BookletChart™

Straits of Mackinac
NOAA Chart 14880

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
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)

The trend of the shoreline from Presque Isle is west-northwest for 12 miles to Adams Point (45°24.9’N, 83°43.0’W.), thence W for 4.7 miles to Rogers City, and thence northwest for 6.6 miles to Forty Mile Point (45°29.2’N, 83°54.8’W.).

Black Point, 2 miles west of Presque Isle, has deep water within 0.25 mile. About 2 miles east-southeast of Adams Point, a detached 17-foot shoal is 1.2 miles offshore. As foul ground extends from shore to within 0.4 mile of this shoal, coasting vessels should take care to pass outside the detached shoal. From Adams Point to Forty Mile Point, deep water is generally within 0.5 mile of shore.

Calcite, MI, 3.3 miles west of Adams Point, is a private harbor owned and operated by Carmeuse Lime and Stone for shipping limestone. The harbor is protected on the northwest and north by a point and breakwater and to the southeast by Quarry Point. The harbor affords no shelter from north to east winds except for small craft, which can enter the tug basin on an emergency only basis.

Calcite Light, a private 8-foot-diameter neon light at the inner end of the loading slip in Calcite, is prominent.

Channels.—A privately dredged entrance channel leads from deep water in Lake Huron southwest for 0.3 mile. At the inner end of the channel, a loading slip extends southwest and a dredged area along the dock face extends southeast. A dredged tug basin protected by a breakwater arm is on the northwest side of the entrance channel. The harbor approach is marked by a private light on the outer end of the breakwater which protects the harbor; a private sound signal is at the light. The channel is marked by two private lighted ranges. A 236° range of red lights for incoming vessels marks an alignment along the south side of the channel. A range of green lights for outbound vessels leads 056° at about midchannel. In 2002, the reported controlling depth was 24 feet in the entrance channel and loading slip except for shoaling to 16 feet at the southwest end of the slip, thence depths of 10 to 20 feet in the dredged area along the southeast dock face except for shoaling to 6 feet at the southeast end of the area. In 2002, reported depths of 11 to 22 feet were available in the tug basin with shoaling to 7 feet along the extreme northwest edge.

Fluctuations of water level.—The harbor is subject to fluctuations of water level, and vessels drawing over 17 feet should obtain information from the harbor tugs before entering the harbor. Depth information and harbor blueprints can be obtained at the dock office on the south side of the loading slip. A water gauge on the southwest corner of the tug basin, lighted at night, shows the maximum depth to which vessels may be loaded and should be checked by vessel masters.


Wharves.—The wharves on the north and south sides of the loading slip have lengths of 938 and 866 feet, respectively, with deck heights of 8 feet. There is open storage for over 200,000 tons of limestone. Conveyor systems can load vessels at 5,000 and 3,000 tons per hour at the north and south wharves, respectively.

Rogers City, MI, is 4.6 miles west of Adams Point and 6.6 miles southeast of Forty Mile Point. It is a center for the mining, processing, and transportation of limestone. The port is an open roadstead with no natural harbor, but two artificial basins provide protection for small craft. A blue water tank about 0.6 mile southwest of the municipal basin is prominent.

An entrance channel marked by private, seasonal buoys leads southwest from deep water in Lake Huron to the municipal small-craft basin, which is formed by breakwaters and entered at the southeast corner. The basin entrance is marked on either side by private lights. In 2001, the entrance channel and basin had a reported depth of 8 feet. On the northwest side of the municipal basin, commercial fishermen use a small basin formed by breakwaters. The entrance to the basin, from northeast, has depths of 3 feet and is difficult in severe storms. Rogers City is a customs station.
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

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
## Straits of Mackinac

**Polyconic Projection**

Scale: 1:120,000

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

### Sounding in Feet

#### Lake Huron - Michigan

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#### Lake Michigan - Huron

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**Copyright**

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign water's shown on this chart.

**Notes**

- No-Discharge Zone: 40 CFR 140
- Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and St. Clair. All waterways connected therewith and all inland lakes are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NZD). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 301, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NZD) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. Commercial vessel sewage shall include graywater. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NZD must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (toilet or urinal) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NZD are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

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**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.

- Alpena, MI: KG-83 162.550 MHz
- Leland, MI: WVRF 162.550 MHz
- Neenah, WI: WOGF 162.550 MHz
- South Shore, MI: KG-74 162.550 MHz
- Traverse City, MI: KH-22 162.550 MHz

**Additional Information**

Additional information can be obtained from the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.
UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES
LAKE HURON - MICHIGAN

AITS OF MACKINAC

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:120,000
North American Datum of 1983

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NOTES

OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (New Water Datum)..........................577.5 f
as to mean water level at Ft. Winooski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1934). NAUTICAL - Bearings of charted aids to navigation are true and distances given are in miles between points of departure.

1. CAUTION - 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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geodetic positions are referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

2. CAUTION - Sailing courses and (fl)ts indicated in this chart are recommend by the Lakes Carriers' Association and the National Association of Marine Surveyors.

3. POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge garbage, sewage, or bilge water through any area adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter 1). Vessels operating in areas designated as No-Discharge Zones (NDCZ) shall not discharge sewage, garbage, or bilge water into the water body except as allowed by appropriate regulations.

4. NAVIGATION - Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additional information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Lieutenant of the Great Lakes, U.S. Coast Guard, Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineers, Corps of Engineers, in Detroit, Michigan.

5. NAVIGATION - The NOAA Weather Radio Stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the station site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Alpena, MI KG-53 162.500 MHz
Gaylord, MI WX0-76 162.300 MHz
Newbury, MI WXG-16 162.400 MHz
Sault Ste. Marie, MI KG-24 162.550 MHz
Traverse City, MI KXH-22 162.400 MHz

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

SOURCE

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "A" Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other is the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey was executed for charting. Surveys have been at the data and type of survey. Charts currently marked Corps of Engineers are periodically revised to reflect changes. Refer to chart 1, United States Coast

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with the north. Printed at reduced scale. 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.
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 (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 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.