

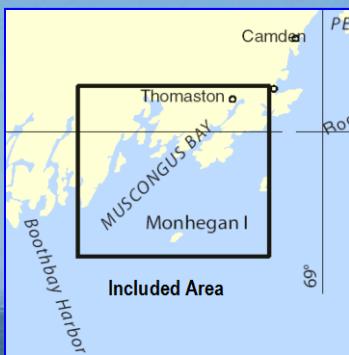
BookletChart™

Muscongus Bay
NOAA Chart 13301

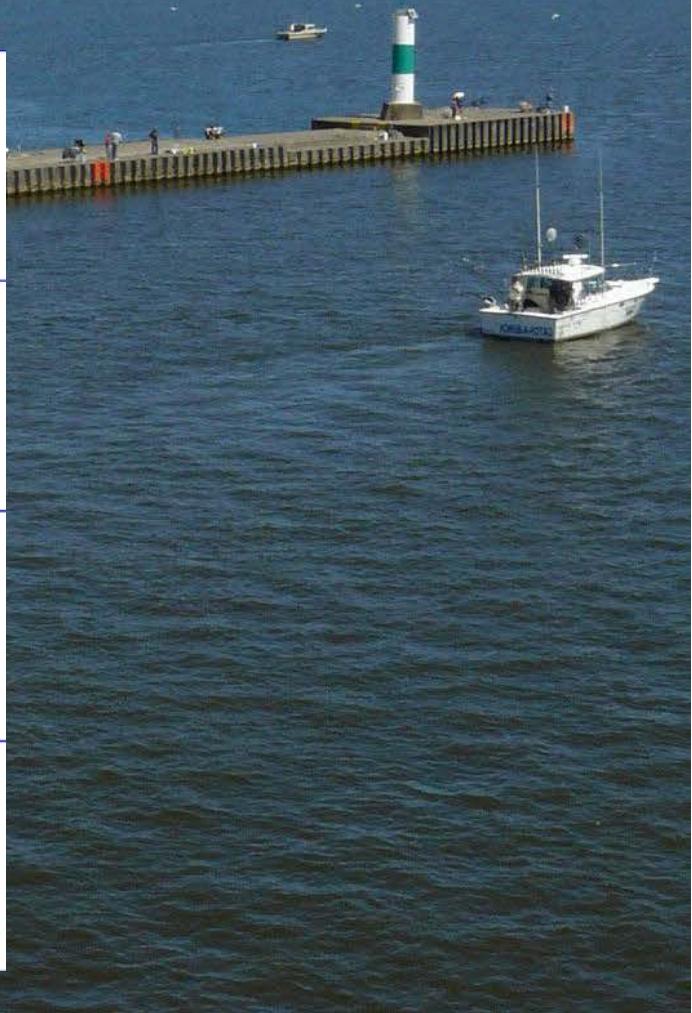
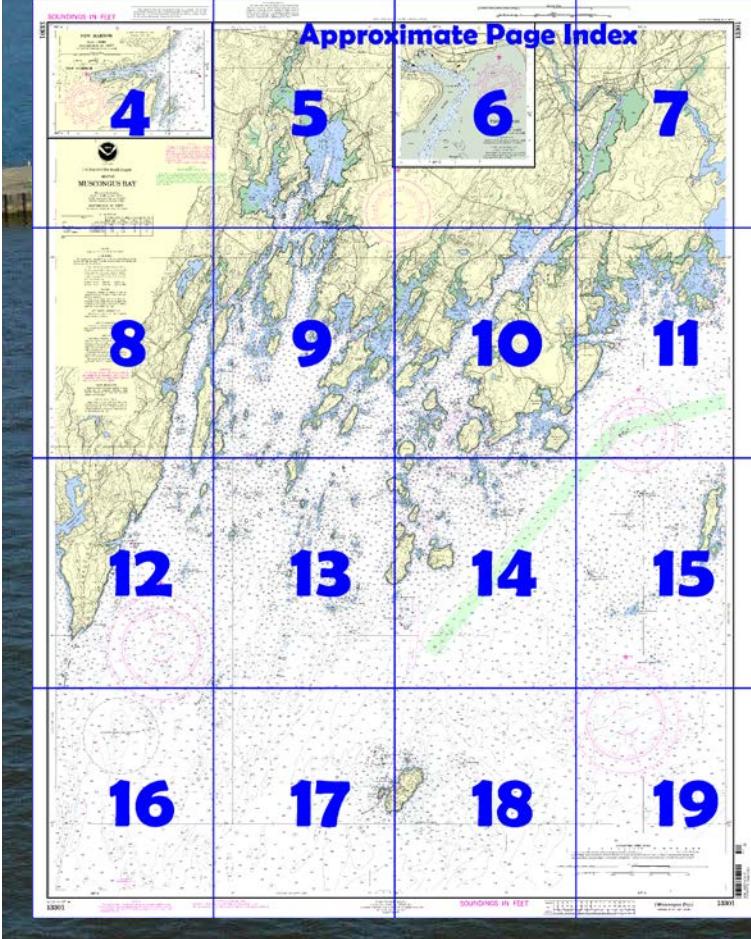


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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 Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

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.

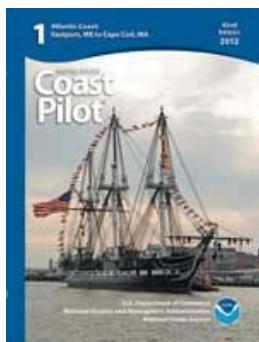
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=133_01.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Broken ground extends 2 to 3 miles westward and southwestward from Metinic Island. **Black Rock**, which uncovers 5 feet, is 0.7 mile westward of Metinic Island. A rock covered 14 feet is 0.3 mile southwestward of Black Rock.

Metinic Island Ledge, covered 8 feet and marked by a buoy at its southwest end, is 1.8 miles westward of the northern end of Metinic Island. Kelp is reported on Metinic Island Ledge. A rock covered 26 feet is 0.6 mile northeastward of the ledge. **Hupper Shoal**, covered 17 feet, is 0.6 mile southwestward from the ledge.

Roaring Bull, awash at low water and generally marked by breakers, is 2.8 miles westward of Metinic Green Island. A buoy is off the northwest side. A ledge covered 27 feet is 0.6 mile northwestward of Roaring Bull. **Southeast Breaker** is on a ledge about 0.5 mile long in a northeast direction; the higher part uncovers 4 feet. The ledge is 1.8 miles west-southwestward of Metinic Green Island, on the range of the south end of Metinic Green Island and the north end of Large Green Island. Unmarked shoals covered 10 to 16 feet are within 0.5 mile of the ledge. **Haddock Ledge**, covered 11 feet, is 1.3 miles south of Southeast Breaker and 2.5 miles southwestward of Metinic Green Island; it is not marked. **Monhegan Island**, 9 miles off the mainland and 20 miles westward of Matinicus Rock (chart 13303), is one of the important landmarks for vessels bound along the coast. The island is 1.4 miles long and 165 feet high, and presents a rocky shore with high bluffs in places. **Monhegan Island Light** (43°45'53"N., 69°18'57"W.), 178 feet above the water, is shown from a white tower connected to a white building, on the middle of the island. Within 3 miles of the island the light is obscured between west and southwest. A sound signal is on **Manana Island**, a small rocky island about 110 feet high, close westward of Monhegan Island. Manana Island Lighted Whistle Buoy 14M is 2 miles westward of the island. Penobscot Bay pilots usually board at this buoy. **Monhegan Harbor**, between Monhegan and Manana Islands, is an anchorage for small craft, but is exposed southward. The harbor, used principally by local fishermen and yachts, has depths of 15 to 25 feet with poor holding ground and scant room at the anchorage for a small vessel to swing. The deeper water in the harbor favors Manana Island. Entry into the harbor from the south is clear. A depth of 12 feet can be taken through the northern entrance between the wharf on Monhegan Island and the grass-covered rocky islet on the end of the ledge making out from Manana Island. The channel west of the small islet is shoal and has a depth of only 3 feet. In entering from the north the best water leads close to the end of the wharf. Even small craft should not attempt to ride out bad weather in this roadstead. During heavy weather the daily mail boat seldom is unable to land at the wharf. **Monhegan** is a village of fishermen and summer residents on the east side of Monhegan Harbor. The principal wharf has a depth of about 12 feet at the end. The village has telephone communication with the mainland. A diesel-powered motorboat ferry carries mail, freight, and passengers from Port Clyde, daily in summer and three times weekly in winter. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and provisions are obtainable. There are good hotel accommodations in the summer, and excursion boats from Boothbay Harbor call at Monhegan in the summer. **Eastern Duck Rock**, 400 yards off the north end of Monhegan Island, is a large, bare rock with some grass on top; the narrow channel between the rock and the island is nearer the rock because of Seal Ledges, which extend from Monhegan Island and show partly at high water. A gong buoy is about 250 yards northwest of the rock. **The Barrel**, a rock which uncovers about 5 feet off the northwest shore of Manana Island, is marked by a buoy. **Duck Rocks**, 0.6 mile off the northwest side of Monhegan Island, are two large, bare rocks. **Sunken Duck Rock**, covered 5 feet, is about 125 yards north-northwestward of the larger Duck Rocks. A bell buoy is northwest of Sunken Duck Rock.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

(617) 223-8555

Boston, MA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 6/11
Corrected through LNM Jul. 26/11

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

ST. GEORGE RIVER
Buoys 17, 18, 19, 21A, 22 and 23 are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°55'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	feet
New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°29'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3	feet
Walldoboro	(44°06'N/69°23'W)	10.3	9.8	0.3	
Thomaston	(44°04'N/69°1'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3	
Tenants Harbor	(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.1	9.7	0.3	

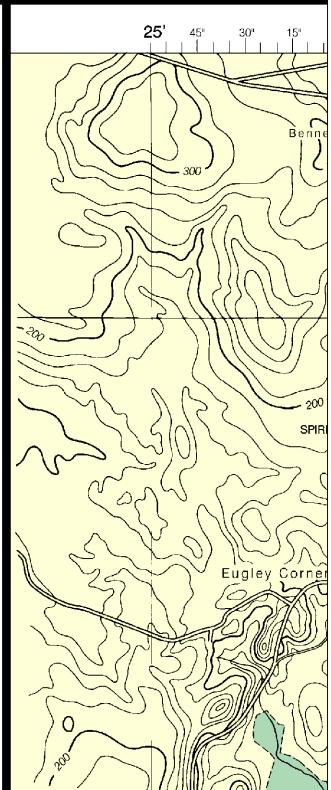
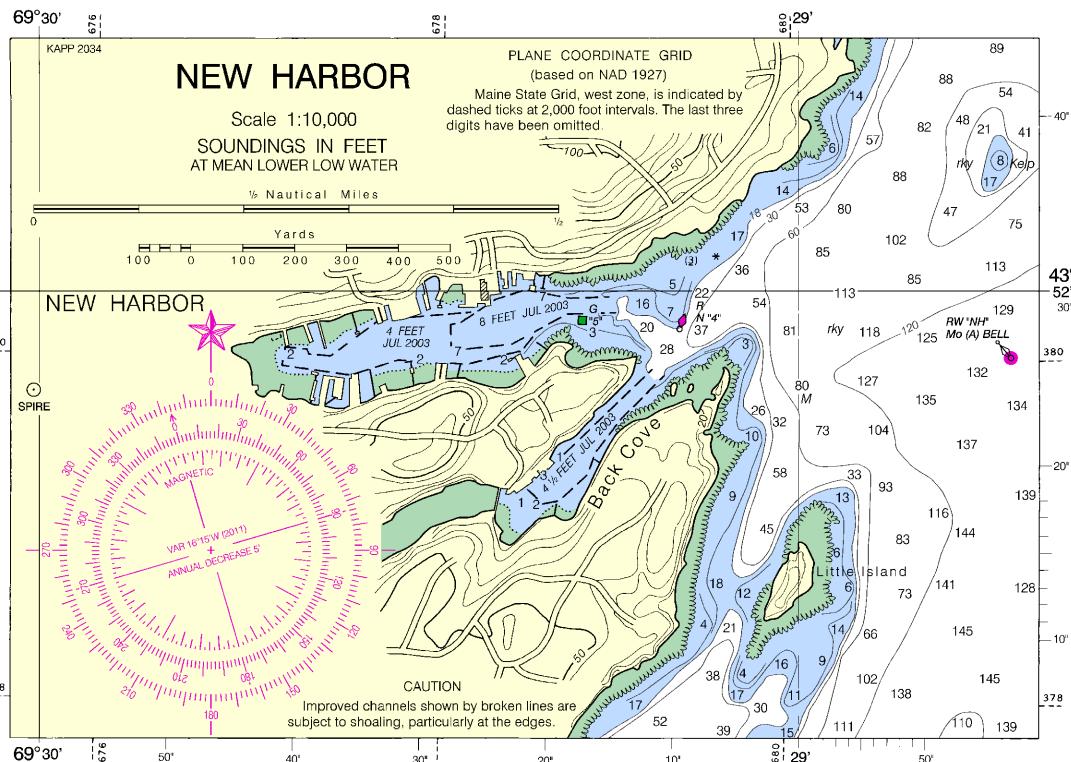
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Jun 2011)

13301

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, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRIM
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about Print-on-Demand charts or conta
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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MAINE

MUSCONGUS BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°55'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
	New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°29'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
	Waldoboro	(44°06'N/69°23'W)	10.3	9.8	0.3
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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>. (Jun 2011)

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the 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.

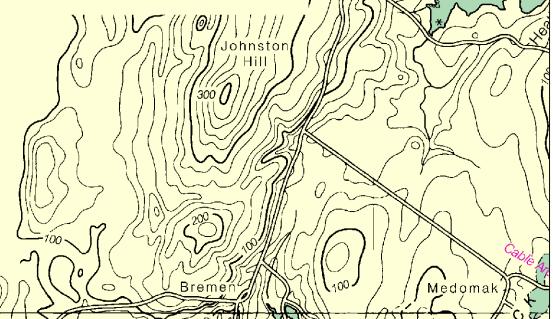
NOTE B RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is prohibited within all parts of the green-tinted areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. 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.



Joins page 8

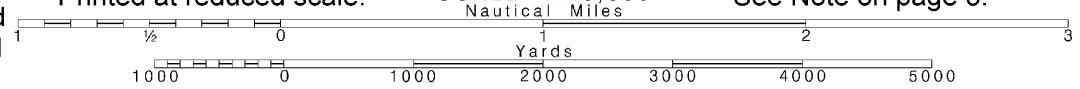
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

4

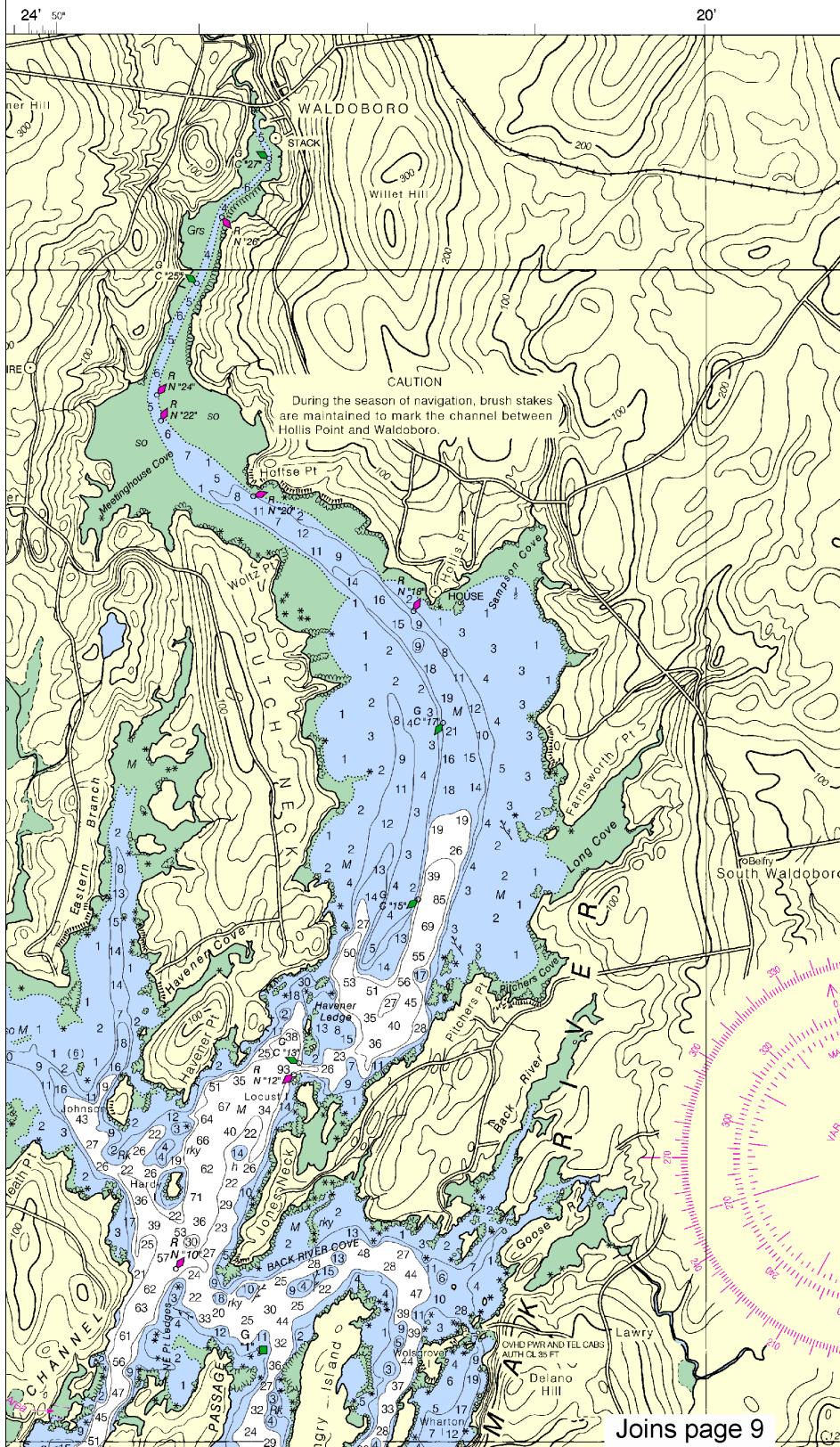
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



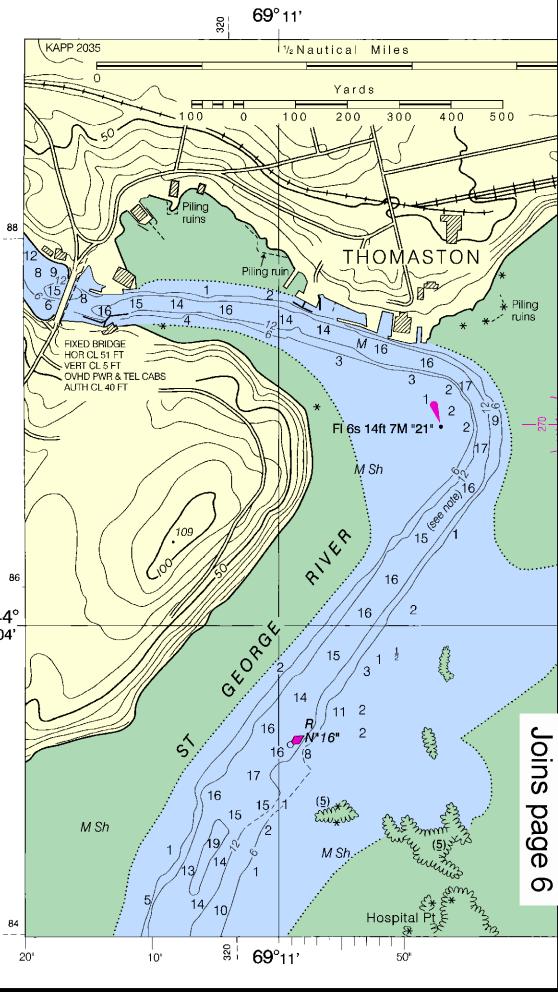
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

We offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New editions replace traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent or contact NOAA at <http://ocstdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx>, or [p://www.oceanagrafix.com](http://www.oceanagrafix.com).

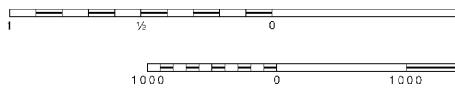
Formerly C&GS 313, 1st Ed., June 1866 G-1946-734 KAPP 2033



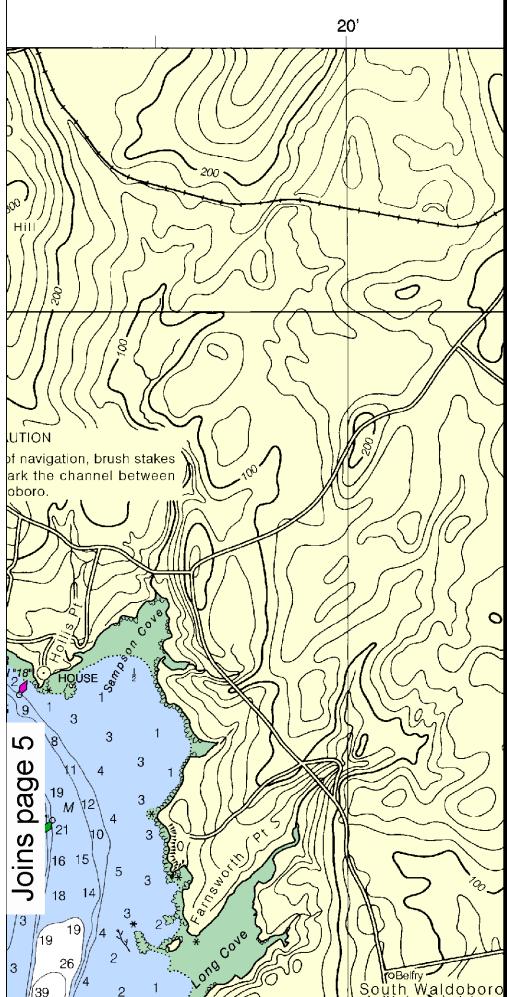
Joins page 9



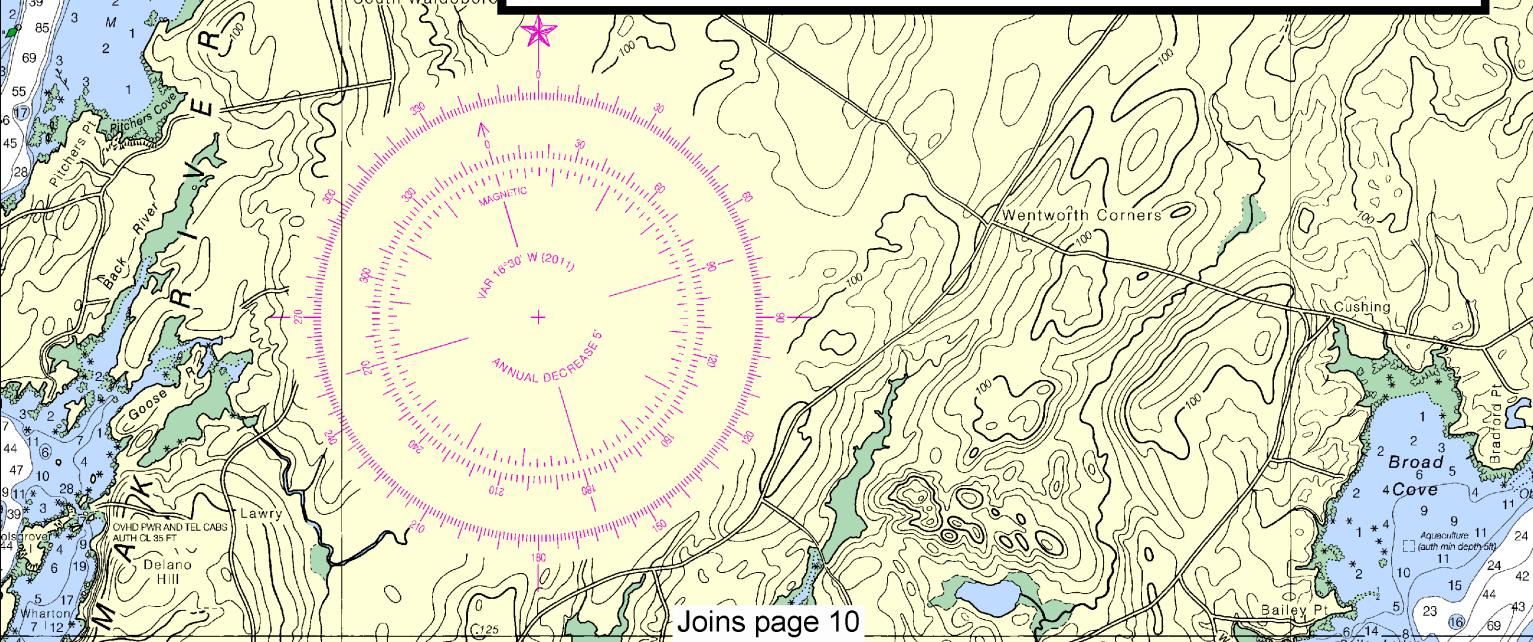
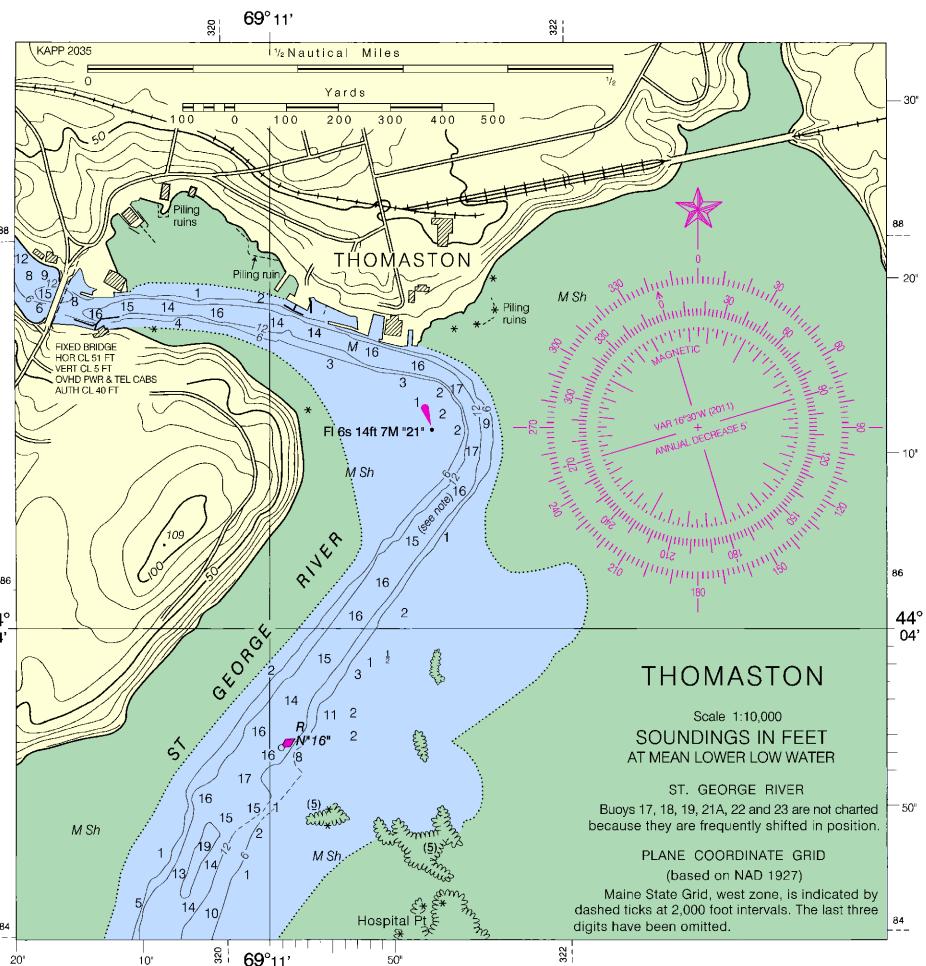
Joins page 6



20'



Joins page 5



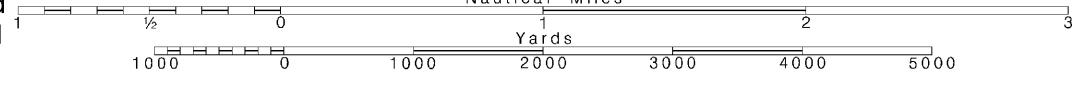
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

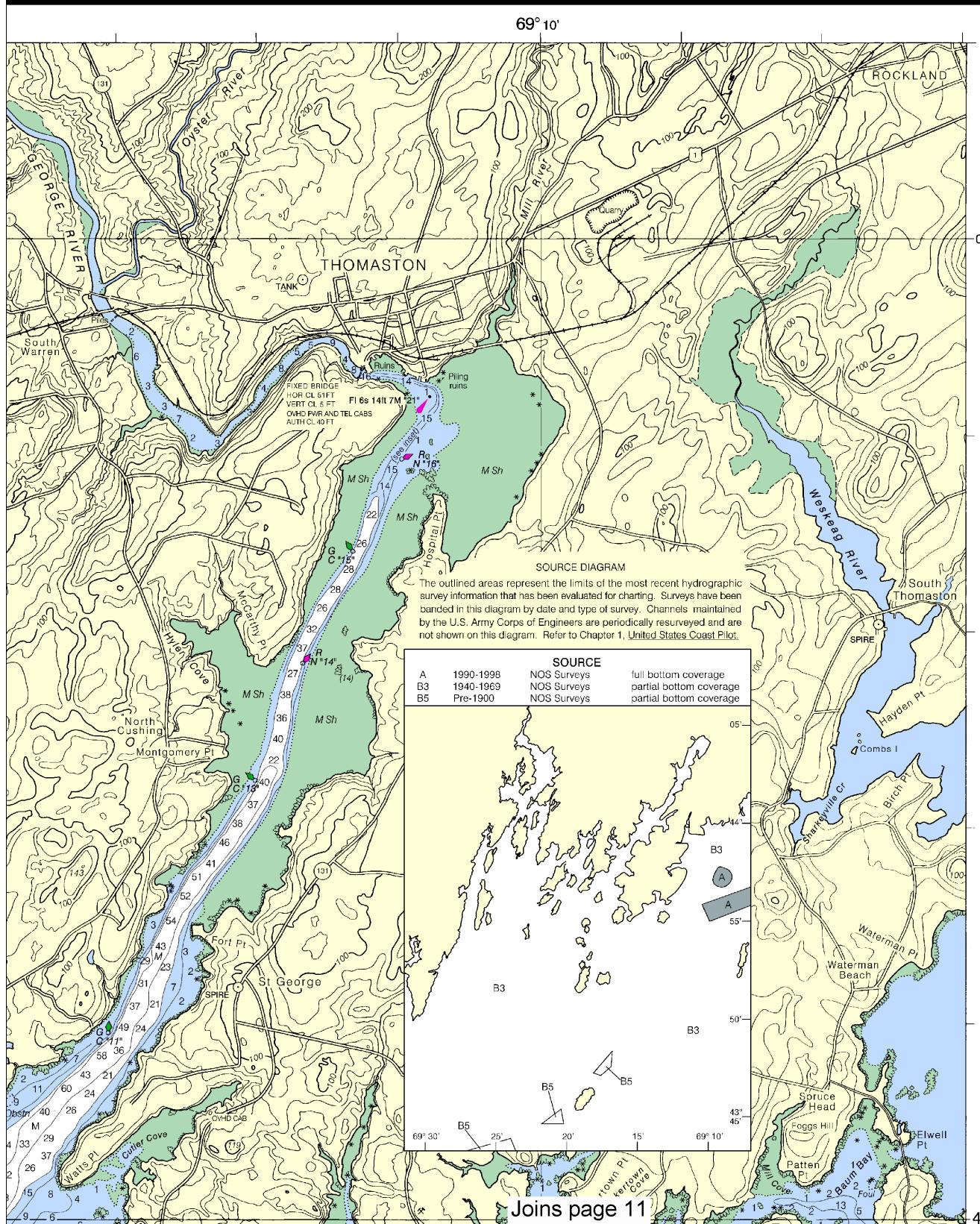
1 2 3

Yards

2000 3000 4000 5000

69° 10'

13301



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0313 1/15/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0513 2/2/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1112 11/30/2012.

7

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
New Harbor	(43°52'N 69°29'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
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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>.

(Jun 2011)

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 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.

Portland, ME KDO-95 162.550 MHz
Dresden, ME WSM-60 162.475 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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

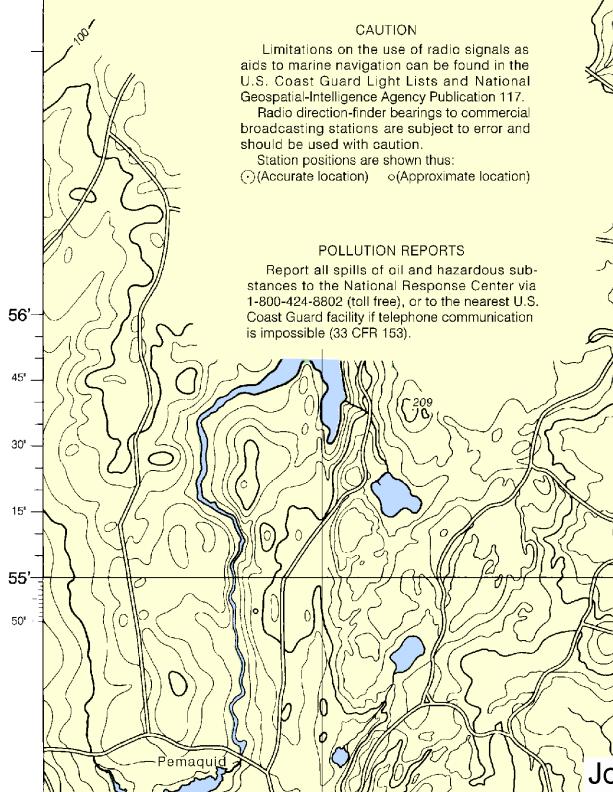
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder signals to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

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

POLLUTION REPORTS

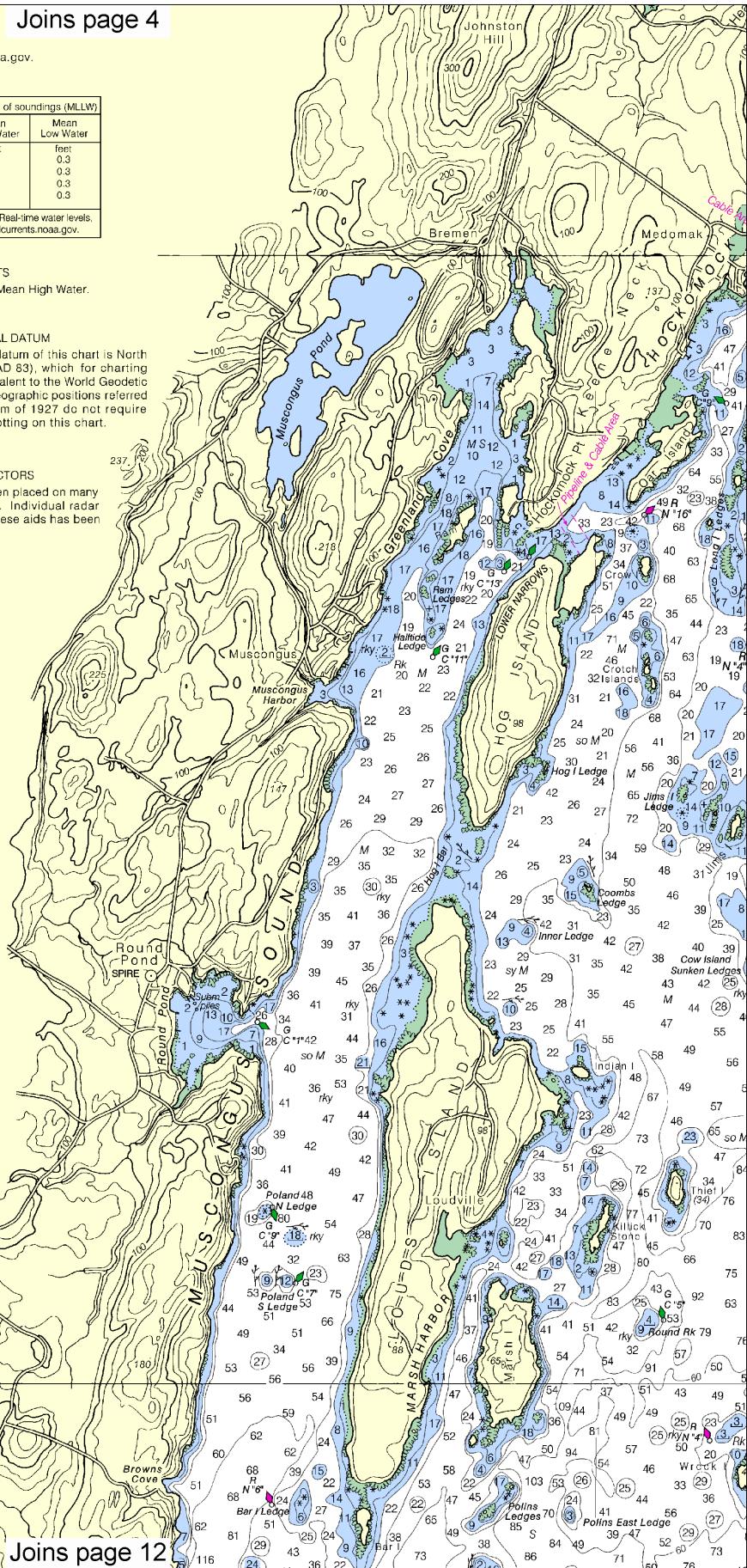
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



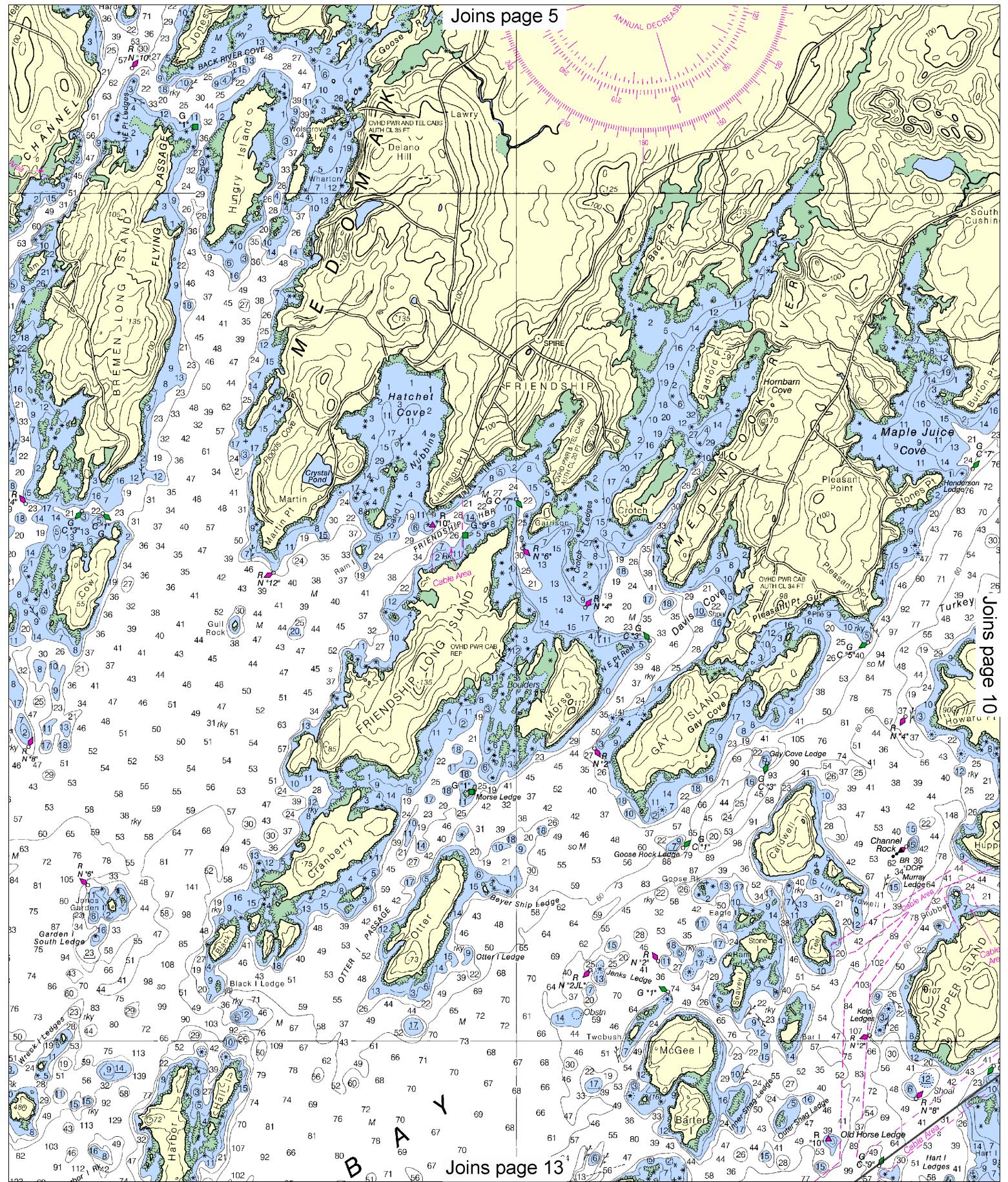
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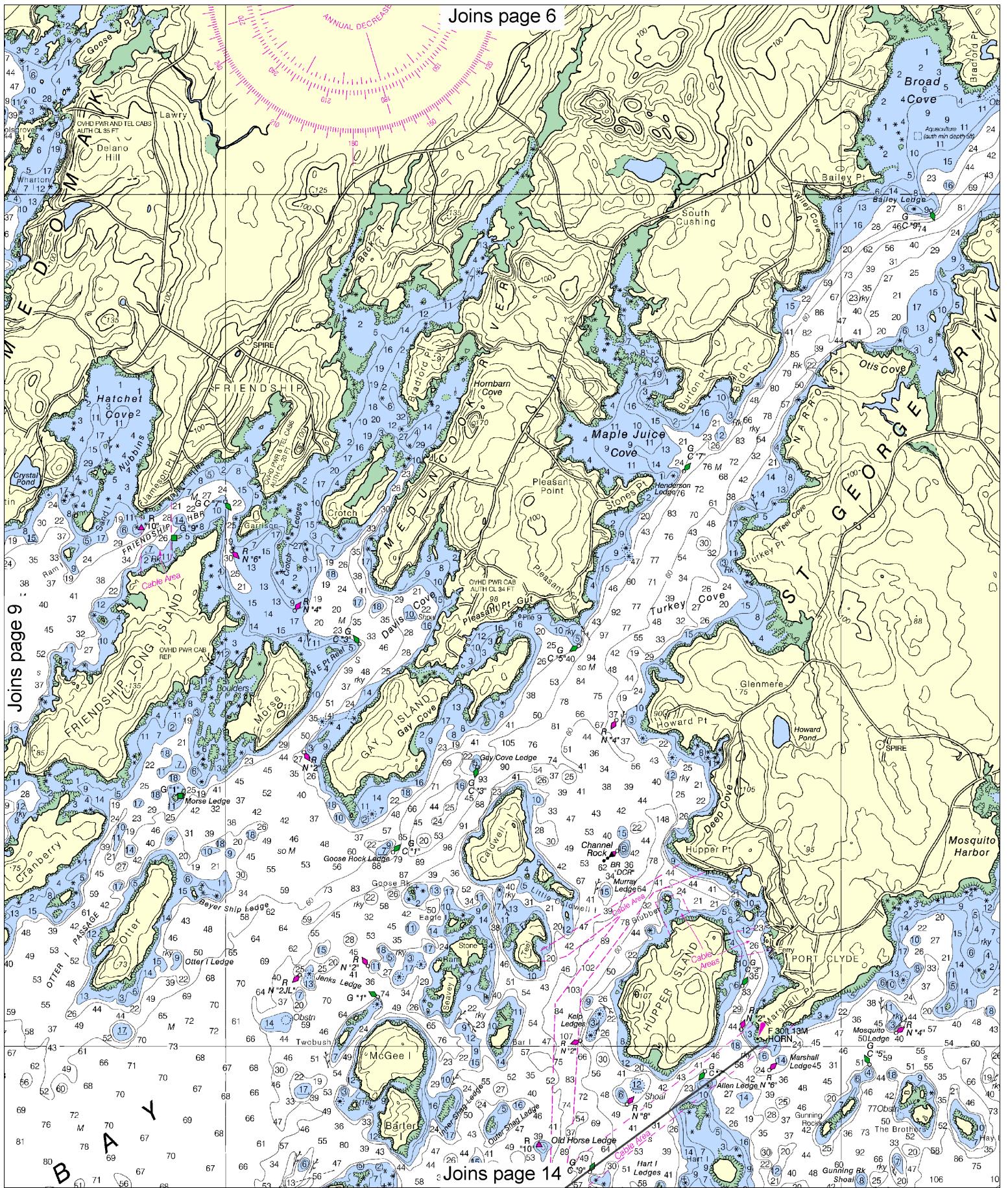
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5





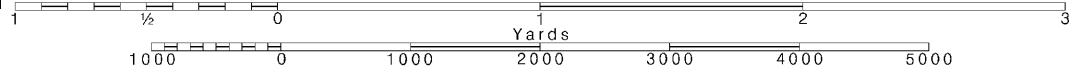
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

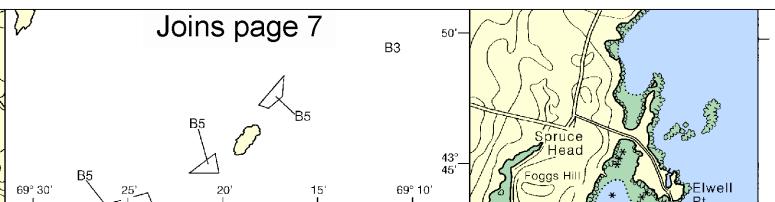
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

B3



44°

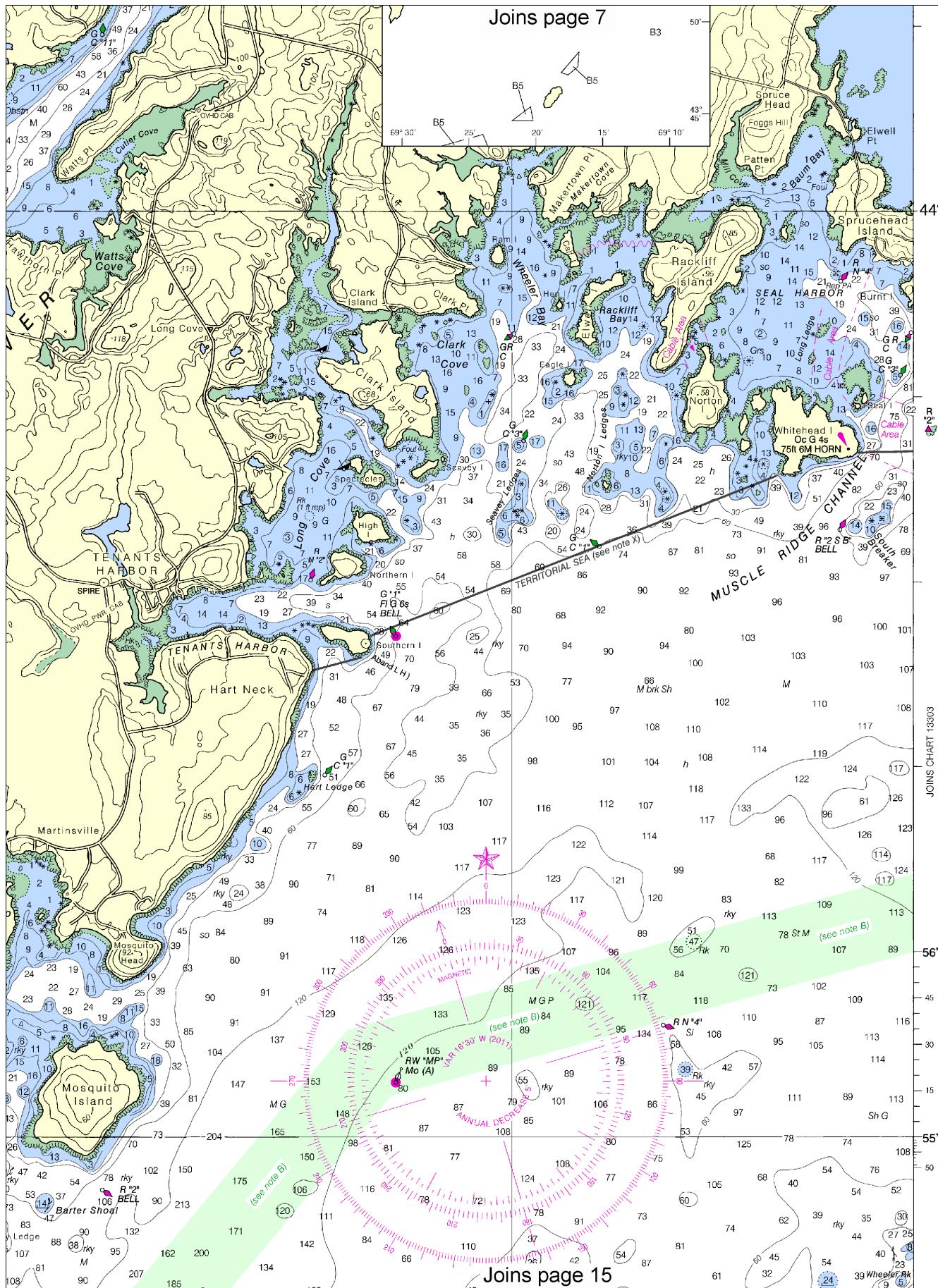
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JOINS CHART 13303

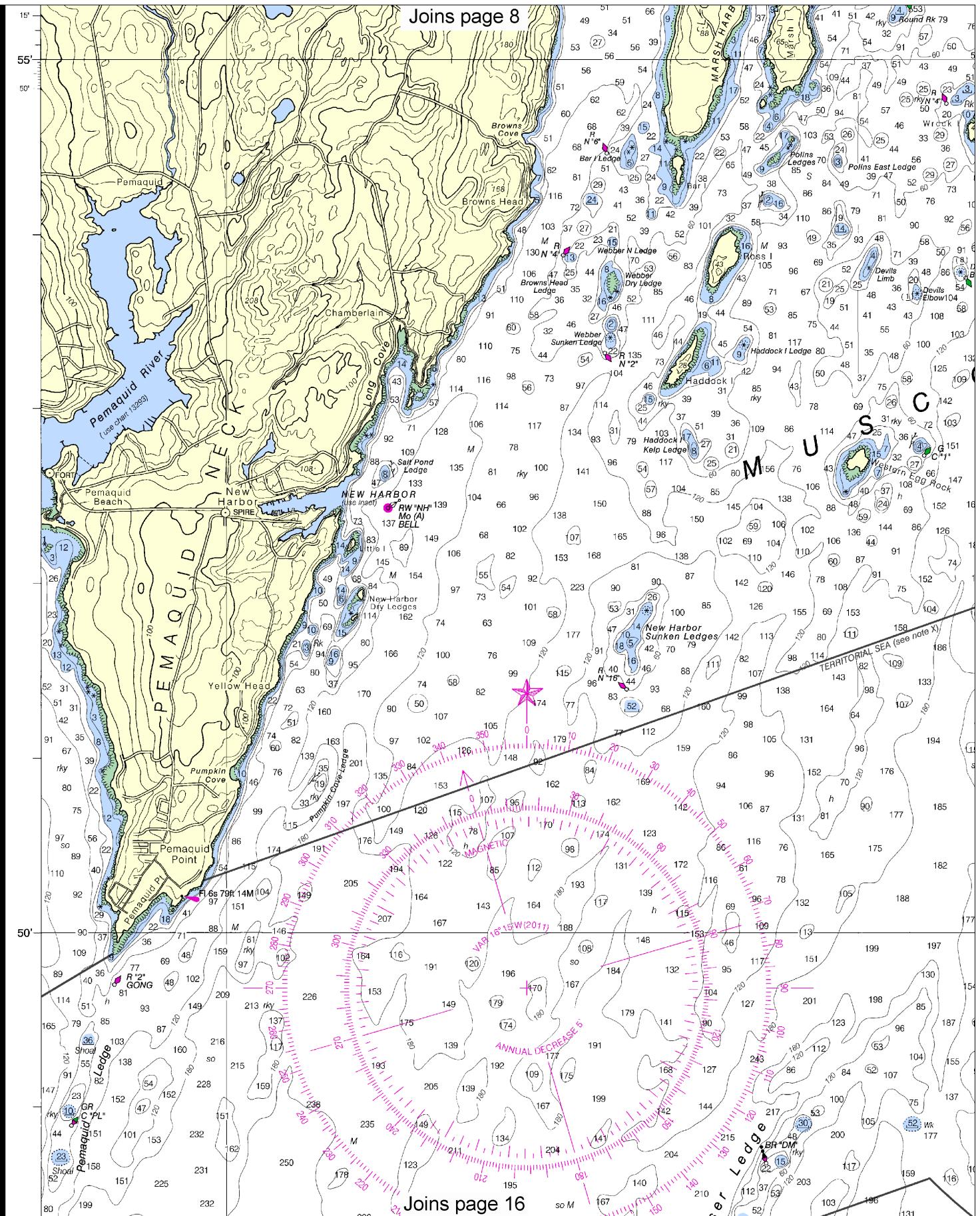
56'

55'

Joins page 15



Joins page 8

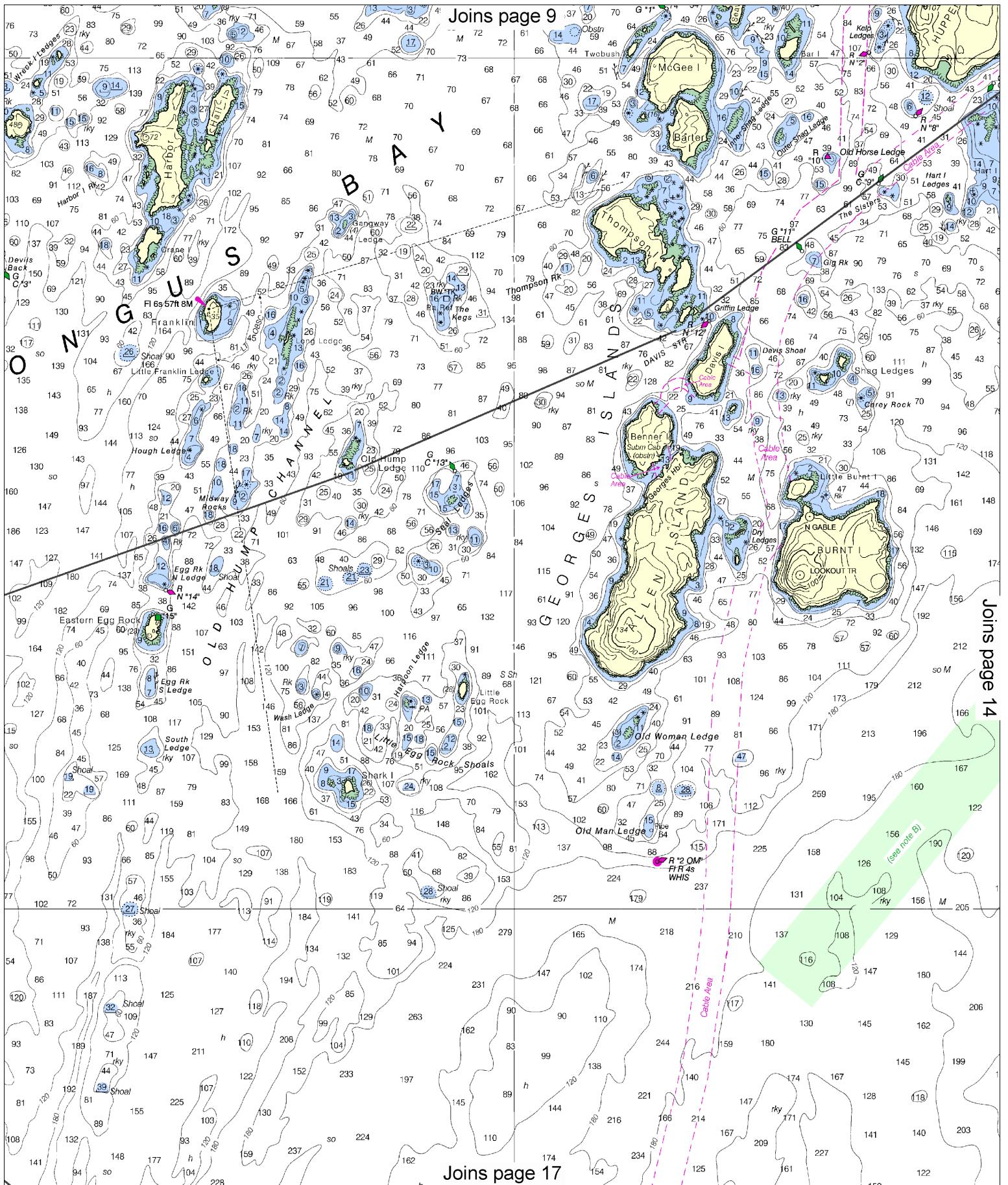


Joins page 16

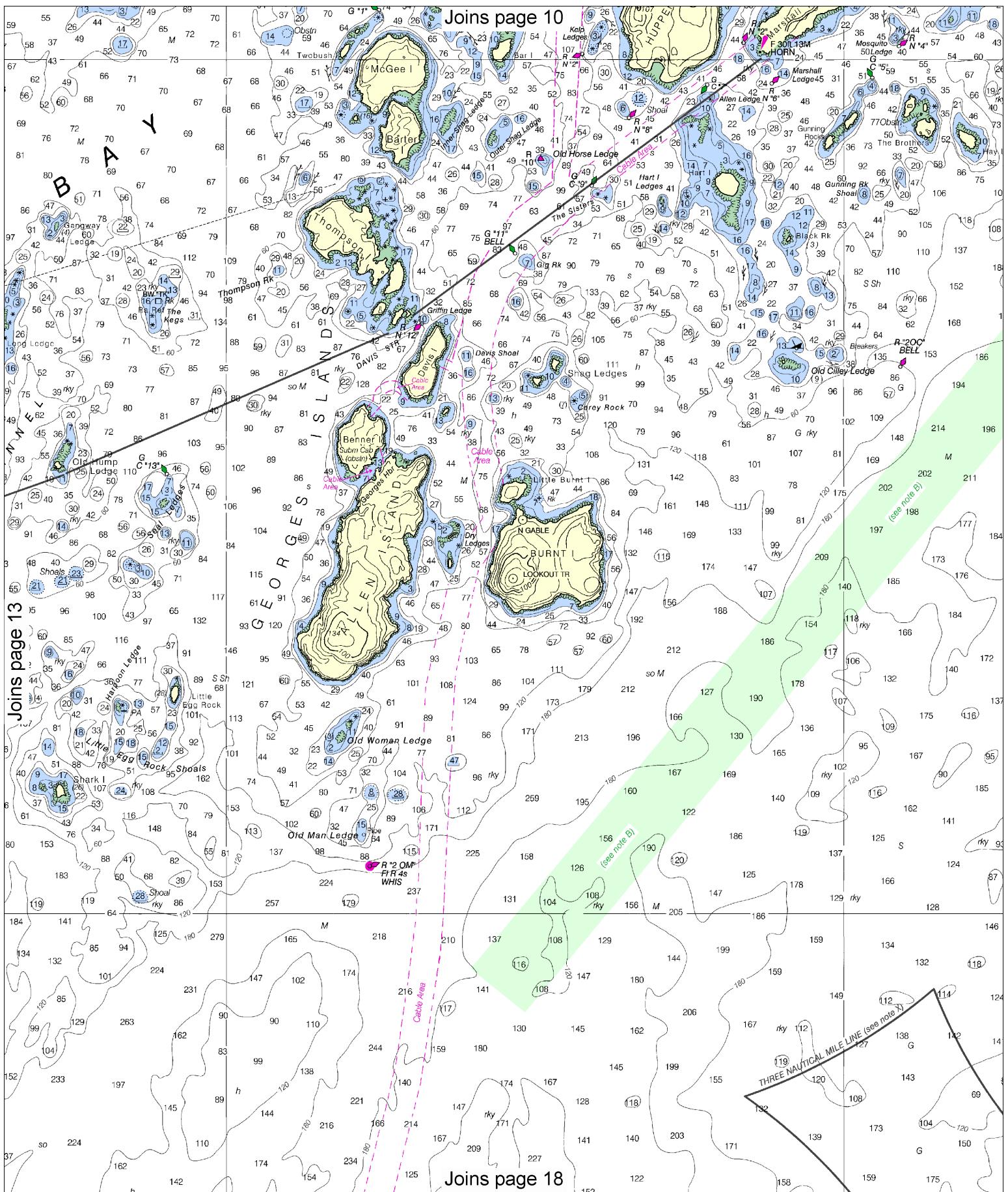
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13



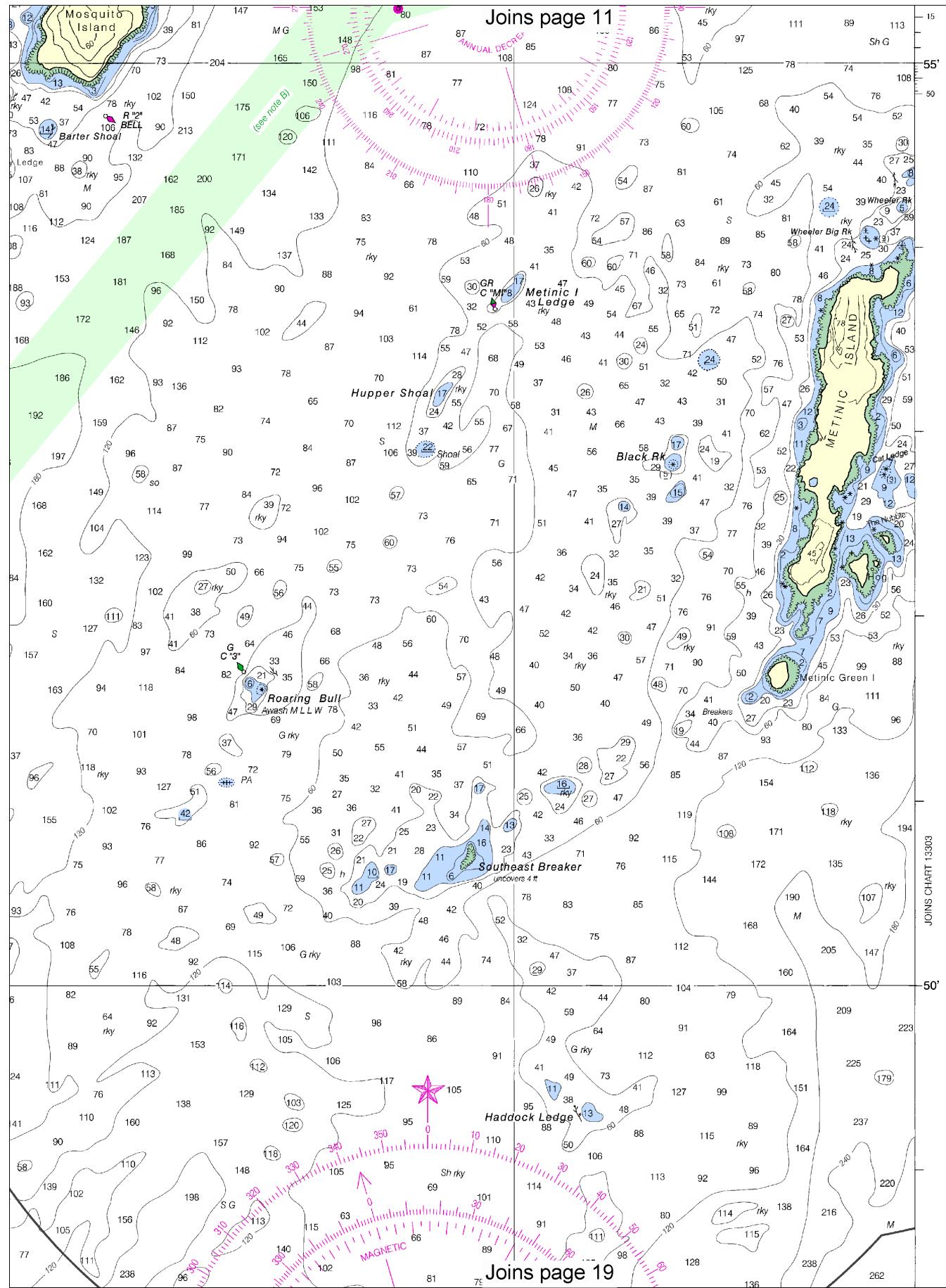
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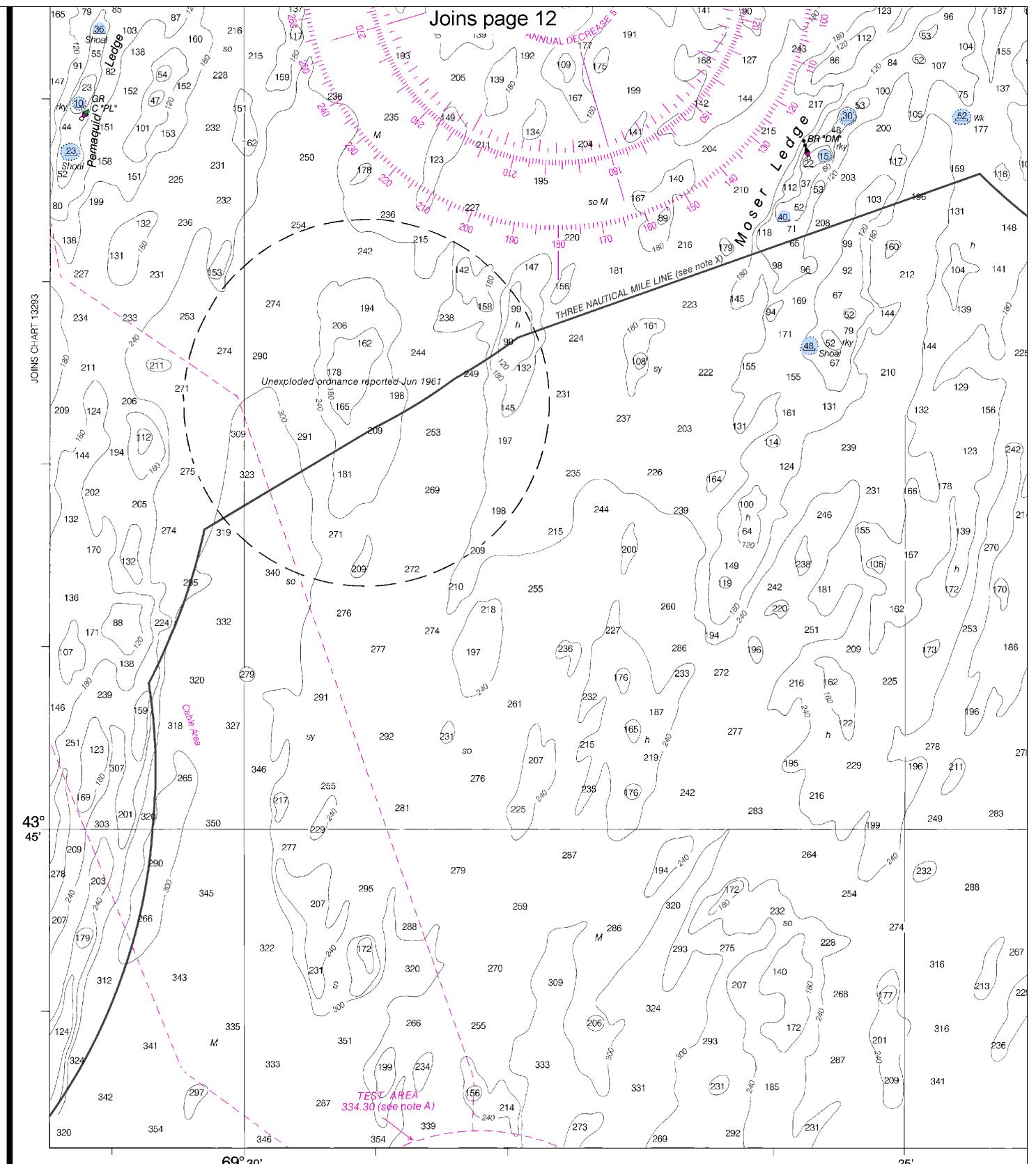
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





21st Ed., Aug. / 11 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 6/11
Corrected through LNM Jul. 26/11

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.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 19
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

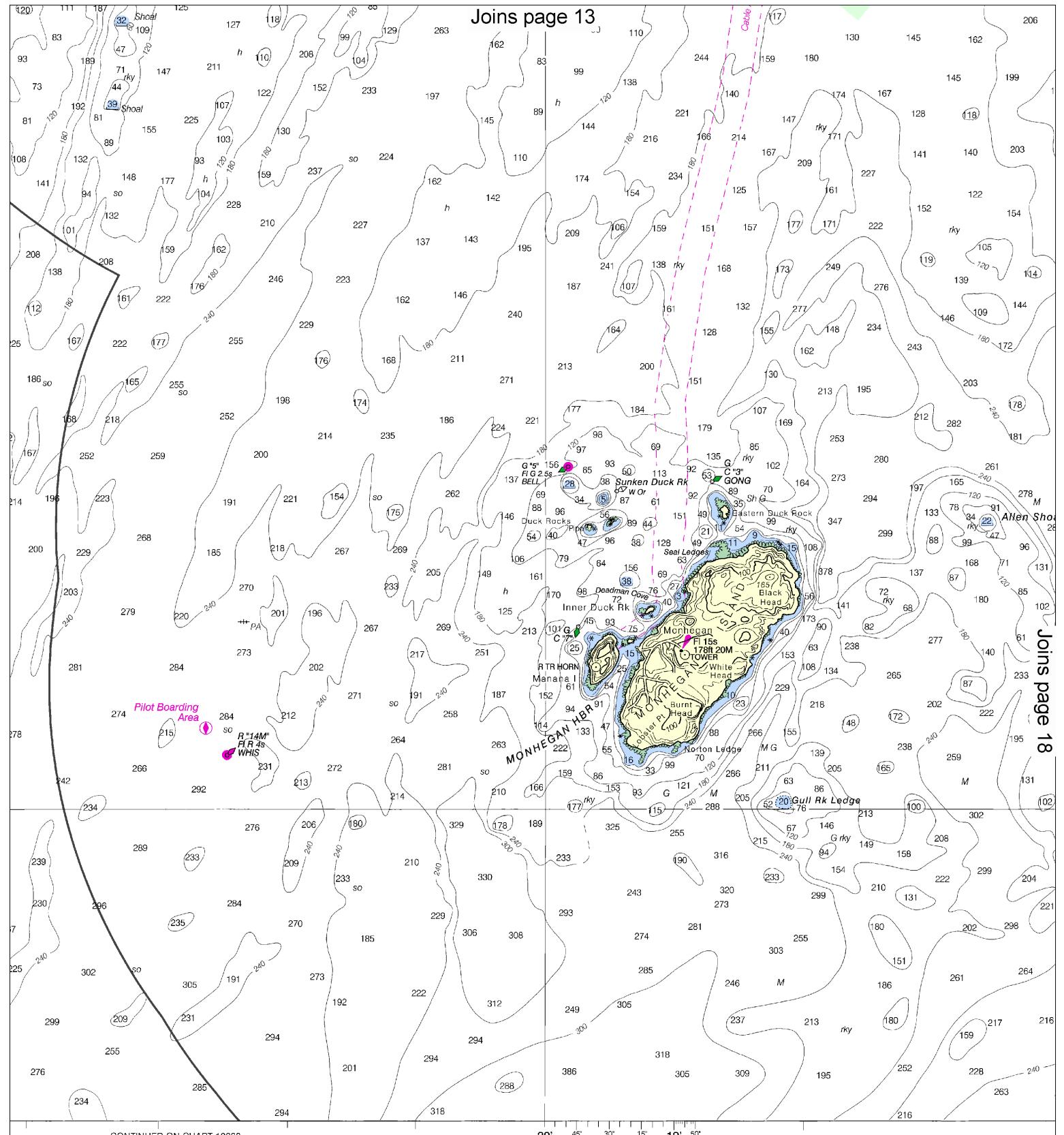
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13



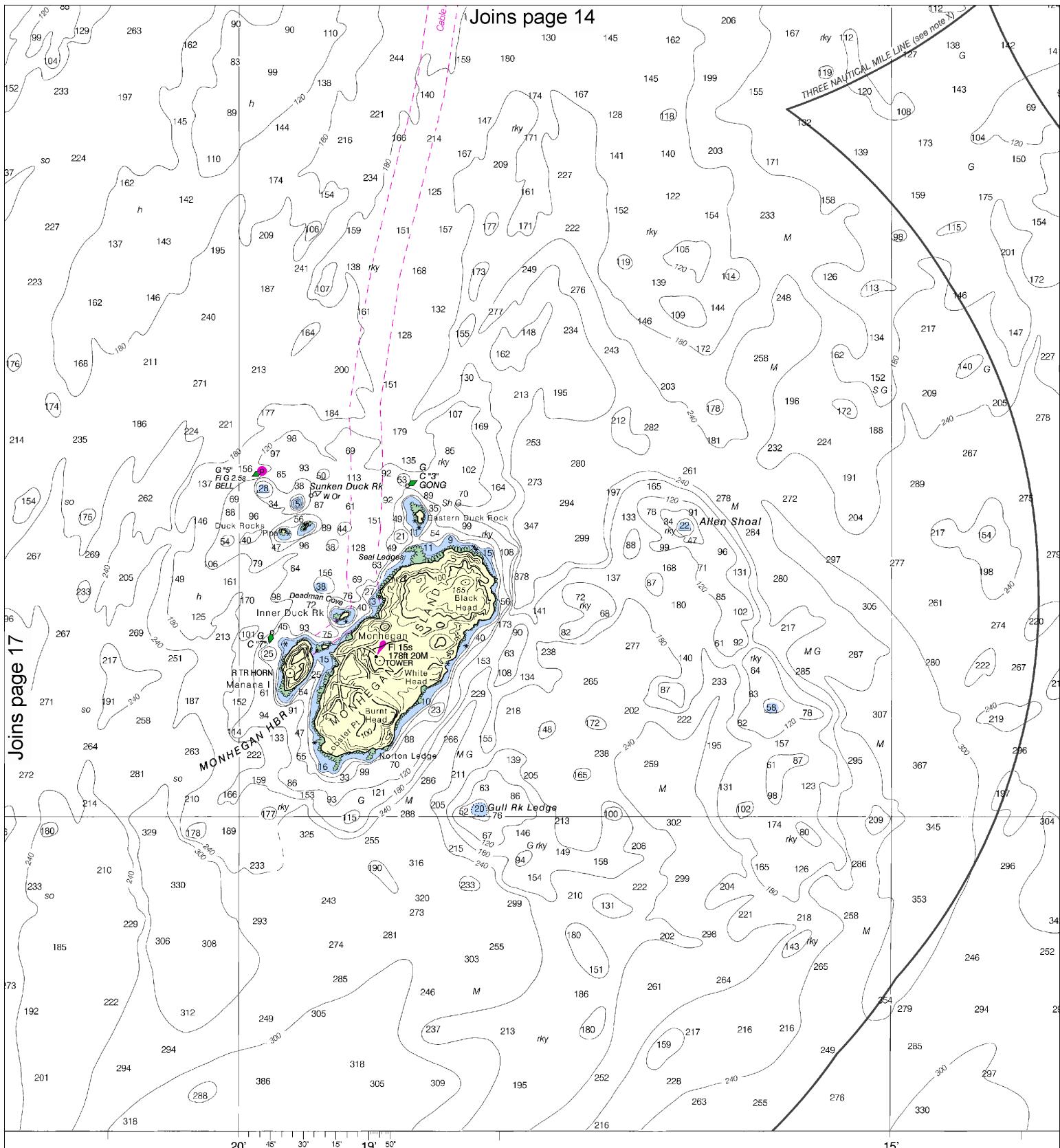
1972.
Demarcation Line.

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

SOUND

17

Joins page 17



Published at Washington, D.C.

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

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOM
FEET
METER

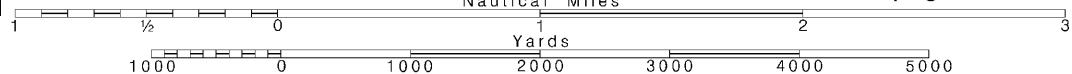
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

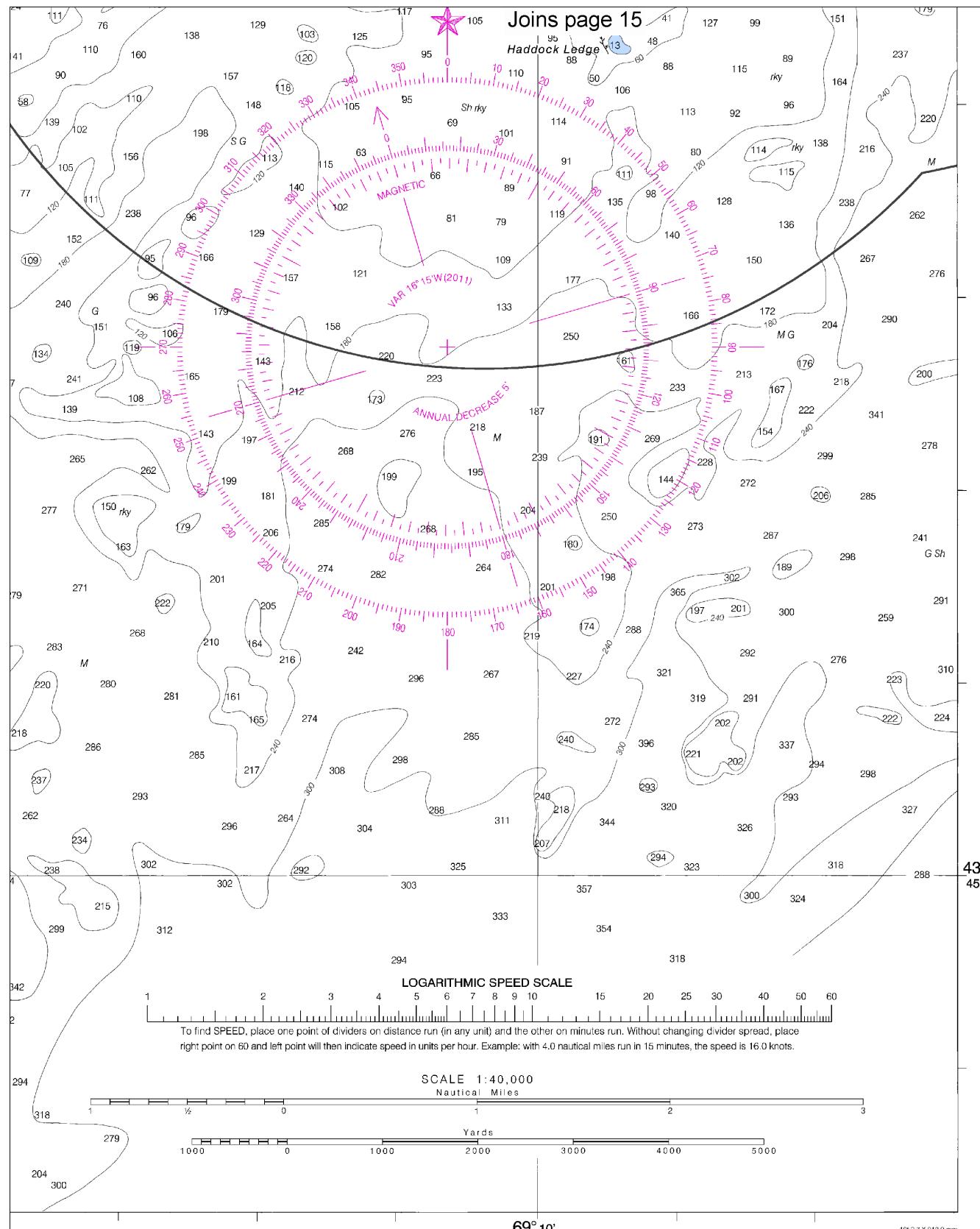
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



OMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
ERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Muscongus Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

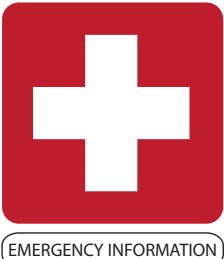
13301

NSN 764201401071
NGA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13301



ED NO. 21

19



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 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

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.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAACharterViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	— http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	— http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	— http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	— http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	— http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	— http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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