BookletChart™

Upper Niagara River
NOAA Chart 14832

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

Included Area

Approximate Page Index

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12 13 14 15

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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.


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Niagara River above Niagara Falls: At its east end, Lake Erie becomes comparatively narrow and has its outlet in the Niagara River. From the head of the river, it is about 20 miles to the falls and rapids of American Falls and Horseshoe Falls. About 5 miles below the head, the river is divided into two channels by Strawberry Island and Grand Island. Tonawanda Channel and Niagara River Channel, the U.S. channels, lead to the east of these islands, and Chippawa Channel, the Canadian channel, leads to the west of these islands. At the lower end of Grand Island, the channels rejoin and lead for about 3.5 miles to the falls.

The International boundary between the United States and Canada follows a general middle of the river course in the upper Niagara River from the head of the river downstream to the head of Grand Island where the river forks around the island. The boundary then follows Chippawa Channel and is generally less than 1,000 feet off the west shore of Grand Island until Chippawa Channel and Niagara River Channel join at the northwest end of Grand Island. The boundary again follows a general middle of the river course around the south side of Goat Island and over Niagara Falls.

Chart Datum, Upper Niagara River: Depths and vertical clearances under overhead cables and bridges in the Niagara River from its confluence with Lake Erie to the head of navigation, the turning basin at Niagara Falls, NY, is as follows: from Lake Erie to the Black Rock Canal Lock is the Low Water Datum of Lake Erie, 569.2 feet (173.5 meters); from just below the Black Rock Canal Lock to the south end of Grand Island is the sloping surface of the river, when the water surface just below the lock is at 564.4 feet (172.03 meters) and the Huntley Station gauge (at Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation plant) reads 563.8 feet (171.85 meters); from the south end of Grand Island to the south end of Tonawanda Island is the sloping surface of the river, when the Huntley Station gauge reads 563.8 feet (171.85 meters) and the gauge at Tonawanda Island reads 565.3 feet (171.73 meters); from the south end of Tonawanda Island to the turning basin at Niagara Falls, NY, is the sloping surface of the river, when the gauge at Tonawanda Island reads 563.4 feet (171.73 meters) and the gauge at Power Plant Intakes reads 561.5 feet (171.13 meters). All elevations are above mean water level at Rimouski, QC, on International Great Lakes Datum 1985 (IGLD 1985).

(See Chart Datum, Great Lakes System, indexed as such, chapter 1.)

Fluctuations of Water Level: Variations in Lake Erie levels above or below Low Water Datum are reflected in Niagara River levels. The amount of the variation ranges from the full Lake Erie variation at the head of the river and gradually diminishes downstream to the vicinity of Chippawa, ON, just above Niagara Falls.

From Lake Erie, the fall of the Niagara River is about 10 feet to the head of the upper rapids near the junction with the Welland River. Just below the Welland River entrance, about 1.2 miles east of Goat Island, the Niagara waters begin their rapid descent to the level of Lake Ontario through the rapids above the falls, the great falls themselves, and the rapids below the falls.

Currents: For about 1.7 miles, from its head to just above Peace Bridge, the river is wide, shallow, and rocky, and the current is from 2 to 3 mph. Just above the Peace Bridge, the river becomes a narrow gorge for about 2 miles to the lower end of Squaw Island. In the upper part of this gorge, the river is shallow, and the currents are about 8 mph at low to mean river stages and 9 mph at high stages. In the lower part of the gorge, the river is deeper and somewhat wider.

In 1986, with water level at 4.8 feet above low water datum, speed of the current was 7.7 to 9.7 knots.

Currents just below the International Bridge have speeds of 4 mph at low to mean river stages and 4.75 to 5 mph at high stages. In Tonawanda and Chippawa Channels, the currents vary from 1 to 4 mph.

Channels: Black Rock Canal is the recommended route from Lake Erie to facilities in the Niagara River below Squaw Island. The channel formerly dredged in the open river west of Bird Island and Squaw Island has shoaled to depths of 10 feet or less. Great care should be exercised in navigating this section of the river.
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

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.
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
Joins page 11
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)

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 by telephone communication if impossible (33 C.F.R. 153).

CAUTION

Due to periodic high-water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the nearshore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted stakes and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. 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, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

PROHIBITED AREA

Do not enter without authorization from the Federal Minister of Transport.

UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAKE ERIE - NEW YORK

UPPER NIAGARA RIVER

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:30,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

NOTES

- PLAN OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum) Depths are referred to the sounding surface of the river at Lake Erie at an elevation of 566.2 feet.
- Ratios are true and distances given therein are in statute miles.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

Printed at reduced scale. See Note on page 5.
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.
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.

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.nnc.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
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

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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.