BookletChart™

Woods Hole
NOAA Chart 13235

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

Approximate Page Index

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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 shipping 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=132.35

(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Woods Hole is that water area lying between the southwest tip of Cape Cod and Uncatena and Nonamesset Island, the easternmost of the Elizabeth Islands, with Buzzards Bay on the northwest and Vineyard Sound on the southeast; it includes Great and Little Harbors in the eastern part, and Hadley Harbor in the western part. Woods Hole is also the approach to the town of Woods Hole on the northeastern shore of Great Harbor. The town is a busy commercial center and a transshipping point for passengers and freight to and from Nantucket and Martha’s Vineyard. During the summer it is an active resort and frequently a port of call by yachts passing through to Vineyard Sound or Buzzards Bay. There is considerable waterborne commerce in seafood products and general cargo.

Channels.—Woods Hole Passage, a dredged section through the northern part of Woods Hole, connects Vineyard Sound and Great Harbor with Buzzards Bay, and consists of The Strait and a spur channel known as the Branch at the western end of The Strait, and Broadway, the southerly entrance to The Strait from Vineyard Sound. A Federal project provides for channel depths of 13 feet. (See Notice to Mariners and latest edition of charts for controlling depths.) The northerly entrance from Great Harbor into The Strait is preferred over Broadway with its sharp turn, which is difficult in strong currents, especially for low-powered vessels and vessels under sail.

The entrance to Great Harbor from Vineyard Sound, between Great Ledge and Nonamesset Shoal, has depths of over 20 feet. A 344° lighted entrance range leads into the harbor from Vineyard Sound to the wharves at Woods Hole in Great Harbor. A lighted bell buoy marks the entrance and lighted and unlighted buoys mark the channel. When entering on the range, mariners should guard against the current from Buzzards Bay, which has a tendency to set vessels eastward. These channels are marked by buoys and lights, but extreme caution and slack water are required to safely navigate them with drafts greater than 8 feet. Mariners entering from Buzzards Bay should keep in mind that the buoys are colored and marked for passage from Vineyard Sound to Buzzards Bay.

Anchorages.—(See 110.1 and 110.140 (c) and (d), chapter 2, for limits and regulations of the deepwater anchorage in the vicinity of Woods Hole.) An anchorage about 0.2 mile square, with poor holding ground and irregular depths ranging from 19 to 62 feet, is at the head of Great Harbor. Shoals covered 5 to 9 feet are northwest of the anchorage. Good anchorage in depths of 29 to 36 feet is also available about 200 yards northwest of the National Marine Fisheries Service’s wharf. Small craft can find good anchorage in Little Harbor and Hadley Harbor.

Dangers.—Numerous ledges and shoals border the channel through Woods Hole. Great Ledge, an extensive rocky shoal awash at low water with a full northwest gale, lies between the entrances to Little and Great Harbors; it is marked by a buoy. Coffin Rock, eastward of Great Ledge and covered 5 feet, is marked by a lighted buoy 120 yards eastward of it.
Nonamesset Shoal, covered 10 feet, extends about 0.2 mile eastward from Nonamesset Island, at the entrance to Great Harbor. Parker Flats extend as much as 200 yards off the eastern shore of Great Harbor northward of Juniper Point. Most of these dangers are marked by buoys. Fringing the passage westward of Great Harbor are many other ledges and shoals. Red Ledge, grassy, and Grassy Island, with its surrounding ledge marked by a light, are on the western side of Great Harbor Channel. Middle Ledge, which uncovers 1 foot in places and is marked by buoys, is on the south side of The Strait. A ledge, awash at low water and marked by a light, is about 250 yards westward of Middle Ledge.
Hadley Rock, covered 5 feet, is some 500 yards west-southwestward of the light west of Middle Ledge. A rocky shoal area extends more than 0.3 mile westward of Penzance Point, the southern extremity of Penzance, which is the curving peninsula sheltering the west and northwest sides of Great Harbor. Most of the dangers adjoining the passage channel are marked by navigational aids.

Currents.—The velocity of the current is about 3.5 knots in The Strait southward of Penzance Point. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions.) Both the velocity of the current and time of slack water are affected by strong winds.

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

RCC Boston Commander 1st CG District (617) 223-8555
Boston, MA
NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers.

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry. To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward on navigable waters except Western Rivers

PORT SIDE
ODD NUMBERED AIDS

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<td>QUICK FLASHING</td>
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STARBOARD SIDE
EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

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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.
This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:7142. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
Wooden Hole Passages can be, and frequently is, a dangerous waterway surrounded by treacherous shoals and severe钗流shore currents. Please consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for additional information.

### Woods Hole Channel Depths

*Thalassia* from surveys by the Corps of Engineers - Report Oct 2009

**Controlling Depths from Shore in Feet (at N.E.A. Low Water Mark) Below**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Channel</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Date of Survey</th>
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<th>Length</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>North</th>
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### Navigation Regulations

**A. Entrance**
- Inlet Area located about 350 feet upstream of buoy #4, 01/0 feet available everywhere.
- Except for shoals to the west within 1/4 mile of channel limit.

**Note:** Consult the Corps of Engineers for changes subsequent to the above 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/

Quick References
- Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
- Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
- Chart updates (LNMs 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
- National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.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

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.