

BookletChart™

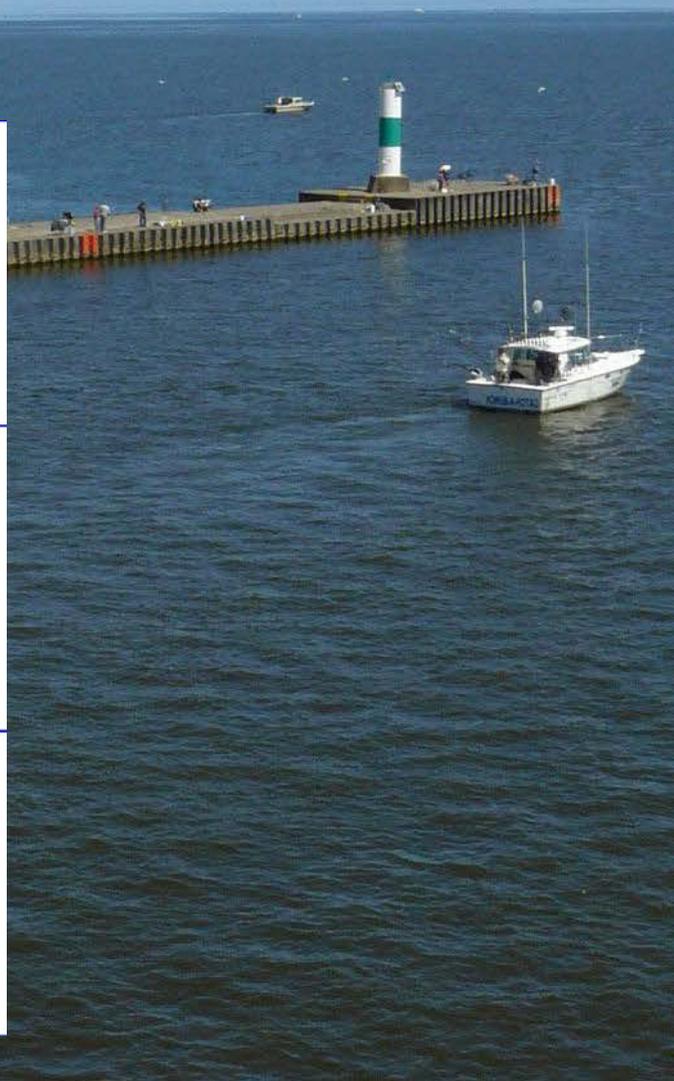
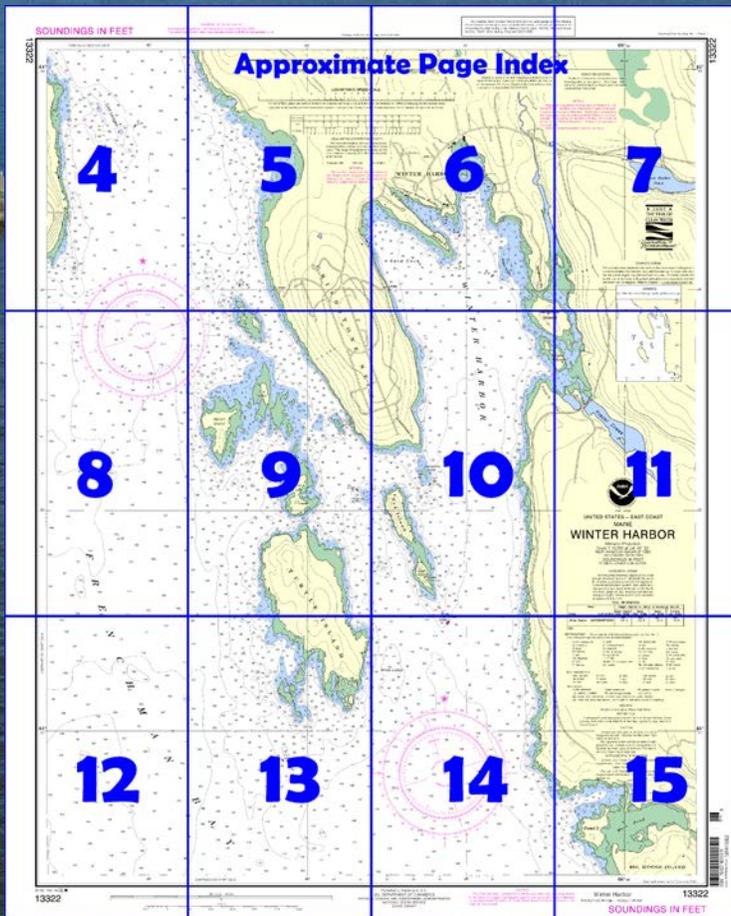
Winter Harbor NOAA Chart 13322



*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.

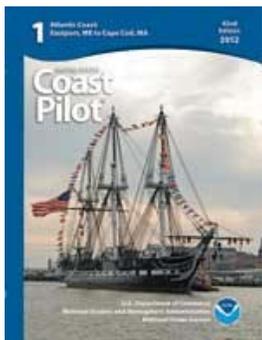
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=13322>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Winter Harbor on the eastern side of Frenchman Bay just inside the entrance, is a frequently used harbor of refuge. The principal entrance from southward, 0.7 mile wide between Turtle Island and Schoodic Peninsula, is deep and free of dangers. The entrance from the northward is used only by local vessels drawing 10 feet or less. The aids in the northern approach are colored and numbered for vessels bound north. Good anchorage in

depths of 30 to 54 feet, good holding ground, will be found in Winter Harbor. The harbor is comparatively free of danger, and, although open to the southward, a heavy sea never enters

Turtle Island, wooded, is on the western side of the main entrance to Winter Harbor and 0.8 mile west of Schoodic Peninsula. **Turtle Island Ledge** uncovers 5 feet and extends 500 yards off the southwest side of the island; a gong buoy is 0.2 mile southward of the ledge.

Mark Island, 0.5 mile west of Schoodic Peninsula and on the west side of the entrance to Winter Harbor, is grassy and marked by a conspicuous abandoned lighthouse, a white tower 19 feet high connected to a dwelling. A lighted gong buoy is 0.2 mile south-southeast of the tower. Depths of 12 to 16 feet are up to 300 yards south-southeast of the tower.

Ned Island, 0.1 mile north of Mark Island, and **Heron Island**, 0.5 mile northwestward of Turtle Island, are wooded. **Spectacle Island**, just north of Turtle Island, has a conspicuous house on it and is wooded. The outer islands, including **Flat Island** and the **Crow Islands**, are grassy or bare rocks; the largest of the Crow Islands has a house and a few trees on it. All of the islands are surrounded by extensive ledges which uncover at various stages of the tide.

The channel between Turtle Island and Mark and Ned Islands is not recommended for deep-draft vessels because of unmarked 16- and 17-foot spots in midchannel, about 350 yards westward of the north end of Mark Island. **Roaring Bull**, a shoal about 200 yards off the northwestern end of Ned Island, is covered 3 feet and breaks during southerly and easterly weather; it is marked by a buoy off the northwest side.

Grindstone Neck, forming the western side of Winter Harbor, is wooded and has many summer homes, several churches, and a club hotel. A round gray house, built to resemble a lighthouse and with a glass cupola on top, is on the west side of Grindstone Neck, about 0.9 mile north-northwestward of Grindstone Point. The structure is conspicuous from the southwestward in Frenchman Bay.

Grindstone Ledge, which uncovers 5 feet, extends 400 yards southeastward from Grindstone Point, and is marked by a daybeacon on the ledge and a buoy south-southeastward of it. A 12-foot shoal is 235 yards southward of the daybeacon and in the middle of the channel between Ned Island and Grindstone Ledge. A narrow unmarked channel, with a depth of 16 feet, is almost midway between the daybeacon and **Grindstone Point**, the southeastern extremity of Grindstone Neck. This channel should not be used without local knowledge. The channel south of the ledge and buoy is the recommended passage.

Pulpit Ledge, about 150 yards off the southwestern end of Grindstone Neck, is marked by a buoy. The narrow channel between the ledge and neck is used only by small local craft.

The eastern shore of Winter Harbor from **Frazer Point**, opposite Grindstone Point, to **Abijah Ledge**, 0.5 mile northward, should be given a berth of more than 150 yards. **Abijah Ledge**, near the head of Winter Harbor about 300 yards off the eastern shore, is awash at low water. A buoy is westward of the ledge. Shoal water extends from the ledge to the small cove northeastward.

Sand Cove, the northwest arm at the head of Winter Harbor, affords the best anchorage with excellent holding bottom of black mud. Shoal water extends 130 yards off **Harbor Point**, the eastern entrance point of the cove. A buoy marks the southeast side of the shoal. Only partly submerged stones remain of a wharf on the west side of the cove, about 0.2 mile from the head. Winter Harbor Yacht Club, on the west side of Sand Cove, about 0.4 mile from the head, has a pier and float landing with 22 feet alongside. Water is piped to the float. Fish weirs obstruct the upper shoal end of the cove.

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

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 9/12
Corrected through LNM May 29/12

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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 0.293" northward and 1.979" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
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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.

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

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.

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.
Ellsworth, ME KEC-93 162.400 MHz
Jonesboro Marine, ME WNG-543 162.450 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 44°22'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.

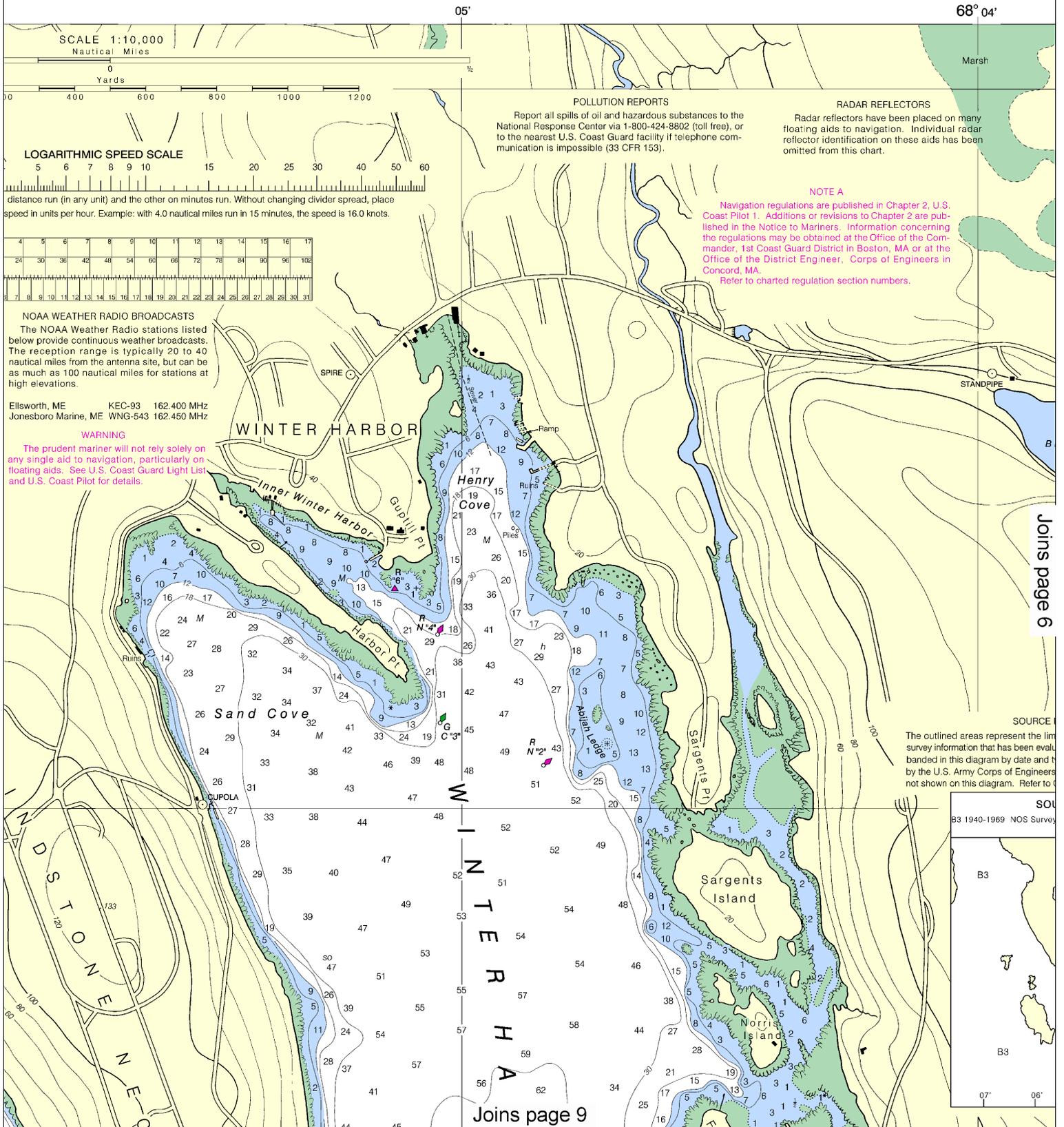
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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 Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

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		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Winter Harbor	(44°23'N/68°05'W)	11.0	10.5	0.4
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 . (May 2012)				



SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

0 400 600 800 1000 1200
Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE
5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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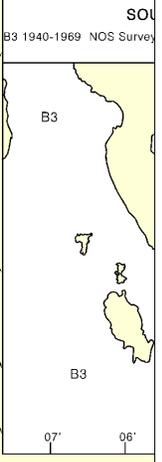
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

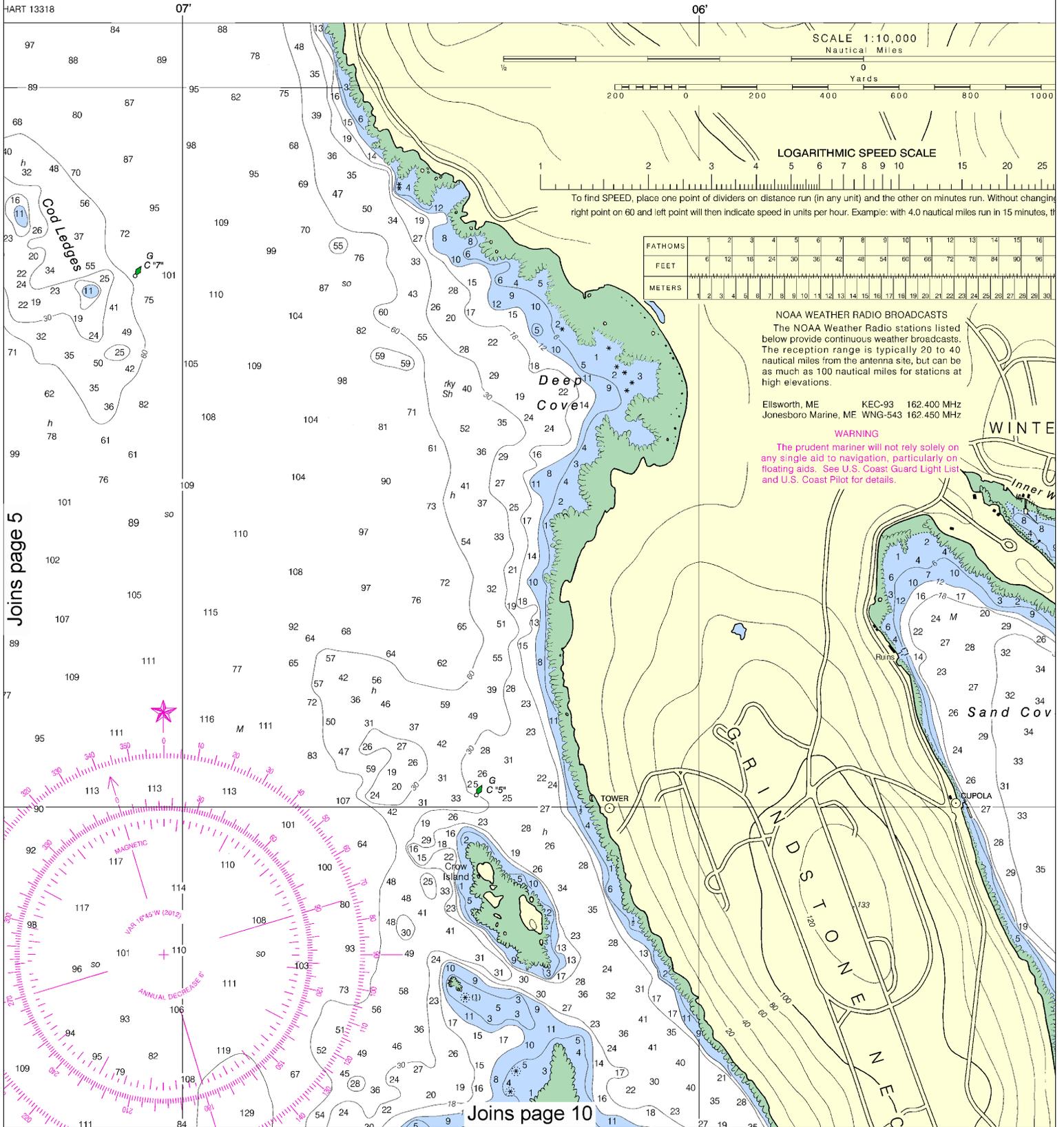
SOURCE
The outlined areas represent the limit of the survey information that has been evaluated and banded in this diagram by date and time by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is not shown on this diagram. Refer to...



to promote safe navigation. The National corrections, additions, or comments for Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean 0910-3282.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

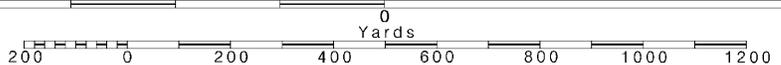
Formerly C&GS 204, 1st Ed., May 1949 KAPP 2008



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. —SCALE 1:10,000—
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

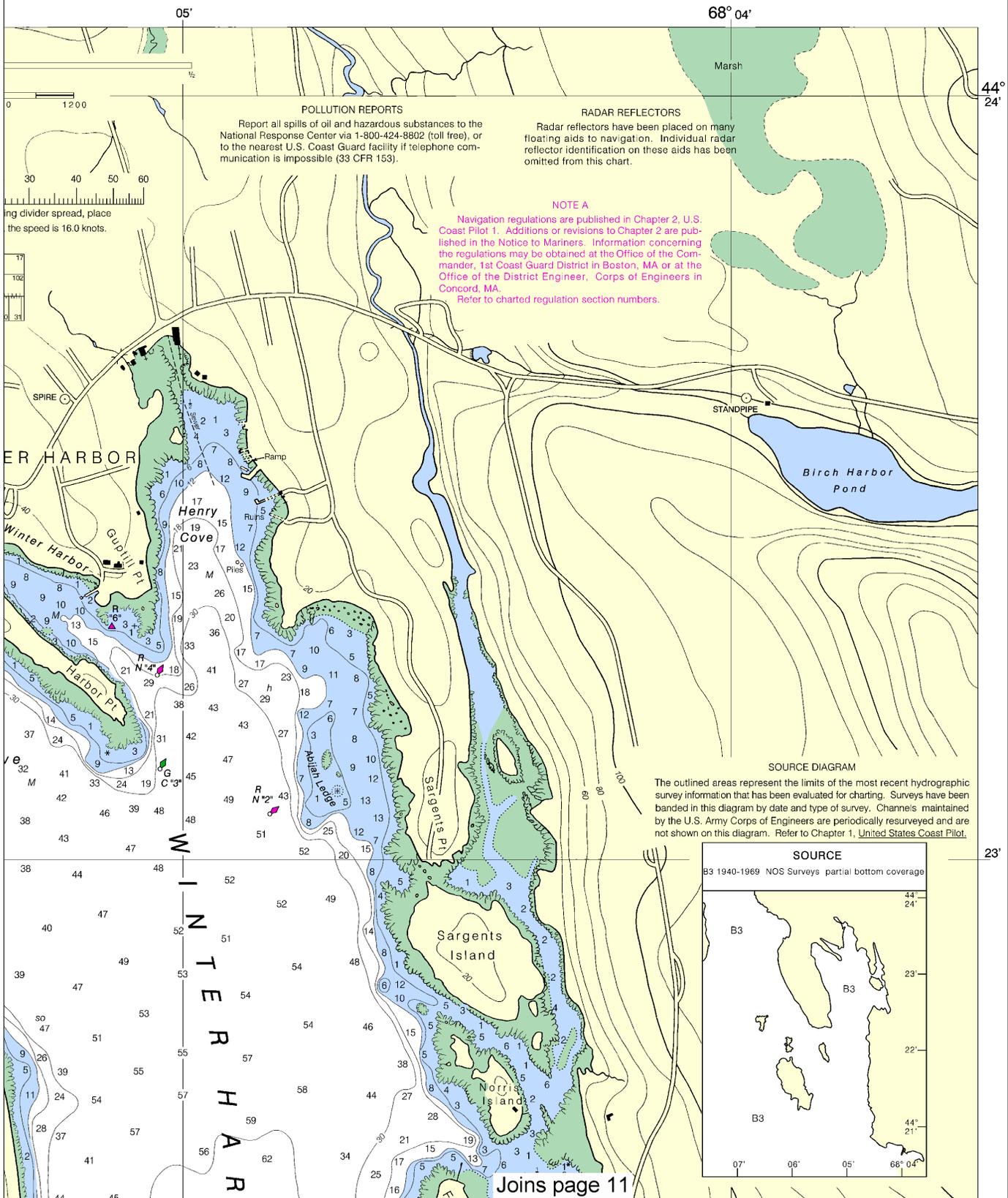


NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nod.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

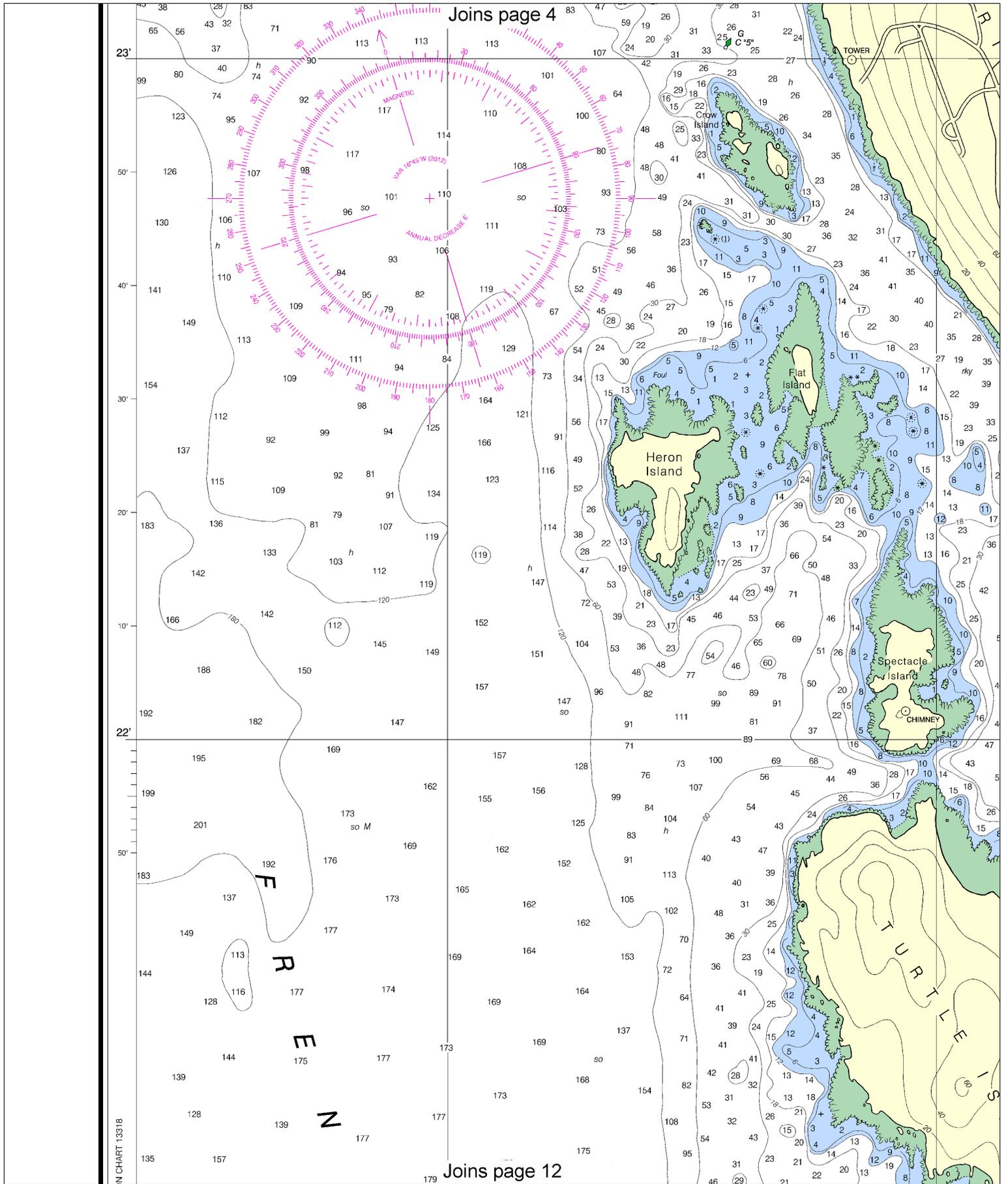
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



13322





Joins page 4

Joins page 12

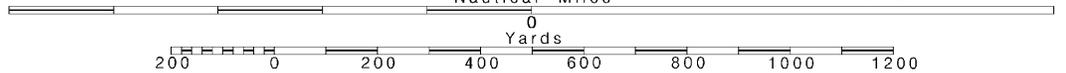
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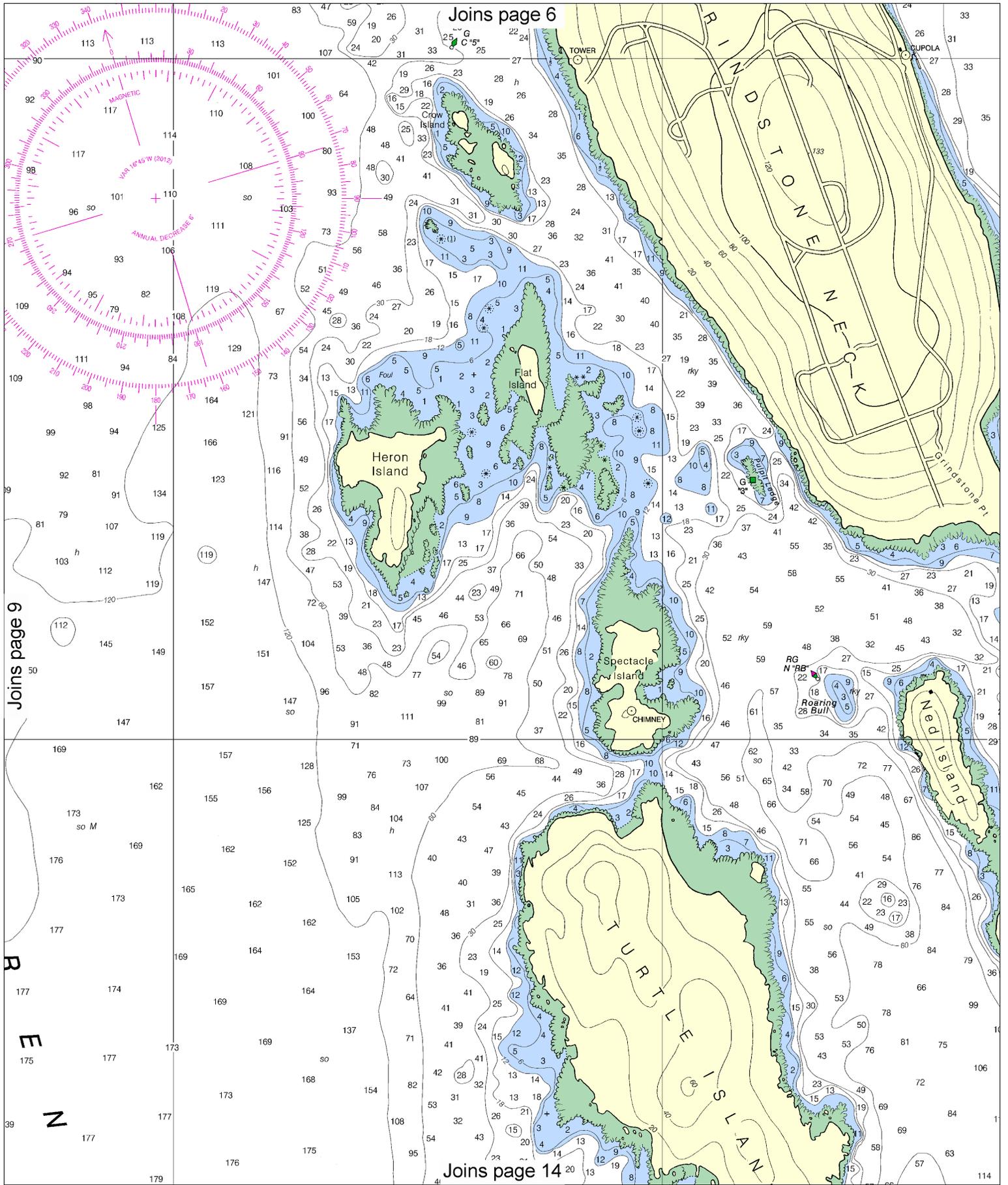


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9

Joins page 6

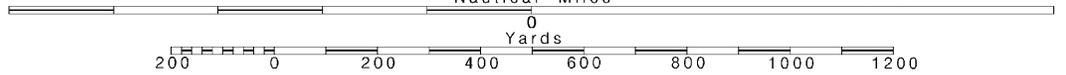
Joins page 14

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

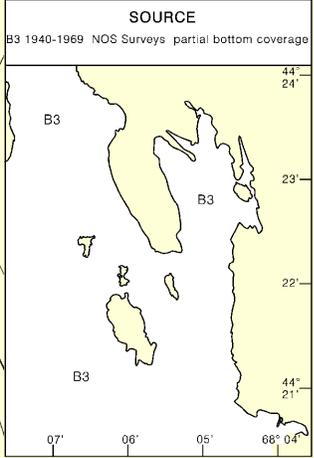
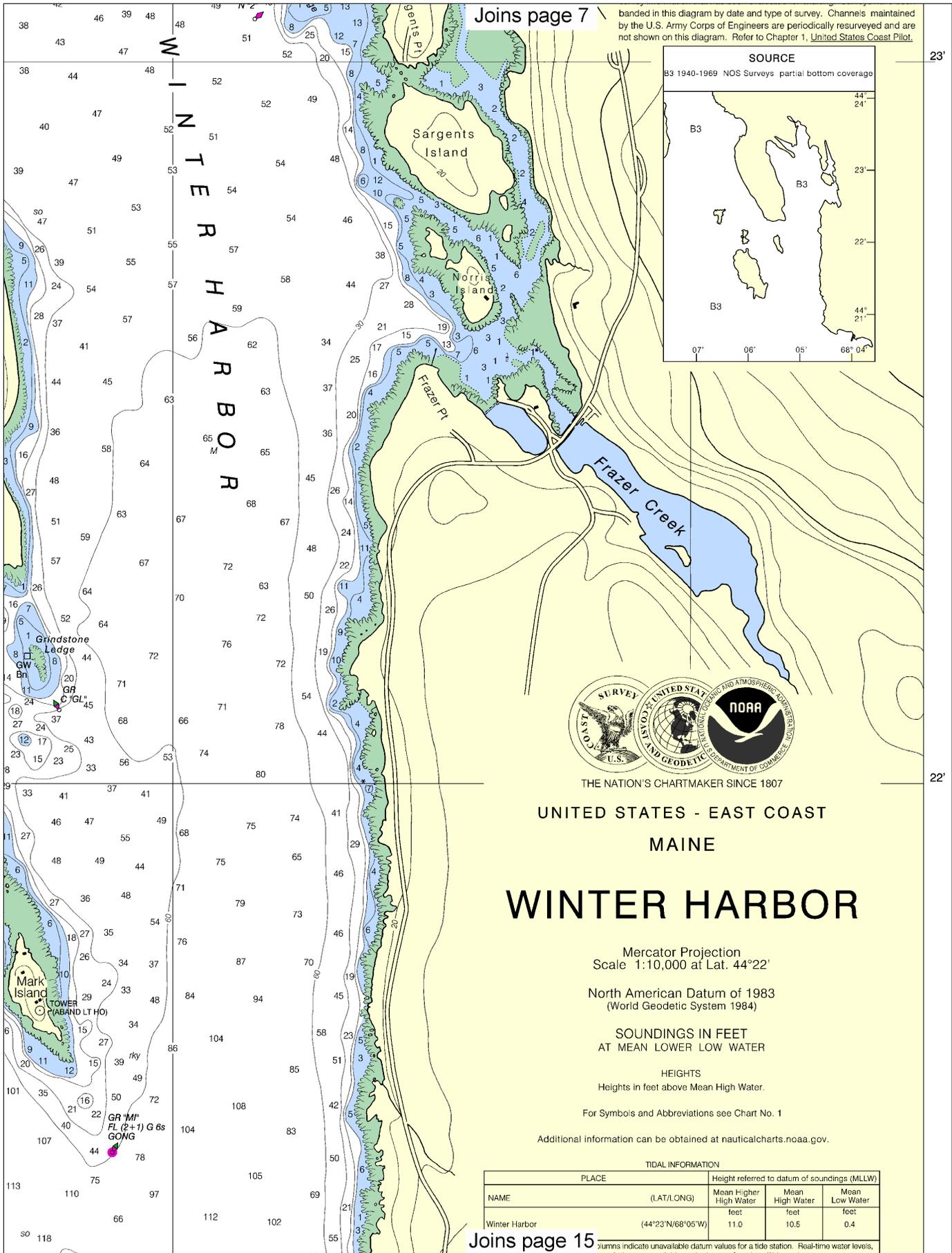
Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

dated 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.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MAINE

WINTER HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 44°22'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

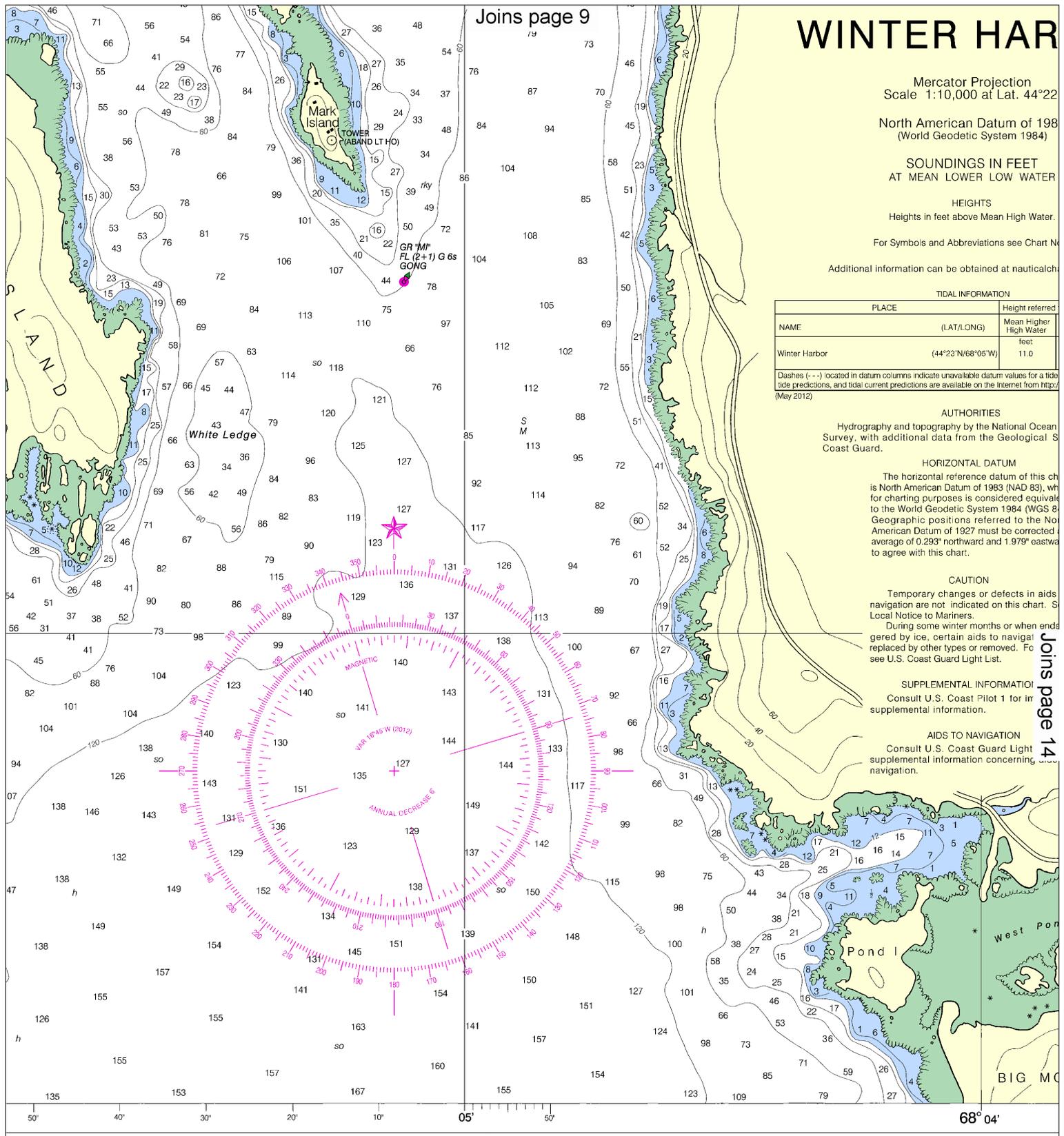
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Winter Harbor	(44°23'N/68°05'W)	11.0	10.5	0.4

Joins page 15

Columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, www.ndbc.noaa.gov



Joins page 9

WINTER HAR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 44°22'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to
Winter Harbor	(44°23' N/68°05' W)	Mean Higher High Water feet 11.0

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide prediction, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (May 2012)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and the U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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CAUTION

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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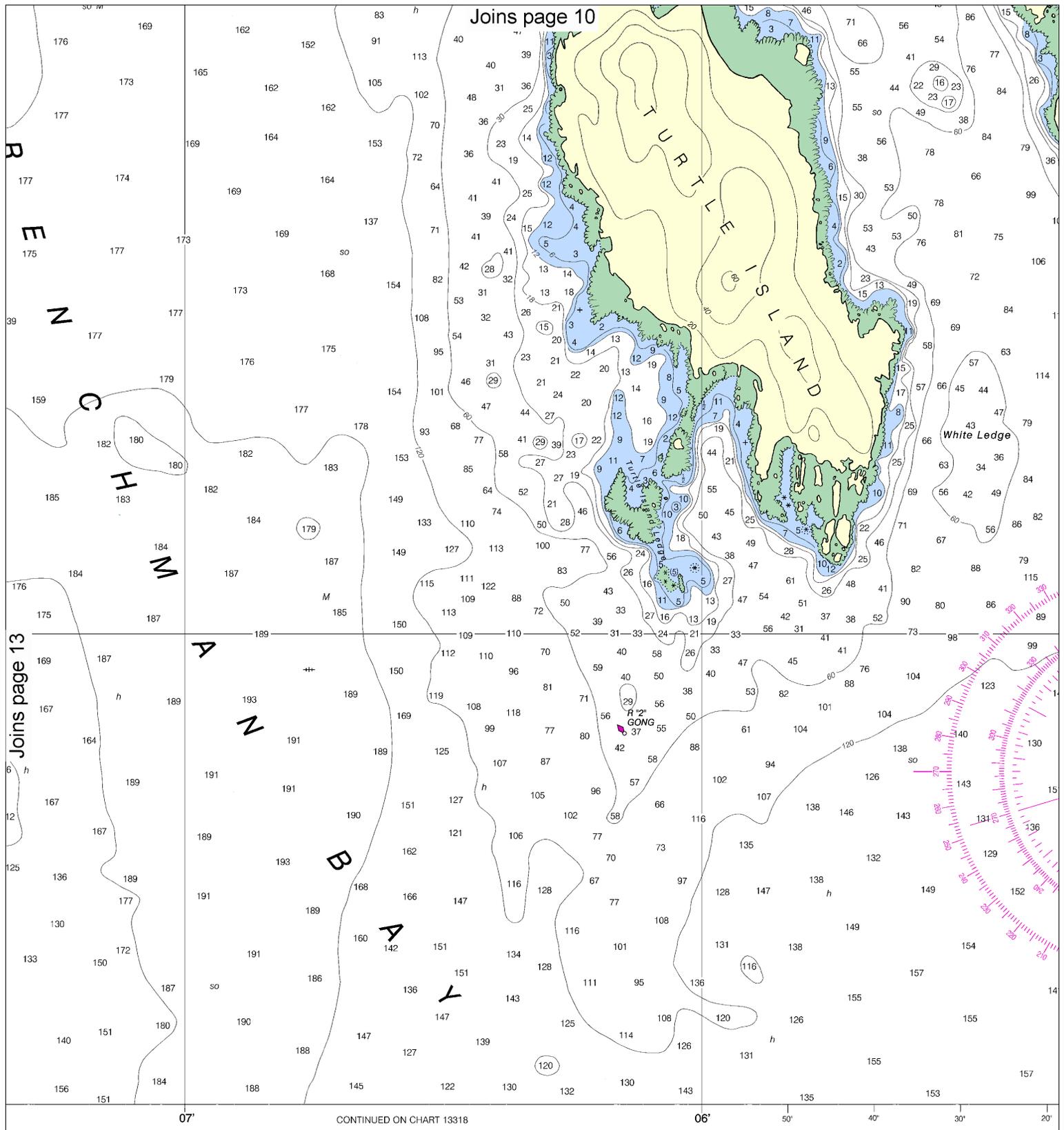
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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Winter Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

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



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

07' CONTINUED ON CHART 13318 06' 50' 40' 30' 20'

NM Jun. 9/12
LNM May 29/12

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.

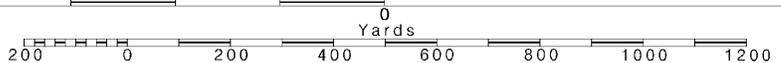
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Winter Harbor

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 44°22'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
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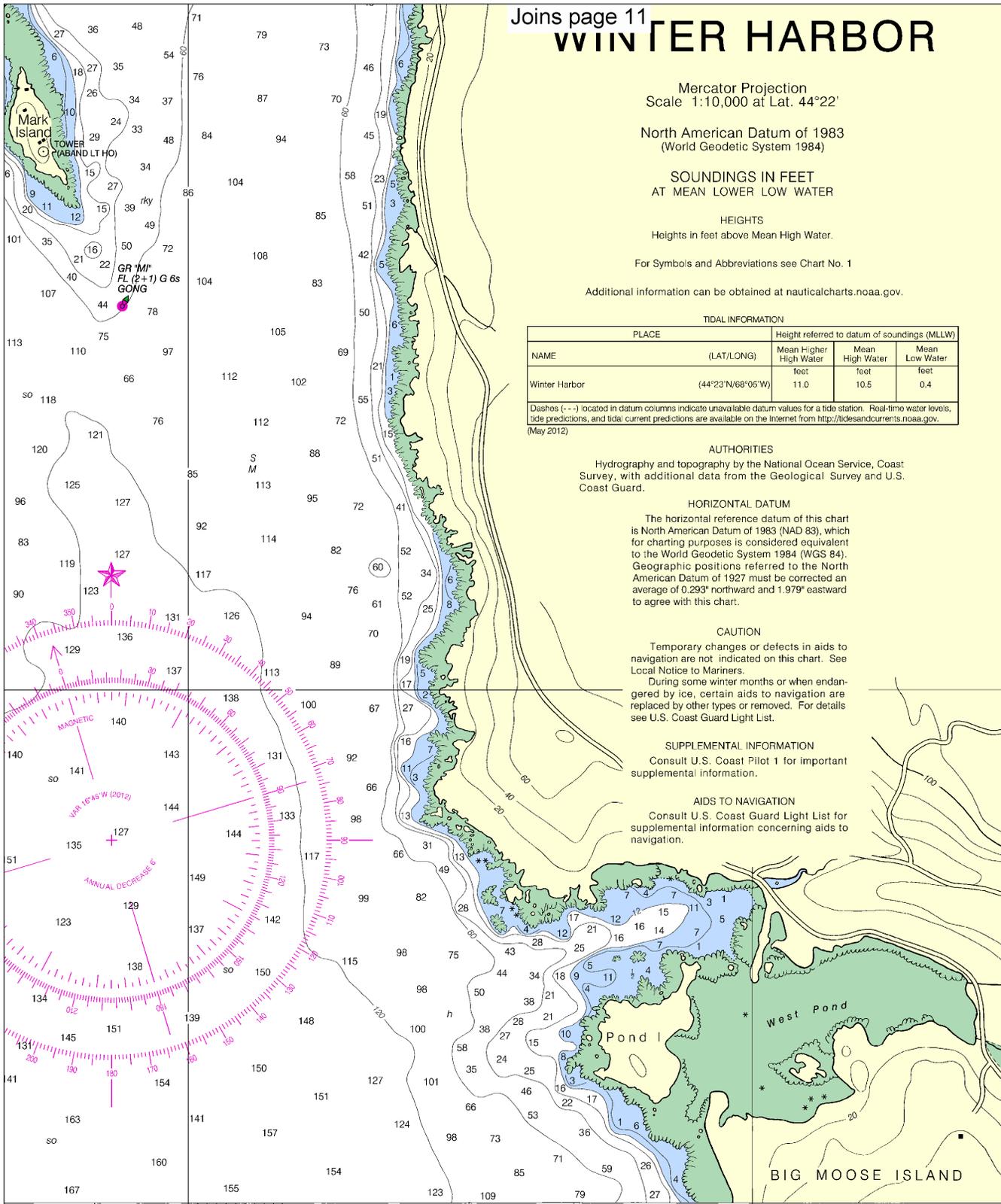
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44° 21'

68° 04'

893.2 X 542.8 mm

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Winter Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

13322



ED. NO. 10



NSN 7642014010476

NGA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13322



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/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.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>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

