

# BookletChart™

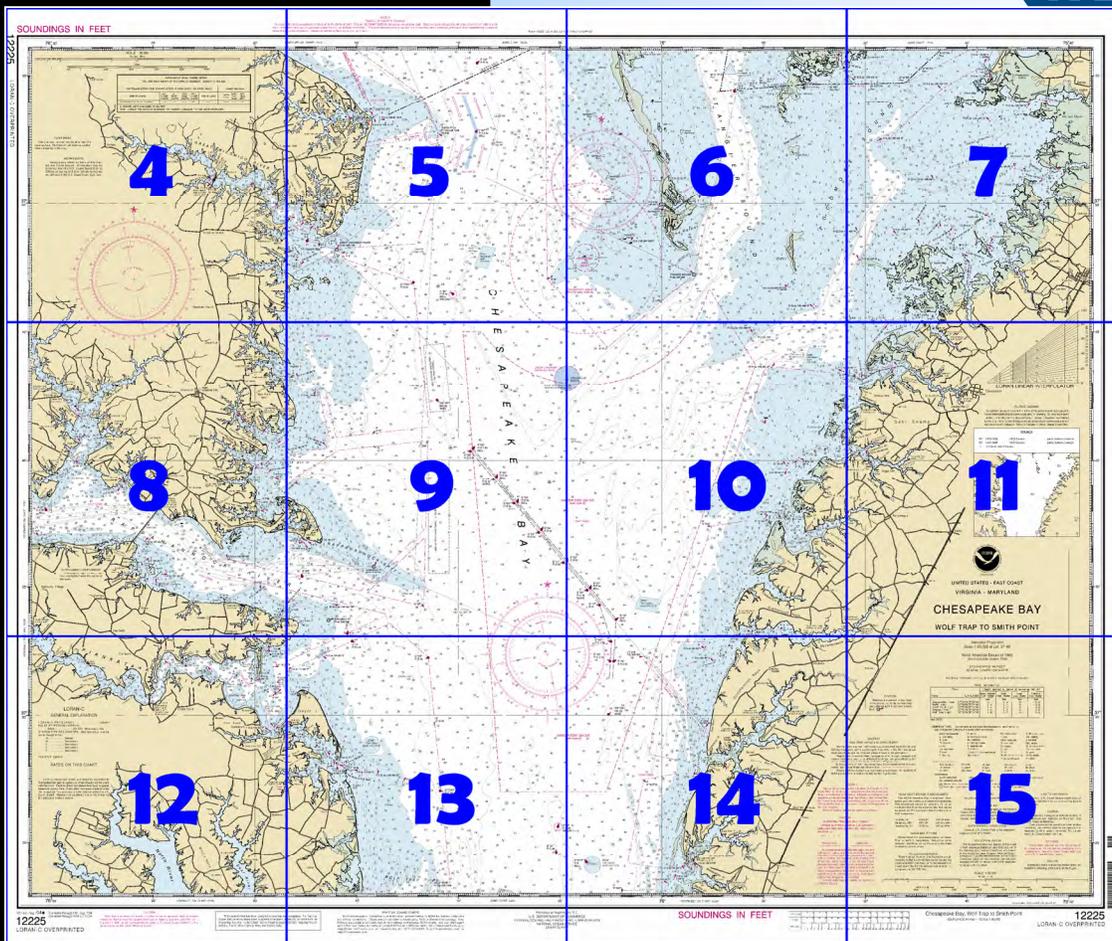
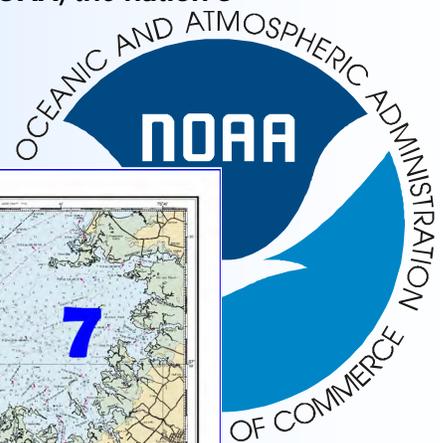
## Chesapeake Bay - Wolf Trap to Smith Point

(NOAA Chart 12225)



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)

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

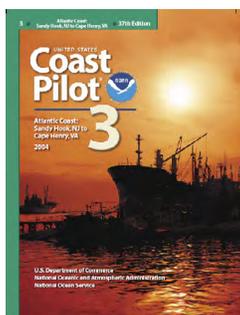
The charts and bar scales in this BookletChart have been reduced to **75%** of original scale, and are printed at the new scale of **1:106,667**.

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 (formerly NIMA) 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 were:

Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners: **28/05 dated July 12, 2004**  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: **29/05 dated July 16, 2005**  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: **Not Applicable**



#### **[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 9 and 11 excerpts]**

(26) The **Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel** extends from Cape Charles across the bay entrance to a point 6 miles westward of Cape Henry. The 15-mile crossing has vehicular tunnels under Chesapeake Channel and Thimble Shoal Channel with fixed bridges over Fishermans Inlet and secondary channels. In addition to the channel buoys and lights, daybeacons and fog signals mark the openings at Chesapeake and Thimble Shoal Channels. At night the floodlighted tunnel houses are more prominent than the privately maintained lights marking the channels. In July 1996, a two-lane low level and high level fixed span bridge was under construction about 267 yards westward of

the existing fixed highway bridge across Chesapeake Bay; upon completion, the clearances will be the same as the existing bridge.  
 (27) **Caution.**—The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel complex has on several occasions suffered damage from vessels. In every case, adverse weather prevailed with accompanying strong winds from the northwest quadrant generally related to a frontal system. Weather deterioration in the lower bay is quite often sudden and violent and constitutes an extreme hazard to vessels operating or anchoring in this area. The proximity of the bridge-tunnel complex to main shipping channels and anchorages adds to the danger. Currents in excess of 3.0 knots can be expected in the area.

(28) Normal precautions dictated by prudent seamanship are expected of all vessels. Mariners transiting this area are, however, urged to be particularly alert in regards to the weather. To assist in this respect, the National Weather Service provides 24-hour weather broadcasting on 162.55 MHz. The local Marine Operator also transmits weather information at 0000, 0600, 1200, and 1800 local time on 2450 kHz and 2538 kHz. Information of a pending weather frontal passage should be met with advance preparations. Engines readied for short notice maneuvering and anchor details alerted are considered minimum prudent precautions. Maneuvering in close proximity of the bridge-tunnel complex is also discouraged.

(31) **Traffic Separation Schemes (Chesapeake Bay Entrance and Smith Point)** have been established for the control of maritime traffic at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and off Smith Point Light (37°52'47"N., 76°11'01"W.). They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions, but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Navigation Rules.

(32) The scheme provides for inbound-outbound traffic lanes to enter or depart Chesapeake Bay from the northeastward and from the southeastward.

(37) **Exercise extreme caution where the two routes converge off Cape Henry.** Mariners are also warned that vessels may be maneuvering in the pilotage area which extends into the western part of the precautionary area.

(41) The mean range of tide is 2.8 feet at Cape Henry.

(42) The current velocity is 1.0 knot on the flood and 1.5 knots on the ebb in Chesapeake Bay Entrance.

(3) The western shore of Chesapeake Bay from Old Point Comfort to the Potomac River is mostly low. York and Rappahannock Rivers are broad and deep at their entrances and are navigable for long distances.

(4) **Fishtraps** are thicker in this area than in any other part of the bay.

(5) Ice is seldom encountered this far south in the bay, but may be found in the upper parts of some of the tributaries.

(6) The Federal project for Chesapeake Bay provides for depths of 50 feet in the main channel between the Virginia Capes and Fort McHenry, Baltimore. There are three dredged sections in the lower Chesapeake Bay: the first off Cape Henry, just above the Virginia Capes; the second off York Spit, 11 to 22 miles above the Capes; and the third off Rappahannock Spit, 40 to 46 miles above the Capes; they are well marked.

(7) **York Spit Channel** begins 11 miles above the Capes and extends northward another 11 miles. The current velocity is about 1.0 knot in the channel.

(89) The **danger zone** of a naval firing range begins about 4 miles north-northeastward of Wolf Trap Light and extends northward to Tangier Sound Light, just south of **Tangier Island**. The danger zone also contains a designated hurricane anchorage for shallow and deep-draft naval vessels. During hurricane warnings, naval ships may be anchored in the fairway; caution is advised.

(176) In addition to the danger zone of a naval firing range that extends from north of Wolf Trap Light to south of Tangier Sound Light, previously described, several danger areas are in Chesapeake Bay between Windmill Point Light and Smith Point Light.

(177) **San Marcos Wreck**, 10.5 miles northeast of Windmill Point Light, is covered by about 20 feet of water, but the depth over it is subject to change, due to the shifting steel.

# Table of Chart Notes

## RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BRIDGE

A fixed green light between two fixed red lights marks the center of the span.

## CAUTION

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

Corrected through NM Aug. 7/04  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 27/04

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

## CAUTION

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

## CABLE FERRY

Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

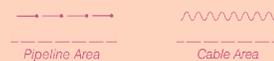
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Norfolk, VA	KHB-37	162.55 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.40 MHz

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 0.482" northward and 1.225" eastward to agree with this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

## 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.

## 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).

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. 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, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Norfolk, Virginia.  
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

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## 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

### FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the 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 to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: \_\_\_\_\_

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

## 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.

## NOTE B

### TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One-way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart in the vicinity of Smith Point are RECOMMENDED for all vessels except small craft. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Rules of the Road. The recommended route is marked by a fairway buoy and a tinted magenta band which separates the courses of inbound and outbound vessels. Vessels should leave the buoy on their port hand.

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	Is 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:

Bds 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	

(1) 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.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) (LAT/LONG)	Mean High Water				Mean Low Water		Extreme Low Water	
			Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	Extreme Low Water		
			feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	
	Nassawadox Creek	(37°28'N/75°58'W)	2.1	1.9	0.1	-3.0				
	Watts Island	(37°48'N/75°54'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-3.0				
	Smith Point Light	(37°53'N/76°11'W)	1.4	1.3	0.1	-3.0				
	Stingray Point	(37°34'N/76°18'W)	1.4	1.3	0.1	-3.0				
	Wolf Trap Light	(37°23'N/76°11'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-3.0				

(Apr 2002)

## RAPPAHANNOCK SHOAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO FEB 2004

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
	RAPPAHANNOCK SHOAL CHANNEL	48.4	51.1	51.0				

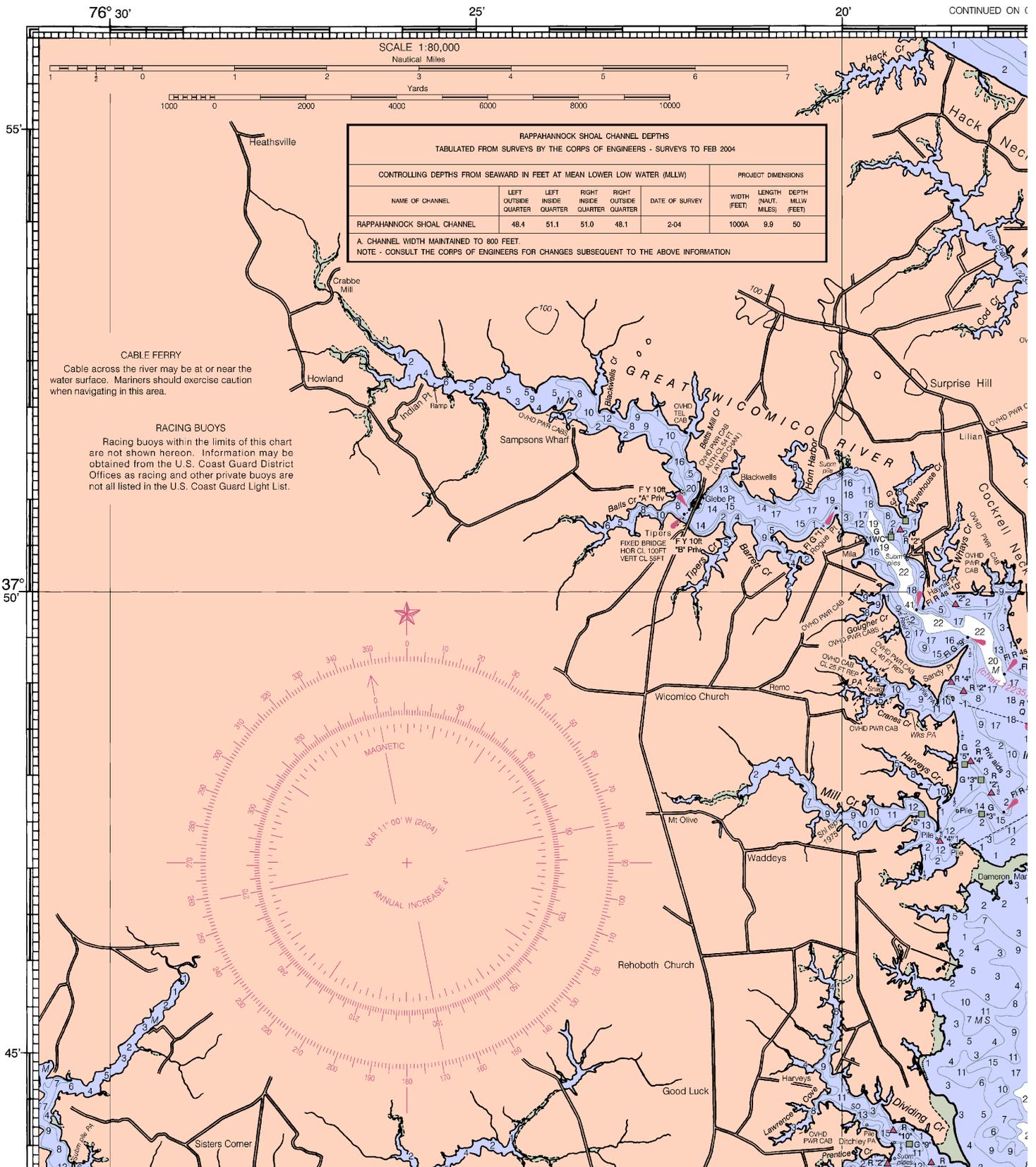
A. CHANNEL WIDTH MAINTAINED TO 800 FEET.  
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

One-way traffic lanes overpr are not intended in any way to inbound and outbound vesse

12225

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



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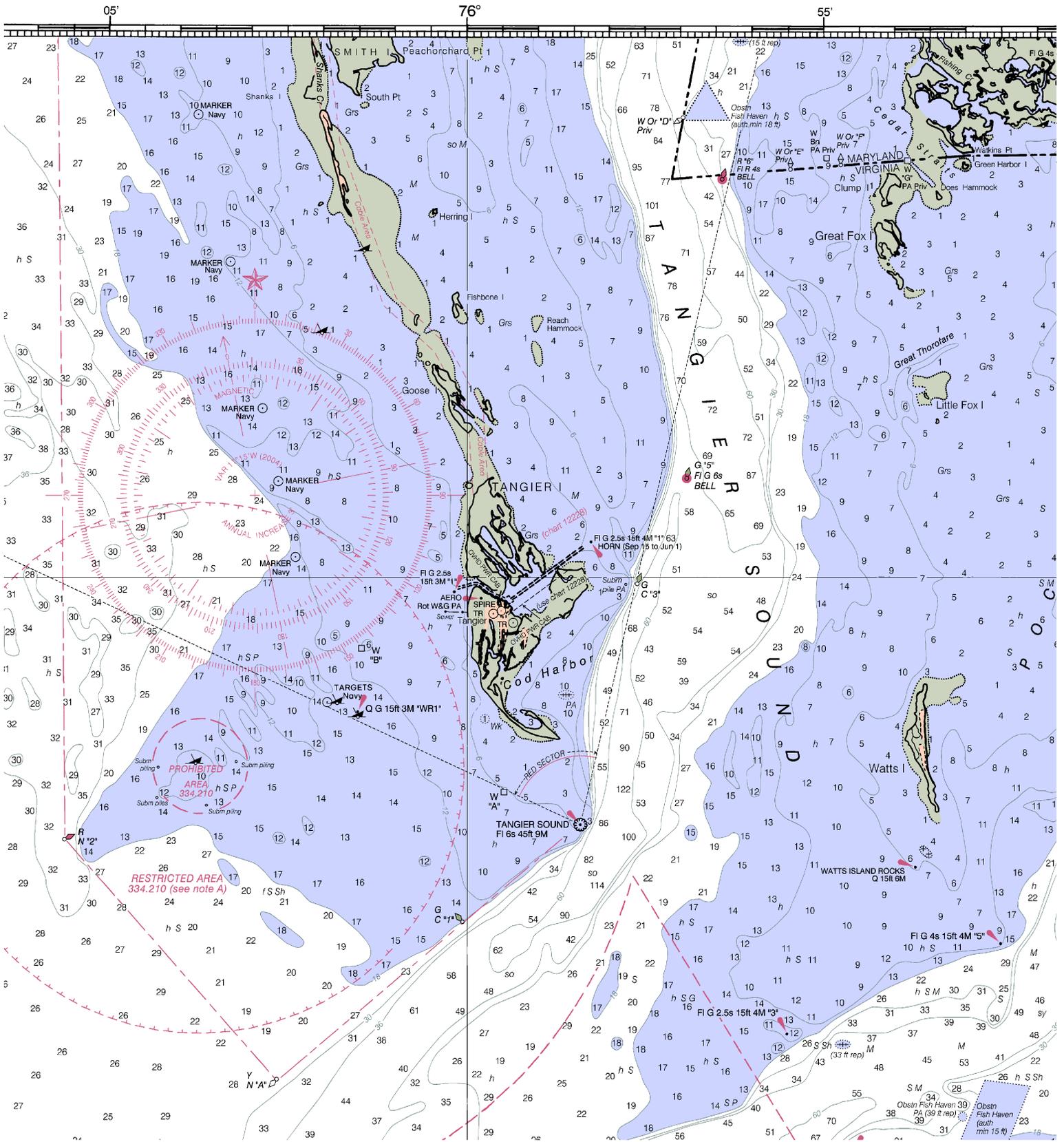
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SCALE 1:80,000  
 Nautical Miles

See page 2







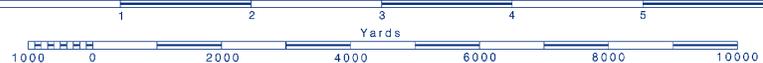
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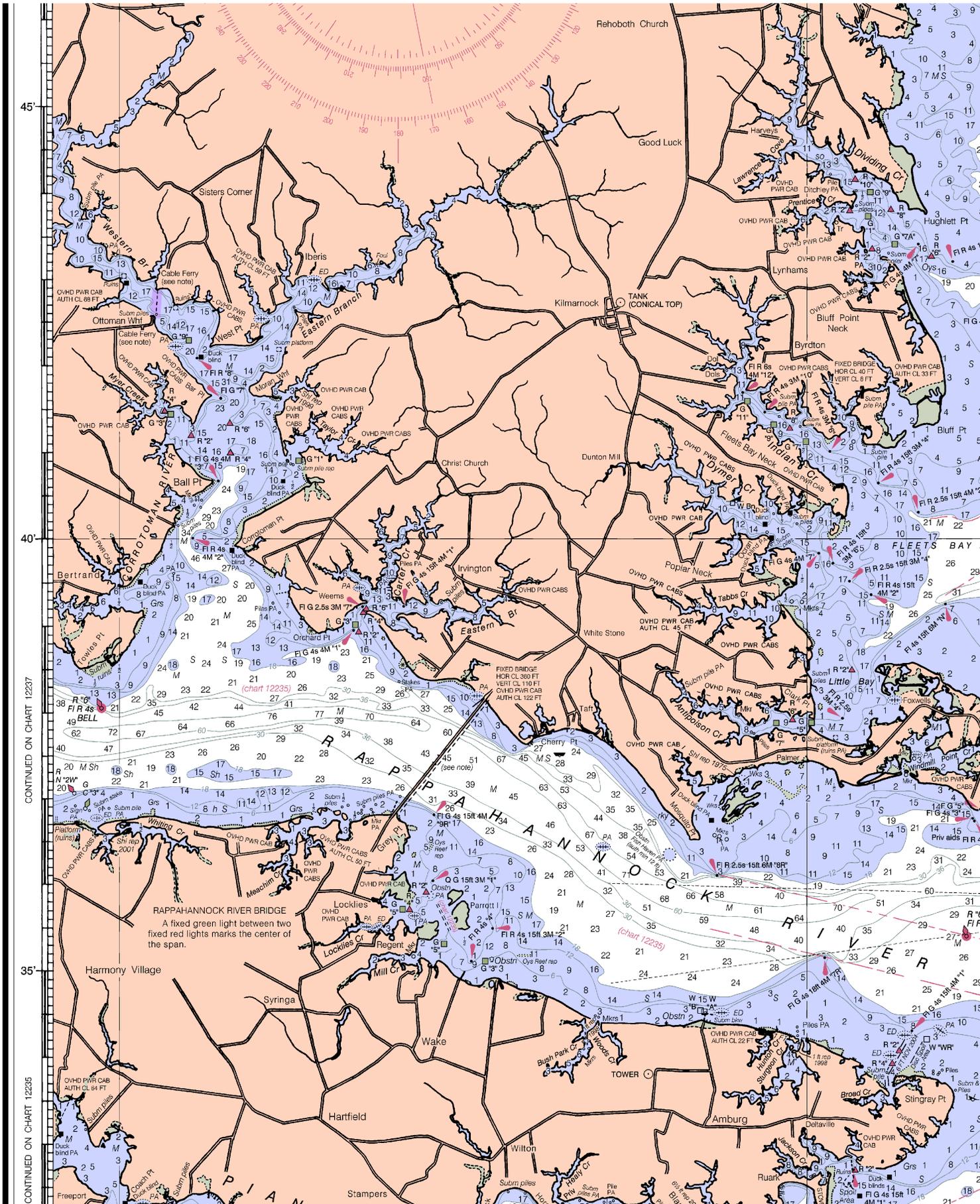
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Nautical Miles

See page 2







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CONTINUED ON CHART 12235

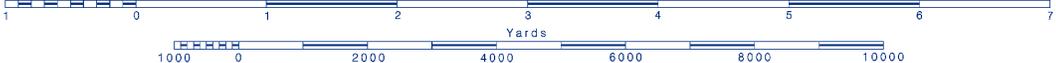
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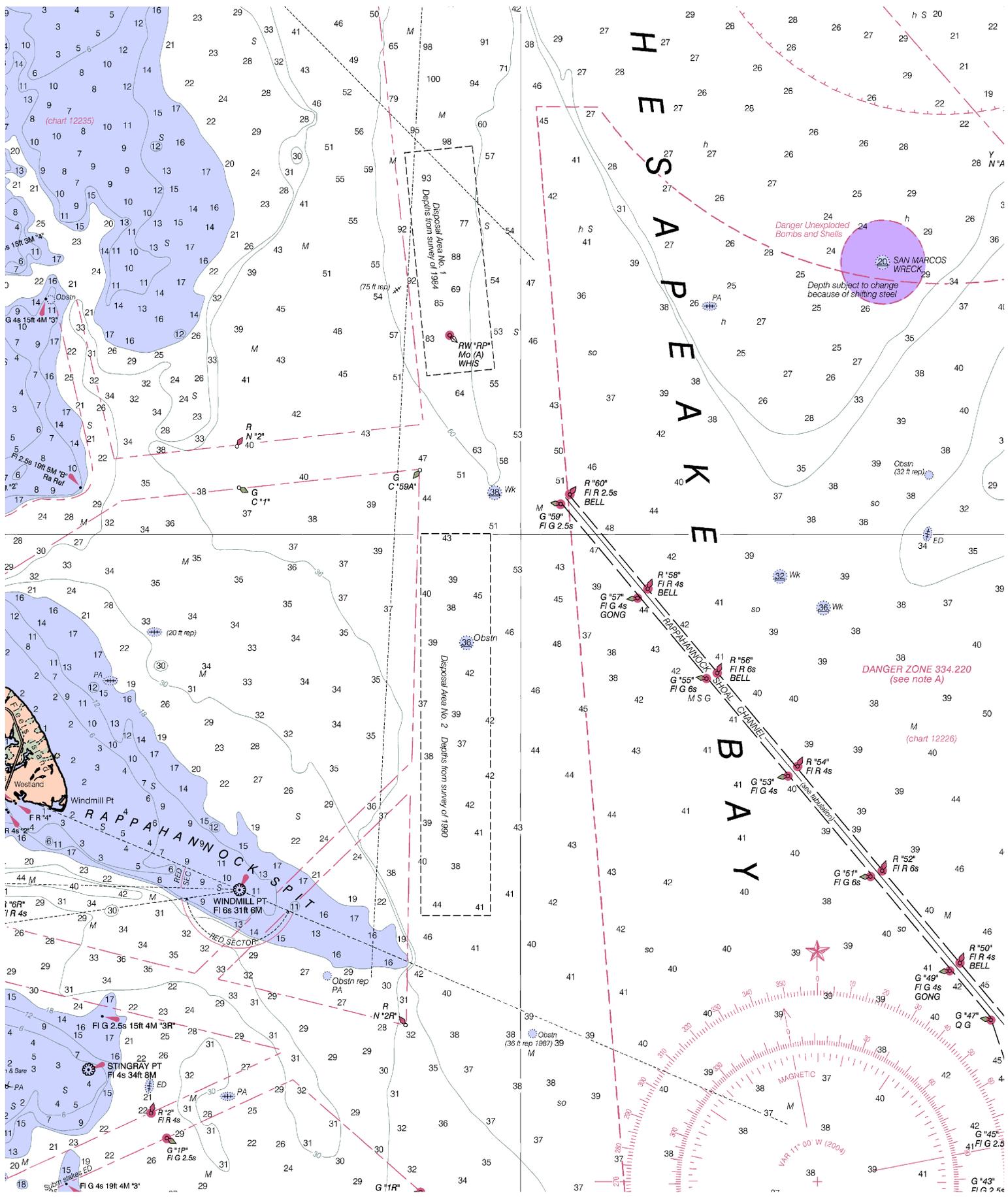


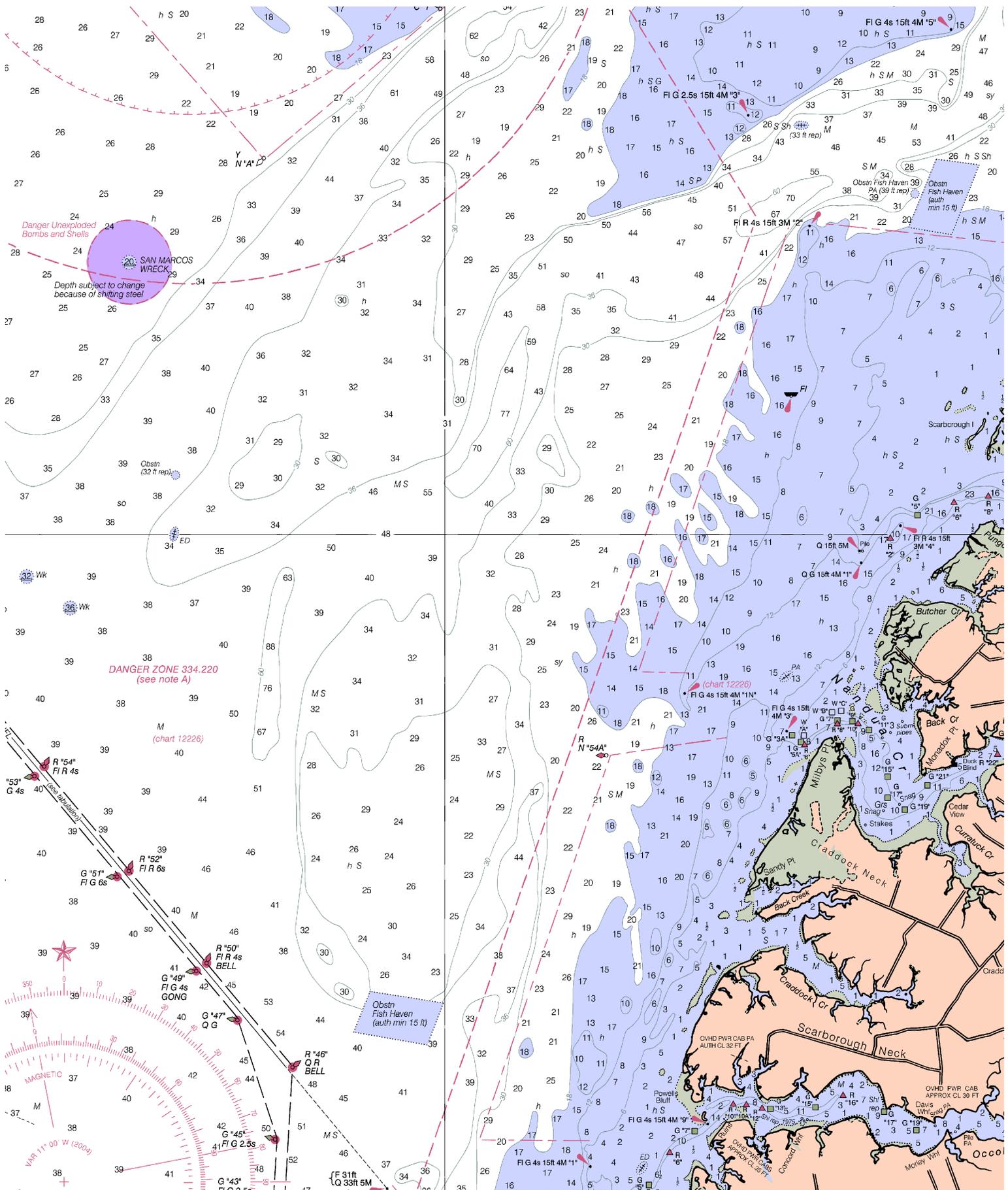
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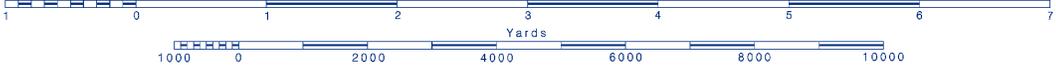
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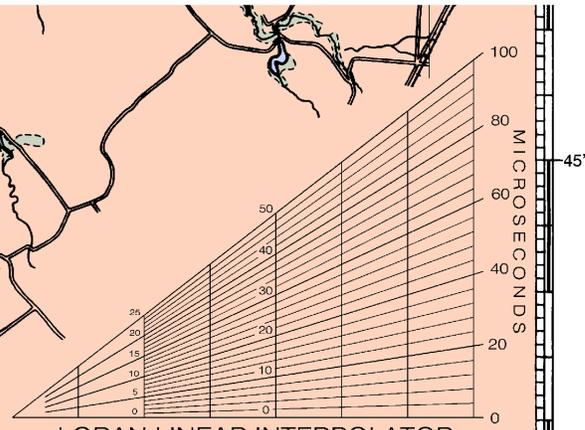
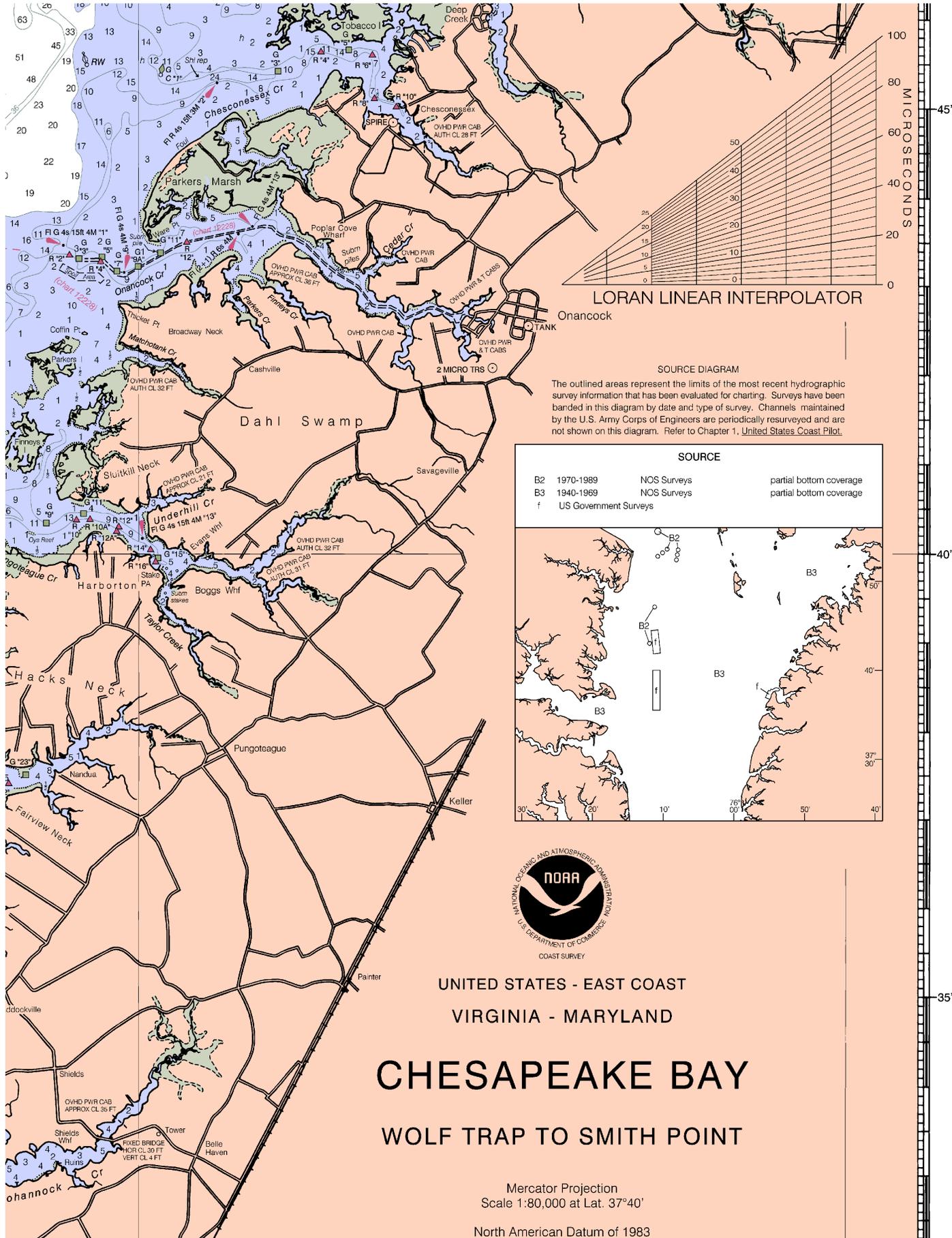


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SCALE 1:00,000

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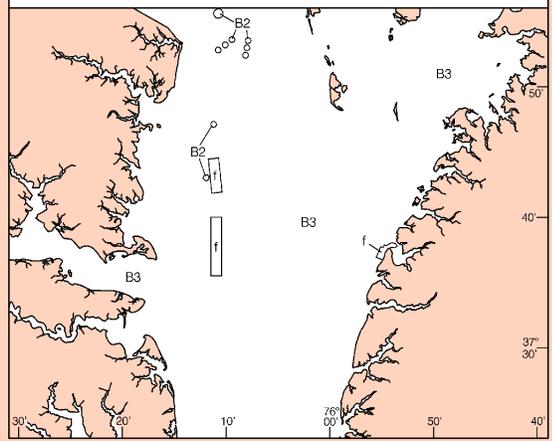
LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

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.

SOURCE

B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
f		US Government Surveys	

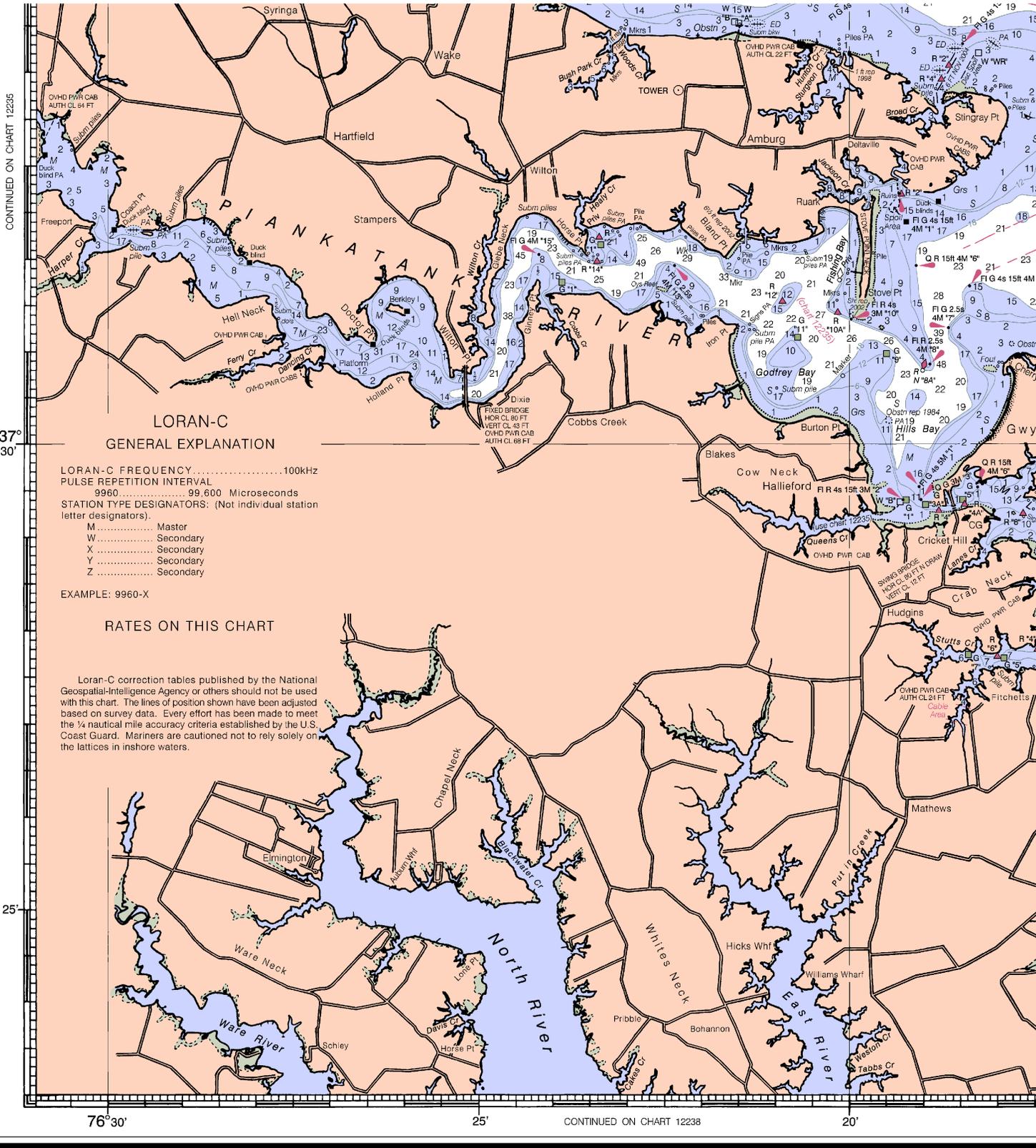


UNITED STATES - EAST COAST  
 VIRGINIA - MARYLAND

# CHESAPEAKE BAY

## WOLF TRAP TO SMITH POINT

Mercator Projection  
 Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 37°40'  
 North American Datum of 1983



**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**

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on 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.

55th Ed., Aug. /04 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 7/04  
 Corrected through LNM Jul. 27/04

# 12225

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

**CAUTION**

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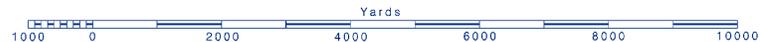
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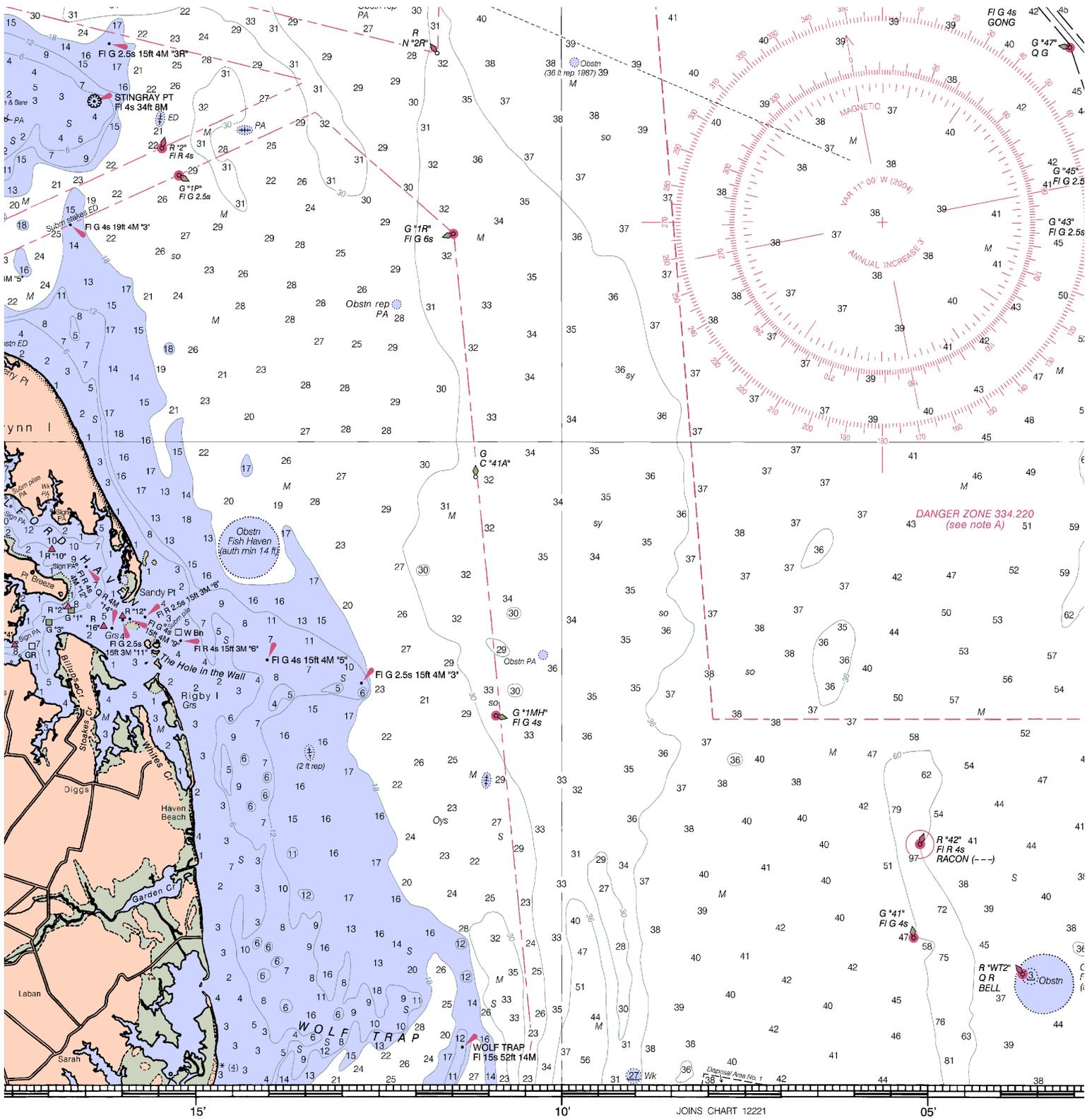


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SCALE 1:60,000  
 Nautical Miles

See page 2



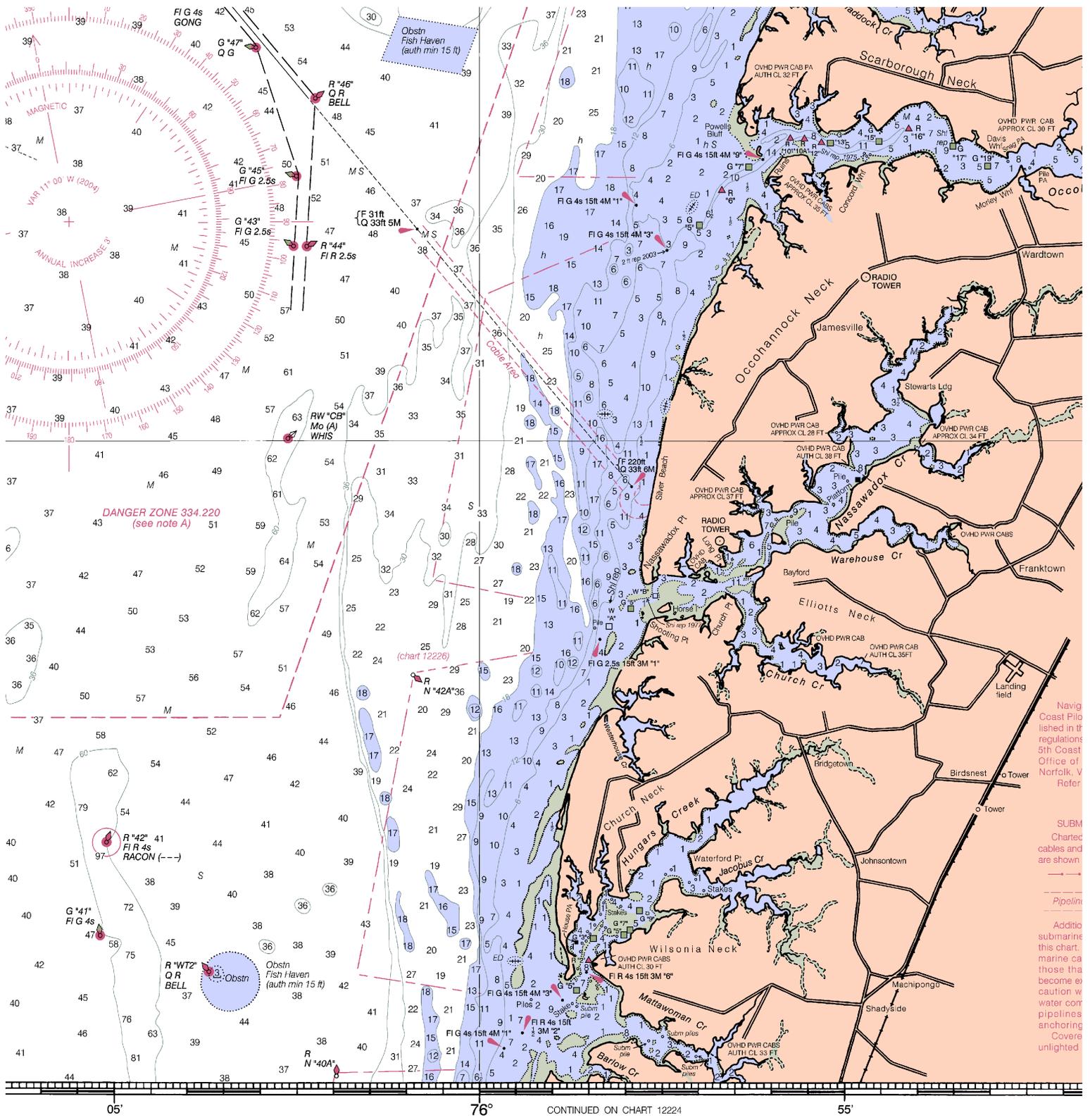


The National  
Ocean Service

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](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

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



Navig  
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 anchoring  
 Covere  
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# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4

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

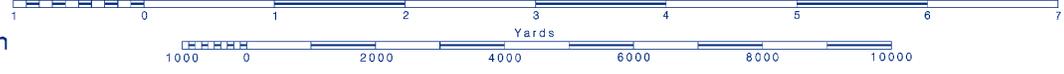
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Printed at reduced scale

SCALE 1:60,000

See page 2



# CHESAPEAKE BAY

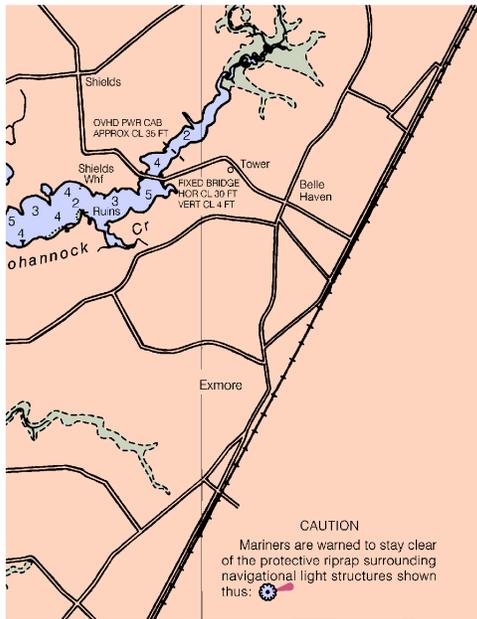
## WOLF TRAP TO SMITH POINT

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 37°40'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).



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

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	TIDAL INFORMATION				
		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
		Mean High Water	Higher High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
		feet	feet	feet	feet	
Nassawadox Creek	(37°28'N/75°58'W)	2.1	1.9	0.1	-3.0	
Watts Island	(37°48'N/75°54'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-3.0	
Smith Point Light	(37°53'N/76°11'W)	1.4	1.3	0.1	-3.0	
Stringray Point	(37°34'N/76°18'W)	1.4	1.3	0.1	-3.0	
Wolf Trap Light	(37°23'N/76°11'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-3.0	

(Apr 2002)

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERC 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	Gr 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	

(1) 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.

**CAUTION**

**FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES**

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the 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 to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus:

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

**NOTE A**

Regulation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning regulations may be obtained at: the Office of the Commander, 1st Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Norfolk, Virginia.

**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.

Norfolk, VA	KHB-37	162.55 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.40 MHz

**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.

**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).

**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, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

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

**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 0.482' northward and 1.225' eastward to agree with this chart.

**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**

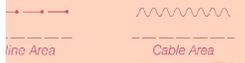
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**CAUTION**

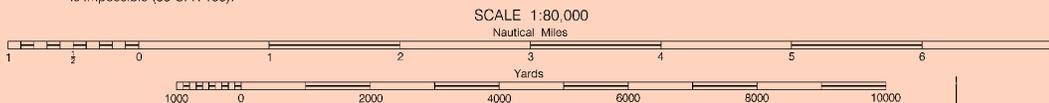
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**CAUTION**

**UNDERSEA MARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of 100 fathoms or less, particularly in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when dredging, dragging, or trawling. Red wells may be marked by lighted or daymarks.



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SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

50'

45'

75°40'

(Inner nestline 76.30 cm N.S. x 95.58 cm E.W.)



Chesapeake Bay, Wolf Trap to Smith Point  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12225  
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Intership safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, 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 22** – 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 & 78** – 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 Search & Rescue** – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525

**Coast Guard Crisfield** – 410-968-0323

**Coast Guard Milford Haven** – 804-725-2125/3732

**Coast Guard Portsmouth** – 757-483-8526/8527

**Coast Guard Parramore Beach** – 757-787-9526/9527

**Maryland Natural Resources Police** – 410-260-8888

**Virginia Marine Police** – 800-541-4646

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 CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes, producing over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts® (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](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (RNCs)** – RNCs are georeferenced 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](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts™** - BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts printed in page-sized pieces. The “home edition” can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The “professional edition”, containing additional boating, safety, and educational edition is available for NOAA chart agents or over the Internet.

**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 official NOAA chart agents or downloaded for free at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated each week by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print on Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Chart No. 1, Nautical Chart Symbols** – This reference publication depicts basic chart elements and explains nautical chart symbols and abbreviations. Download it for free at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Coast Survey Navigation Managers** – These ambassadors to the maritime community maintain a regional presence for NOAA and help identify the challenges facing marine transportation and boating. They are listed at <http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm>.

Internet sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).



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