

BookletChart™



Long Island Sound – Eastern Part

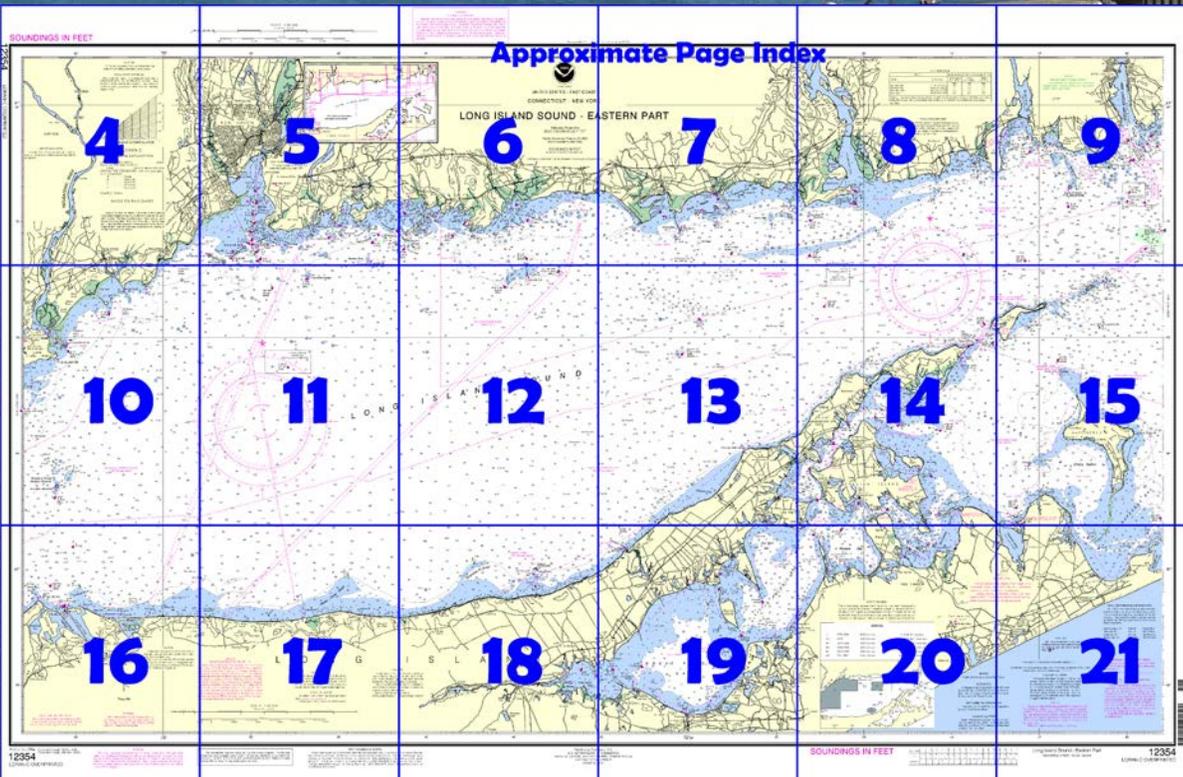
NOAA Chart 12354

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.

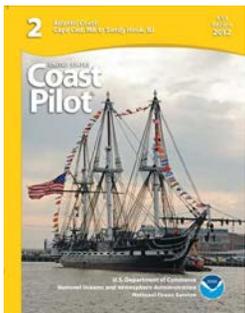
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=12354>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Long Island Sound is a deep navigable waterway lying between the shores of Submarine operating areas are in the approaches to New London Harbor, Connecticut River, and off the northern shore of Long Island. As submarines may be operating submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution.

In the eastern portion of Long Island Sound the current turns from ½ to 1½ hours earlier along the north shore than in the middle of the sound.

Proceeding westward from The Race in the middle of the sound, the velocity of current is 1.8 knots off Cornfield Point, about 1 knot off New Haven, 1 knot off Eatons Neck, 0.4 knot between Peningo Neck and Matinecock Point, and 0.5 knot eastward of Hart Island.

About 1.5 miles east-southeastward of Barlett Reef, the velocity of flood is 1.2 knots and ebb 1.6 knots. The flood current sets 285° and the ebb 062°.

Long Island Sound, Caution.—Submarine operating areas are in the approaches to New London Harbor, Connecticut River, and off the northern shore of Long Island. As submarines may be operating submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution.

New London Harbor, Dangers.—On the west side of the approach to New London Harbor, foul ground extends about 1 mile from shore in the vicinity of **Goshen Point** (chart 13211). The southerly and southeasterly limits of this area are marked by buoys. The area has numerous rocky patches and boulders, some showing above water, and should be avoided by small craft. **Rapid Rock**, marked by a buoy on its southeast side, is about 1.6 miles southwestward of New London Ledge Light; it has a least depth of 10 feet. An unmarked ledge covered 35 feet is about 100 yards south by eastward of Rapid Rock and is the outermost shoal to the southward. **Sarah Ledge**, 0.7 mile northeastward of Rapid Rock and marked by a buoy, has a least depth of 14 feet and is the easternmost shoal on the west side of the main channel approach.

On the east side of the main channel foul ground extends about 1 mile offshore. **New London Ledge**, marked by New London Ledge Light, has a least depth of 7 feet. **Black Ledge**, just to the northeastward of New London Ledge, has a rocky islet, 2 feet high, on it. Depths are 5 to 18 feet on the ledge. Buoys mark the shoal area.

Broken ground fringes the shore southwestward of New London Harbor Light. A rock with 3 feet over it is located about 0.1 mile from shore in the bight just southward of the light and shoal soundings extend as far as 0.2 mile from shore where an 8-foot sounding is located.

Connecticut River, Dangers.—**Saybrook Outer Bar**, which obstructs the mouth of the Connecticut River, is shifting, with depths of 2 to 12 feet extending nearly 2 miles off the mouth; it is marked off its southeastern end by a lighted bell buoy.

In 1976, obstructions were reported in the channel at the railroad bascule bridge 3 miles above the mouth of the Connecticut River; a least depth of 13 feet is reported in the channel in an area 40 to 50 feet from the east abutment of the bridge. Mariners requiring greater depths are advised to avoid this area of the channel during passages.

Dangers.—Townshend Ledge, 2.7 miles southeastward of Southwest Ledge Light, has a least depth of 18 feet and is marked by a lighted bell buoy.

Stony Islet, 2.2 miles eastward of Southwest Ledge Light, is low, bare, and surrounded by ledges bare at low water to a distance of about 100 yards. A partly bare ledge is about 0.2 mile north-northwestward of Stony Islet. From this ledge and Stony Islet westward to the entrance of New Haven Harbor, an area of foul ground with many rocks bare at low water extends about 0.5 mile offshore. This area should be avoided.

Shoals with 16 to 18 feet over them extend over 0.5 mile southeastward from the breakwaters on both sides of the dredged entrance channel. A spoil area with reported depths of 15 feet is on the eastern side of the entrance channel. An 18-foot spot is on the east side of the main channel, at the first turn westward of Southwest Ledge Light.

The bights on the west shore of New Haven Harbor from Pond Point northward are shoal with bare rocks and foul ground in most of them. The shore is rocky at **Woodmont**, about 2 miles northeastward of Pond Point. **Black Rock**, bare at low water and marked by a seasonal buoy, is 0.2 mile off the north end of Morris Cove. Opposite, on the west side, is a breakwater, partly covered, extending from **Sandy Point**, marked by a light.

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

RCC Boston Commander
1st CG District (617) 223-8555
Boston, MA

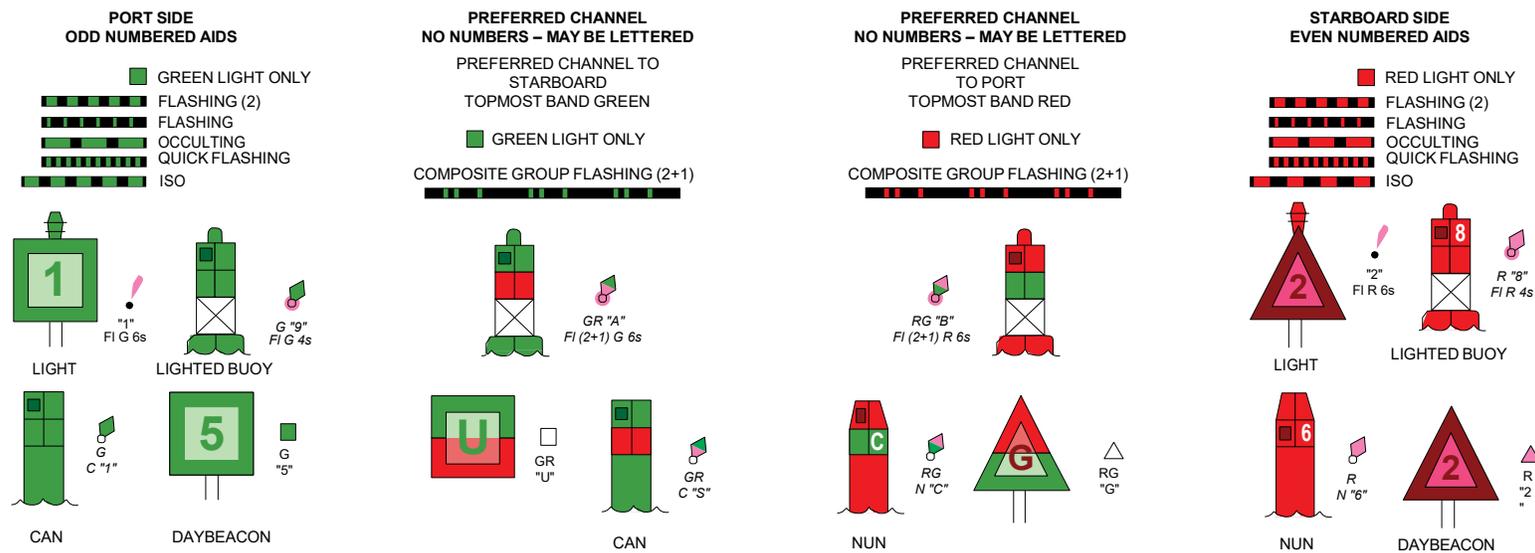
Navigation Manager Regions



To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to <https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/>

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

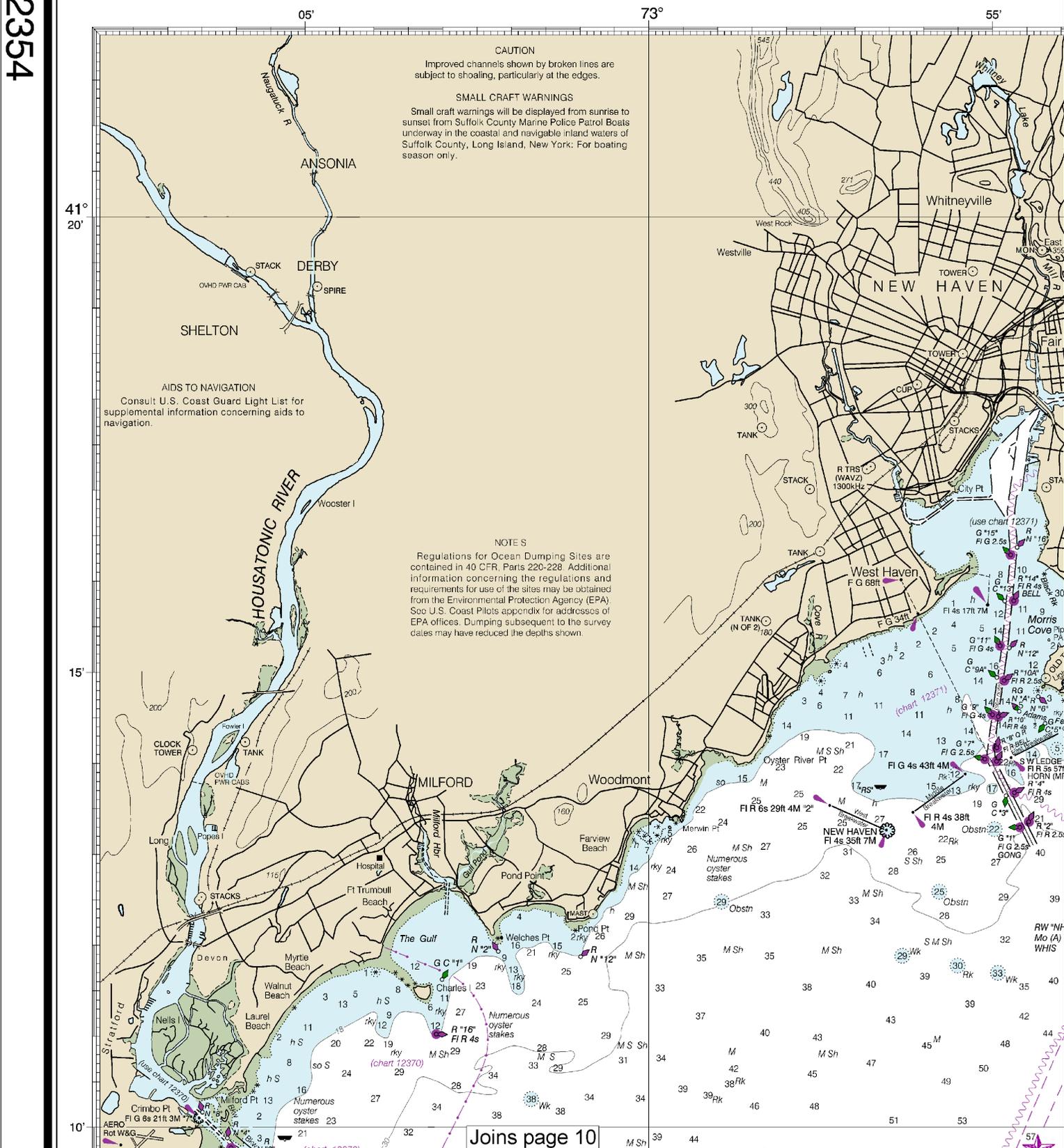
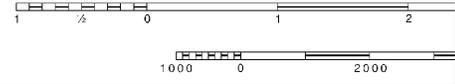
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12354



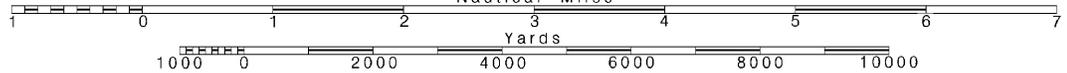
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles



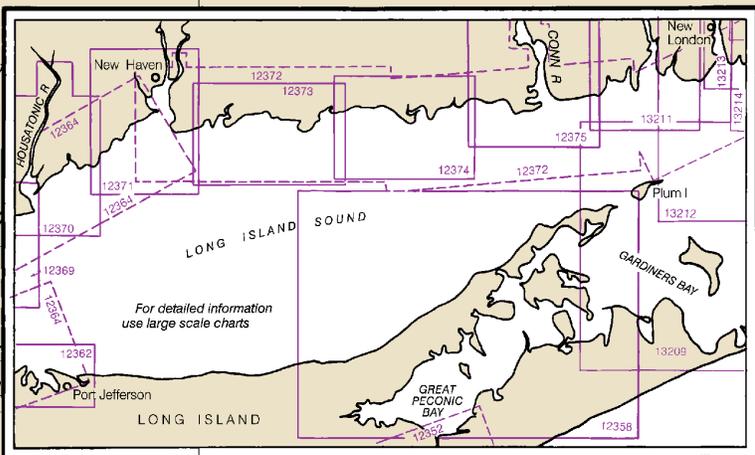
Yards



50'

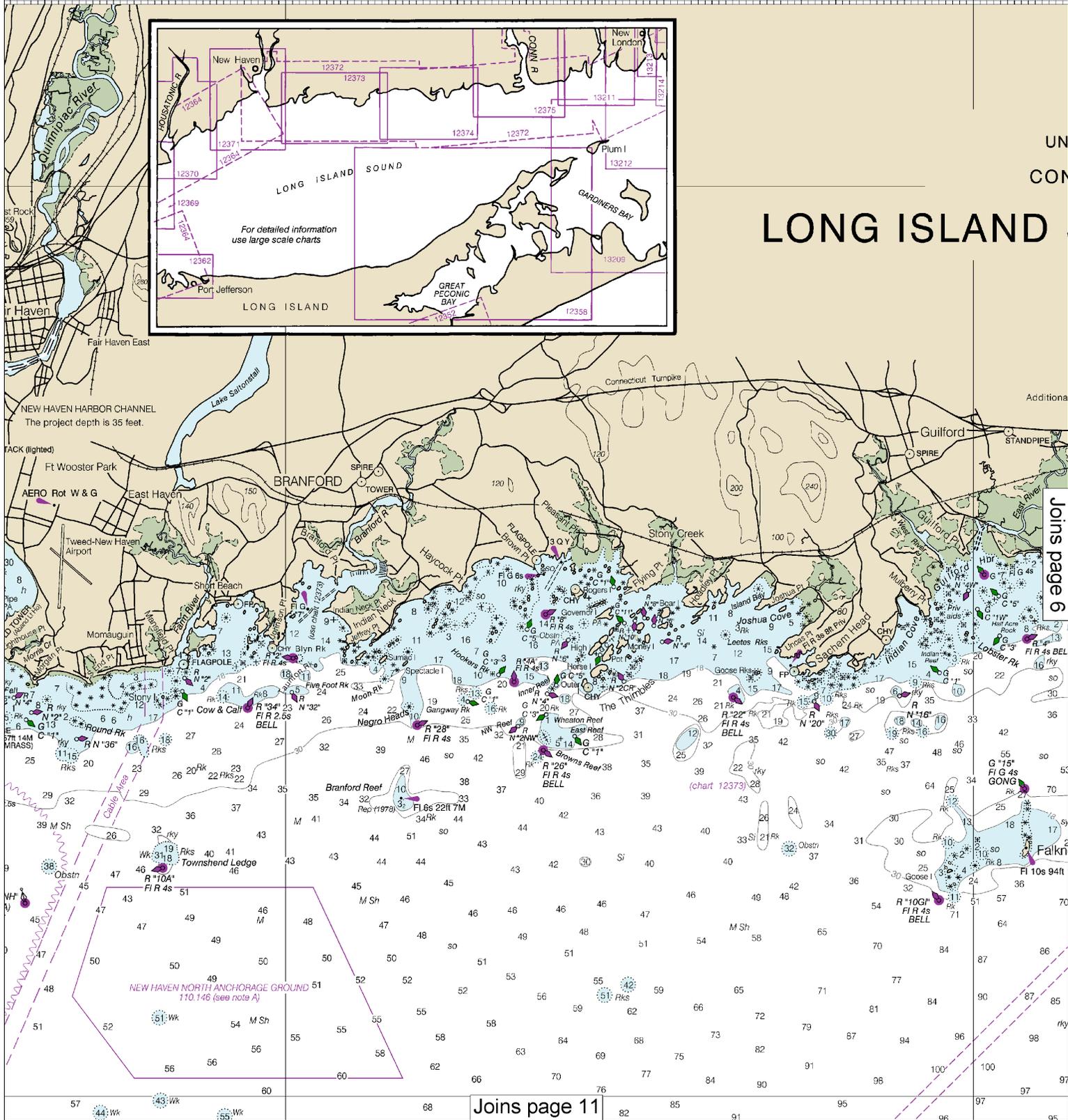
45'

40'



For detailed information use large scale charts

LONG ISLAND



UN
CON

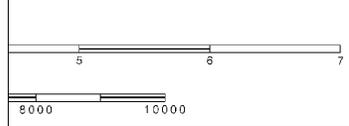
Additional

Joins page 6

Joins page 11

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





50' 45' 40'



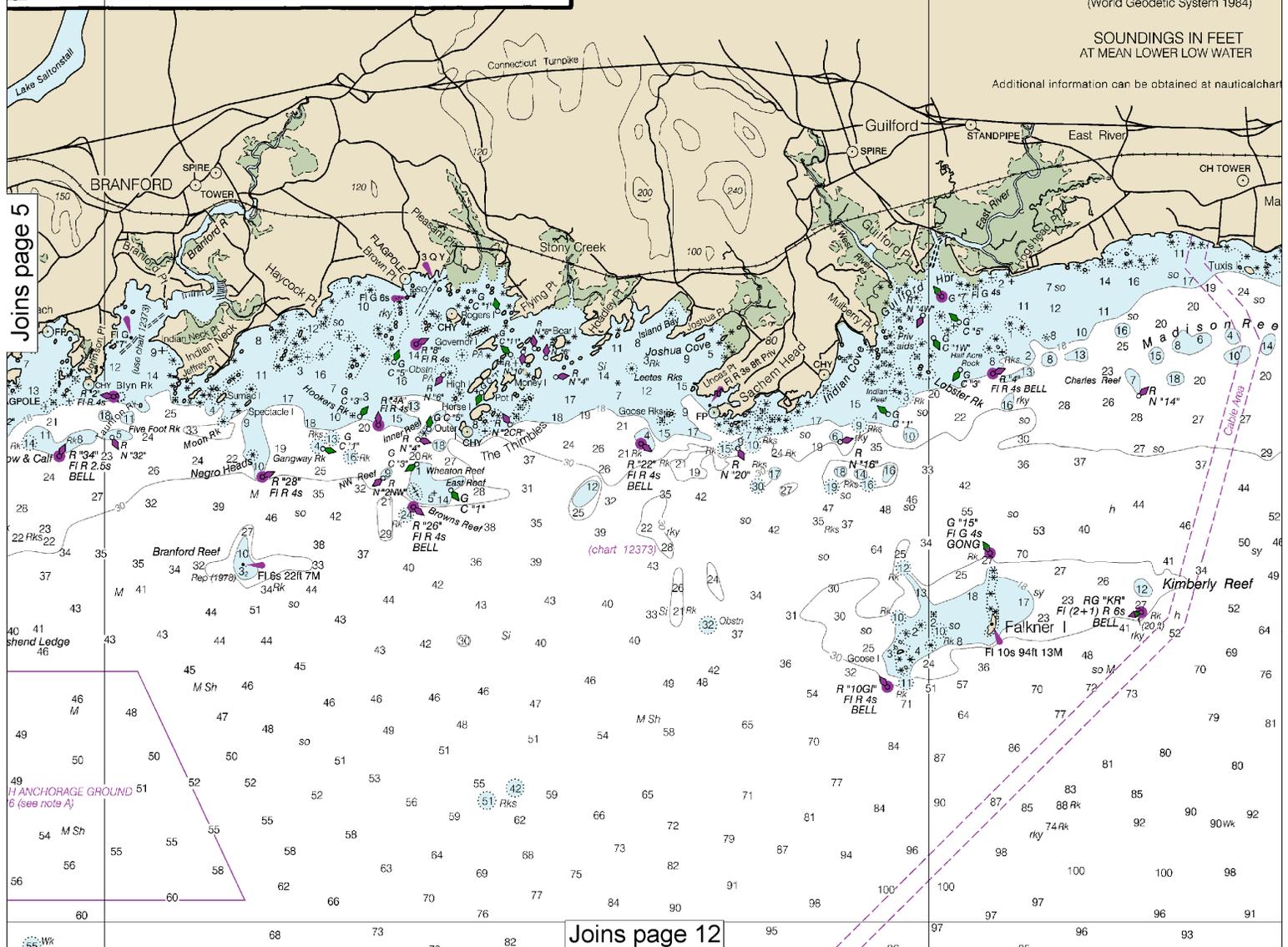
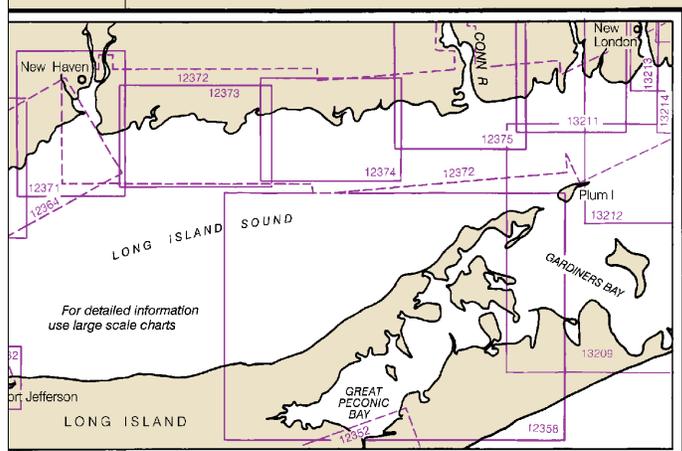
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
CONNECTICUT - NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND SOUND - I

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 41° 07'
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



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

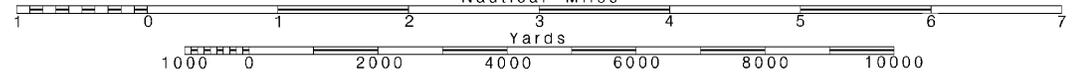


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



35°

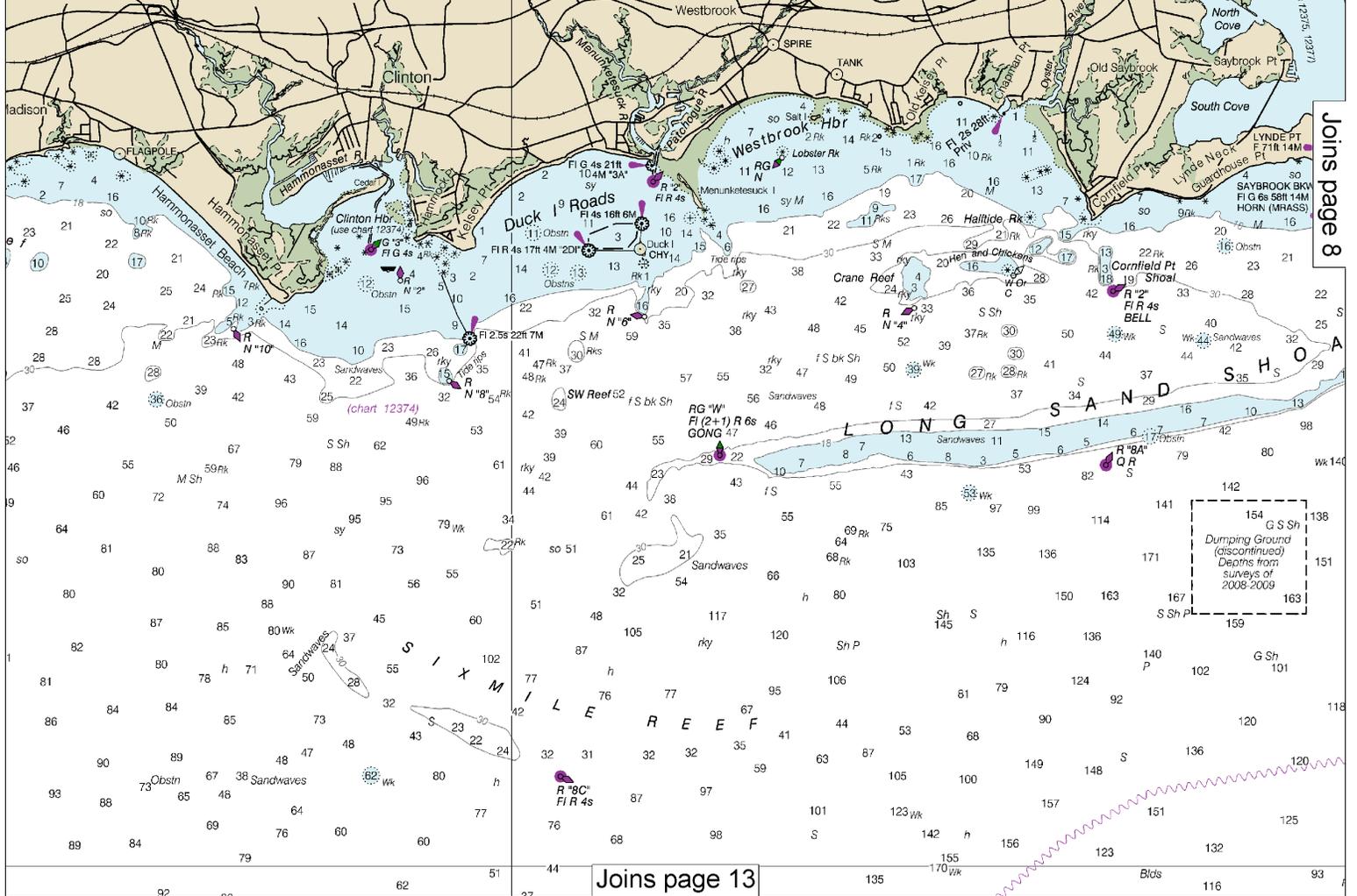
72°30'

25°

EAST YORK EASTERN PART

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS
Sound signals labeled with (MRSS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

arts.noaa.gov.



Joins page 8

Joins page 13

Use ENC charts for the most up to date information. References to other charts may no longer be applicable.
47th Ed., Dec. 2018. Last Correction: 2/1/2021. Cleared through:
LNM: 3321 (8/17/2021), NM: 3521 (8/28/2021), CHS: 0721 (7/30/2021)



72°30'

25'

20'

PART

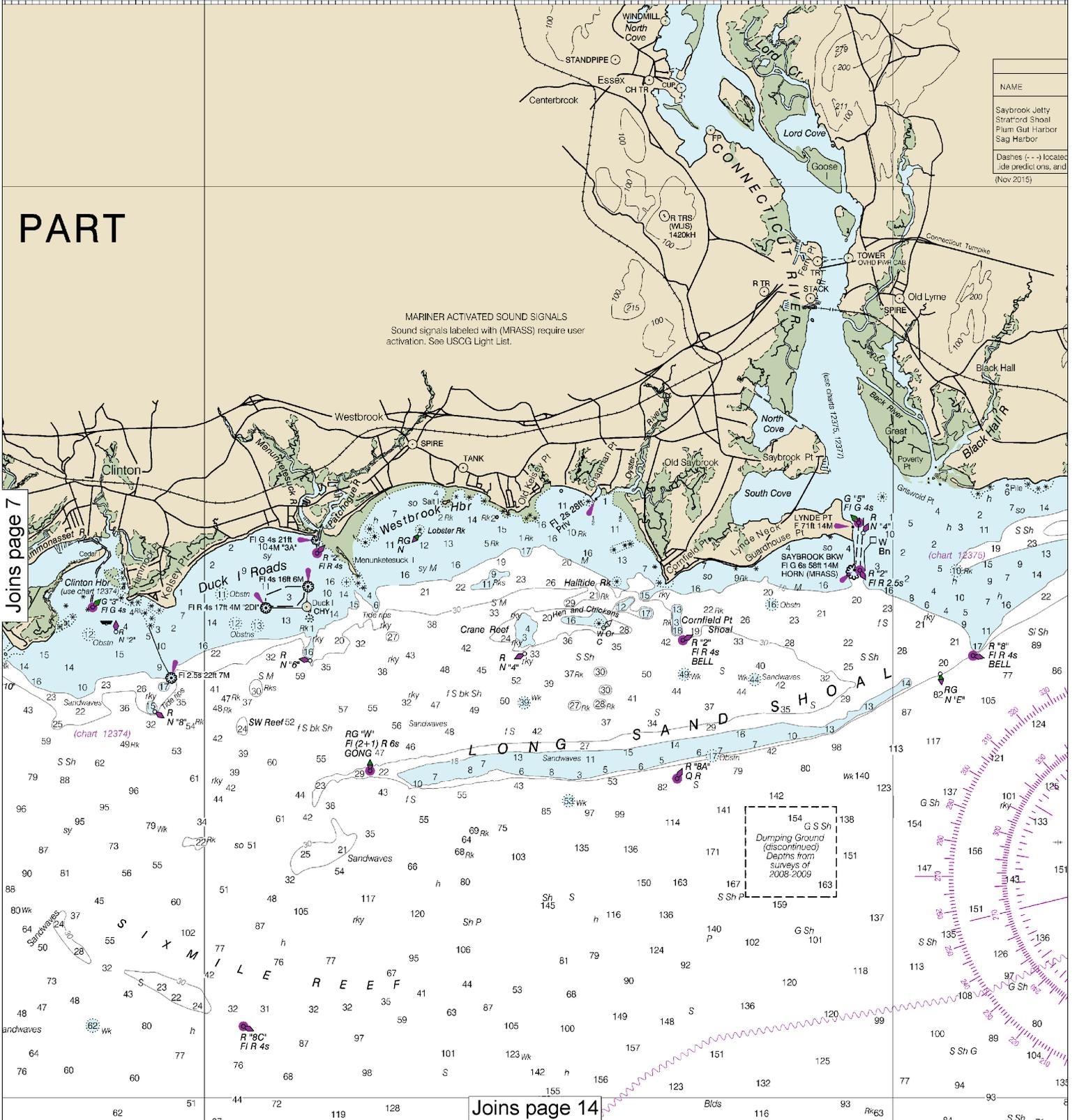
MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS
Sound signals labeled with (MRASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

NAME
Saybrook Jetty
Stratford Shoal
Plum Gut Harbor
Sag Harbor

Dashes (---) located side predictions, and (Nov 2015)

Joins page 7

Joins page 14

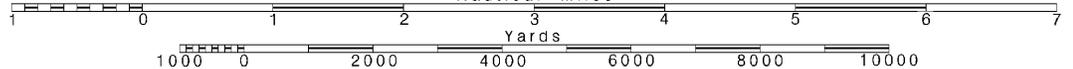


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



15'

10'

05'

TIDAL INFORMATION

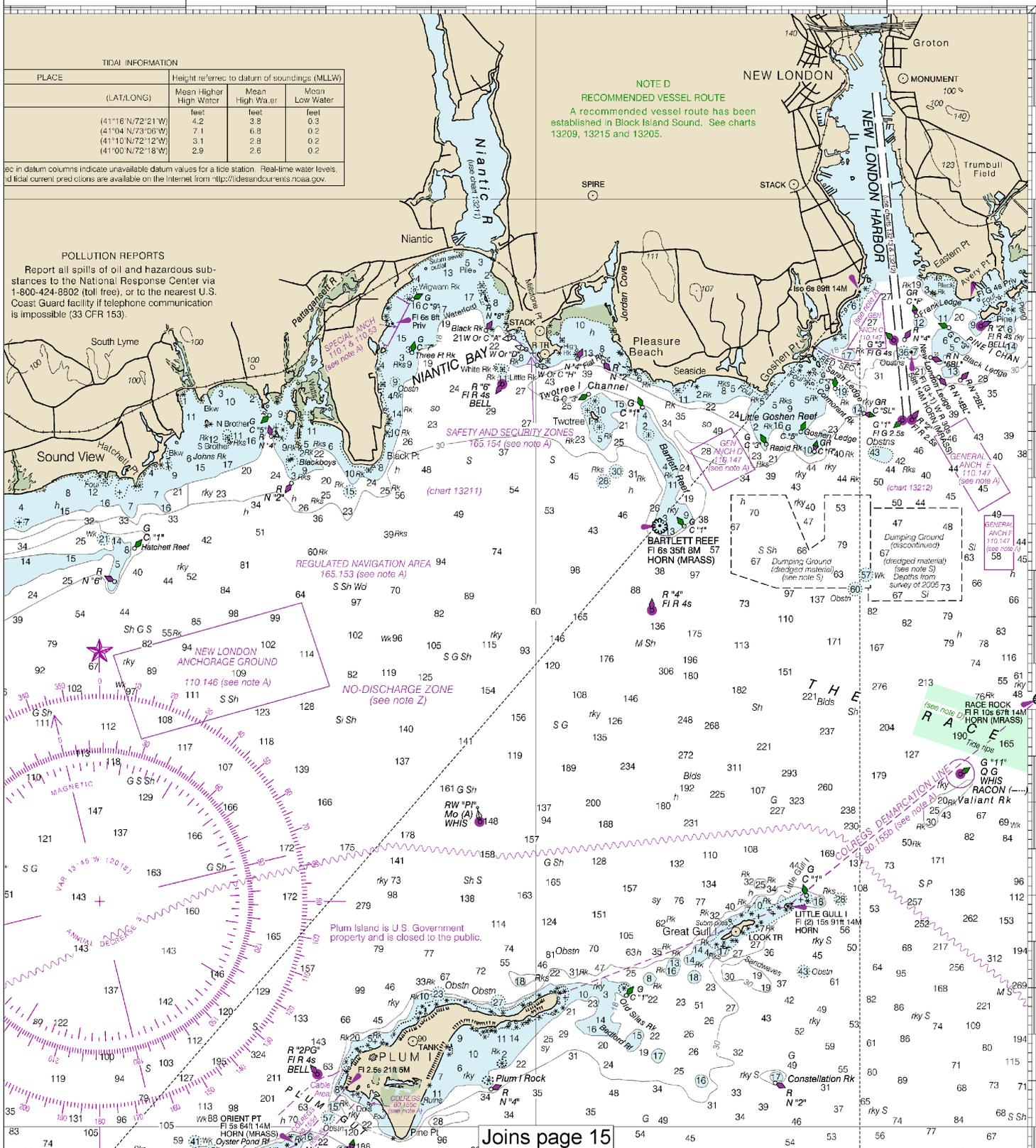
PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
(41°16'N/72°21'W)	4.2	3.9	0.3	
(41°04'N/73°06'W)	7.1	6.8	0.2	
(41°10'N/72°12'W)	3.1	2.8	0.2	
(41°00'N/72°18'W)	2.9	2.6	0.2	

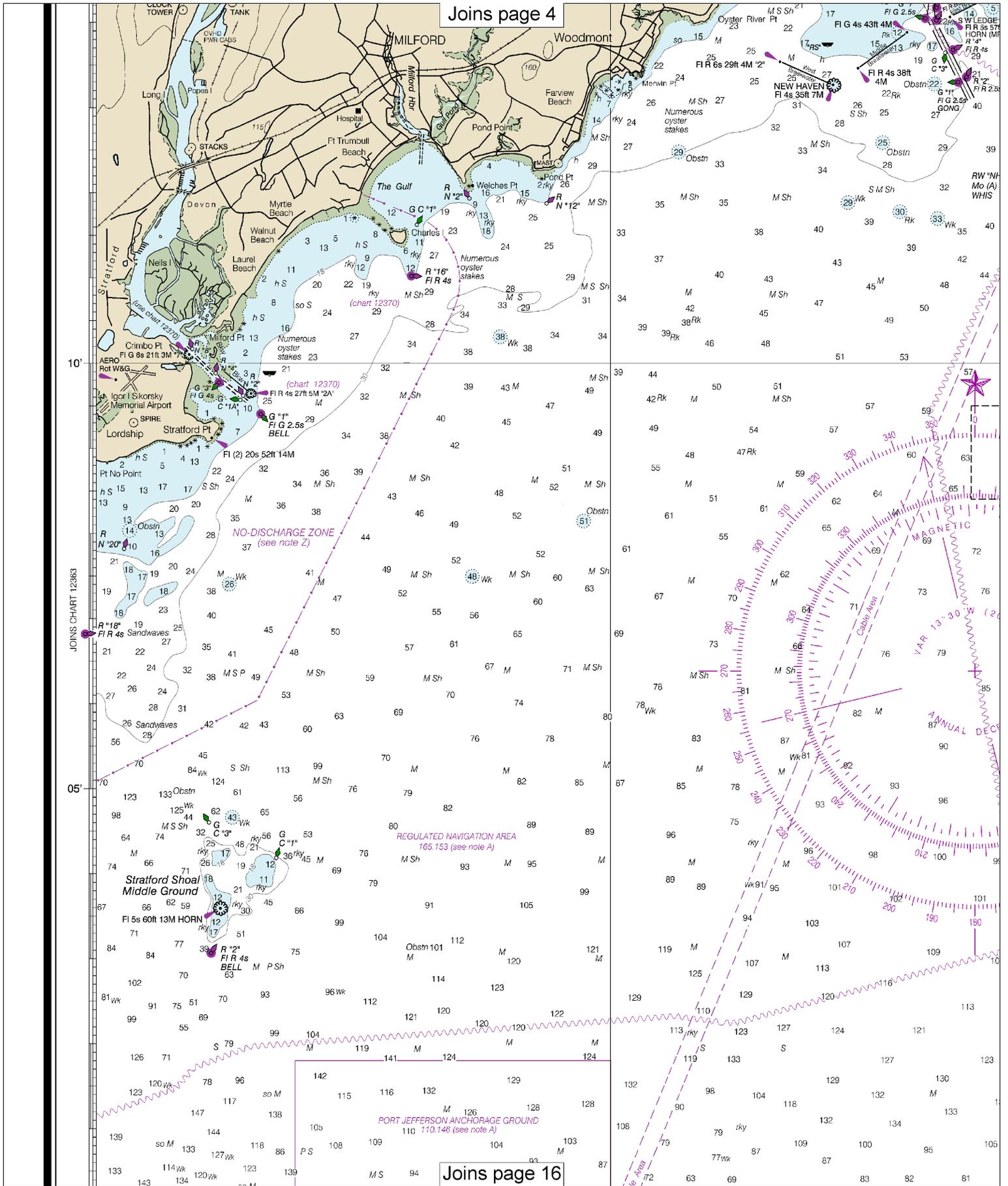
bc in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://idesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

NOTE D
RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE
 A recommended vessel route has been established in Block Island Sound. See charts 13209, 13215 and 13205.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8902 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



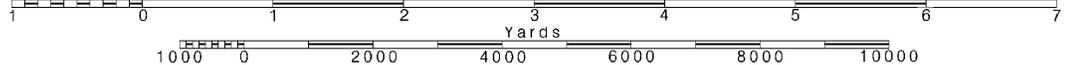


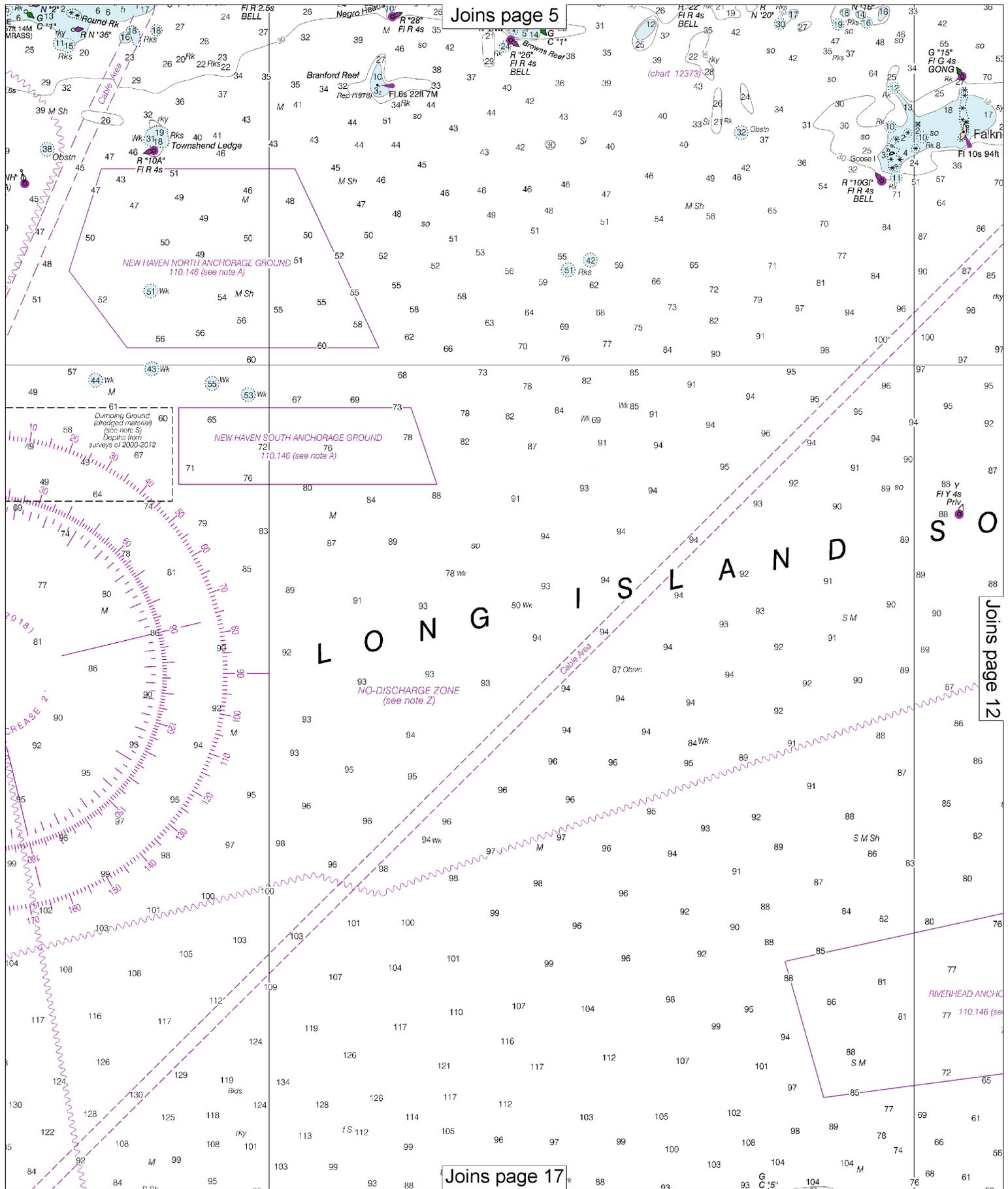
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

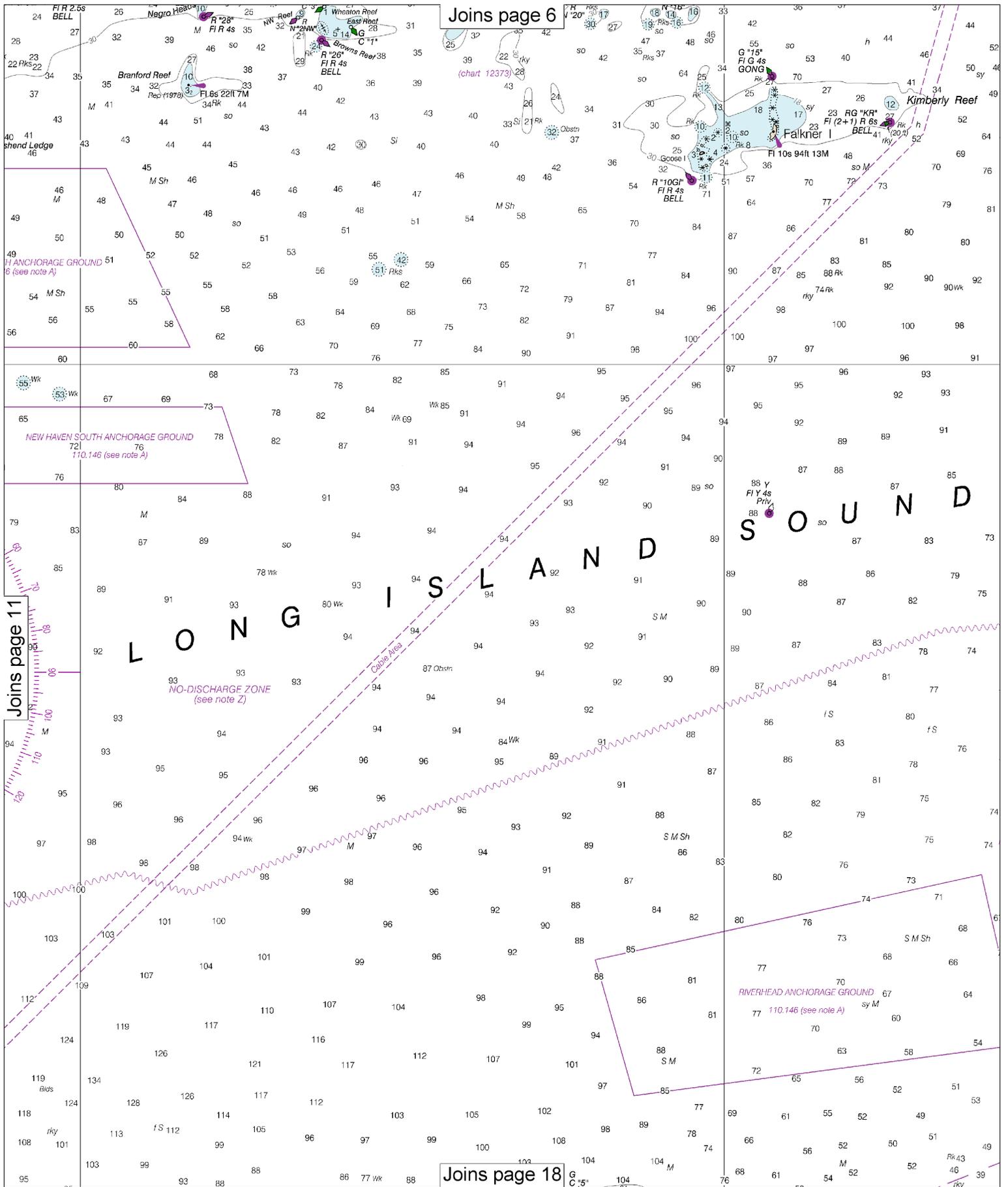




Joins page 5

Joins page 12

Joins page 17



Joins page 6

Joins page 18

Joins page 11

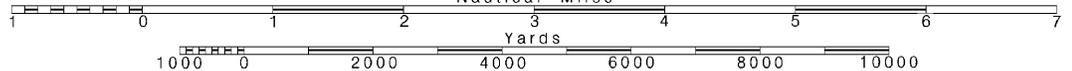
12

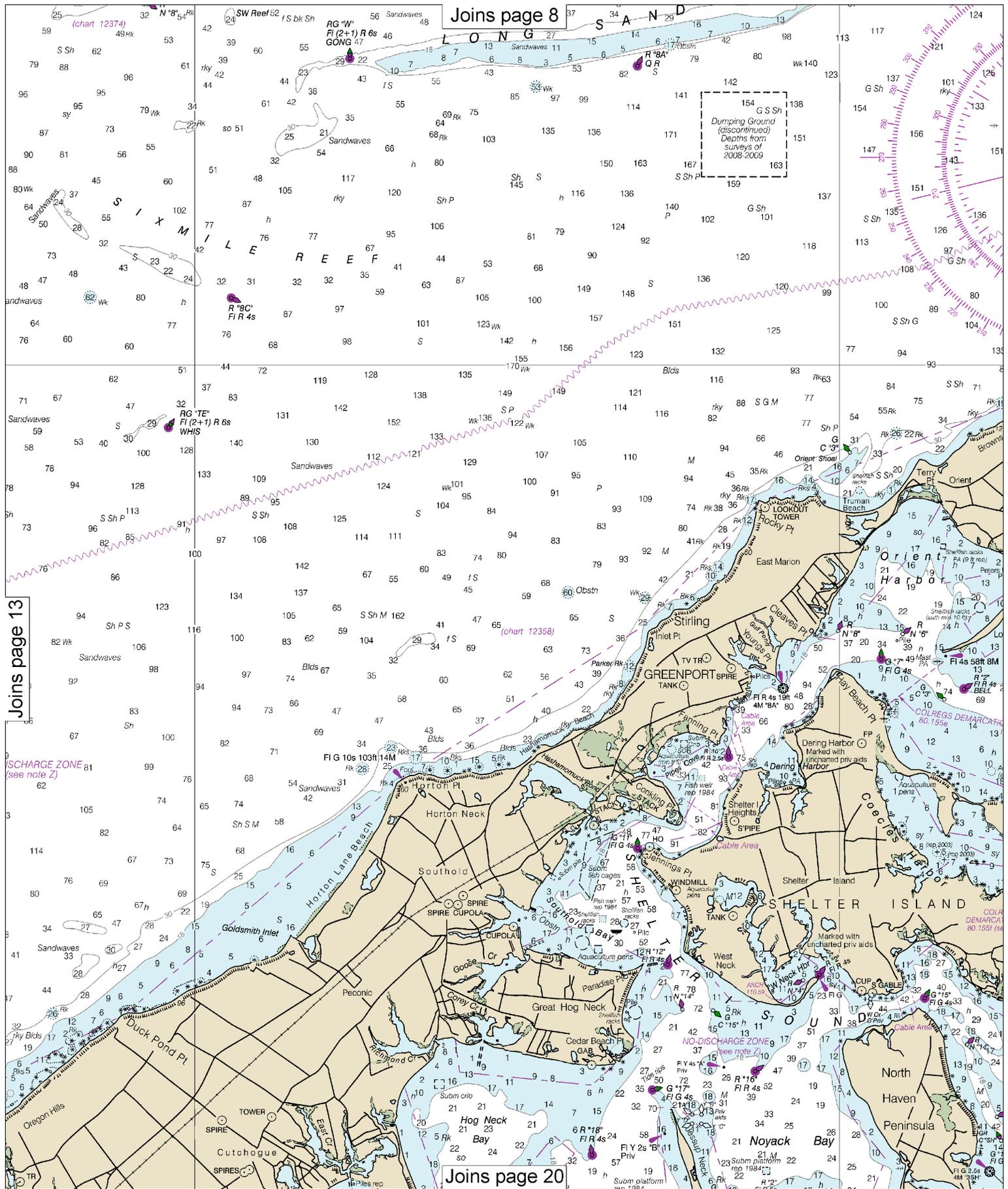
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

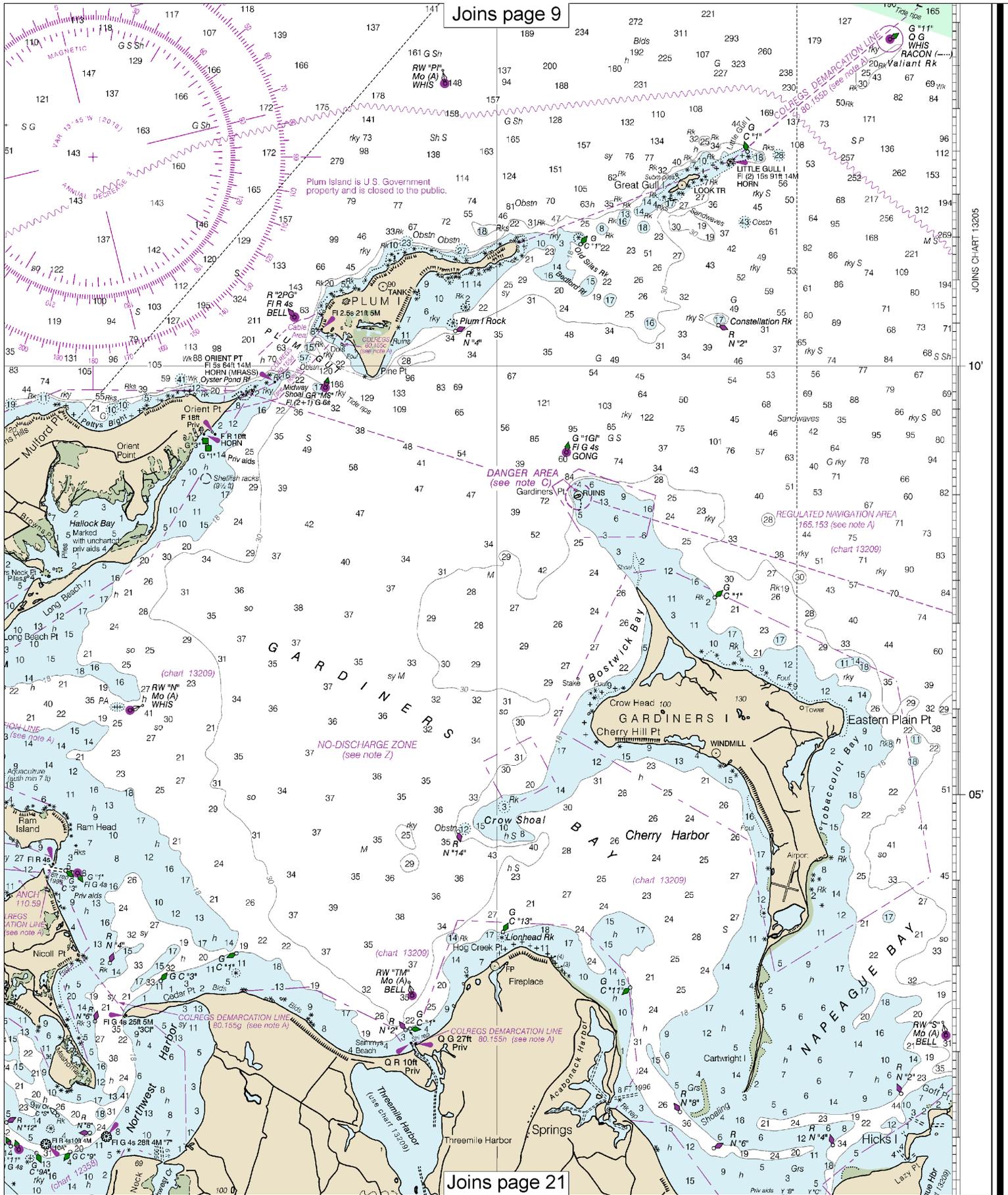
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Stratford Shoal Middle Ground

REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA 165.153 (see note A)

PORT JEFFERSON ANCHORAGE GROUND 110 110.146 (see note A)

41°

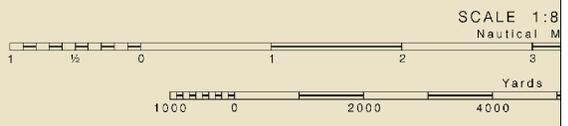
55'

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

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

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.

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140 Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: https://www.epa.gov/vessels-marinas-and-ports.



12354

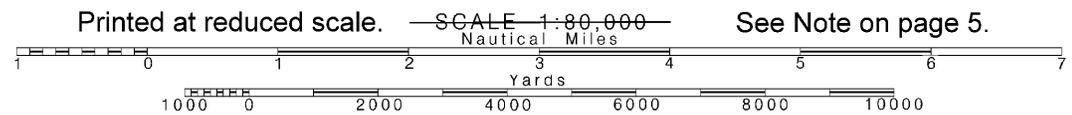
CAUTION This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/con

Use ENC charts for the most up to date information. References to other charts may no longer be applicable. 47th Ed., Dec. 2018. Last Correction: 2/1/2021. Cleared through: LNM: 3321 (8/17/2021), NM: 3521 (8/28/2021), CHS: 0721 (7/30/2021)

16

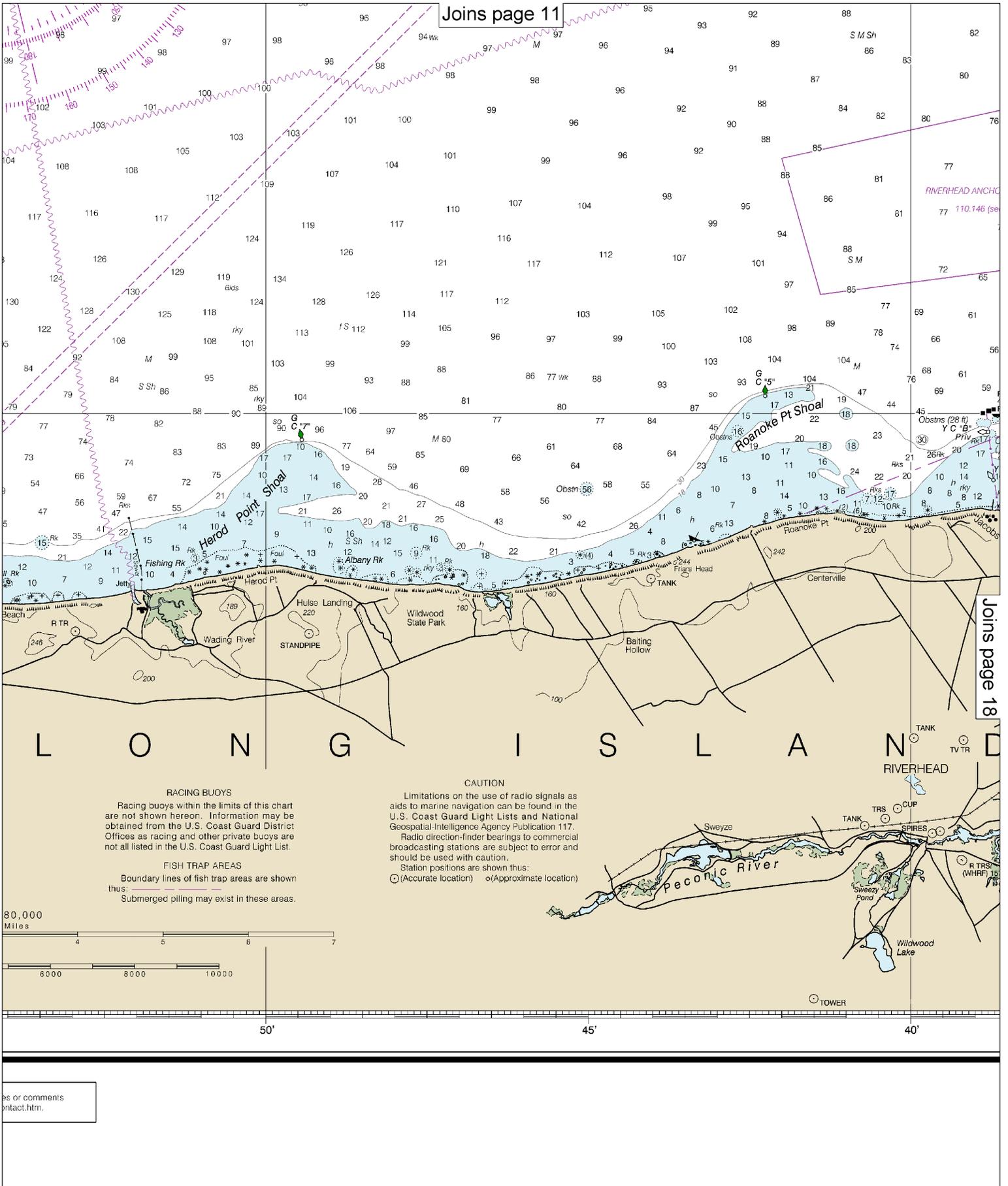
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



L O N G I S L A N D

RACING BUOYS

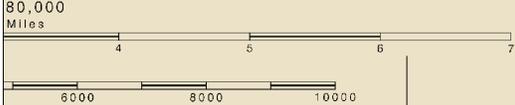
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

FISH TRAP AREAS

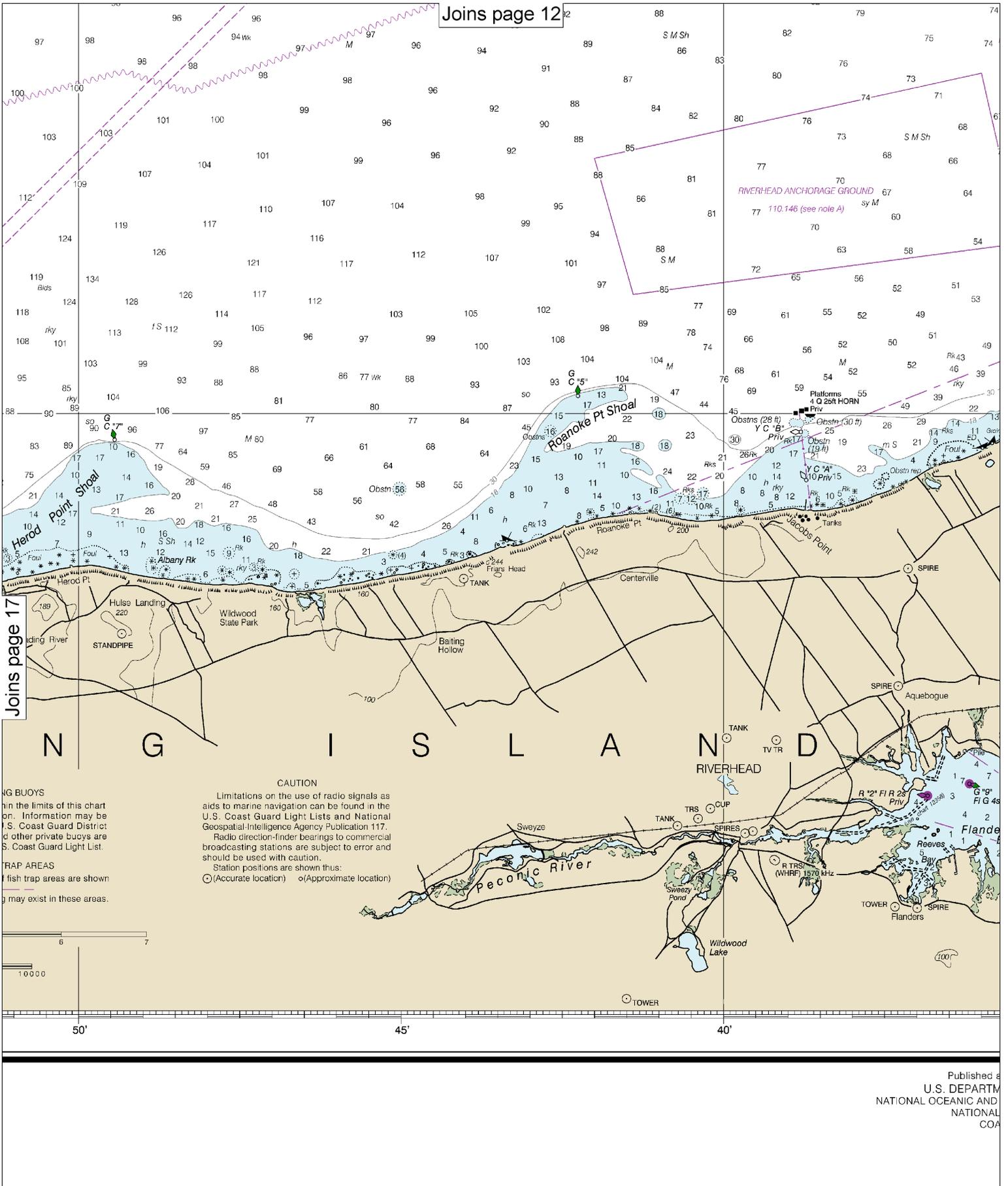
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
 Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
 Station positions are shown thus:
 (●) (Accurate location) (○) (Approximate location)



es or comments
 nctact.htm.

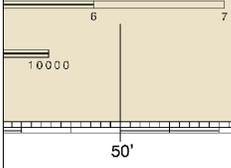


Joins page 17

ANCHORING BUOYS
 Within the limits of this chart
 information may be found in the
 U.S. Coast Guard District
 and other private buoys are
 in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

TRAP AREAS
 Fish trap areas are shown
 and may exist in these areas.

CAUTION
 Limitations on the use of radio signals as
 aids to marine navigation can be found in the
 U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National
 Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
 Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial
 broadcasting stations are subject to error and
 should be used with caution.
 Station positions are shown thus:
 (●) (Accurate location) (○) (Approximate location)



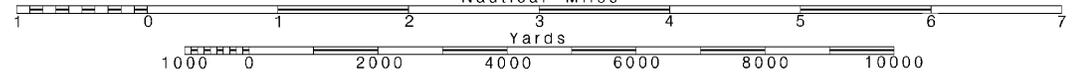
Published by
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

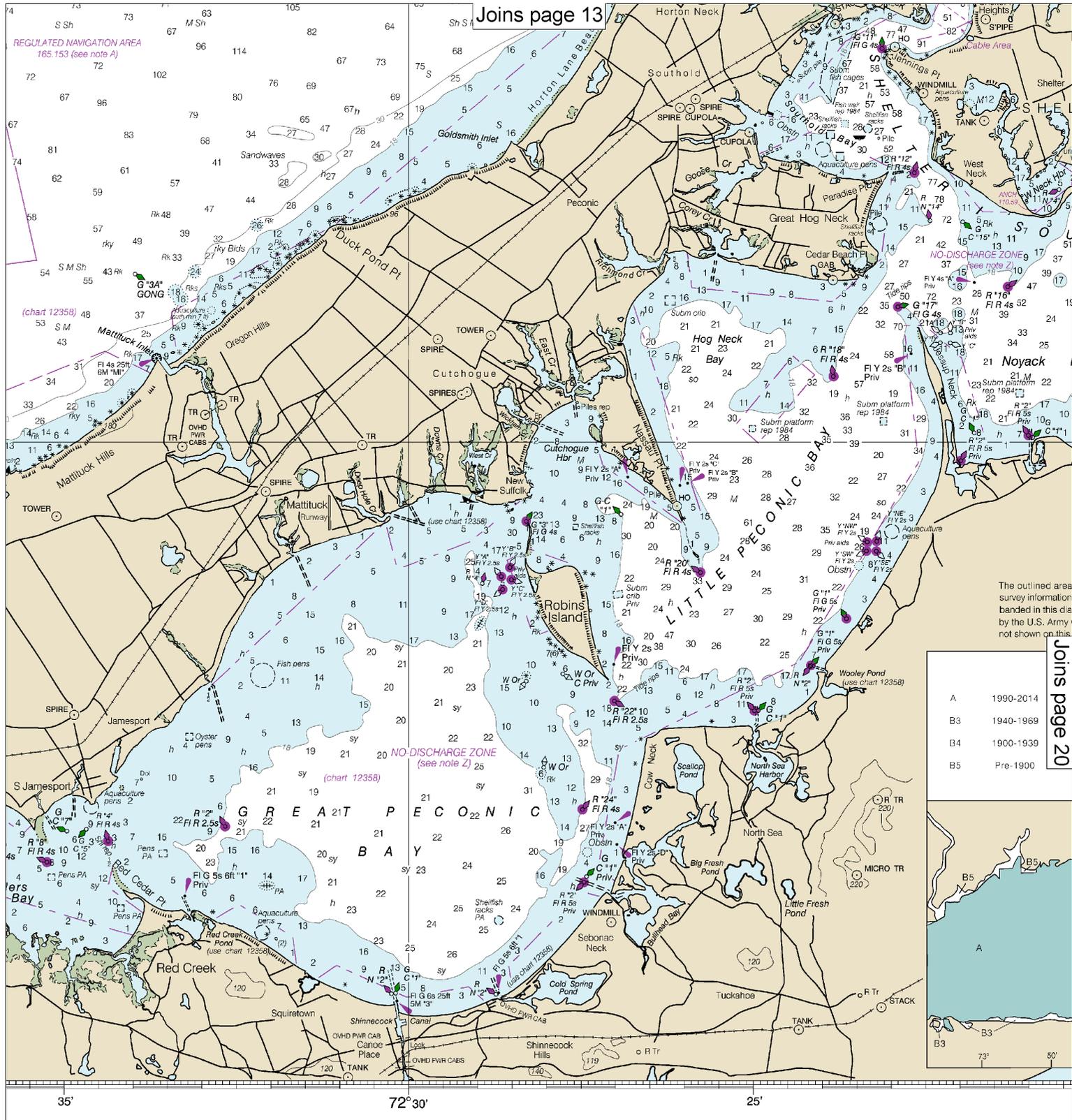
18

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.153 (see note A)

(chart 12358)

(chart 12358)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

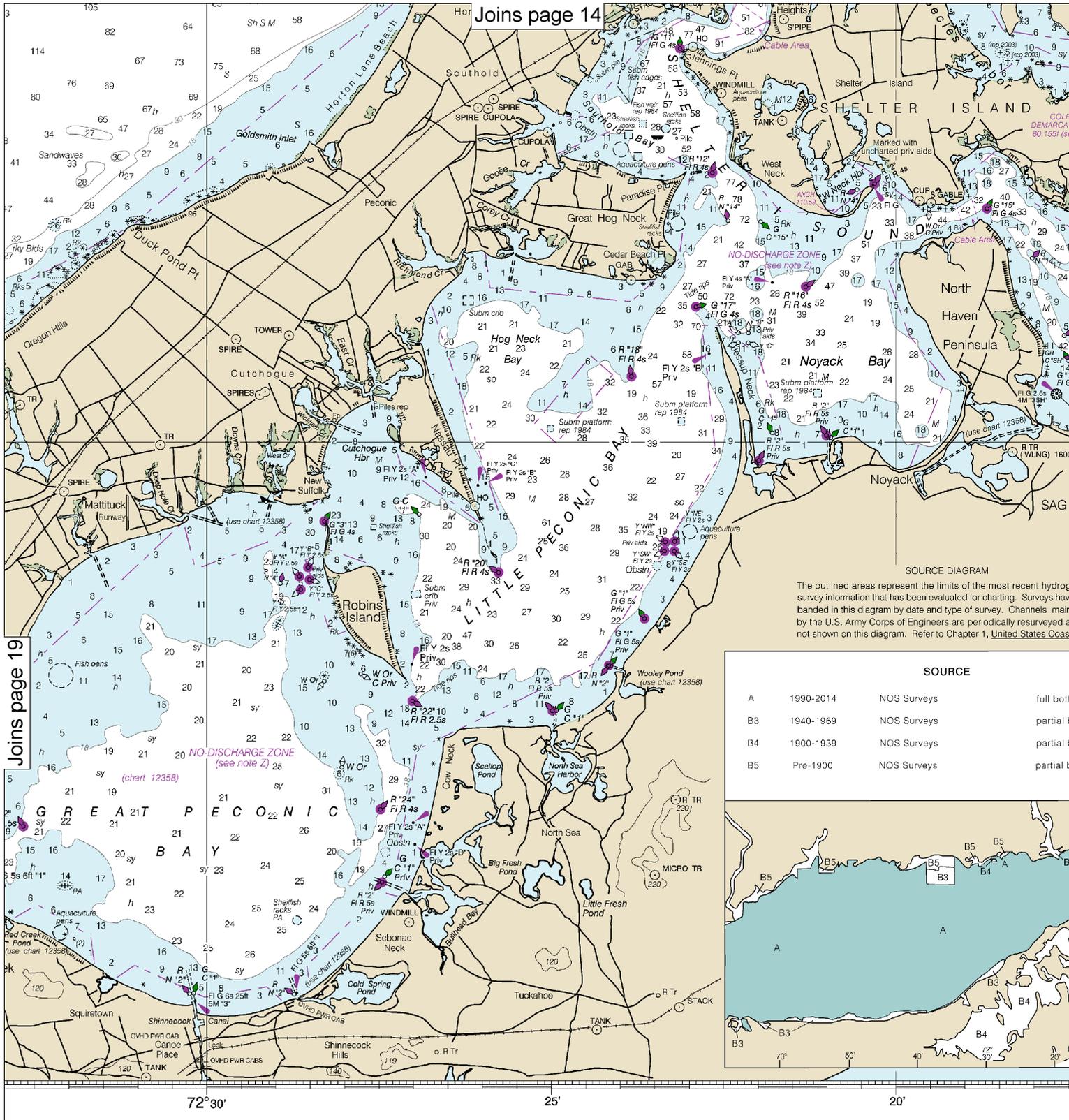
The outlined area
survey information
banded in this dia
by the U.S. Army
not shown on this

A	1990-2014
B3	1940-1969
B4	1900-1939
B5	Pre-1900

Joins page 20

at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL SYSTEMS SERVICE
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

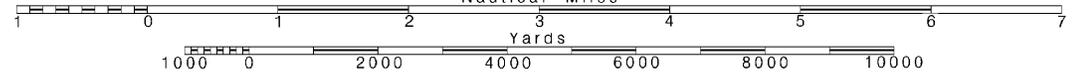
SOUNDING

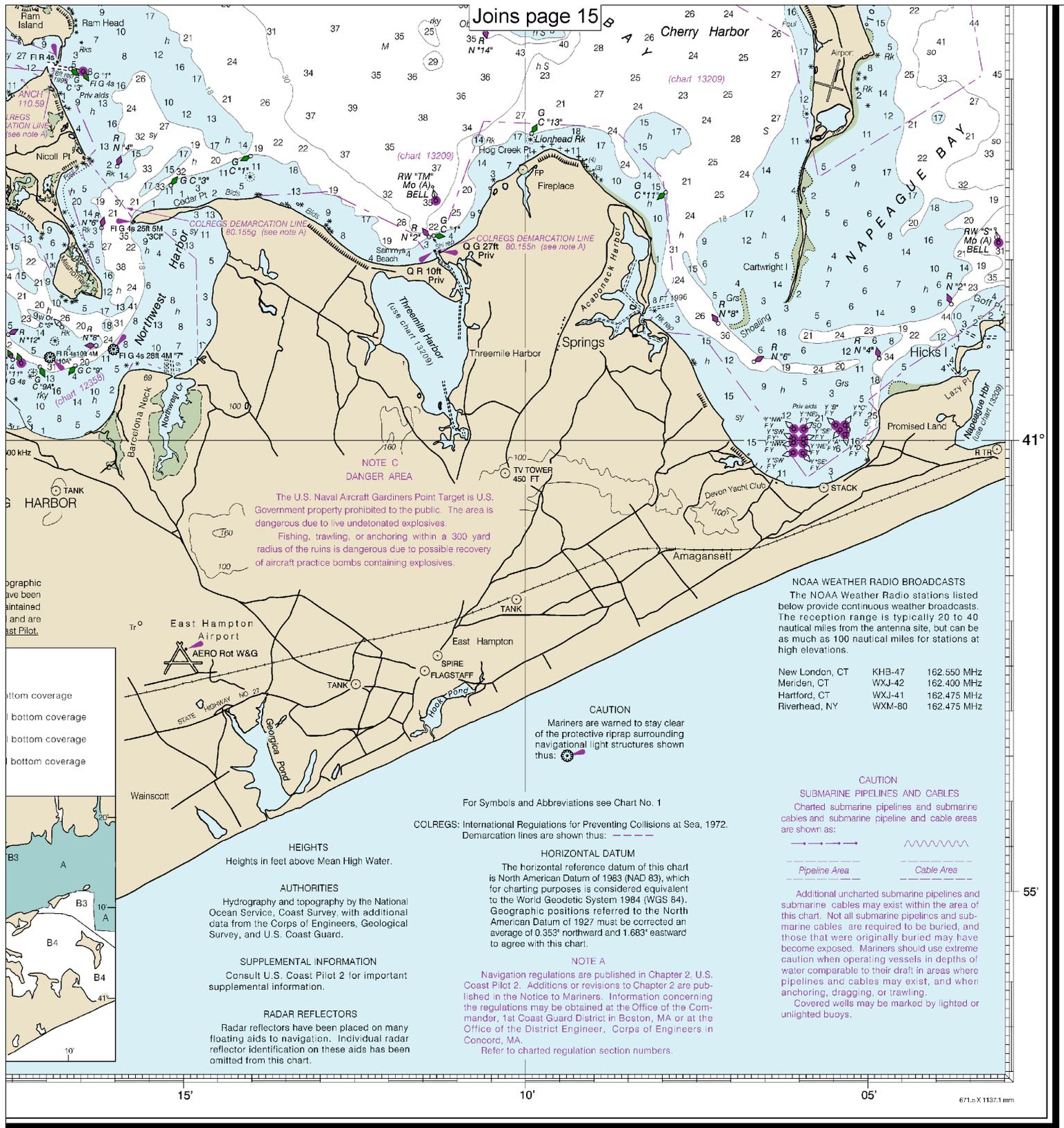


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





**NOTE C
DANGER AREA**

The U.S. Naval Aircraft Gardiners Point Target is U.S. Government property prohibited to the public. The area is dangerous due to live undetonated explosives. Fishing, trawling, or anchoring within a 300 yard radius of the ruins is dangerous due to possible recovery of aircraft practice bombs containing explosives.

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.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.400 MHz
Hartford, CT	WXJ-41	162.475 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

CAUTION

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

**CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**

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

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

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.

ographic
ve been
aintained
and are
st Pilot.

bottom coverage
bottom coverage
bottom coverage
bottom coverage

B3
A
B4
A
B4
A
B4
A
10'
41'

East Hampton Airport
AERO Rot W&G

Wainscott

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 2 for important supplemental information.

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.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1963 (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 0.353" northward and 1.683" eastward to agree with this chart.

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

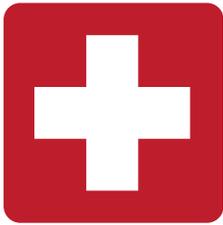
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus:

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

Long Island Sound - Eastern Part
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12354



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.

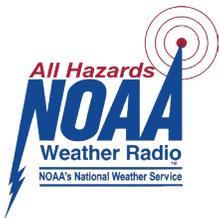
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

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>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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 @NOAAcharts



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.