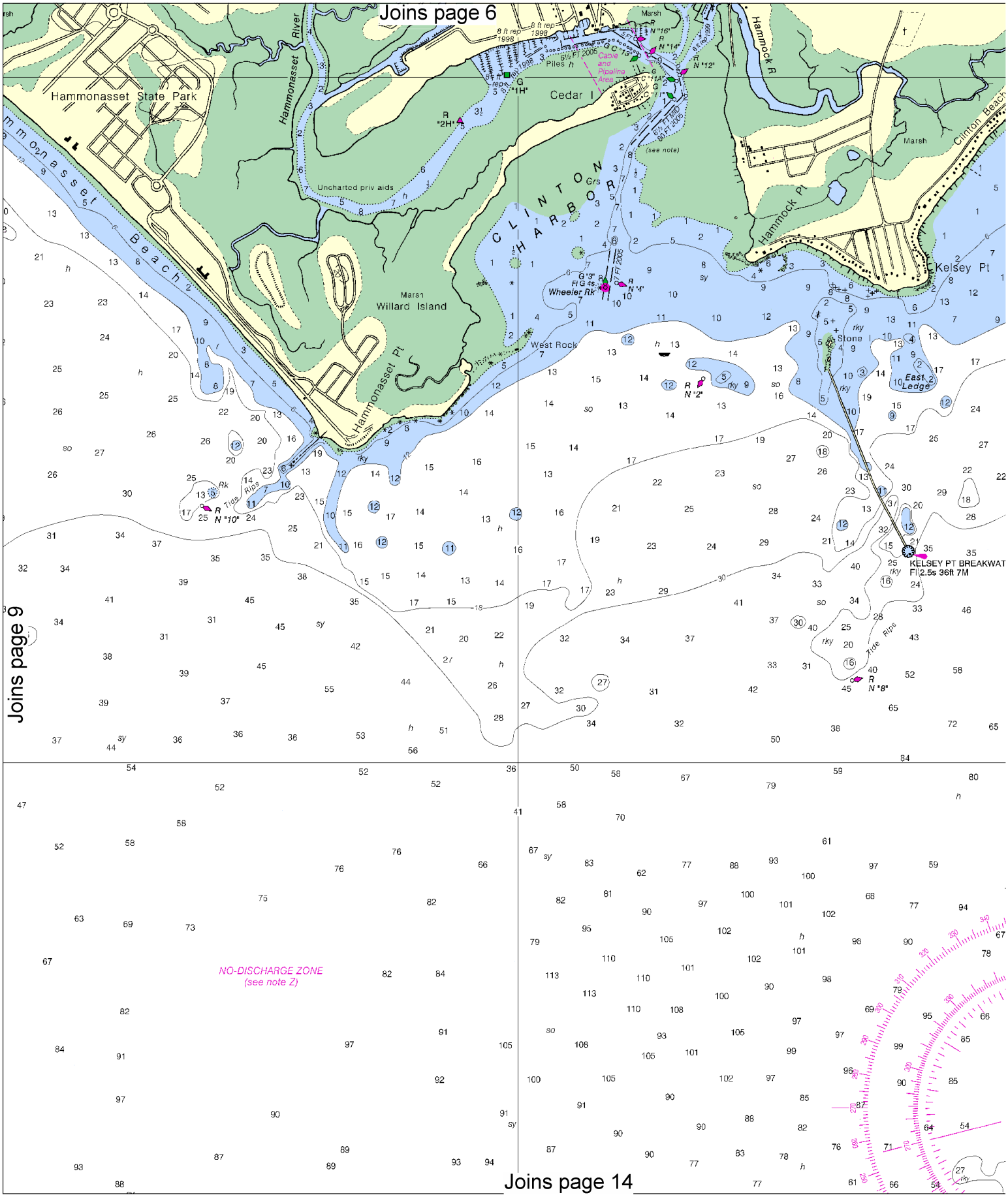
0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500


Joins page 5
Webster Pt.
Hammonasset State Park
Hammonasset Beach
Hammonasset River
Uncharted priv aids
Marsh
Willard Island
Hammonasset Pt.
Joins page 10
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°00'W(2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 3'
Joins page 13

Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

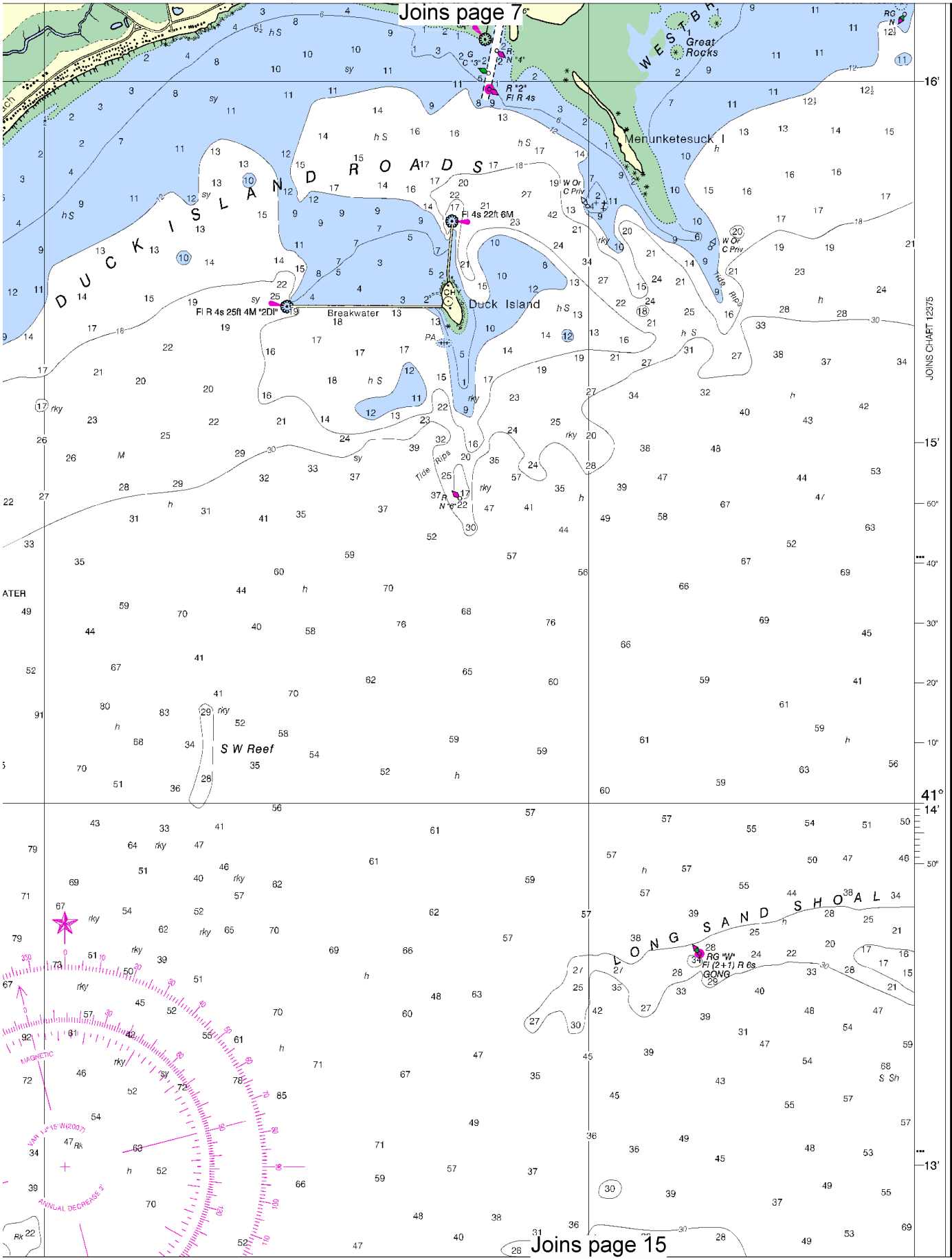
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

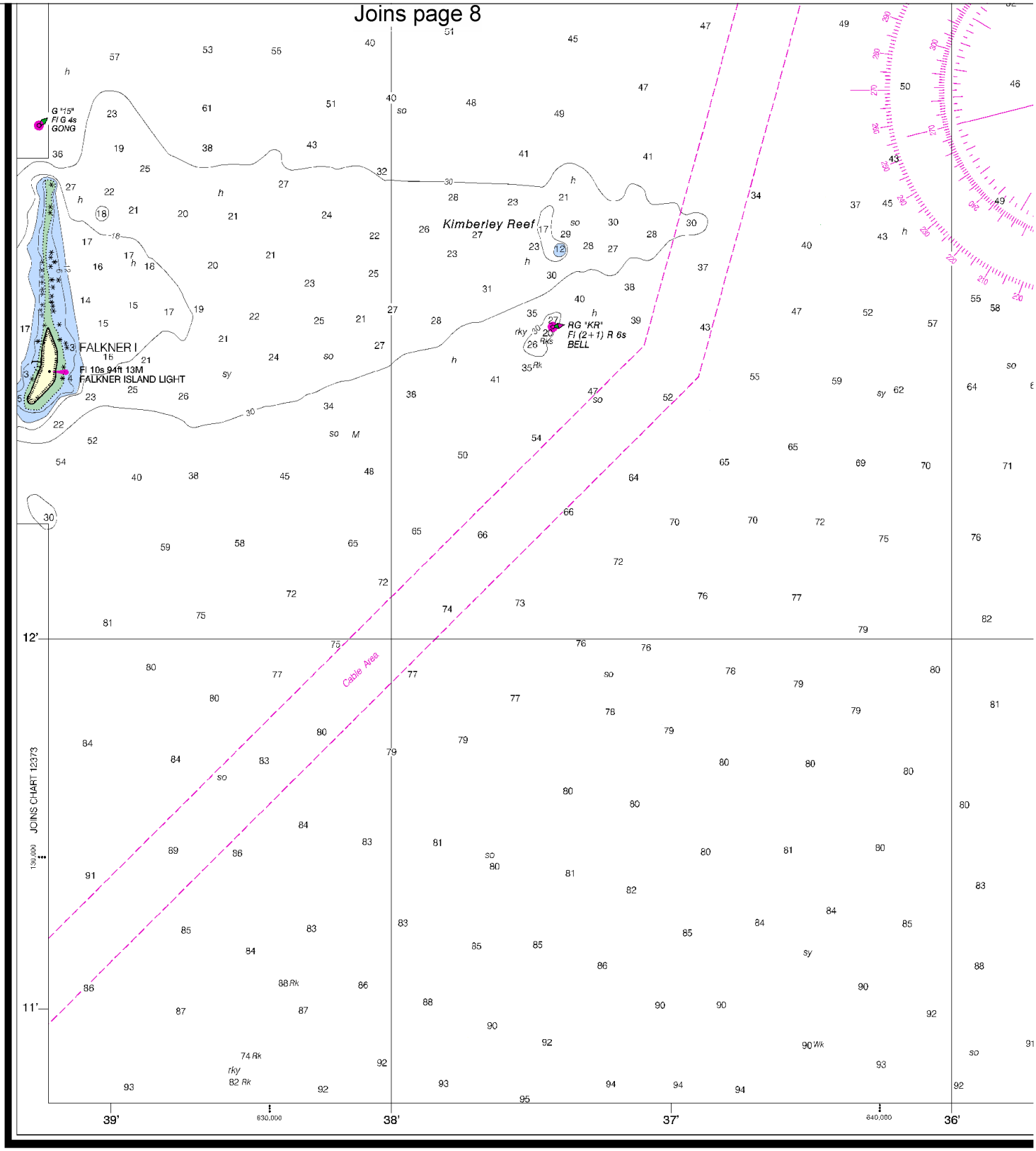
Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

Joins page 7



Joins page 15

Joins page 8



14th Ed., Sep. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 8/07
Corrected through LNM Aug. 28/07

12374

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improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

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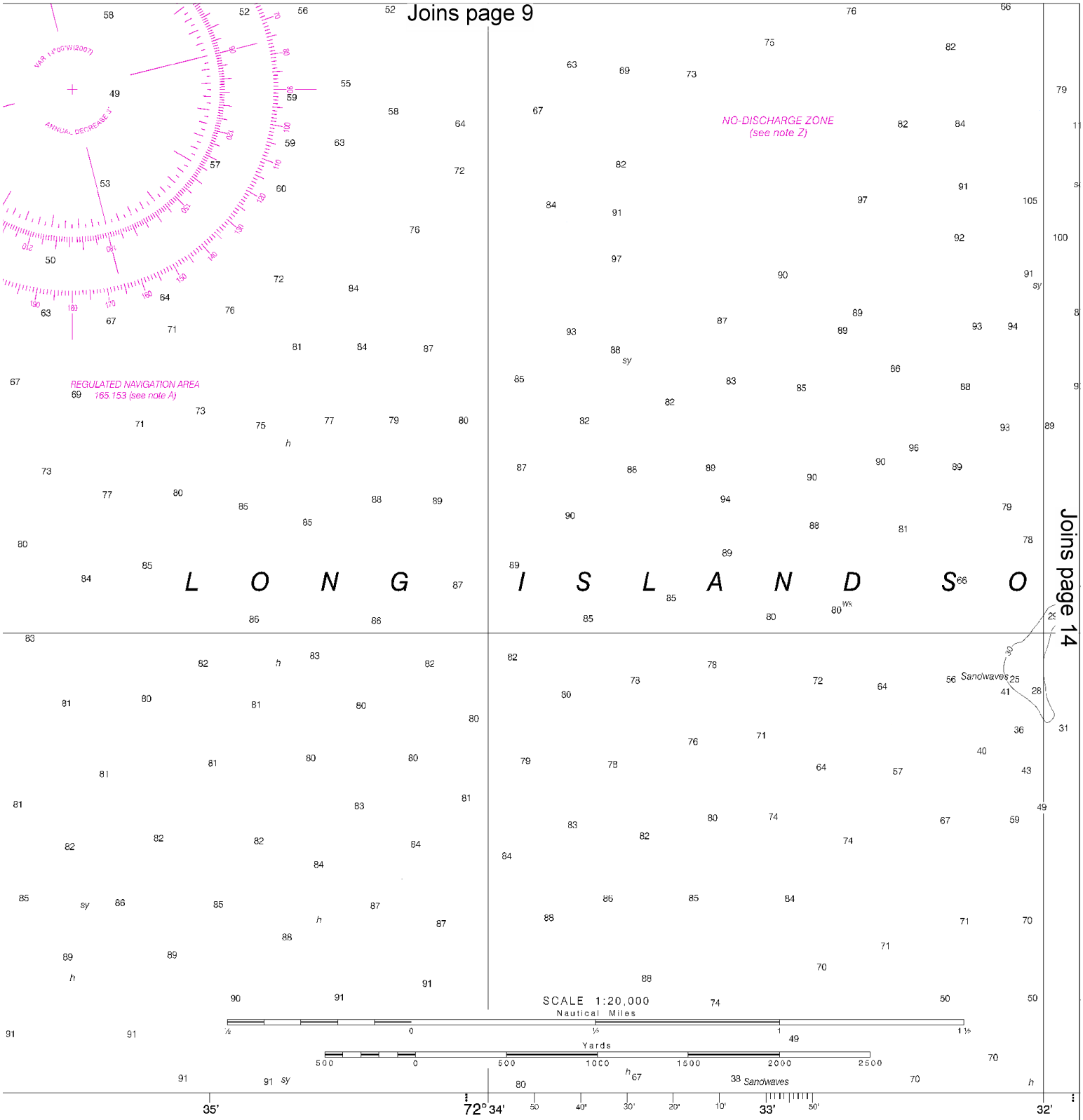

Joins page 14

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Iditions, or comments for
(N/CS2), National Ocean

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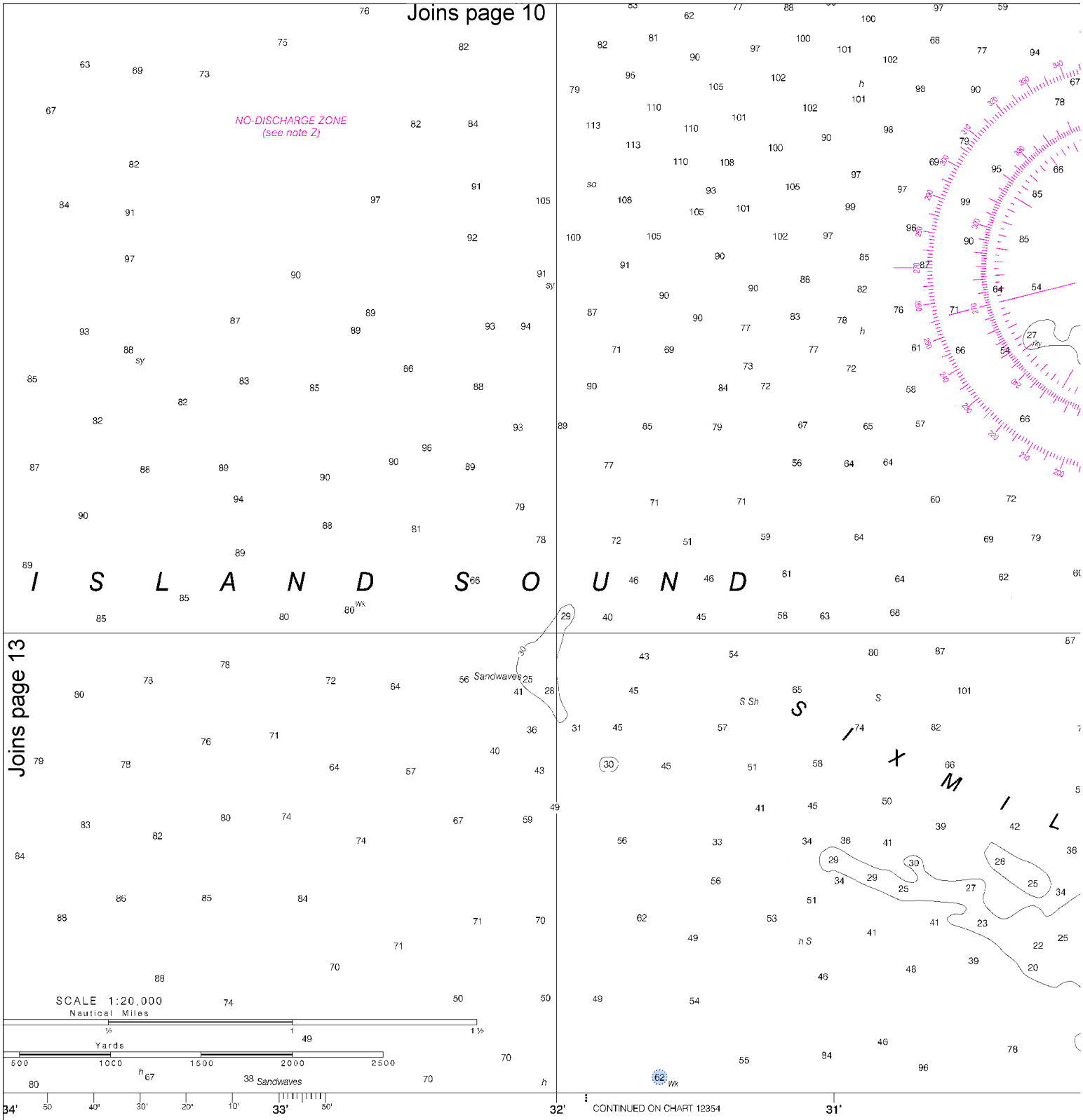
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

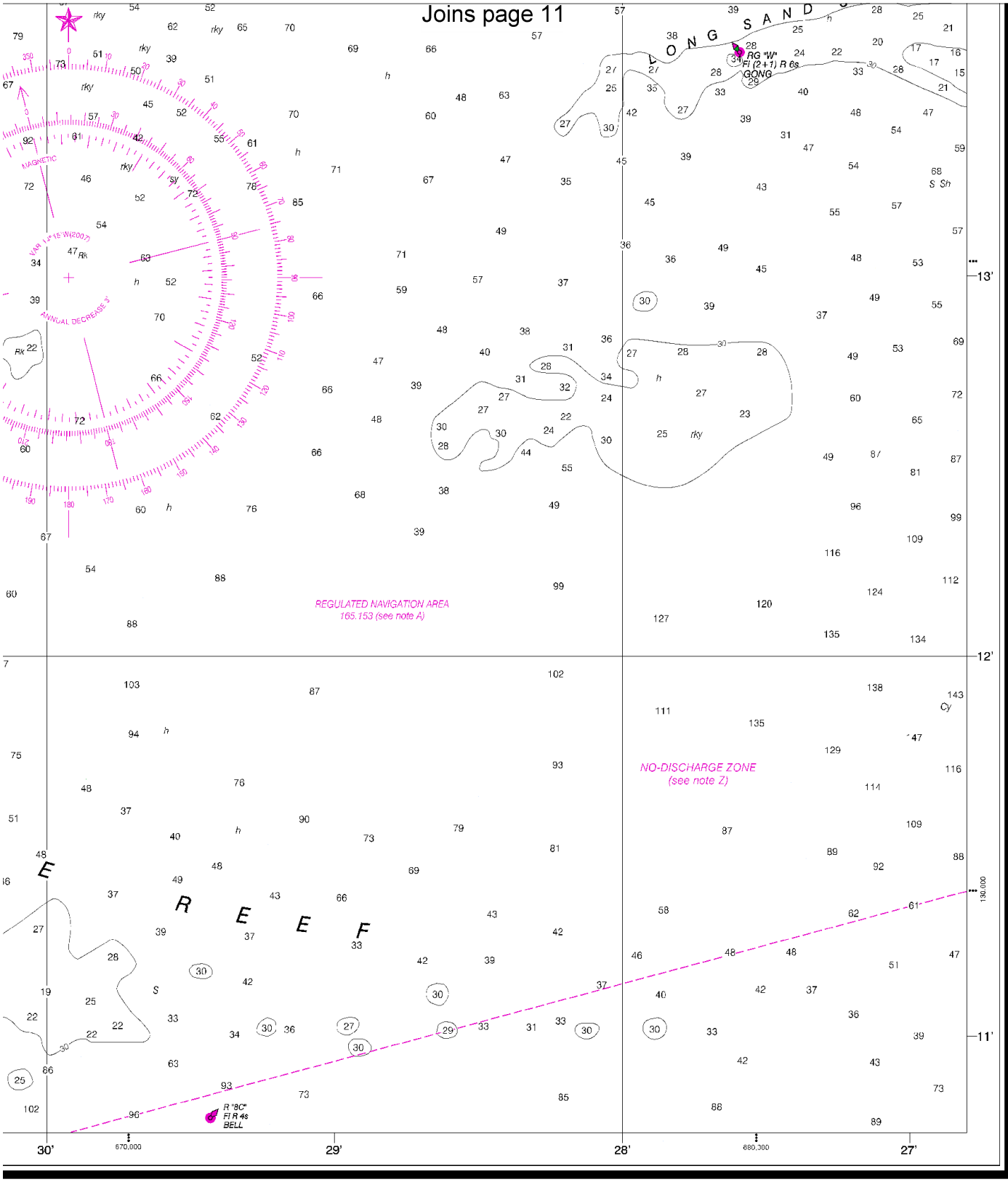
FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



Duck Island to Madison Reef

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

12374

ED. NO. 14

NSN 7642014010395

NGA REFERENCE NO. 12XHA12374

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 MSO LI Sound – 203-468-4404
Coast Guard New Haven – 203-468-4401
Coast Guard New London – 860-442-4471
Environmental Protection Spec– 203-468-4520
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 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.