SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Formerly C&GS 537, 1st Ed., Feb. 1914 S-1956-800 KAPP 524

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B4 | 1900-1939 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |

# PAMLICO RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 35°26'

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.

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

In the Pamlico River, generally, the mean range of the periodic tide is less than one-half foot. Easterly winds cause high water and westerly winds low water, the maximum variation with heavy gales amounting to about 2 feet above or below normal in the lower part of the river and 3 or 4 feet at Washington.

Dec 2011

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 0.99" northward and 1.223" eastward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

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).

CAUTION

Numerous fish traps and stakes have been reported in the area of this chart; some may be submerged. Small craft should use caution when operating outside the main channel.

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)

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.

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.

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Windsor, NC | WNG-537 | 162.525 MHz |
| New Bern, NC | KEC-84 | 162.400 MHz |

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 |
| Bl 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 | WHS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bldr 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 | |

⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or kreuk swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with height in feet above datum of soundings.

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.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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 Wilmington, North Carolina.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels,resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE B

Ferry Terminal Channels at Gaylord Bay and Long Point are marked by privately maintained pile markers.

MAGNETIC VARIATION 10°15' W (2012)
ANNUAL INCREASE 2'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NORTH CAROLINA

JOINS CHART 11553

JOINS CHART 11503

Mercator projection (Scale factor at equator 0.9996)
Transverse Mercator projection (Scale factor at central meridian 0.9999)
Lambert Conformal Conic projection (Standard parallels 33°03' and 34°47')
Polyconic projection
Oblique Mercator projection (Scale factor at projection center 0.9996)

TAD 0 1925.7 mm

11554

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 www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This chart is canceled. No new editions will be issued.

17th Ed., Jan. 2012. Last Correction: 3/1/2022. Cleared through:
LNM: 3/22 (1/26/2022), NM: 3/22 (4/27/2022)
To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

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

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

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 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 32 33
FEET 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99
METERS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Pamlico River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11554