What is a NOAA RespondersChart?

The **NOAA RespondersChart™** is a tool for oil spill response, hurricane recovery, search and rescue, homeland security, and other incidents where the nautical chart is a natural tool for planning, coordinating, or sharing information. Responders can download these charts, digitally annotate them with incident-specific information, and then print copies, or distribute electronic copies via e-mail or by posting for use on the Internet.

NOAA RespondersCharts are provided for free, in Adobe PDF format at www.NauticalCharts.gov/RespondersChart. Commenting and annotating usage rights have been enabled. **Adobe Reader 7.0 or later is required** to use the commenting and annotating functionality. Adobe Reader is free at www.Adobe.com.

RespondersCharts have been reduced in size to 11” by 17” so as to be printable on a wide variety of printers. Because of the severe reduction in scale, detailed information is difficult to read. Use full scale NOAA nautical charts for navigation.

Tips for Commenting and Annotating

Pictures and text can be **Cut** and **Pasted** directly from an authoring package such as Microsoft Word. Try it to see how it behaves.

Use the menu items **Tools** -> **Drawing Markup** -> **TextBox** or **CallOut** to insert boxes for text. Then type or cut and paste text into the boxes.

Highlight a TextBox or CallOut, right click on your mouse, and select **Properties** to change the fill color and border of the item.

Use the menu items **Tools** -> **Commenting** -> **Stamps** to replace the “Revised” stamp with one containing the current date.

Use the menu items **Tools** -> **Drawing Markup** -> **Line**, **Polygon Line**, **Polygon Tool**, etc. to draw on the chart. Add explanations of your additions with the **Tools** -> **Drawing Markup** -> **CallOut**s.

Use the menu items **Help** -> **Complete Help** to learn all about the commenting and annotating tools available in Adobe Reader.

Tips for Printing

Use the menu item **File** -> **Print** -> **Name** to select your printer. Then select **Properties** to perform the detailed setup.

Set the **paper size** to 11”x17”, and the **orientation** to “portrait.”

To print the charts with your markups, choose **Document With Stamps** or **Document With Markups** from the **Comments and Forms** pop-up menu in the **Print** dialog box.

Set the other options for your printer, such as setting “Page Scaling” to “None,” indicating which tray has 11”x17” paper, and the number of copies.

If your printer can print 2-sided, find the checkbox for that feature, and check it. If not, select “print odd pages” then reinsert the paper and select “print even pages” to get 2-sided printing.

If you do use 2-sided printing, the additional settings **Booklet Layout, Left Edge Binding, 2 pages/sheet** gives the most convenient combination of front and back side orientations.

Save a copy to your computer.
Then use Adobe Reader 7.0 'Tools' to

Place your incident-specific information here.

Points of Contact

REVISED
1:12 pm, Aug 24, 2006

RespondersChart

Choptank River – Cambridge to Greensboro

(NOAA Chart 12268)

A miniaturized NOAA nautical chart for incident response planning and mangement. Use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Annotate Using Tools in Adobe Reader 7.0*
- ☑ *PDF Format Prints on most printers*
- ☑ *Convenient 11”x17” Size*
- ☑ *Post on the Internet*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the Nation’s Chartmaker.*

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey

www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
1-301-713-2770

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MARYLAND

CHOPTANK RIVER

CAMBRIDGE TO GREENSBORO

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	LAT/LONG	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Cambridge	38°34'N/76°04'W	2.4	2.0	0.3	-2.5
Choptank	38°29'N/76°01'W	2.4	2.0	0.3	-2.5
Greensboro	38°58'N/75°48'W	3.8	3.1	0.6	-3.5

(DMG) Latest informat on available

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 referenced to this North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.45" northward and 1.22" eastward to agree with this datum.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2 U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 as published in the Notice to Mariners, information concerning the establishment, discontinuance, or changes in aids to navigation (all Coast Guard Districts) in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts, Engineer or District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland). Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

ADPO (aeronautical) G (green) R (red) tr (tr ble) radio tower
Al (alternating) (H) (intensified) (rock) R (rad) Rot (rotating)
Fl (flash) Iso (isophase) Obscd (obscured) s (second)
Gp (group) LT HO (lighthouse) Occ (occulting) SEC (second)
Int (interval) m (meter) Q (quick) Vi (violet) (ultraviolet)
Oc (occulting) m (minute) Q (blu) VQ (blu) (U) (blue)
F (fixed) MICRO TR (microwave tower) R (red) W (white)
Fl (flashing) Ra (radar reflector) WHIS (whistle) W (white)
R (reflector) Y (yellow)

Bottom characteristics:

Bk (broken) Dr (drift) gy (gray) Rk (rocks) sc (scallops)
Bl (black) G (good) hrd (hard) S (sand) sft (soft)
Cl (clay) Gvl (gravel) M (mud) Sh (shells) sy (sticky)

Miscellaneous:

Ch (channel) Fl (fish haven) Mon (monument) Pipe (pipeline)
D (existence doubtful) Pil (position approximate) Rep (reported)
Dk (dock, work, obstruction, at least 1 vessel clear to the charted depth)
Ed (Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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 bordered 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.

SOURCE

a- 1944 1635 Surveys
b- 1977-99 Corps of Engineers Surveys

1:10,000

CONTINUATION OF CHOPTANK RIVER TO GREENSBORO

Scale 1:40,000

CHOPTANK RIVER

The controlling depth at most places in the valley was 2 feet on the centerline from Denton to Greensboro in 1975.

2002
THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER

Celebration of Accomplishment

WARNING

The pictured markings will not by a 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

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

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

Facilities for issuing small craft warnings will be displayed from marinas to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report oil spills of oil and hazardous substances to the U.S. Coast Guard 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

Only marine radiobeacons have bear call-braind for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation are listed in National Oceanic and 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.

Obscure positions are shown thus: (Obscure location) - (Approximate location)

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.

Baltimore, MD	KEC-83	162.40 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-52	162.475 MHz
Lewes, DE	WXJ-94	162.55 MHz
Budtown, MD	WXN-37	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in this fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent. Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and in established fairways, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing the spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.5 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 18.0 knots.

Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters
Statute Miles
Feet
Meters