BookletChart™

Portsmouth Harbor
NOAA Chart 13283

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 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.


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Weare Point (43°11.2’N., 70°35.9’W.), 2.3 miles southwest of Bald Head Cliff, is a headland with several large houses on it. Cape Nedrick Harbor is a small open bight between Weare Point and Barn Point about 1 mile northwestward of Cape Nedick. The entrance is marked, but the dangers inside the entrance are not marked. There is good anchorage in 9 to 30 feet in the middle of the bight, which is protected by the reefs on each side of the entrance from all but southeasterly weather. Even then there is a hole on the southwestern side where smooth water is found in 7 to 10 feet. The upper and western side is foul, and along with the Cape Nedick River, which flows into the head, dries out to about 350 yards below the fixed highway bridge. The bridge has a 40-foot fixed span with clearance of 11 feet.

The entrance to the harbor is buoyed and not difficult to enter with the aid of the chart. From a position about 750 yards eastward of Cape Nedick Light, a course of 325° carries through the entrance to an anchorage in 12 to 27 feet, about 200 yards westward of Weare Point. Use the lead if necessary to avoid getting too far up the harbor into the foul area at the head.

Vessels approaching the harbor from northward or eastward should give the east shore of Weare Point a berth of about 0.3 mile to avoid the reefs.

If York Harbor is crowded, or it is getting late, or a quiet, peaceful mooring for the night is desired, Cape Nedick Harbor is a fair haven. Cape Nedick, 14 miles southwestward of Cape Porpoise, is a prominent headland jutting out 1 mile from the coastline that terminates in a small rock islet called Cape Nedick Nubble.

Cape Nedick Light (43°09’55N., 70°35’28W.), 88 feet above the water, shown from a 41-foot white conical tower, is on the summit of the nubble; a sound signal is at the light.

York Beach is a large village and much-frequented summer resort in the bights northward and southward of the cape. There are no wharves.

York Harbor, 2.5 miles southwestward of Cape Nedick and 5.5 miles northeastward of Portsmouth Harbor entrance, is the approach to the town and summer resort of York Harbor on the north side just inside the entrance of the York River, flowing into the harbor from the westward. The harbor is used by many fishing boats and pleasure craft.

Prominent features.--The most important landmark when approaching York Harbor is a large stucco mansion with a red roof and stone terraces on the north side of Godfreys Cove, southwest of Seal Head Point. The large homes on the promontory from East Point to Roaring Rock Point and a white church spire at York Village are also prominent.

Stage Neck is the peninsula 0.3 mile long on the north side of the harbor just inside the entrance. A lighted bell buoy marks the entrance to York Harbor.

Western Point, on the south side of the entrance, is rocky with a few houses, while East Point on the north side has many houses built out to its end.

Anchorage.--In 2005-2006, the anchorage basins in the cove between Harris and Bragdon Islands and in the cove off the north side of Bradgon Island had depths of 2.6 to 5.8 feet. There is also limited anchorage off the service wharves at the head of the harbor. Moorings under supervision of the harbormaster extend upriver as far as Sewall Bridge, about 0.8 mile above the wharves.

Dangers.--The approach to the harbor from the fairway bell buoy about 0.6 mile eastward of the entrance is free of dangers, and all shoals close to the channel edge are marked.

In closing the port coming alongshore from either northeastward or southward, give the shore a berth of at least 0.4 mile and make the fairway bell buoy off the entrance. Shoal water extending about 400 yards east Point is marked by a buoy about 500 yards southeastward of the point.

Stones Rock, about 1.2 miles south of the entrance, is awash and marked by a spindle; a buoy is east of the rocks. An unmarked rock, covered 11 feet, about 850 yards south-southeastward of Western Point breaks if any sea or swell is running and should be given a wide berth.

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

- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- FLASHING OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING ISO

PREFERRED CHANNEL

NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
PREFERRED CHANNEL TO STARBOARD
TOPMOST BAND GREEN

PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT
TOPMOST BAND RED

GREEN LIGHT ONLY
COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED

STARBOARD SIDE

EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

- RED LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- FLASHING OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING ISO

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.
PORTSMOUTH HARBOR
CAPE NEDDICK HARBOR TO ISLES OF SHOALS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 43° 04'
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.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. 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 Commandant, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open, a straight course is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

AUTORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplementary information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE B
Travelers or other vessels should exercise caution while crossing the ocean floor within a 6.7 mile radius of Isles of Shoals. Light vessels know that IMO's rules and associated danger exist in the area.

SUBLIME PIPELINES AND CABLES
Chartered submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. In all submarine pipelines and submarine cables, are required to be buried so that they are protected by the soil or covered by at least 100 feet (30 meters) of water. Mariners should exercise caution when operating vessels in the vicinity of submarine pipelines and submarine cables, and take due precautions to avoid collisions and groundings. Covered cables may be marked by unlighted buoys.

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
NOTE 2: NO DISCHARGE ZONE. 40 CFR 144
ship's coastal waters are designated as a No-
discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section
401, vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone are
prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or
untreated, unless the vessel is equipped with an
installed marine sewage system (IMSS) that is 
regulating, metering, or treating the discharge. 
Vessels with an IMSS must have the IMSS labeled 
with a decal indicating the vessel's sewage 
system. Additional information concerning the 
NDZ requirements may be obtained from the
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the 
appropriate Regional Ocean Council.
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.nco.noco.gov/ids/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/ndp/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 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

HAS ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!