

BookletChart™

Frenchman Bay and Mount Desert Island

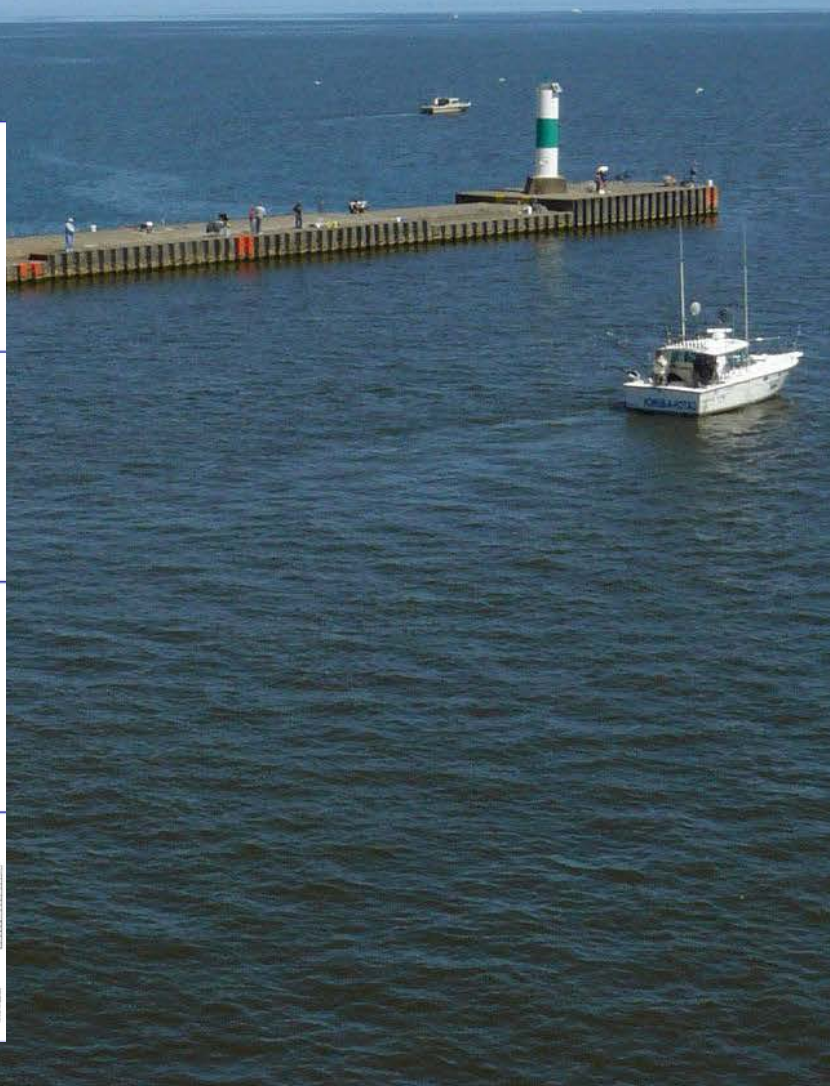
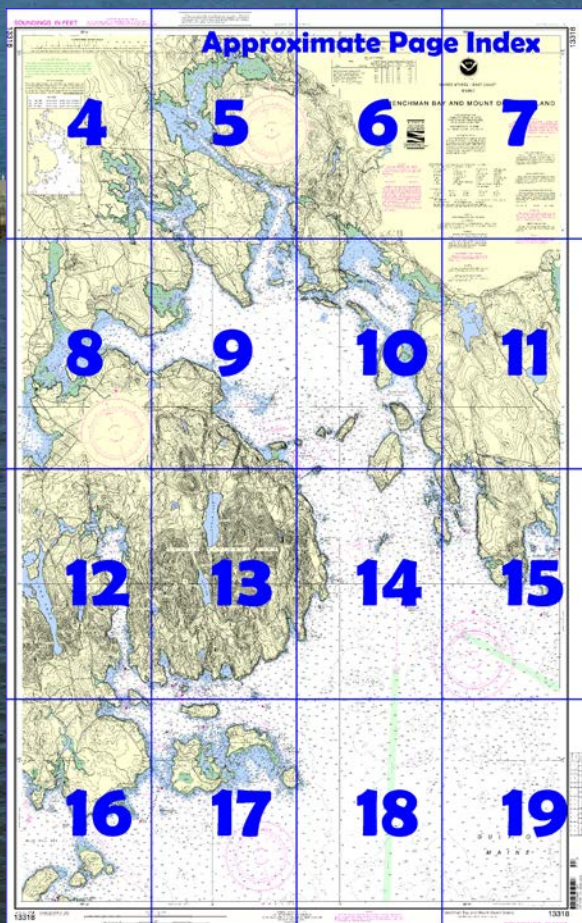
NOAA Chart 13318

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=13318>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Frenchman Bay, westward of Schoodic Peninsula and eastward of Mount Desert Island, is the approach to the towns and important summer resorts of Bar Harbor, Winter Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and many smaller villages. The bay is frequented by cruise ships, ferry vessels, fishing vessels, yachts, and small pleasure craft. The bay proper is about 10 miles long and has an average width of about 4 miles. Near the

center of the bay, a group of islands extends across the bay; between the islands are two deep channels. Vessels of any size and draft can find anchorage. Navigation is not difficult for strangers.

Navigation Guidelines, Frenchman Bay.—The principal guides to the entrance of Frenchman Bay from the sea are Frenchman Bay Lighted Buoy FB (44°19'21"N., 68°07'24"W.), and the lights on Mount Desert Rock, Great Duck Island, Baker Island, and Egg Rock.

Recommended Vessel Routes.—As the result of a cooperative agreement between Frenchman Bay Pilots, fishermen, cruise ship representatives, the U.S. Coast Guard, deep-draft vessels, and other commercial vessels transiting through Frenchman Bay are requested to follow designated routes. These routes were designed to provide safe, established tracklines for increased commercial vessel traffic and to prevent the loss of fishing gear placed in the waters in the approach to and transit through Frenchman Bay. The routes are defined as follows:

Eastern Route.—The eastern limit of the route is about 7.4 miles southeastward of Schoodic Point in about 44°14.9'N., 67°56.3'W. Vessels are requested to begin and end their transit from about this point. Entering and departing vessels should follow tracklines of **300°** and **120°**, respectively, and intersect the recommended southern approach route 0.4 mile NW of Frenchman Bay Lighted Buoy FB.

Southern Route.—The southern limit of the route is about 7.0 miles SE of Great Duck Island in about 44°03.2'N., 68°08.6'W. Vessels are requested to begin and end their transit from about this point. Entering and departing vessels should follow tracklines of **002°** and **182°**, respectively, and intersect the recommended eastern approach route 0.4 mile NW of Frenchman Bay Lighted Buoy FB.

Cadillac Mountain (44°21.1'N., 68°13.6'W.), 1,530 feet high, is the highest point on Mount Desert Island and the highest point along the east coastline of the United States. On a clear day the mountain is visible from 35 to 45 miles seaward. An excellent scenic highway leads from Bar Harbor to the summit of Cadillac Mountain.

Schoodic Head (44°21.1'N., 68°03.2'W.) on **Schoodic Peninsula**, across the bay from Mount Desert Island, is 440 feet high and is the most prominent land feature at the eastern entrance to the bay.

Big Moose Island, the southern extremity of Schoodic Peninsula, is connected to the peninsula by landfill, and is part of **Acadia National Park**. A green elevated tank, reported to be a good radar target from offshore, is near the center of the island. **Schoodic Point Observation Spot** and a large parking lot are on the southern extremity of the island. **Little Moose Island**, rocky and with a few trees, is about 0.3 mile eastward. **Arey Cove**, the bight between the two islands, is unsafe in southerly weather.

Anchorage.—Winter Harbor is a good anchorage, and is frequently used by vessels entering for shelter; it is usually open throughout the winter. Bar Harbor is partially protected, except against heavy southeasterly winds, but has poor holding ground except near the head of the harbor. Large vessels sometimes anchor northward or northwestward of Bar Island. Stave Island Harbor is a good anchorage. Southwest Harbor is a well-sheltered and frequently used anchorage.

Frenchman Bay is rocky, but the water is deep and in general free from dangers except near the shores. The main part of the bay from a little southward of Egg Rock Light to the entrances of Sullivan Harbor, Skillings River, and Eastern Bay, including the channels between Jordan and Long Porcupine Islands, and between Burnt Porcupine and Sheep Porcupine Islands, is clear. Vessels navigating the tributaries should proceed with caution when crossing areas where the charted depth does not substantially exceed the draft.

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

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

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



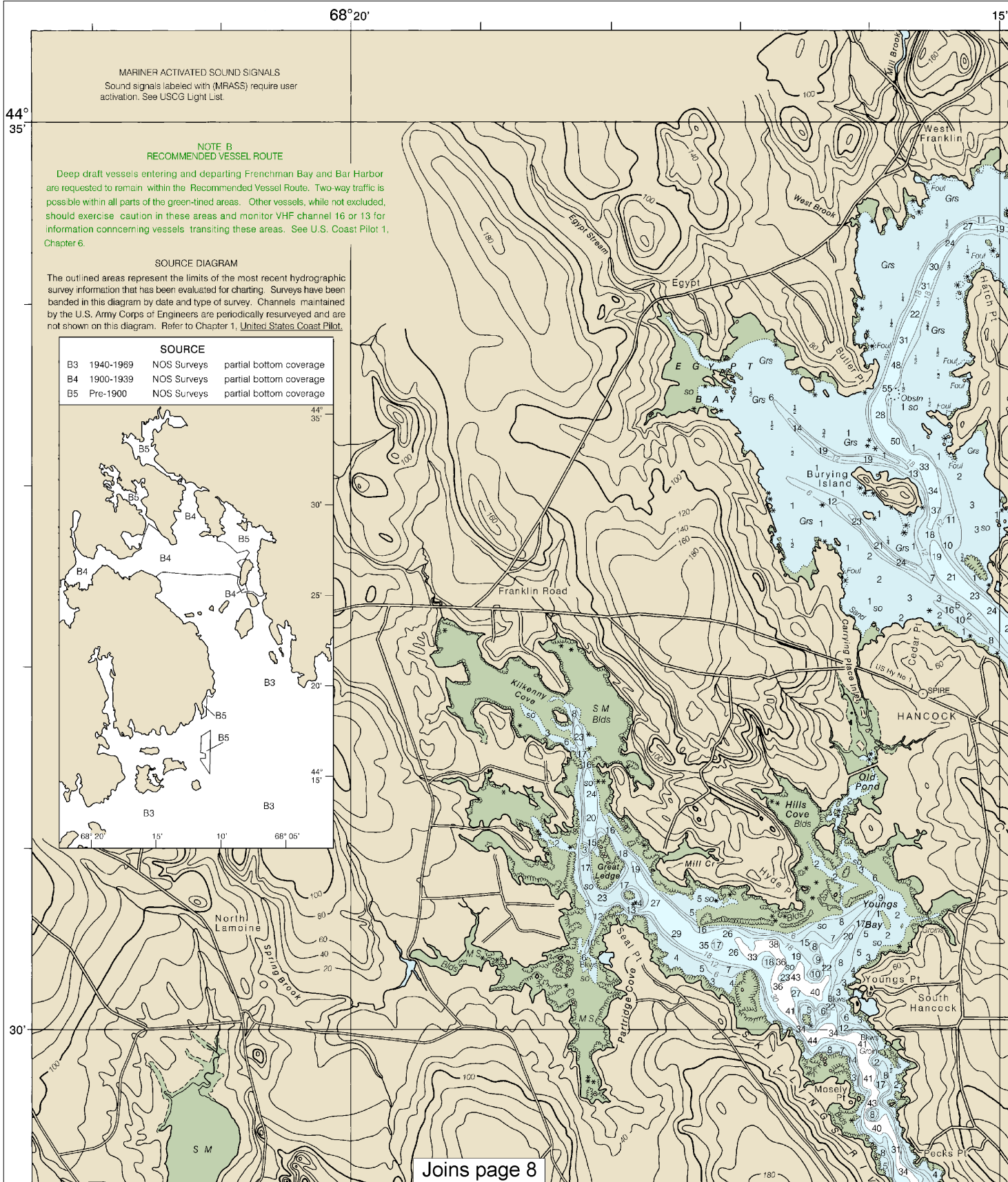
For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOAA encourages users to submit
about this chart at <http://www.nautical>

13318



Joins page 8

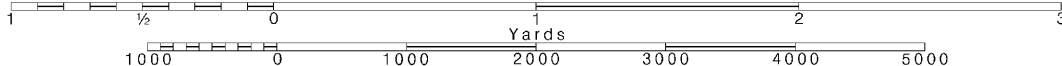
4

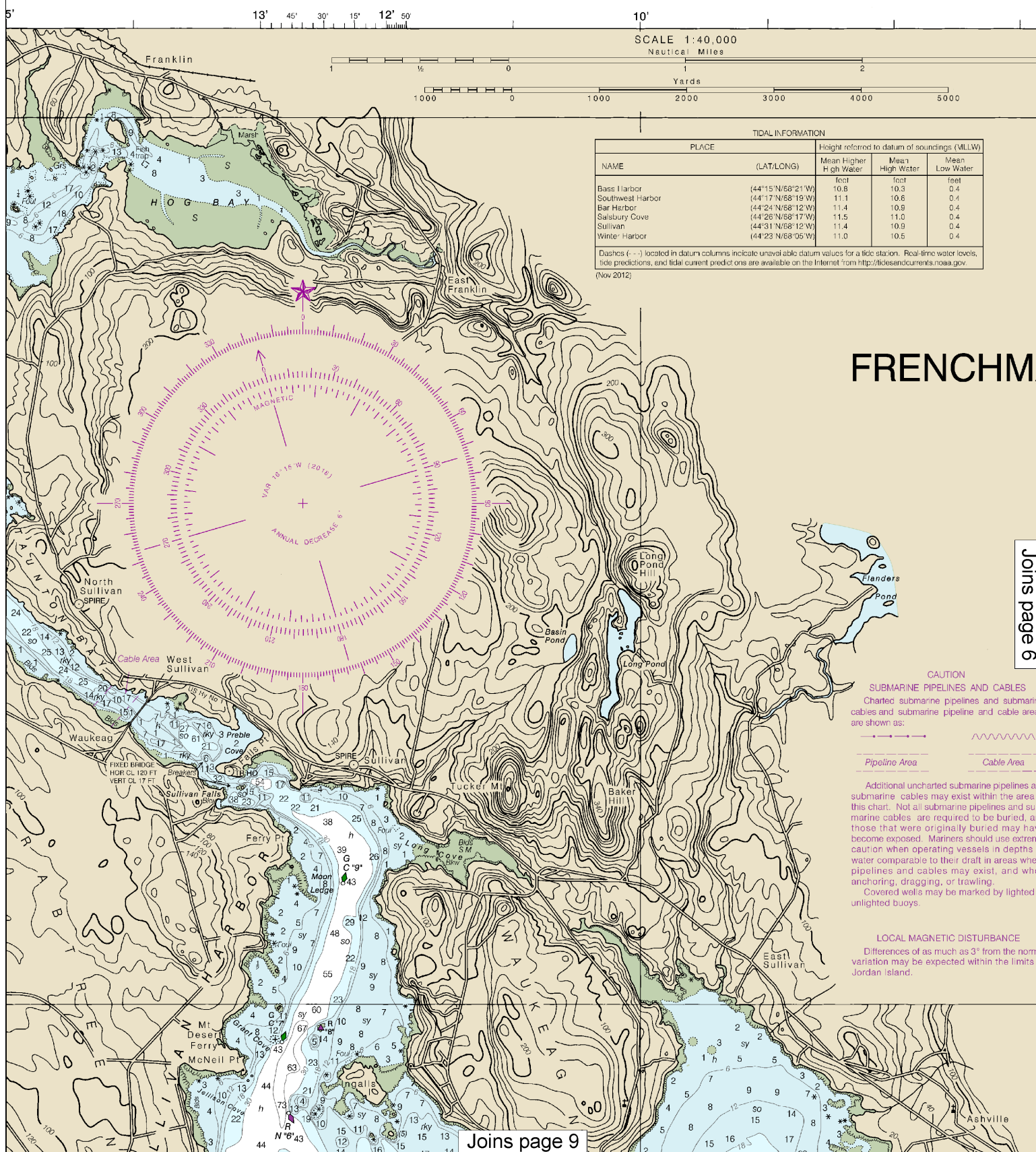
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

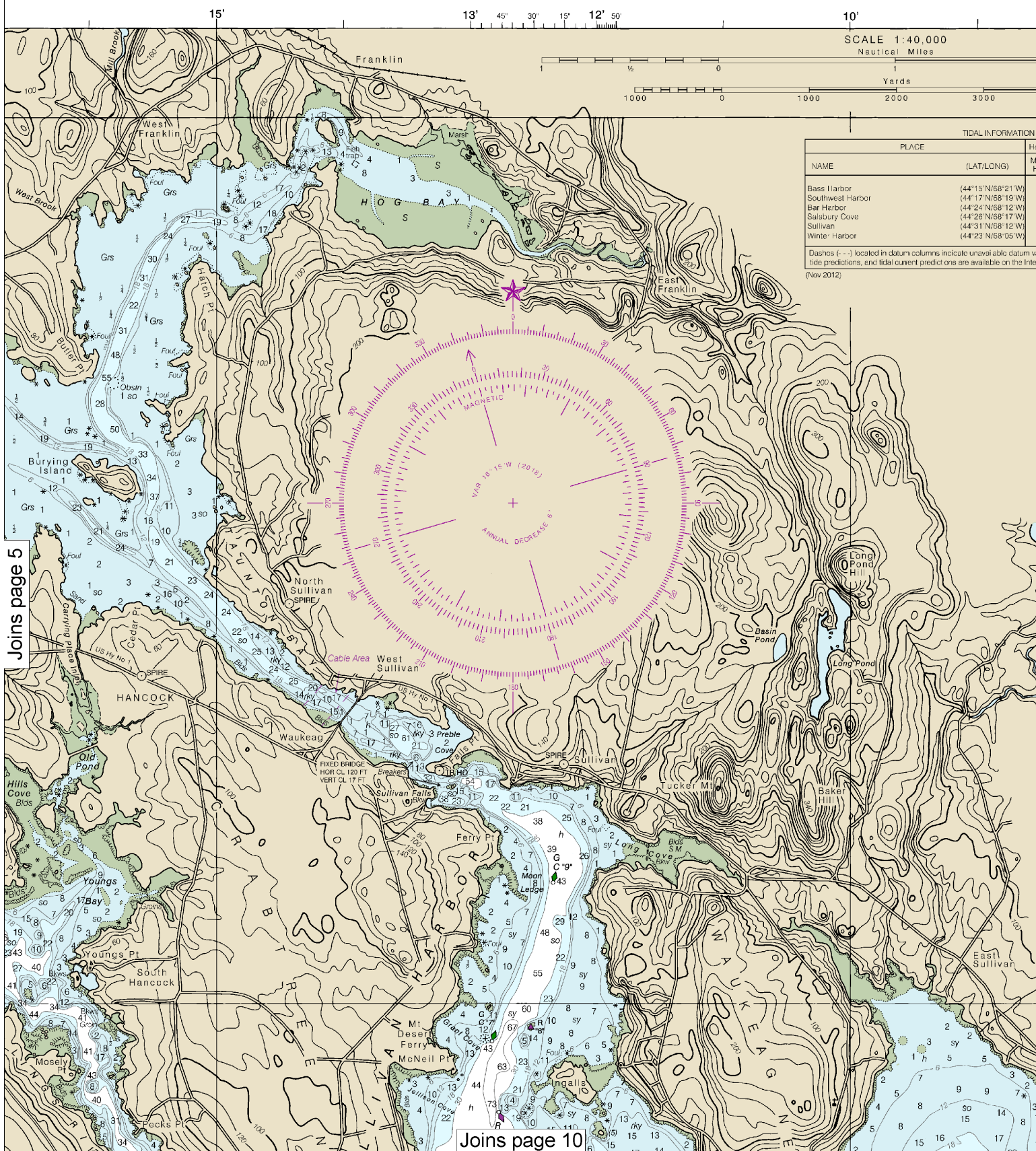
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

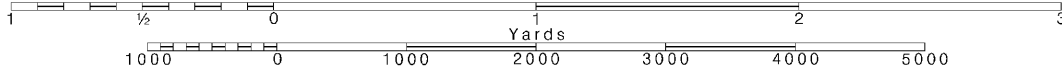
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



68° 05'

44° 35'

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet	feet	feet
10.8	10.3	0.4
11.1	10.6	0.4
11.4	10.9	0.4
11.5	11.0	0.4
11.4	10.9	0.4
11.0	10.5	0.4

values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST MAINE

FRENCHMAN BAY AND MOUNT DESERT ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 44°23'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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 0.284" northward and 1.957" eastward to agree with this chart.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation may be expected within the limits of Jordan Island.

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	O 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	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
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.			

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 1 for important supplemental information.

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 off 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 jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical

Joins page 11

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>.

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).

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.

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.

Ellsworth, ME KEC-93 162.400 MHz
Jonesboro Marine, ME WNG-543 162.450 MHz

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.

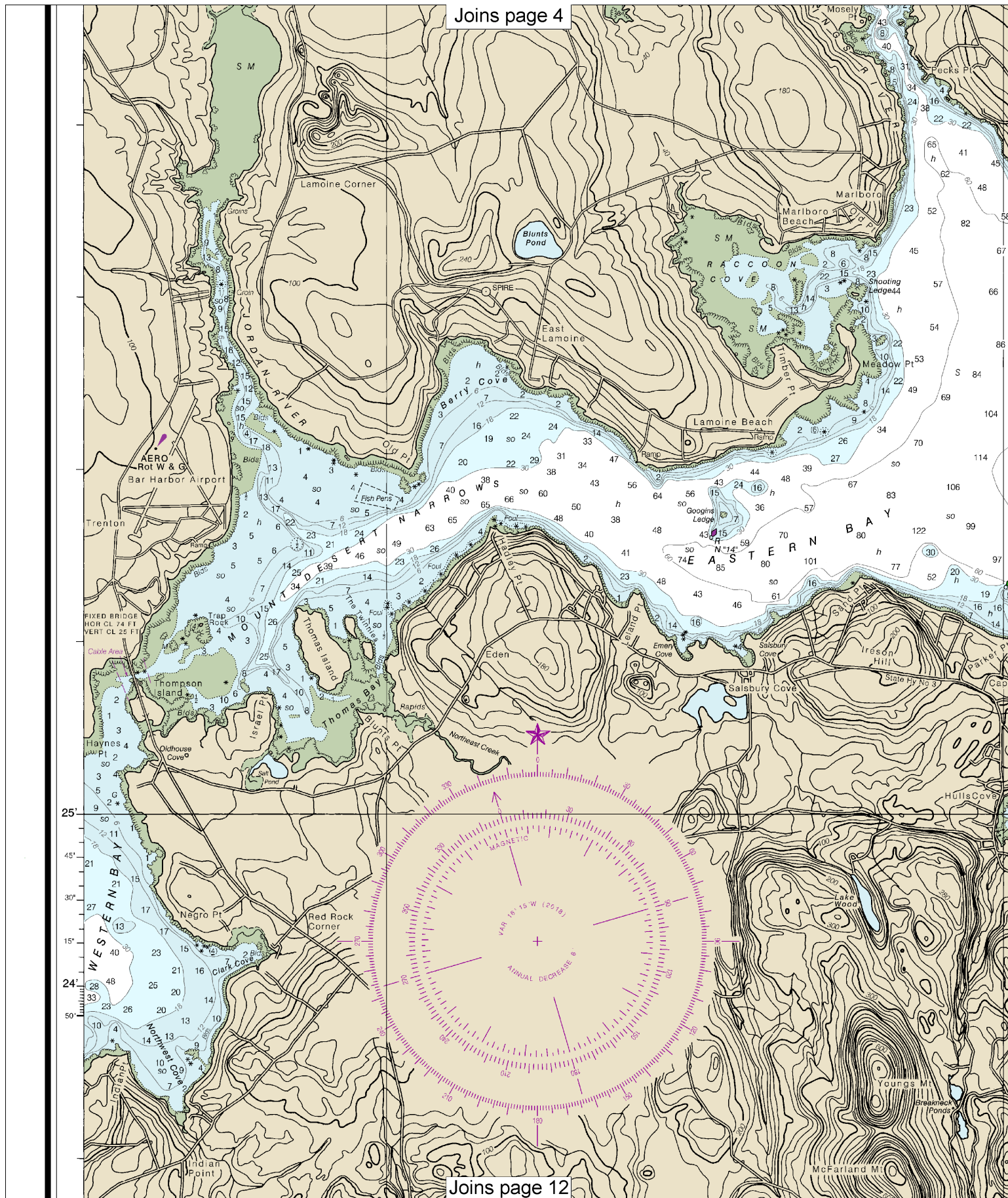
AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

NOTE C

For recommended route of deep draft vessels entering and departing Frenchman Bay and Bar Harbor see U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 6.

Joins page 4



Joins page 12

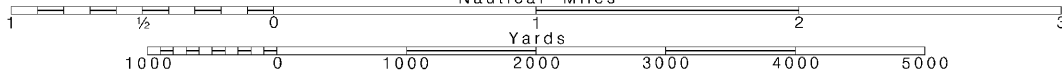


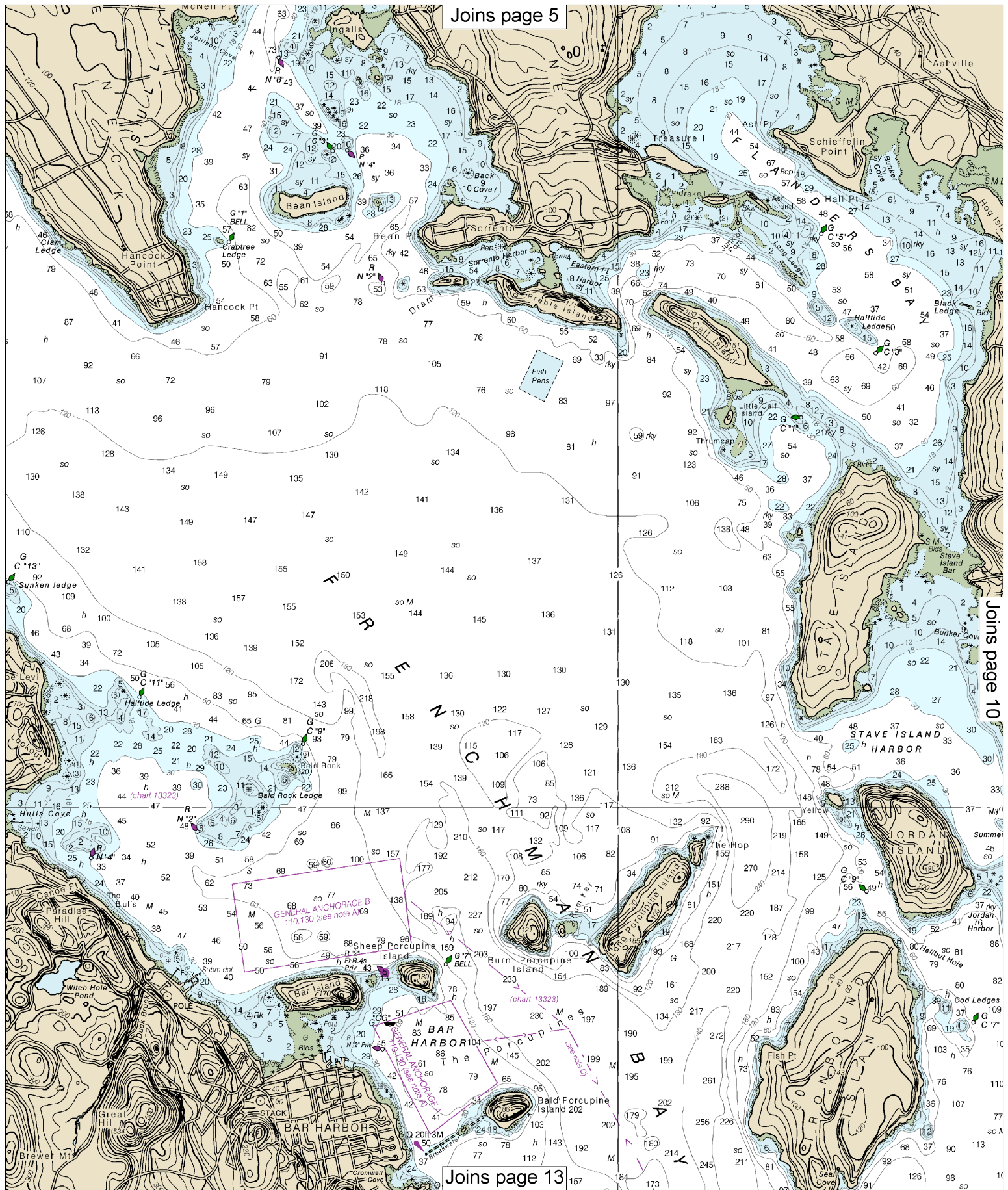
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

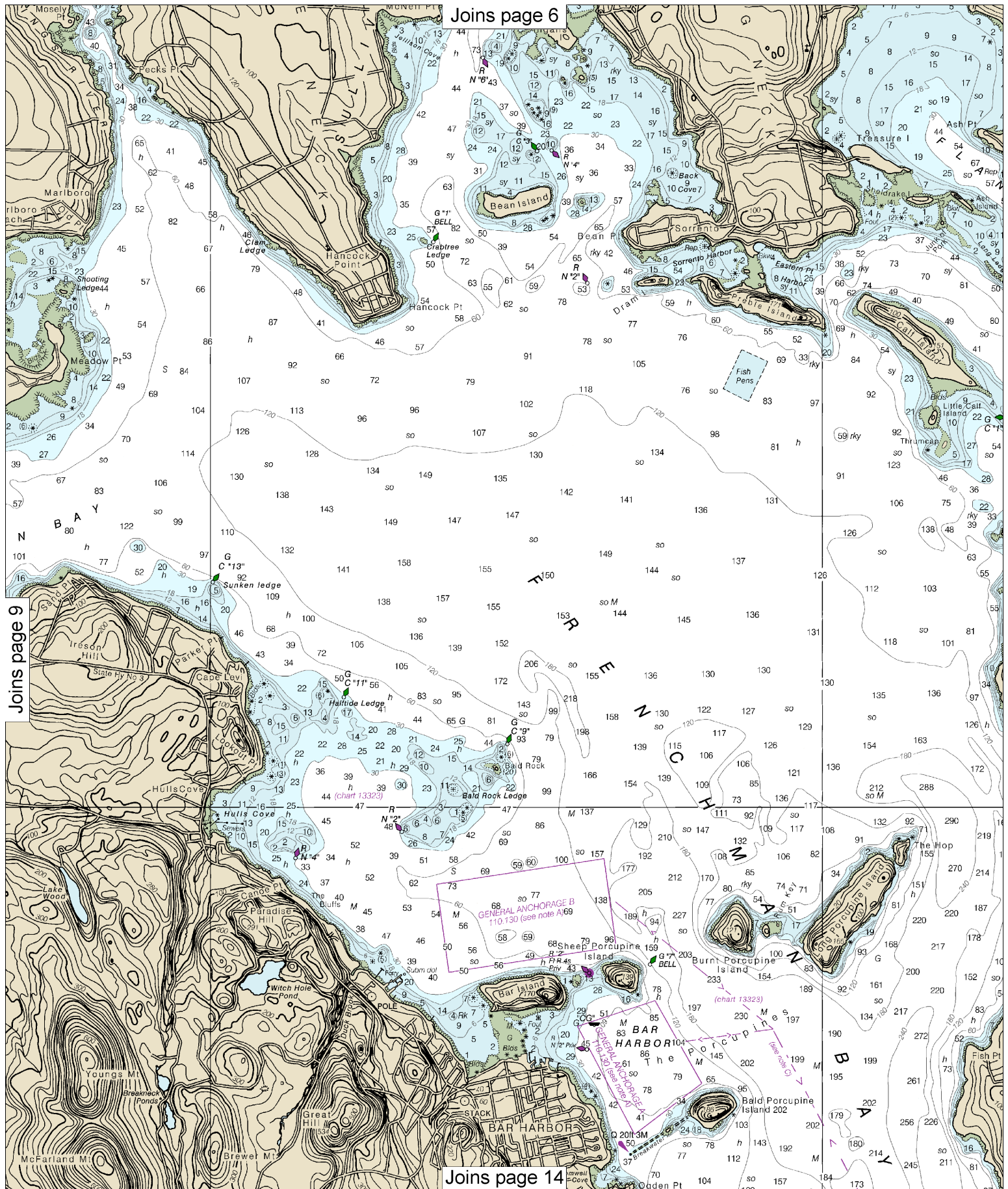
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







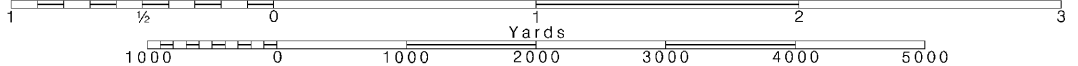
10

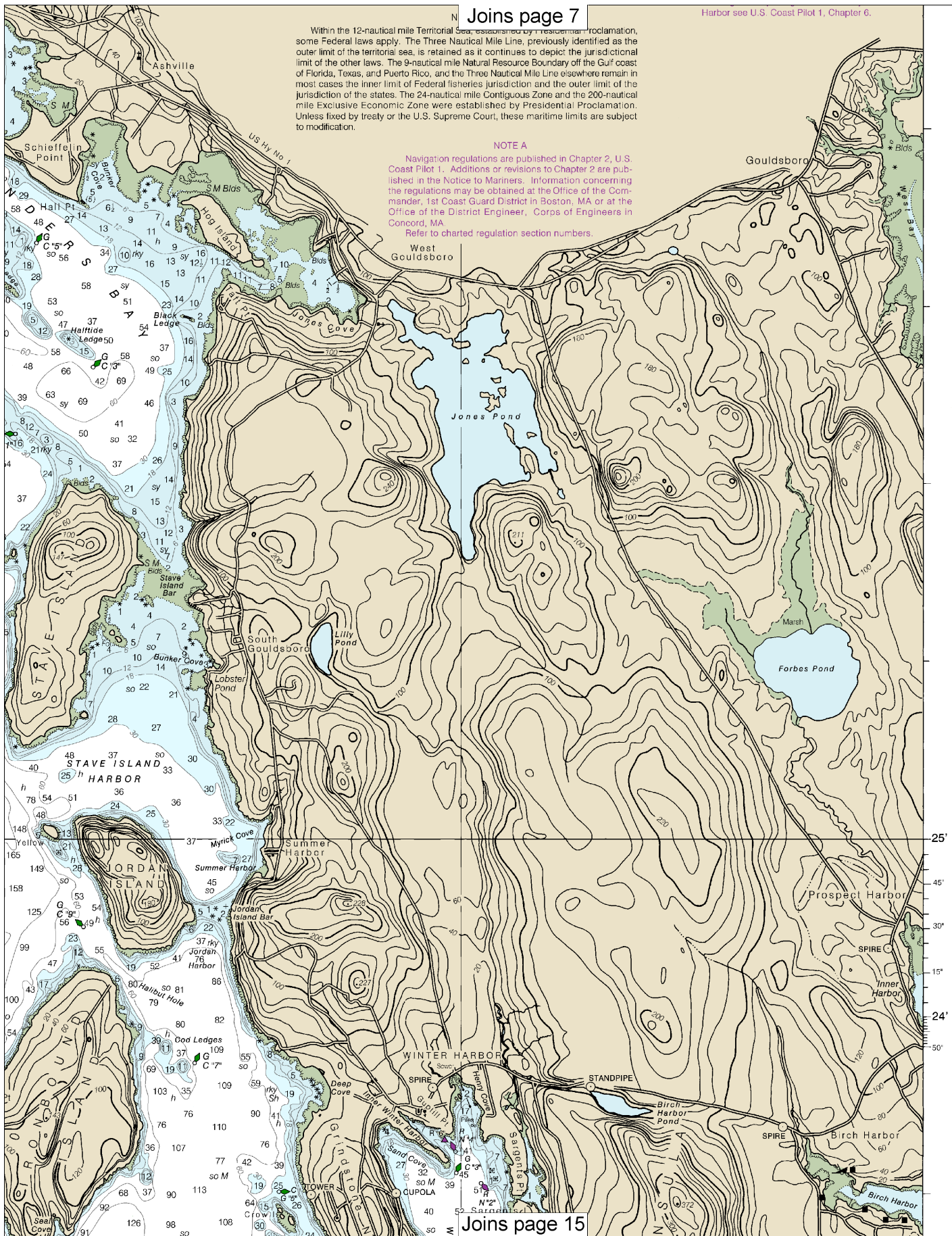
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

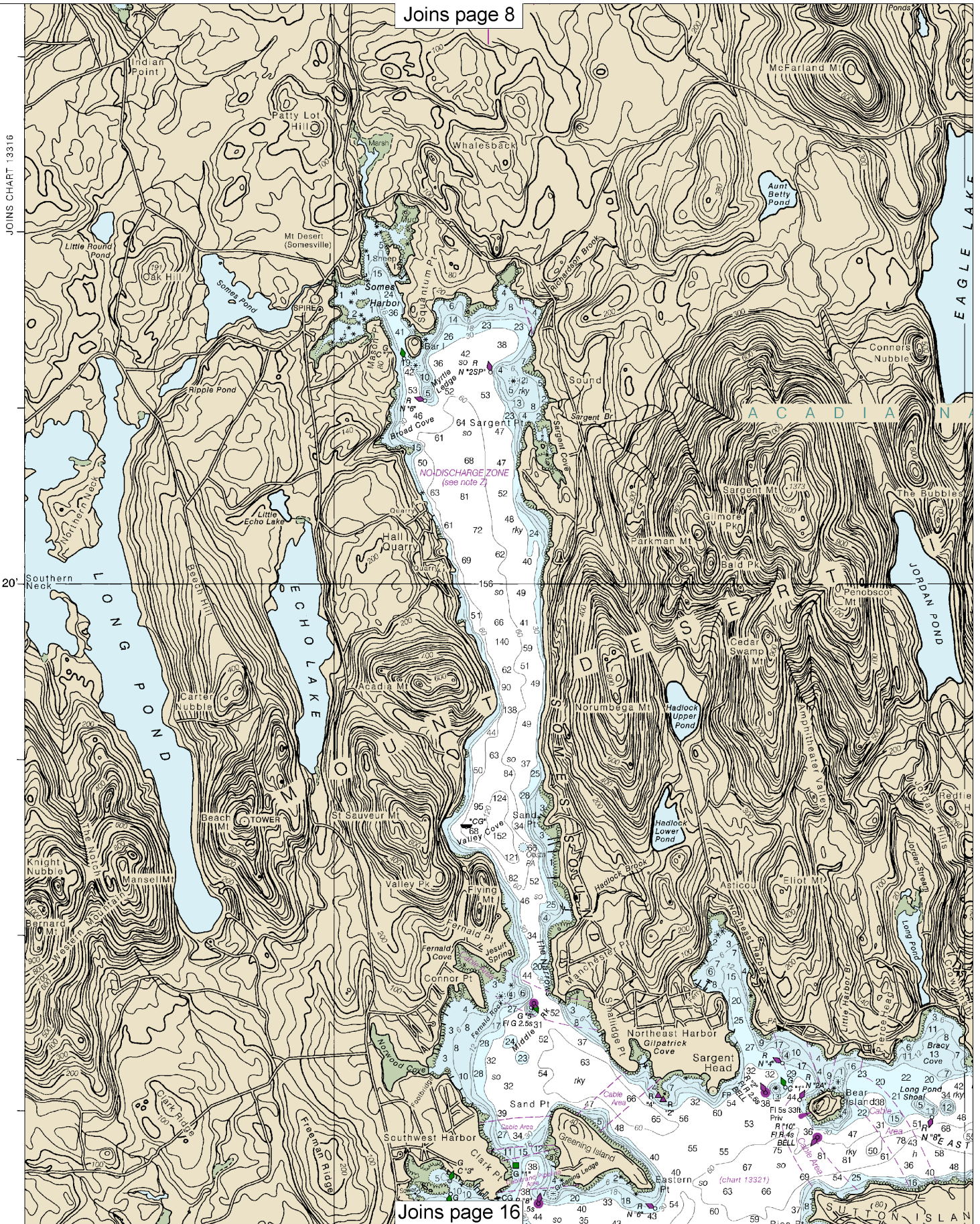
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





JOINS CHART 13316



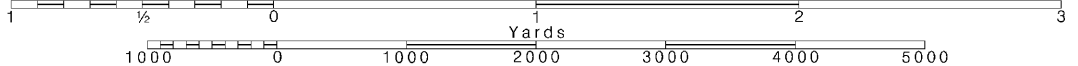
12

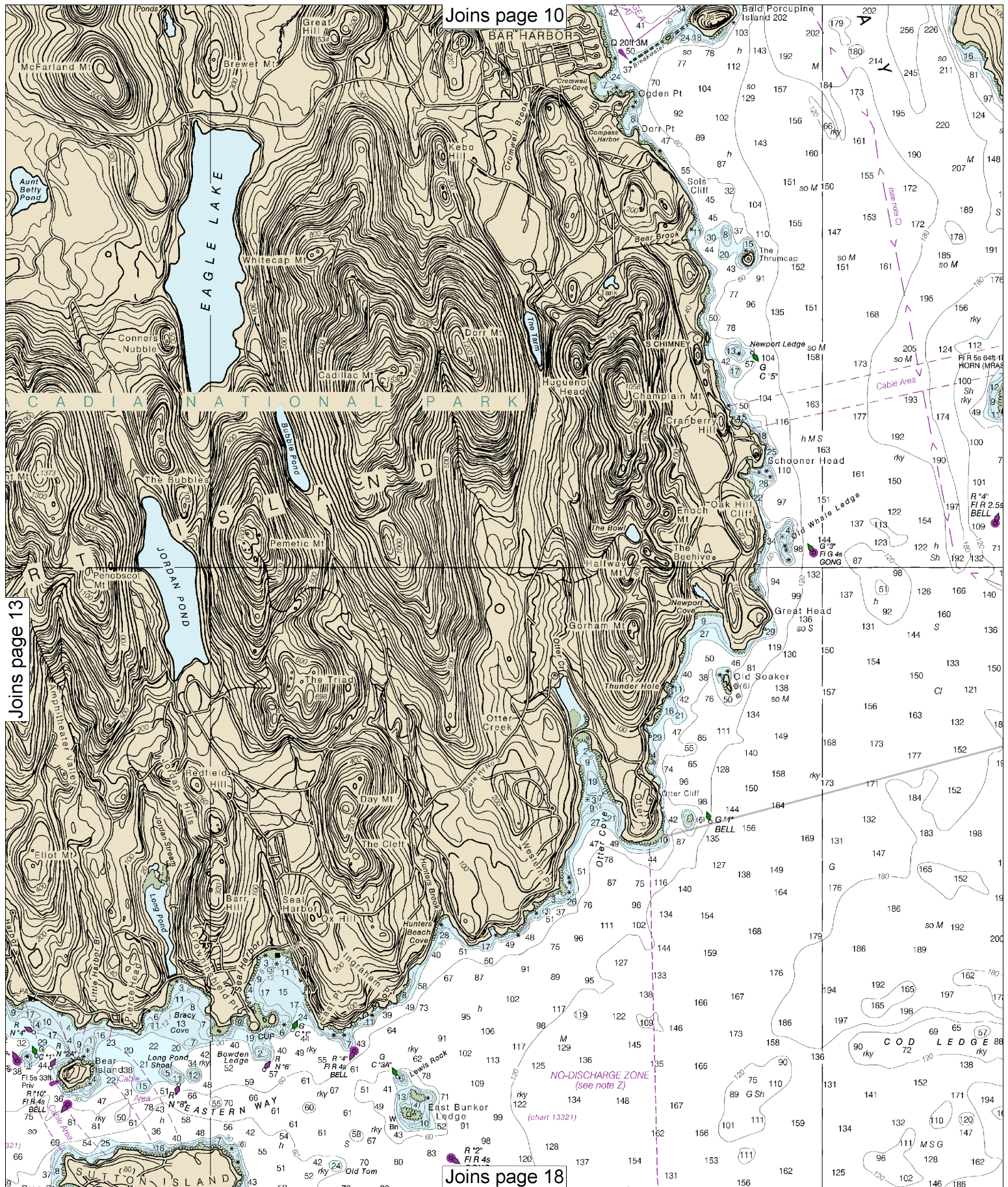
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



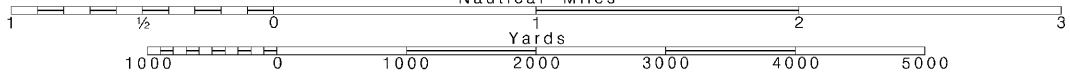


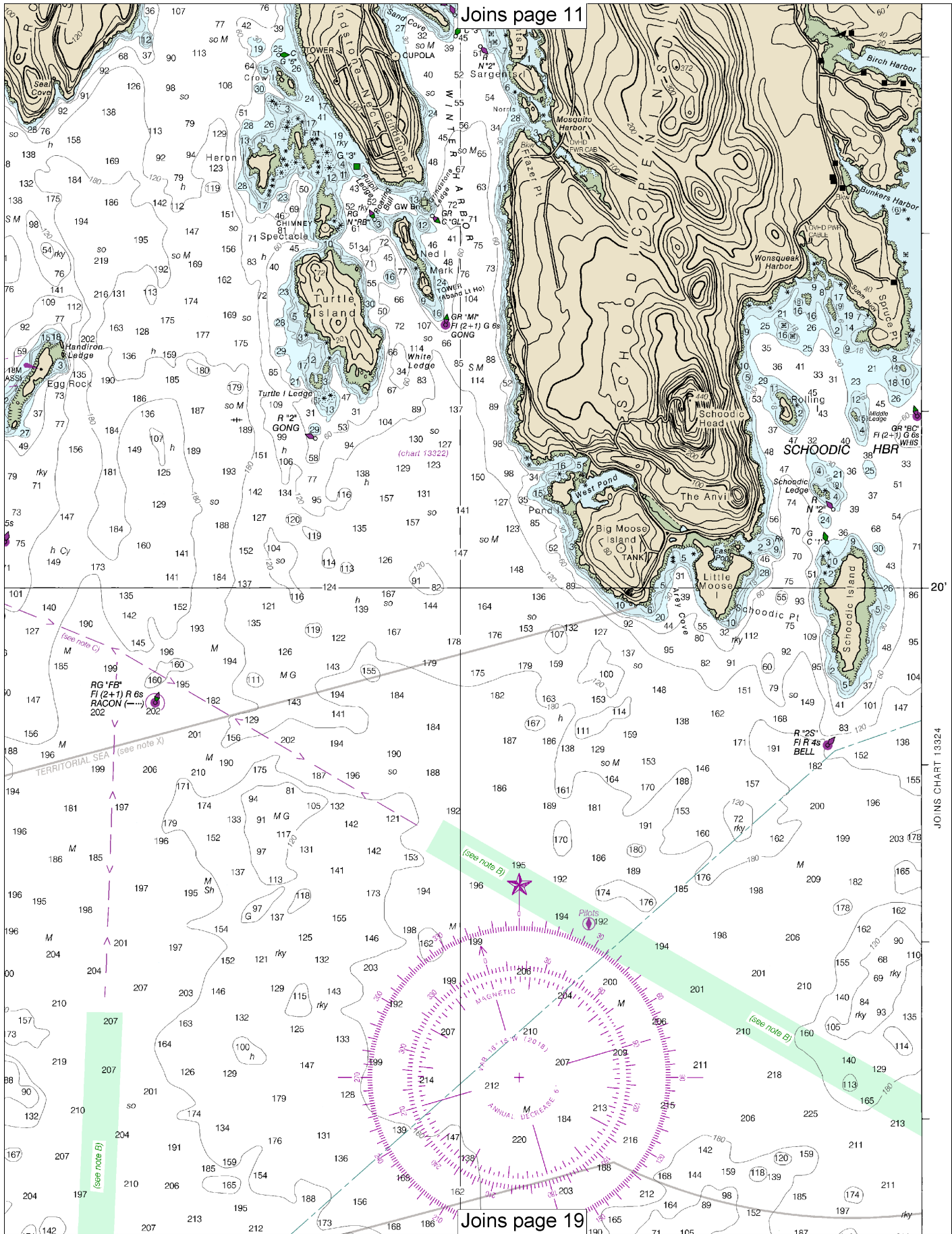
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12

44° 15'

JOINS CHART 13316

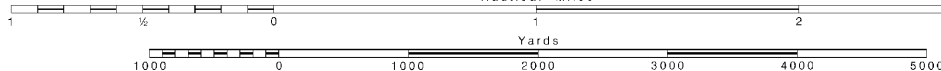
BLUE HILL BAY

68° 20'

JOINS CHART 13313

13318

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 29, 2023
19th Ed., Jan. 2013, Last Correction: 9/13/2023, Cleared through:
LNM: 4223 (10/17/2023), NM: 4323 (10/28/2023), CHS: 0923 (9/29/2023)

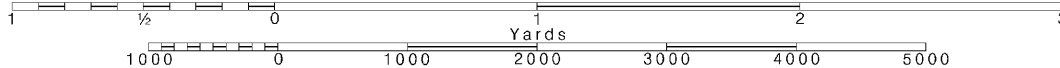
16

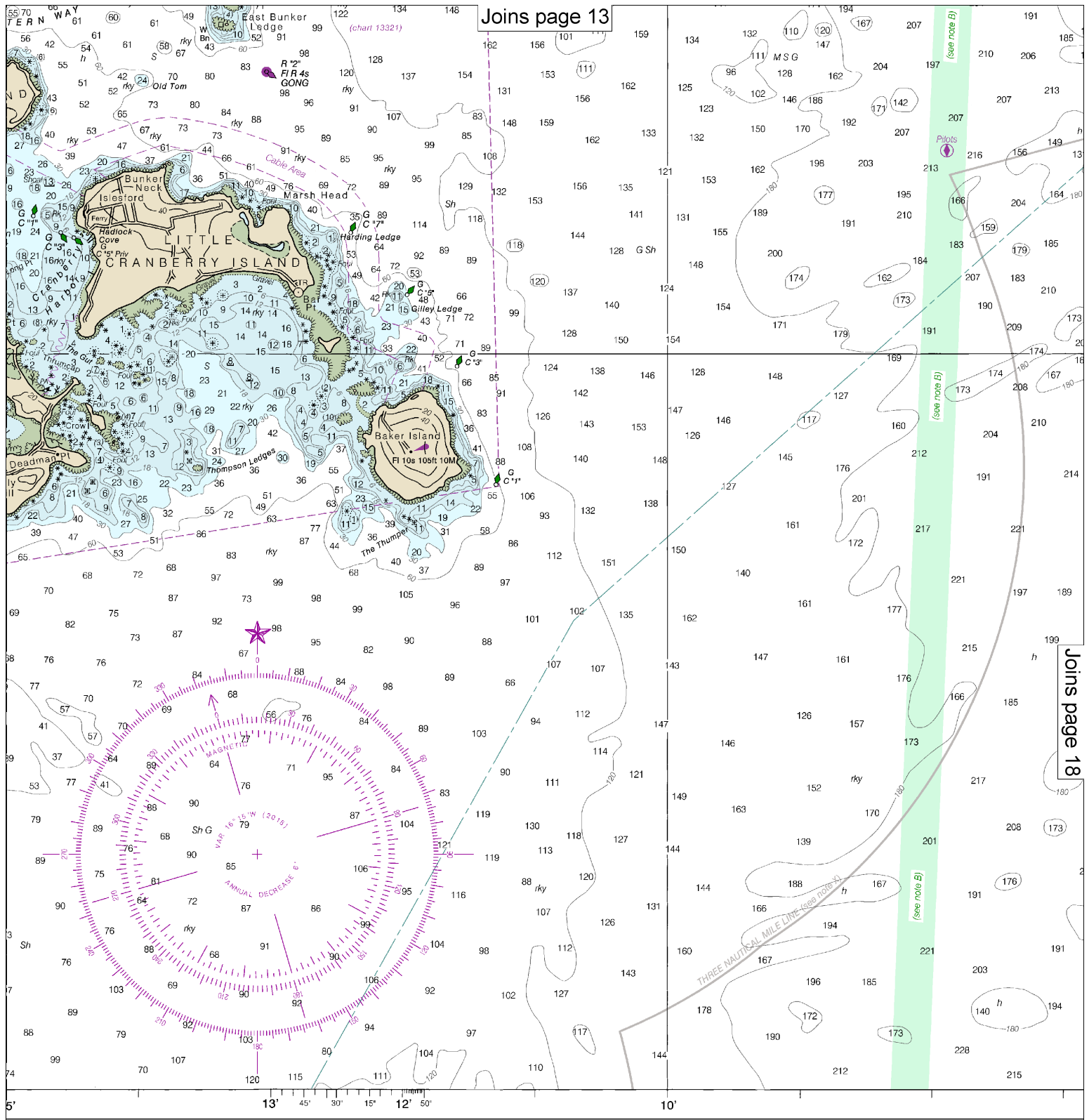
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

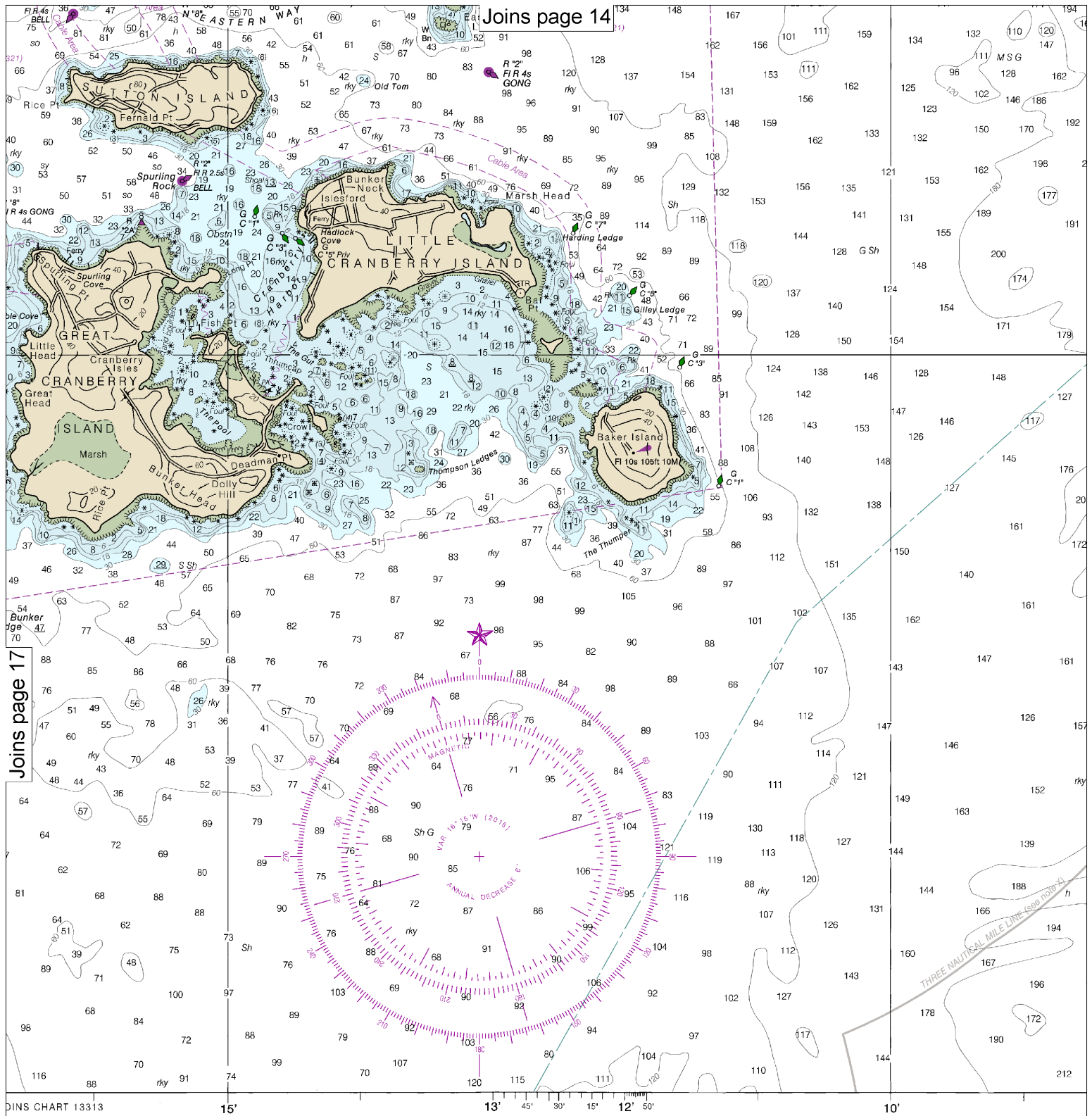
See Note on page 5.





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

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.



Joins page 14

Joins page 17

INS CHART 13313

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

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) issued periodically by each U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office. Chart up dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart up dates shown in the lower right hand corner. nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

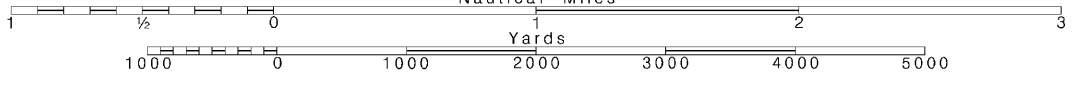
18

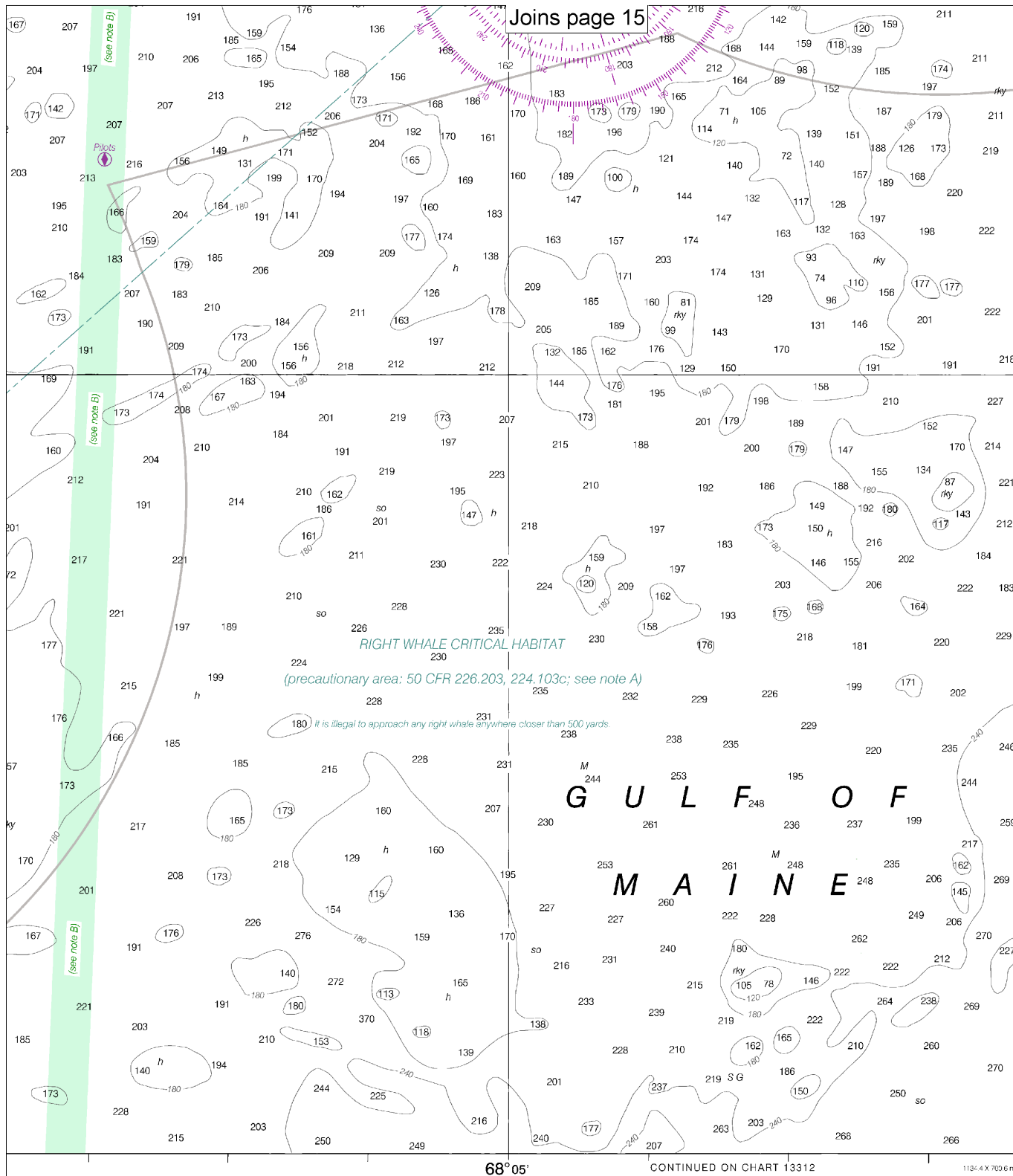
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





44°
15'

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

68°05'

CONTINUED ON CHART 13312

1134-4 X 700 6 mm

© to Mariners (NM) published
agency and the Local Notice to
Coast Guard district to the
updates corrected from Notice to
left hand corner are available at

Frenchman Bay and Mount Desert Island
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13318

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



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.



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/>

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!

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.