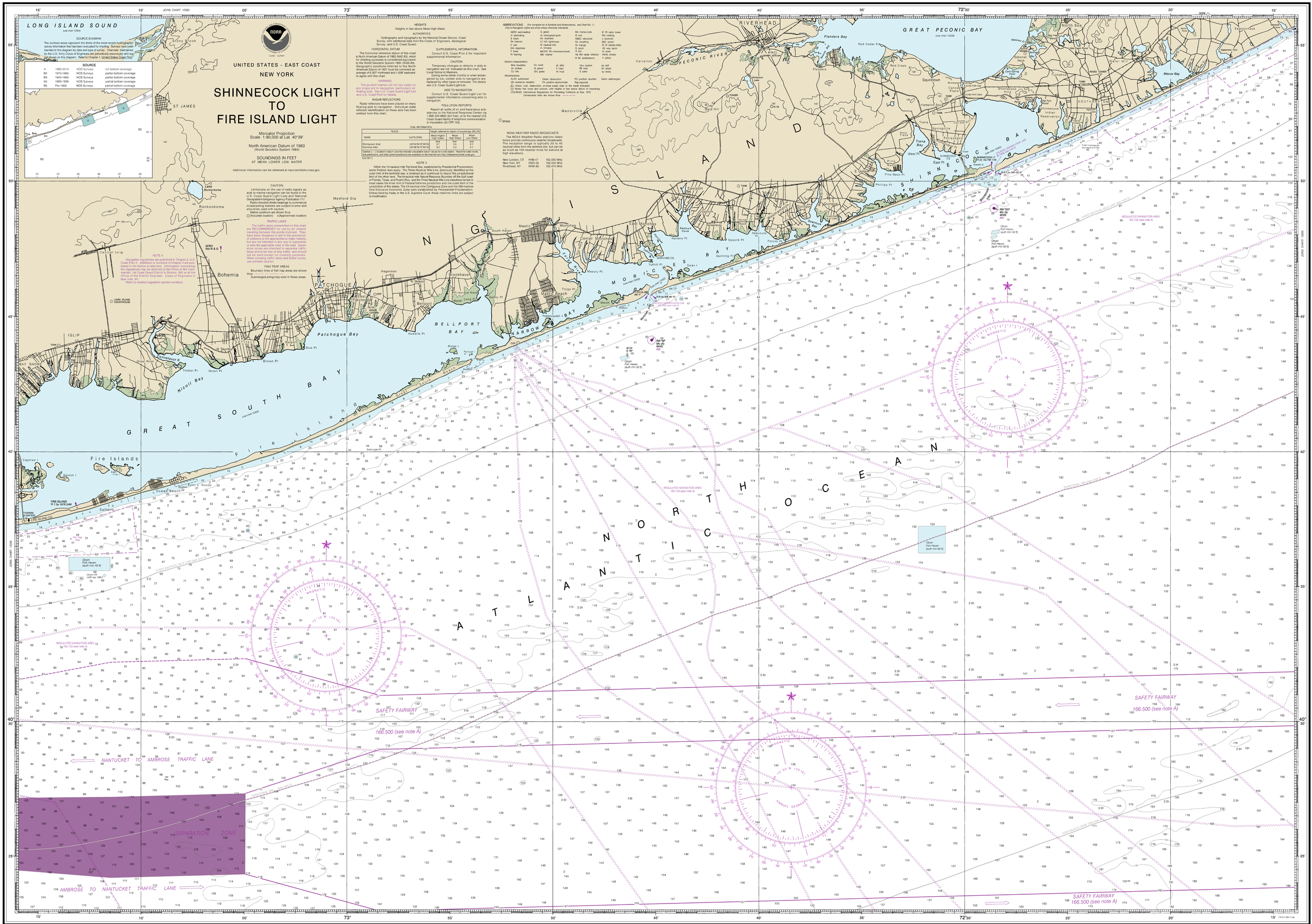
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/ocs/contact.htm.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

Formerly C&GS 1214, 1st Ed., Aug. 19/13 KAPP 701



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW YORK
SHINNECOCK LIGHT TO FIRE ISLAND LIGHT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40°39'

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.

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			
A	1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

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 navigation signals from or near to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
(L)Accurate location e)Approximate location)

TRAFFIC LANES

The traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions between vessels traveling in opposite but are not intended in any way to override, or alter the applicable rules of the road. Separation zones are intended to separate traffic lanes and to be free of ship traffic, and should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes and buffer zones, use extreme caution.

FISH TRAP AREAS

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

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.

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). Positions referenced to this datum will differ from North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.35" northward and 1.60" eastward to agree with 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.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the Nacional 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).

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (ML(W))		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Shinnecock Inlet	(40°50'N/72°28'W)	3.7	3.5	0.1
Moriches Inlet	(40°46'N/72°46'W)	3.2	3.0	0.1

Datiles (- -) 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.
(Oct 2011)

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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

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

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
Iq interrupted quick
 Isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
Mo(A) Morse (A)
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute-miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHG whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
Br broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Pk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED evidence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
Pk position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged
⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(1) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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

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
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Shinnecock Light to Fire Island Light
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12353

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.

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

19th Ed., Nov. 2011. Last Correction: 6/20/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 26/23 (7/18/2023), NM: 30/23 (7/29/2023), CHS: 9523 (8/5/2023)
To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY