

EFFECTS OF DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER ON WATER LEVELS

DATA REPORT

Silver Spring, Maryland
May 1993



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DATA REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

This report documents the water levels observed during the progression of the northeaster that affected the eastern seaboard from December 10 through December 14, 1992. The storm was of unusually long duration, stalling and changing directions several times as it moved out to sea. Several tidal cycles were impacted, resulting in a prolonged effect of the surge and high waves.

The Ocean and Lake Levels Division (OLLD), Office of Ocean and Earth Sciences (OES), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) manages the operation of a national water level observation program; collects, processes, and analyzes water level and ancillary data; and produces standard time series and water level datum products. OLLD operates a National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) of approximately 190 long-term continuously operating stations in the U.S. coastal waters, in the Great Lakes and connecting channels, and in the U.S. territories and possessions. OLLD also installs, operates, and maintains short-term water level stations to support other NOS, state and federal programs.

This report contains information from selected NWLON stations in operation during the storm. The maximum water elevations recorded during the storm are reported and compared to the maximum historical elevations observed over the period of record at each location. Storm surge, as defined in this report, is the difference between observed and predicted water elevations. Predicted tides are computed using standard NOS harmonic analysis and prediction algorithms. Characteristics of the storm surge at each location are included in this report. Finally, the predicted and observed time series are presented in a set of time series plots. Detailed analyses are not presented in this data report; however, some interpretive information is provided to emphasize the effects of the storm surge on water levels observed at the tide stations. This storm had major and far reaching effects. While the surge and high waves pounded the exposed coastline, the estuary and river areas experienced extreme high water levels and associated flooding.

The gauges, stilling wells, protective wells and pier support structures of the NWLON stations suffered varying amounts of damage from waves, high water and flooding. The primary water level gauge high water measurement limits were exceeded at The Battery, NY, Willets Point, NY, and at Bridgeport, CT. The observed high waters were obtained from the backup pressure gauges at each of these stations. Unfortunately, at The Battery, the backup gauge appears to have malfunctioned. The values presented show the minimum water levels reached during the storm for The Battery, with actual water levels probably higher.

II. MAXIMUM ELEVATIONS AND DATUM RELATIONSHIPS

Information on the observed maximum water level elevations during the storm are found in Table I. Appendix A are copies of the National Weather Service (NWS) Weekly Series of Daily Surface Weather Maps (December 9-15, 1992) which show the location of the storm front as of 7:00 AM EST and Appendix B is a set of station location chartlets for each station listed. Table I includes the following information for this storm: the date, time and height of the maximum water level above Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), Mean Higher High Water (MHHW), and National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD); the date and height of the maximum historical water level above MLLW; and the mean Great Diurnal Range (GT).

The heights are referenced to the MLLW and MHHW datums at each location. These datums are based on the 1960-78 National Tidal Datum Epoch. MLLW is the reference datum for NOAA nautical charts and the NOS published tide prediction tables. The MHHW datum is the mean elevation of the higher high water observed each tidal day. The maximum historical values are based on the entire period of record for each location, which is quite different at each station. Elevation comparisons to MHHW and the GT of tide are provided to put the effects of this particular storm in context with the normal elevation of a tidal high water at each location. The mean diurnal range is the difference in elevation between MHHW and MLLW and can be considered the average maximum daily vertical excursion of the water level at a given location.

The maximum historical observed water elevations were exceeded at three locations during this storm: Sandy Hook, NJ, Barnegat Inlet, NJ, and Duck Pier, NC. Barnegat Inlet and Duck Pier have relatively short historical records of 8 years and 14 years respectively. The maximum elevations during the storm were within one foot of the maximum historical elevations at several of the longest operating stations (e.g., Philadelphia, PA, Atlantic City, NJ, The Battery, NY, and Bridgeport, CT).

In most tidal areas, the maximum height reached is strongly tied to the occurrence of the storm with the phase of the tide. Extreme tides were not predicted for this period; however, the occurrence of the storm was bracketed by the full moon (December 9) and the moon in perigee (December 13). Therefore, the high tides resulting from these alignment maxima contributed to the overall effects of the storm surge.

TABLE I. MAXIMUM OBSERVED WATER LEVEL ELEVATIONS AND HISTORICAL DATA COMPARISON

STATION	DATE/TIME (mo./day hr.min.)	HIGHEST OBSERVED ELEVATION (in feet) ABOVE			HISTORICAL ELEVATION (in feet) ABOVE MLLW		DIURNAL RANGE
		MLLW	MHHW	NGVD	DATE (mo./yr.)	ELEV.	
Eastport, ME	12/12 1206	21.27	1.95	11.99	6/77	24.12	19.32
Cutler, ME	12/12 1200	15.55	1.89	-	1/79	17.32	13.66
Bar Harbor, ME	12/12 1154	13.37	1.93	7.90	2/78	15.05	11.44
Portland, ME	12/12 1230	12.22	2.31	7.65	2/78	14.17	9.91
Boston, MA	12/12 1248	14.19	3.86	9.34	2/78	15.25	10.33
Woods Hole, MA	12/12 0924	5.13	2.88	4.66	8/54	10.39	2.25
Nantucket, MA	12/12 1236	6.87	3.27	-	10/91	8.11	3.60
Newport, RI	12/12 0900	6.53	2.61	5.13	9/38	13.53	3.92
Providence, RI	12/11 0900	7.32	2.36	5.47	9/38	17.71	4.96
New London, CT	12/11 0954	6.34	3.26	5.27	9/38	10.76	3.08
Bridgeport, CT	12/11 1130	12.21	4.88	9.29	9/38	12.44	7.33
Montauk, NY	12/11 0942	5.98	3.39	5.18	8/54	8.68	2.59
Willels Point, NY	12/11 1130	14.43	6.65	11.27	9/38	16.90	7.78
The Battery, NY *	12/11 0900	9.92	4.80	8.04	9/60	10.23	5.12
Sandy Hook, NJ	12/11 0854	10.45	5.25	8.68	3/62	10.33	5.20
Barnegat Inlet, NJ	12/11 0800	6.60	3.83	-	1/87	5.96	2.77
Atlantic City, NJ	12/11 0800	8.84	4.16	7.20	9/44	9.20	4.68
Cape May, NJ	12/11 0900	8.83	3.32	6.83	9/85	9.09	5.51
Philadelphia, PA	12/11 1442	9.98	3.23	7.69	11/50	10.79	6.75
Reedy Point, DE	12/11 1148	8.64	2.66	6.13	10/80	9.19	5.98
Lewes, DE	12/12 1024	8.01	3.28	6.28	3/62	9.49	4.73

* Values for The Battery, NY are minimum elevations from a malfunctioning backup gage. Actual elevations were probably more in line with those observed at Sandy Hook, NJ based on responses of the two locations to past major storms.

TABLE I. (continued) MAXIMUM OBSERVED WATER LEVEL ELEVATIONS AND HISTORICAL DATA COMPARISON

STATION	DATE/TIME (mo./day hr.min.)	HIGHEST OBSERVED ELEVATION (in feet) ABOVE			HISTORICAL ELEVATION (in feet) ABOVE MLLW		DIURNAL RANGE
		MLLW	MHHW	NGVD	DATE (mo./yr.)	ELEV.	
Cambridge, MD	12/11 0330	3.71	1.66	3.12	9/79	4.87	2.05
Baltimore, MD	12/10 2042	4.08	2.42	3.80	8/33	7.93	1.66
Annapolis, MD	12/11 0454	3.08	1.65	2.92	8/33	6.40	1.43
Solomons Island, MD	12/11 0130	3.13	1.62	2.78	8/55	4.53	1.51
Washington, DC	12/10 2236	5.56	2.38	4.71	10/42	11.29	3.18
Wachapreague, VA	12/12 1000	7.68	3.08	-	10/80	8.33	4.60
Kiptopeke, VA	12/12 0948	5.66	2.63	4.24	3/62	7.41	3.03
Lewisetta, VA	12/14 1707	3.16	1.63	2.88	3/83	3.62	1.53
Gloucester, VA	12/12 1036	5.19	2.46	4.03	3/62	6.63	2.73
Hampton Roads, VA	12/12 1024	5.59	2.79	4.42	8/33	8.39	2.80
Ches. Bay Brdg. Tnl., VA	12/12 0924	5.93	2.98	-	4/78	6.36	2.95
Duck Pier, NC	12/12 0918	6.71	2.95	5.13	4/88	6.68	3.76

NOTES:

Times are in EST; MLLW is Mean Lower Low Water datum; MHHW is Mean Higher High Water datum; NGVD is National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

III. STORM SURGE CHARACTERISTICS

Information on the maximum storm surge measured at each station is found in Table II. Storm surge is defined as the difference between the observed and predicted water level elevations. Predicted water level elevations are computed using standard NOS harmonic analysis and prediction algorithms. The timing of the maximum storm surge is largely dependent upon the timing of interaction of the tide and the storm passage, and the maximum storm surge may not coincide with the occurrence of the predicted tidal high water. Table II provides the following information for each station: the date and time of the maximum storm surge; the observed elevation of the water above MLLW at that time; the predicted elevation of the water above MLLW at that time; and the storm surge value (observed minus predicted elevations).

Time series of the storm surge are constructed by subtracting the predicted time series from the observed time series. Figures 1 through 7 are simultaneous plots of the storm surge for various geographical regions for a five-day time period centered around the time period of the storm. All of the storm surge figures use the same vertical scale (in feet) so that the magnitude of the surge can be put into perspective between stations and regions. Table II and the figures show that storm surge values over 7.00 feet were found at Willets Point, NY and Sandy Hook, NJ. The New York Bight and western Long Island Sound areas were particularly hard hit, as the topographic characteristics of these embayments facilitated trapping and enhancing the surge effects. The effects of the high energy waves and surf were evident in the noise levels in the data at all of the outside stations, even after partial filtering of the waves by stilling wells, protective wells, and sampling algorithms.

The storm surge plots for many of the stations show some degree of periodicity at the tidal frequencies. This is attributed to the process of the subtraction of two sinusoidal curves (predicted and observed) that are slightly out of phase because of the storm, and to the effect of the prolonged storm surge in modifying the normal sinusoidal shape of the observed tide curve. There was no smoothing of observed data prior to computing the storm surge values for plotting. Most plots for this storm show a steep rise to a maximum and then a slow trailing off over a few days.

The plots show maximum storm surge effects in the Chesapeake Bay early on December 11 with the largest surge occurring in the northern bay. The Mid-Atlantic coastal region and the New York Bight had maximum surge later in the morning on December 11 and western Long Island Sound and southern New England had maximum surge late on December 11. Long Island Sound storm surges show an interesting secondary oscillation on December 12 not seen in the other areas. New England areas north of Boston, MA were not significantly affected by storm surge as the storm track was more east-southeast on December 12-13 after leaving the coastal zone south of New England.

TABLE II. MAXIMUM STORM SURGE INFORMATION

STATION	DATE/TIME (mo./day hr.min.)	ELEVATION ABOVE MLLW (in feet)		
		OBSERVED	PREDICTED	STORM SURGE
Eastport, ME	12/13 0400	9.91	8.72	1.19
Cutler, ME	12/13 1700	4.13	3.02	1.11
Bar Harbor, ME	12/13 1800	1.69	0.25	1.44
Portland, ME	12/12 1400	10.61	8.84	1.77
Boston, MA	12/12 1600	7.87	4.56	3.31
Woods Hole, MA	12/12 1300	3.89	1.33	2.56
Nantucket, MA	12/12 1100	6.43	3.04	3.39
Newport, RI	12/11 1300	3.12	-0.09	3.21
Providence, RI	12/11 1300	3.47	0.44	3.03
New London, CT	12/11 1800	4.38	0.16	4.22
Bridgeport, CT	12/11 1600	7.40	1.42	5.98
Montauk, NY	12/11 1500	4.18	0.08	4.10
Willels Point, NY	12/11 1700	7.70	0.18	7.52
The Battery, NY	12/11 1200	8.64*	2.59	6.05*
Sandy Hook, NJ	12/11 1200	8.90	1.87	7.03
Barnegat Inlet, NJ	12/12 0100	4.75	0.31	4.44
Atlantic City, NJ	12/11 0100	4.37	-0.31	4.68
Cape May, NJ	12/11 0200	4.36	-0.25	4.61
Philadelphia, PA	12/11 2300	5.76	0.89	4.87
Reedy Point, DE	12/11 0500	5.32	0.15	5.17
Lewes, DE	12/11 0200	3.66	-0.30	3.96

* Estimated to be higher, value obtained from backup pressure gage. Actual values probably closer to those at Sandy Hook, NJ.

TABLE II. (continued) MAXIMUM STORM SURGE INFORMATION

STATION	DATE/TIME (mo./day hr.min.)	ELEVATION ABOVE MLLW (in feet)		STORM SURGE
		OBSERVED	PREDICTED	
Cambridge, MD	12/11 0100	3.30	0.52	2.78
Baltimore, MD	12/11 0500	3.21	0.49	2.72
Annapolis, MD	12/11 0400	3.06	0.51	2.55
Solomons Island, MD	12/11 0000	2.91	0.69	2.22
Washington, DC	12/10 2300	5.47	1.80	3.67
Wachapreague, VA	12/10 2000	7.36	3.68	3.68
Kiptopeke, VA	12/12 1400	3.33	0.82	2.51
Lewisetta, VA	12/10 2100	2.25	0.04	2.21
Gloucester, VA	12/12 1400	3.71	1.24	2.47
Hampton Roads, VA	12/12 1400	4.00	1.24	2.76
Ches. Bay Brdg. Tnl., VA	12/12 1400	3.41	0.48	2.93
Duck Pier, NC	12/12 1300	3.62	0.81	2.81

NOTES:

Storm surge is the difference between observed and predicted elevations; Times are in EST; MLLW is Mean Lower Low Water datum.

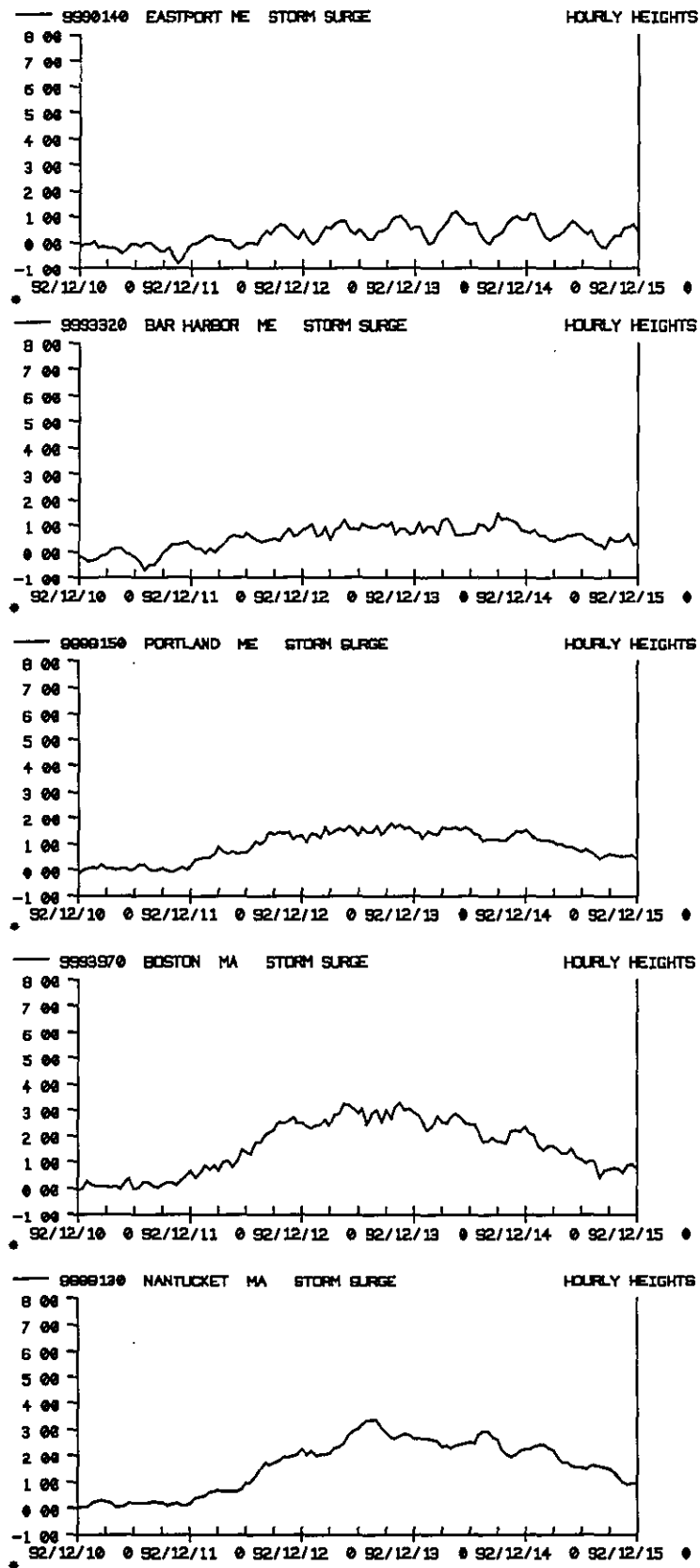


FIGURE 1. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
NEW ENGLAND: EASTPORT, ME TO NANTUCKET SOUND.

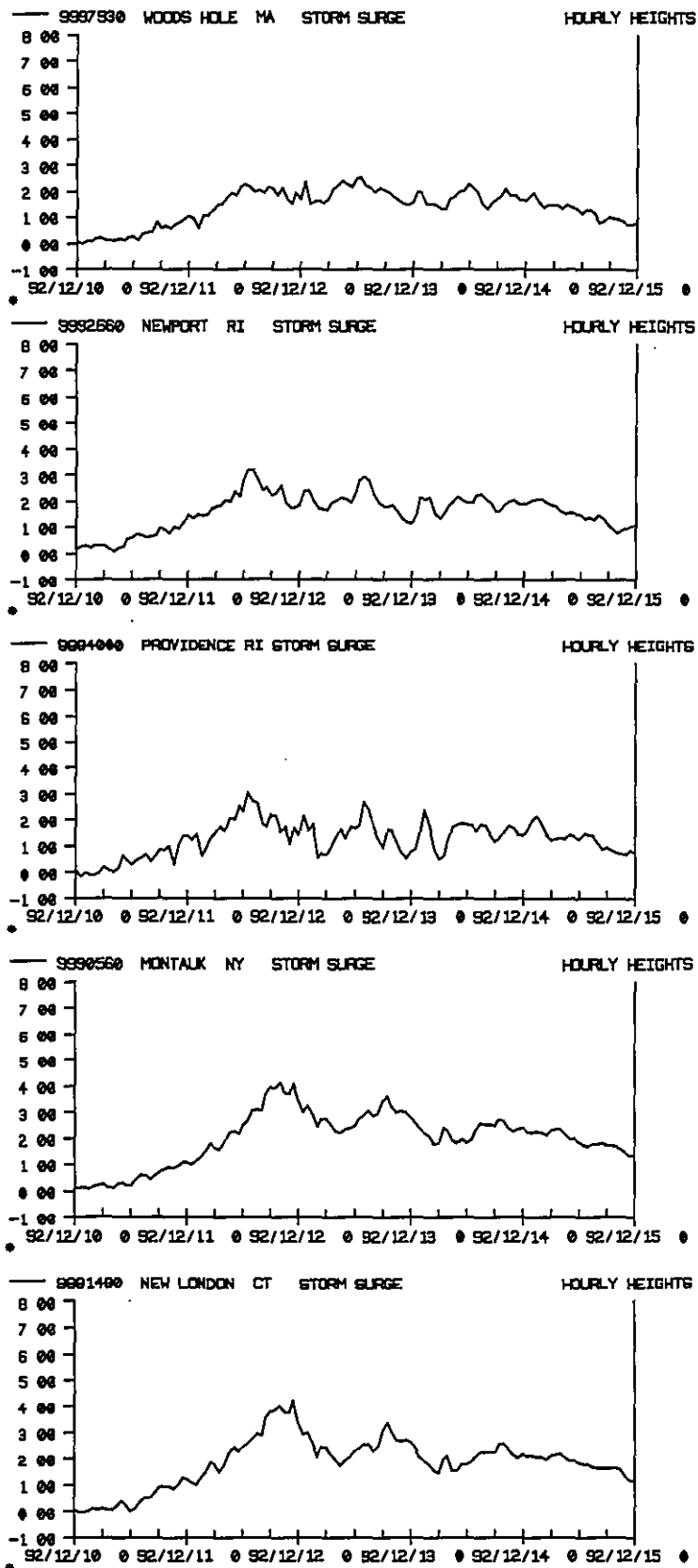


FIGURE 2. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER

BUZZARDS BAY TO EASTERN LONG ISLAND SOUND

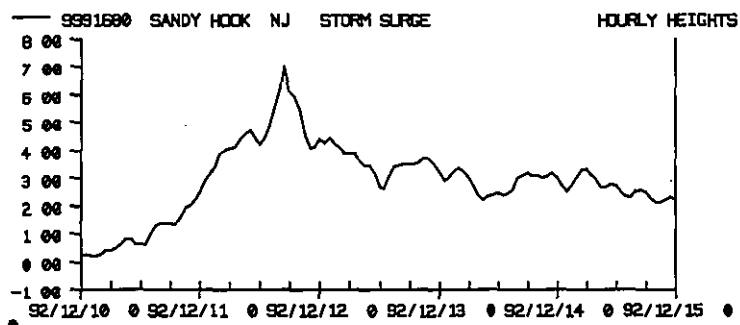
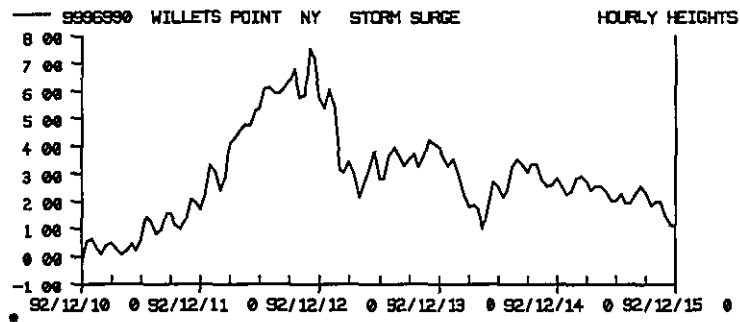
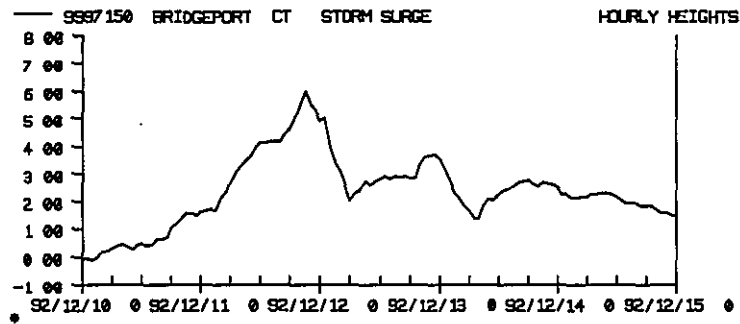


FIGURE 3. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
WESTERN LONG ISLAND SOUND TO NEW YORK HARBOR

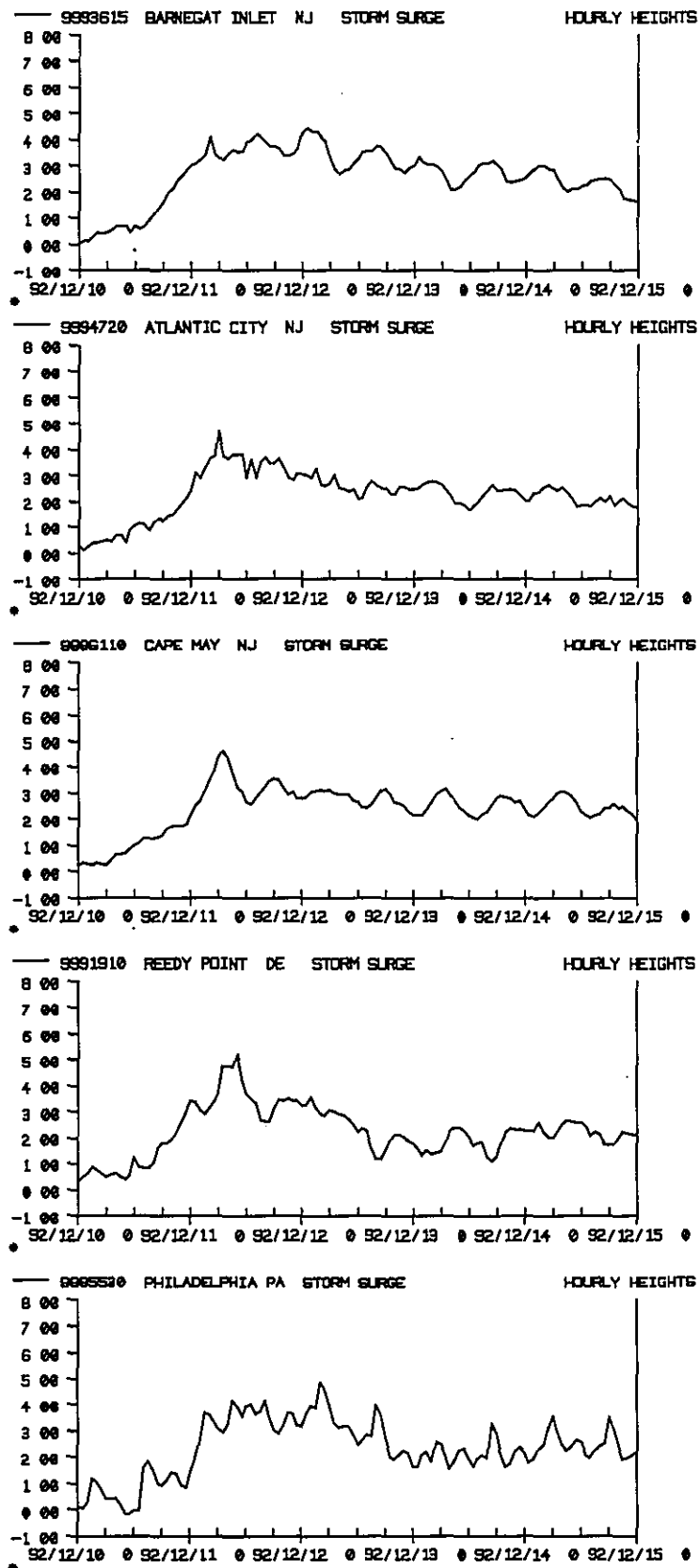


FIGURE 4. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
EASTERN SEABOARD: NORTHERN NEW JERSEY TO DELAWARE BAY

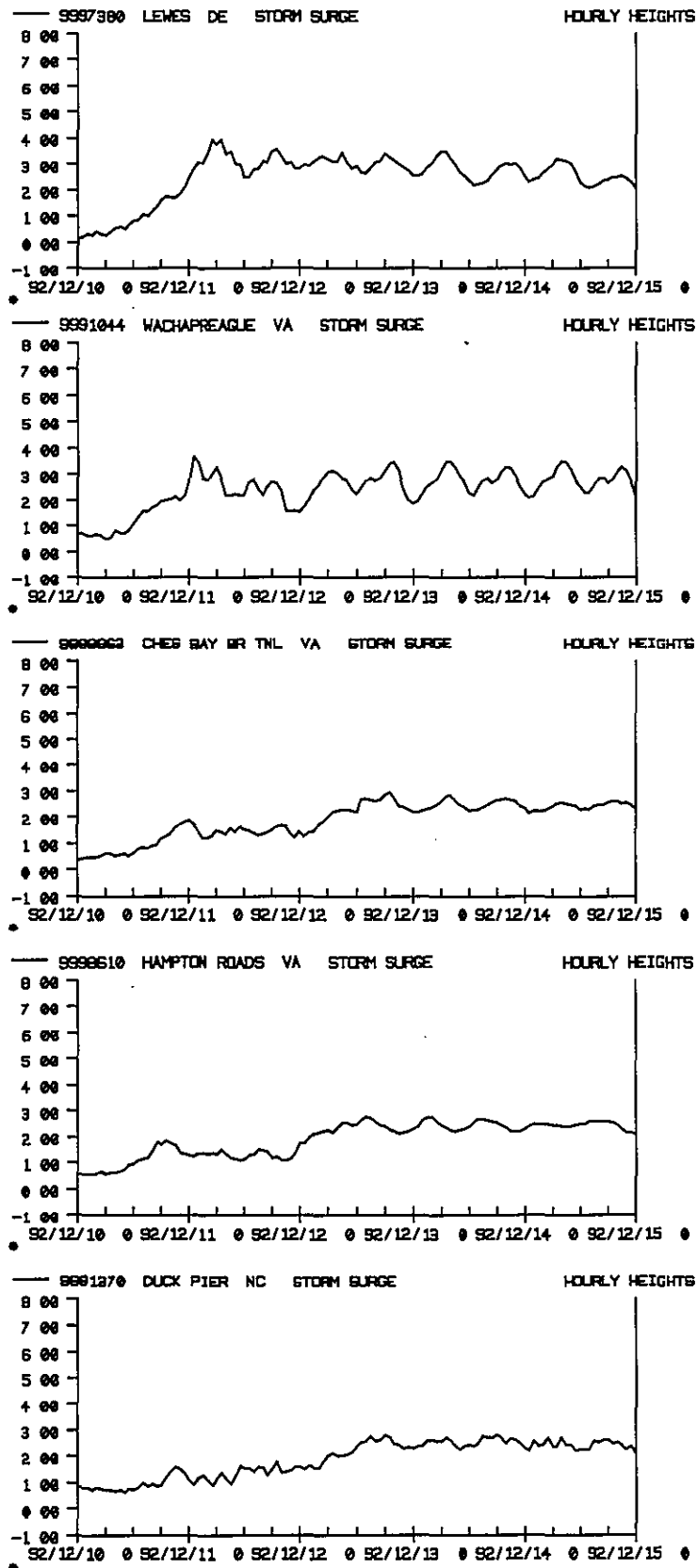


FIGURE 5. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
EASTERN SEABOARD: DELAWARE BAY TO DUCK, NC

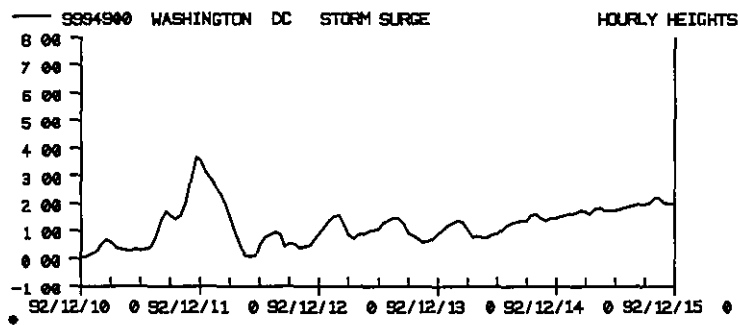
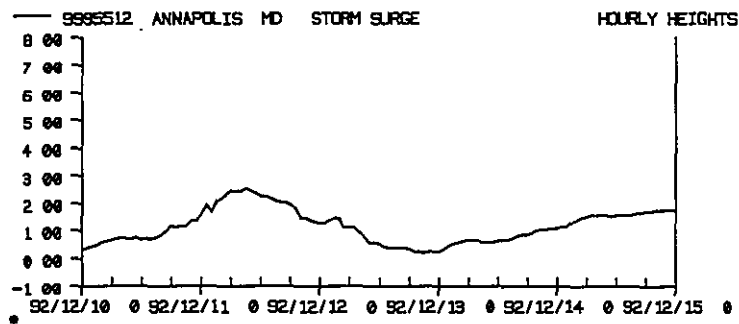


FIGURE 6. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
CHESAPEAKE BAY

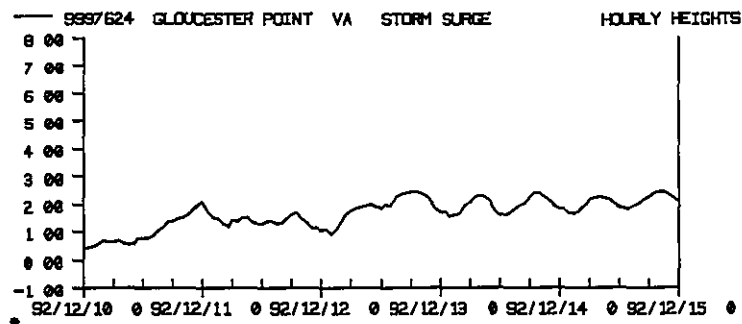
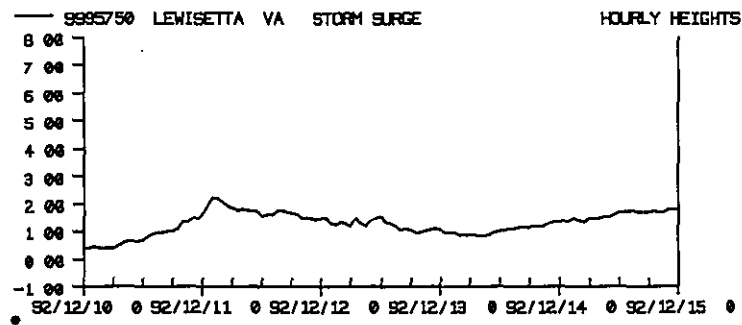
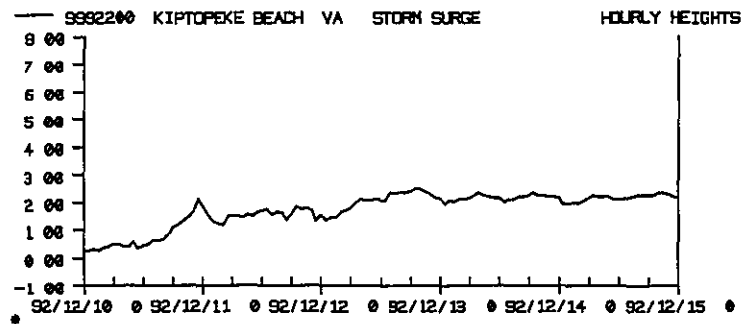
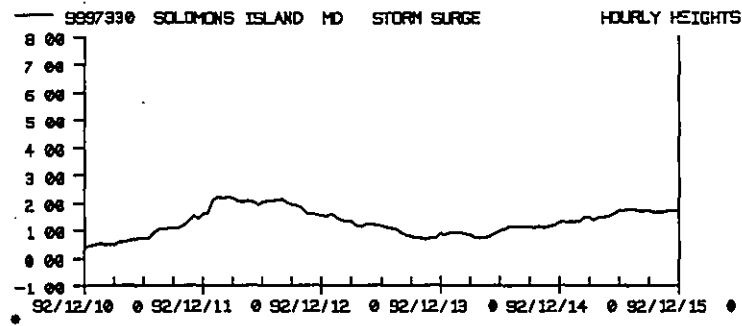
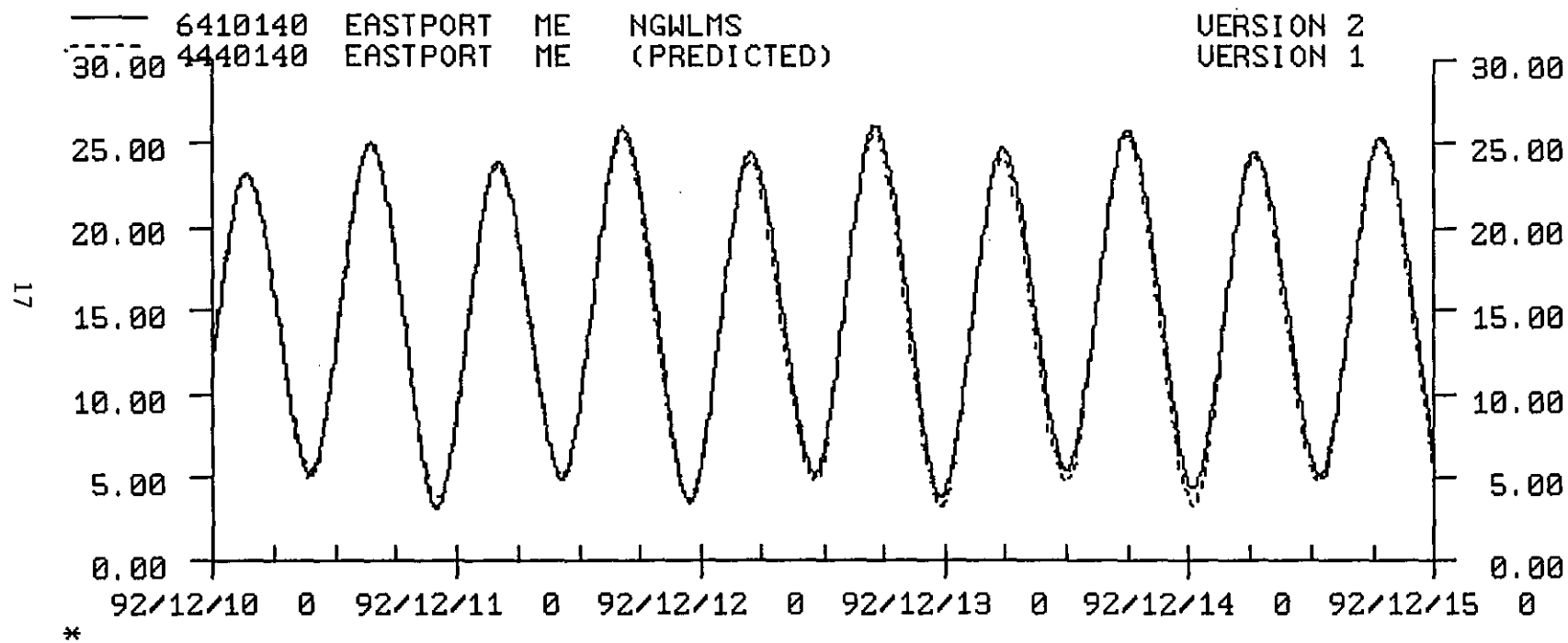
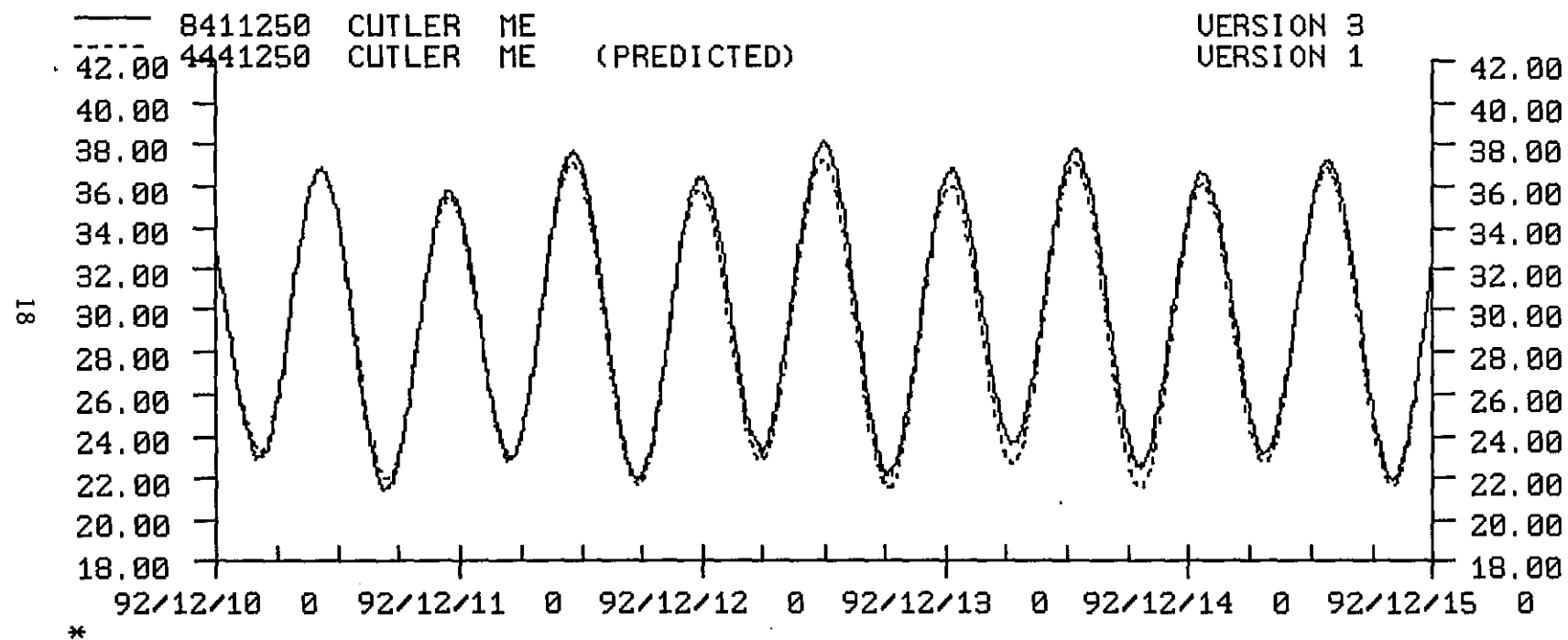


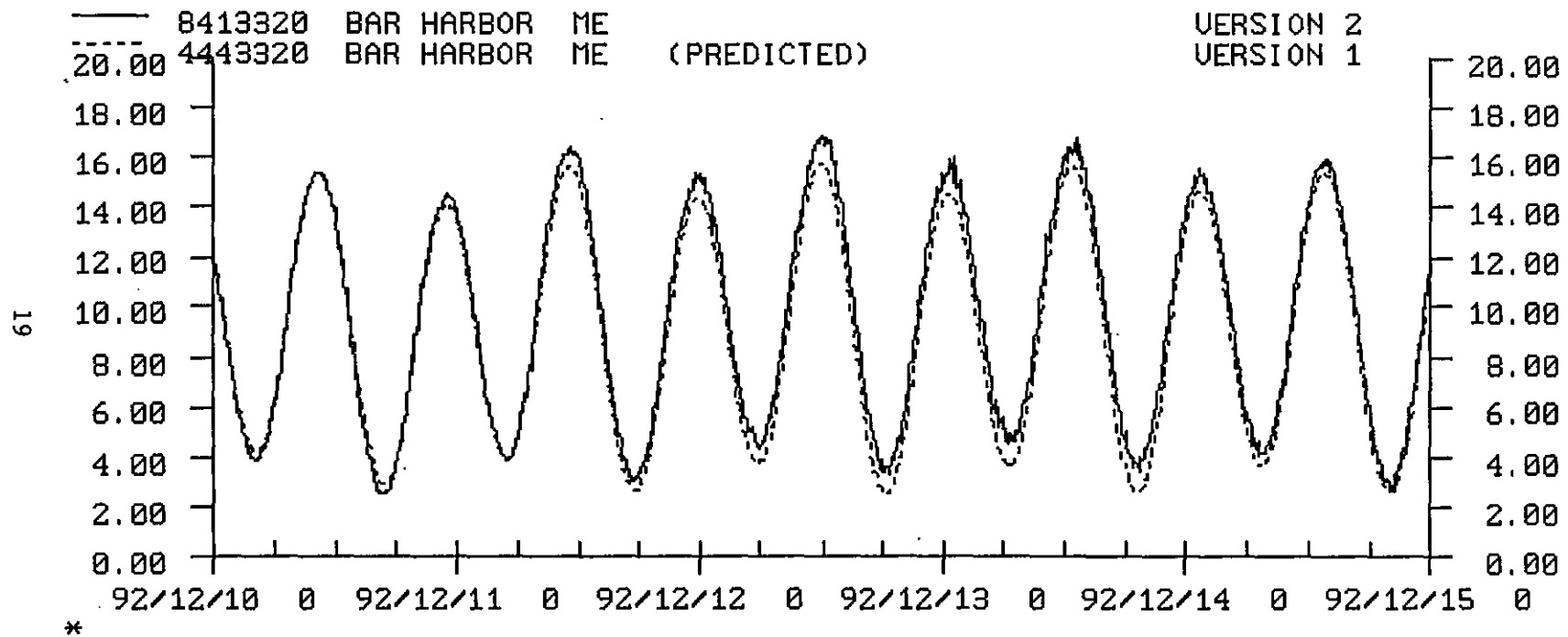
FIGURE 7. STORM SURGE - DECEMBER 1992 NORTHEASTER
CHESAPEAKE BAY

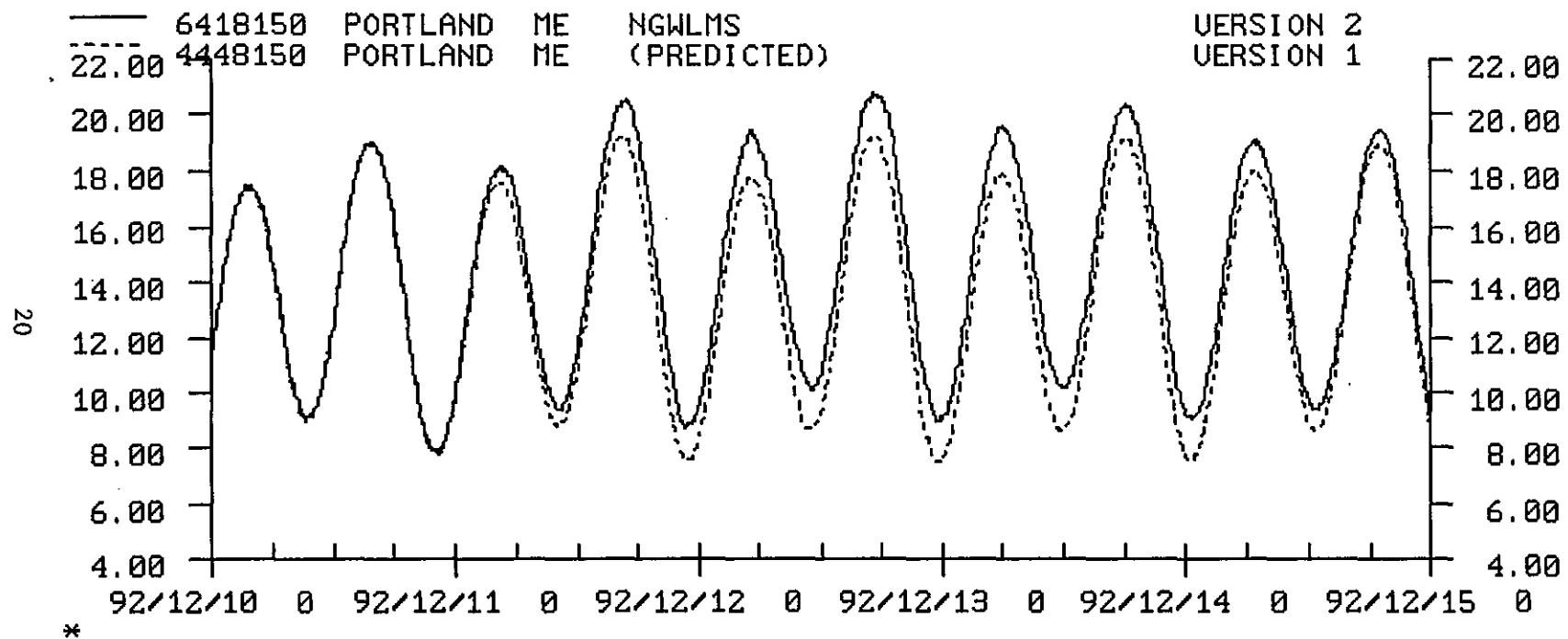
IV. COMPARISON PLOTS: OBSERVED VS. PREDICTED

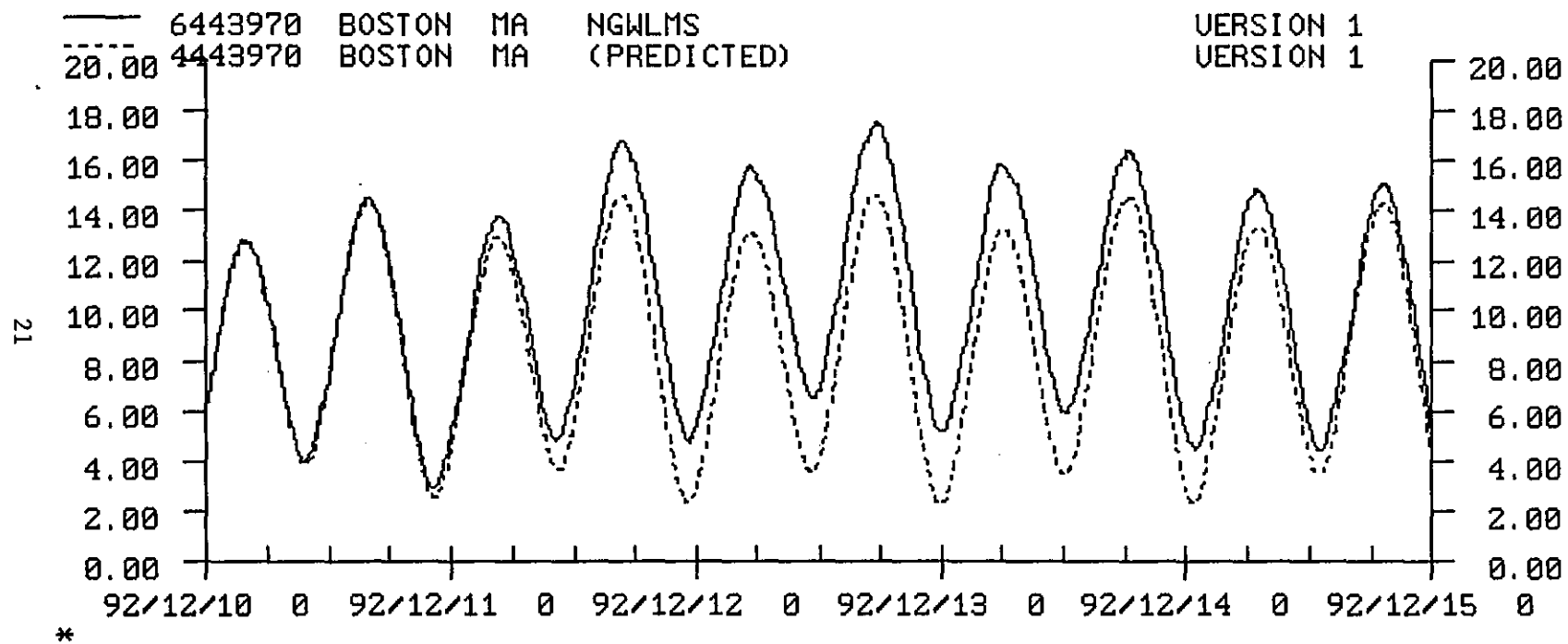
This section is a set of plots showing the simultaneous observed and predicted 6-minute interval water level time series for each station from which the storm surge signatures in Section III were derived. The effects of the timing and magnitude of the storm surge on the predicted tides are clearly seen. The plots labeled "NGWLMS" are on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and the remainder are on Eastern Standard Time (EST). All water level elevations are in feet.

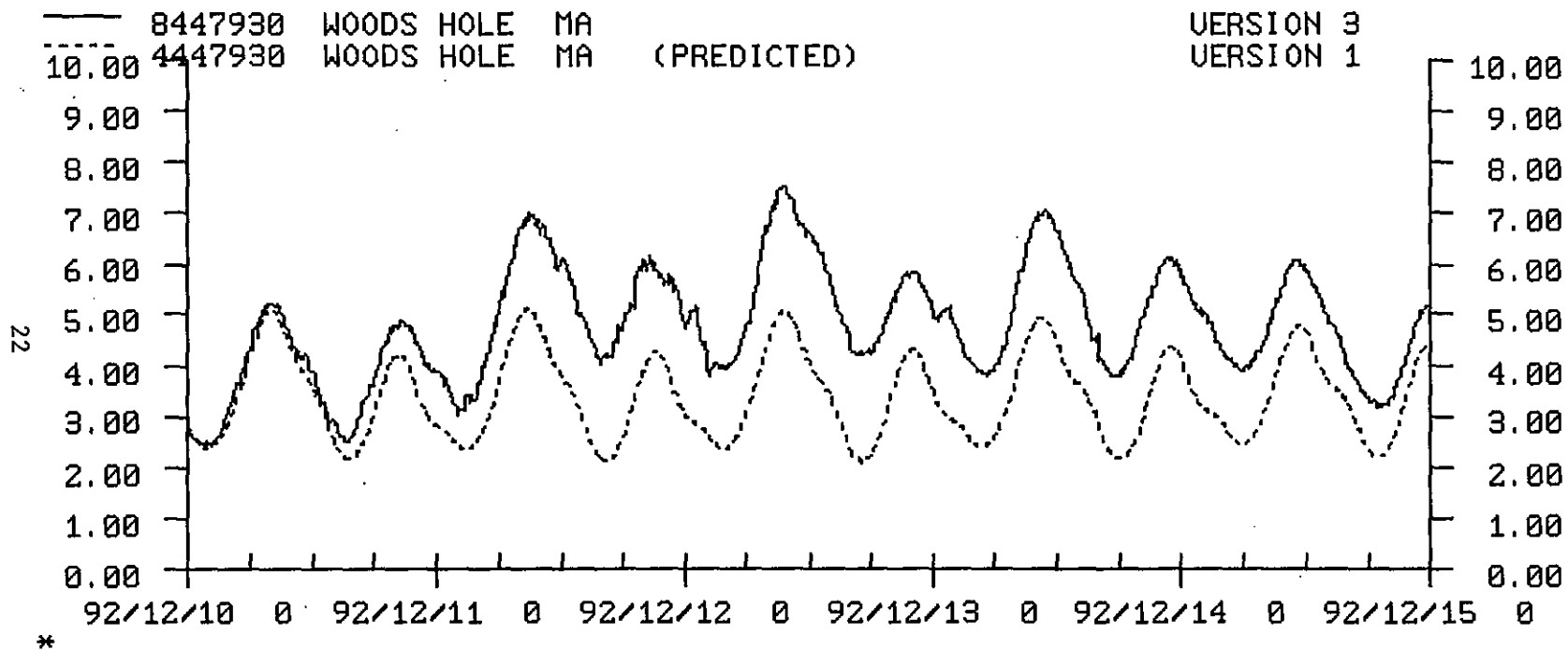


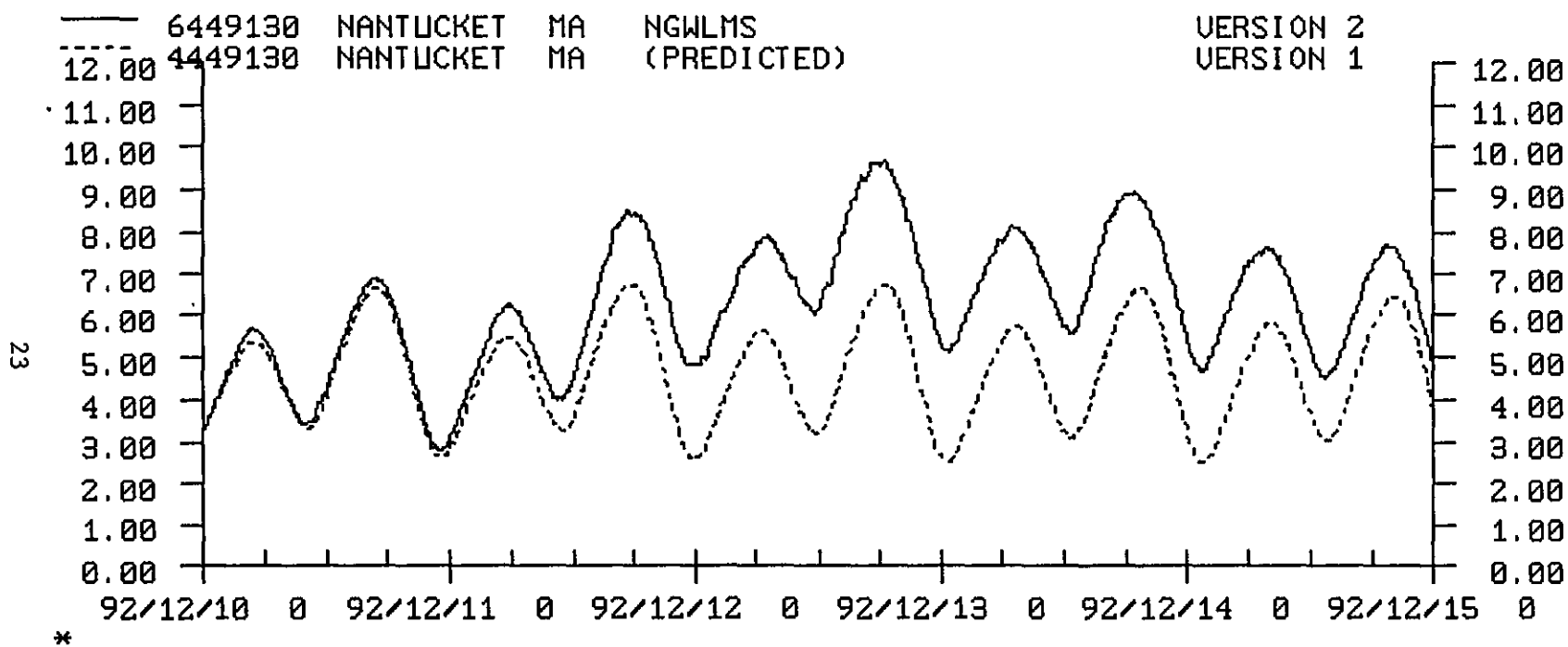


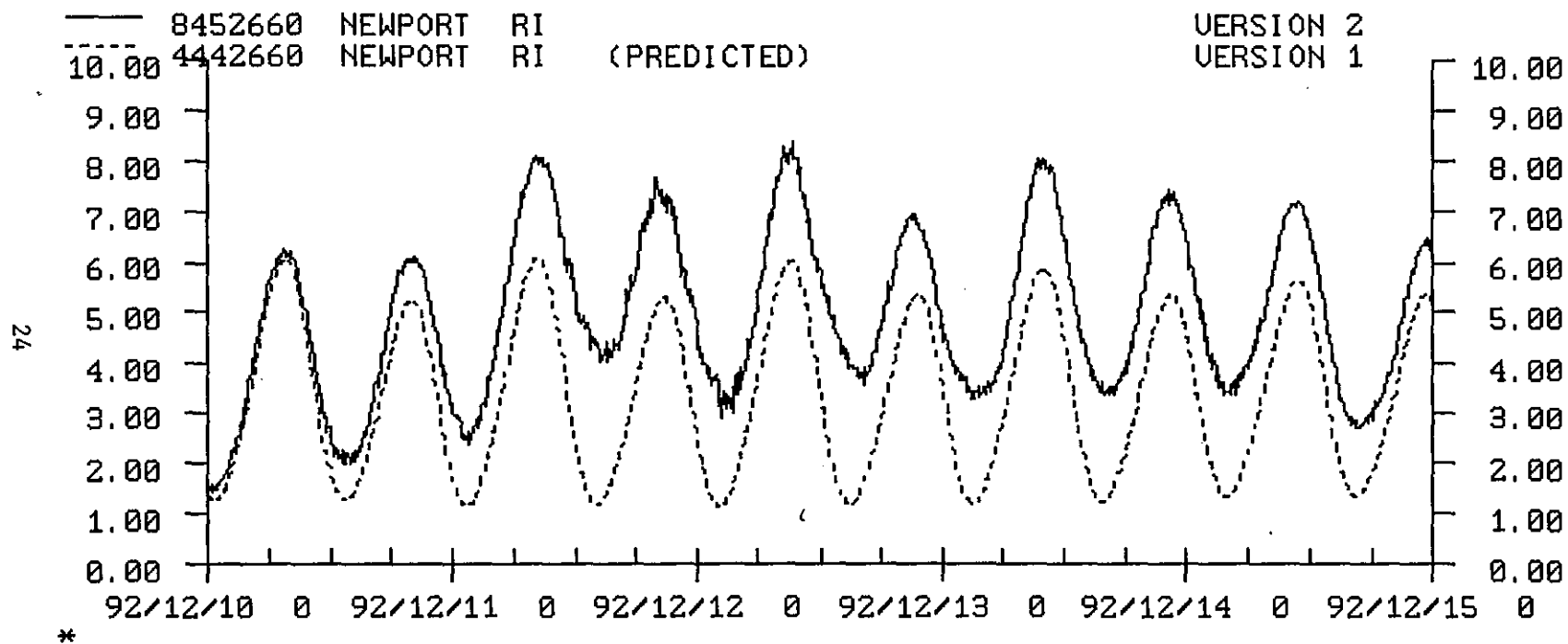


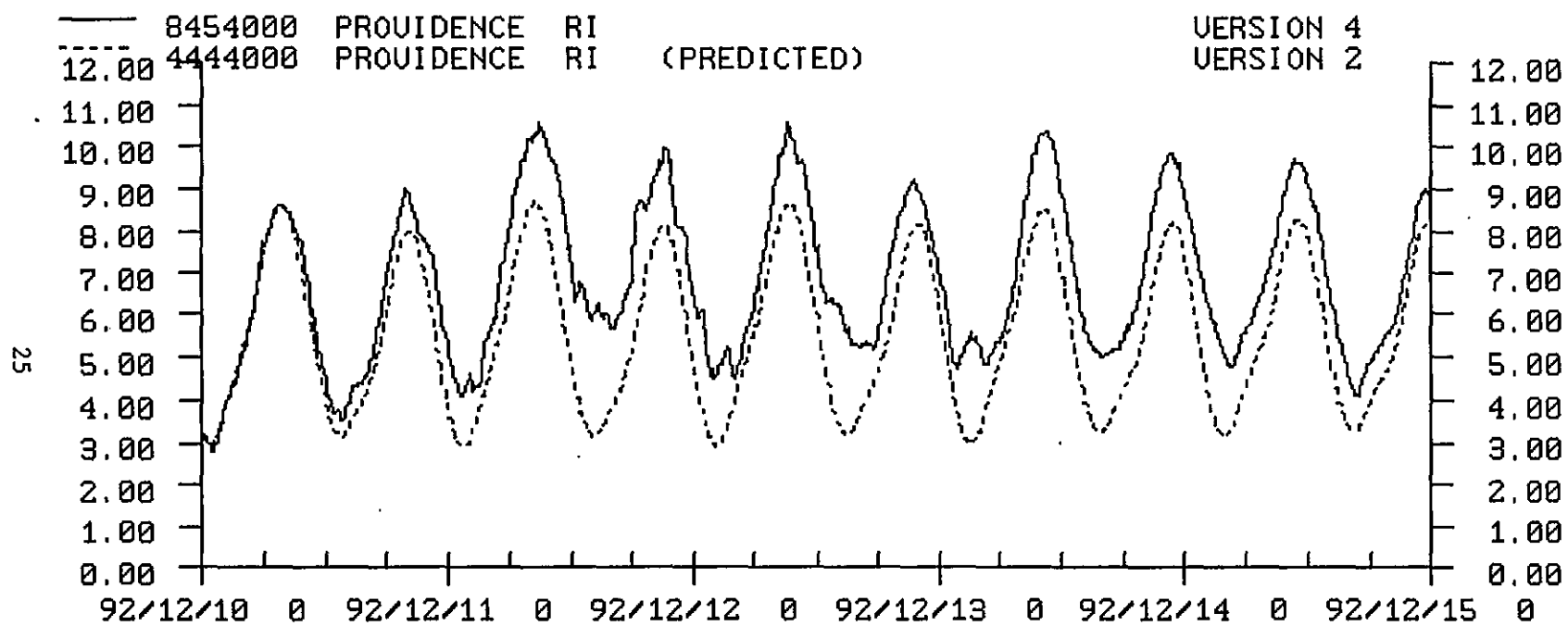




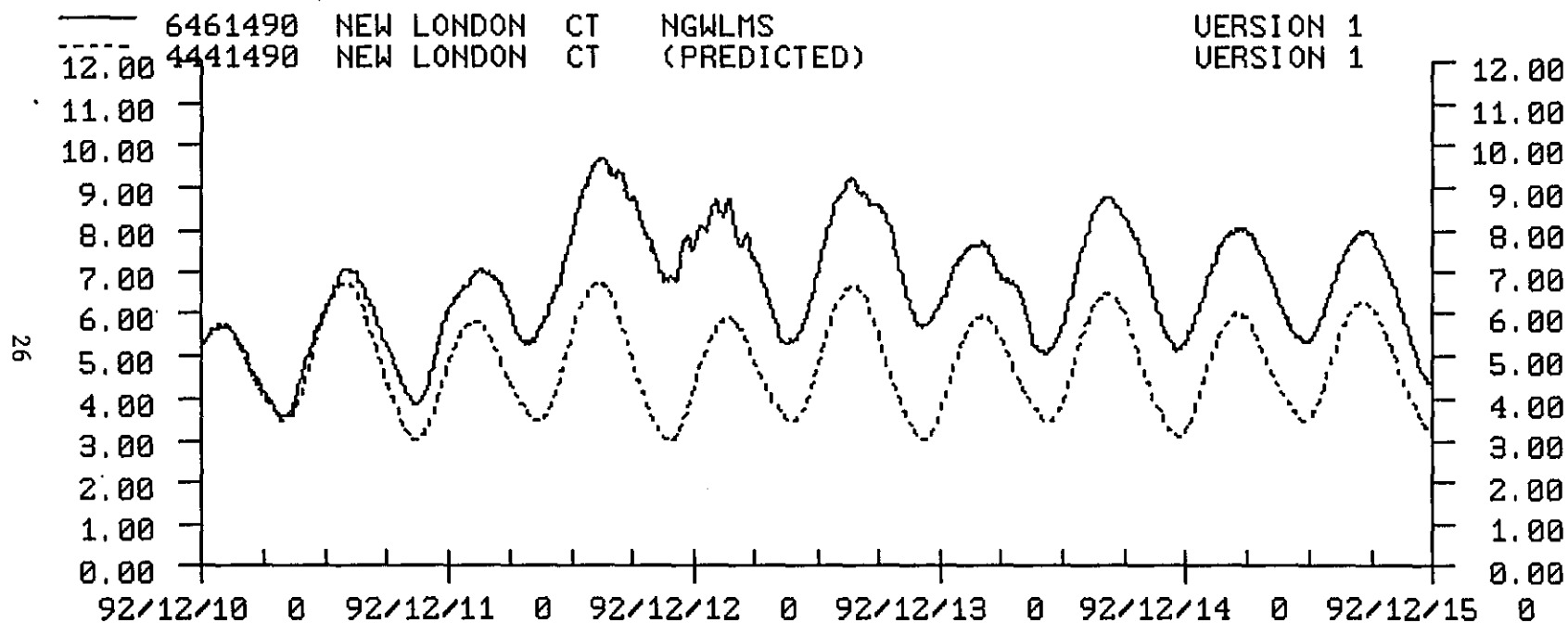




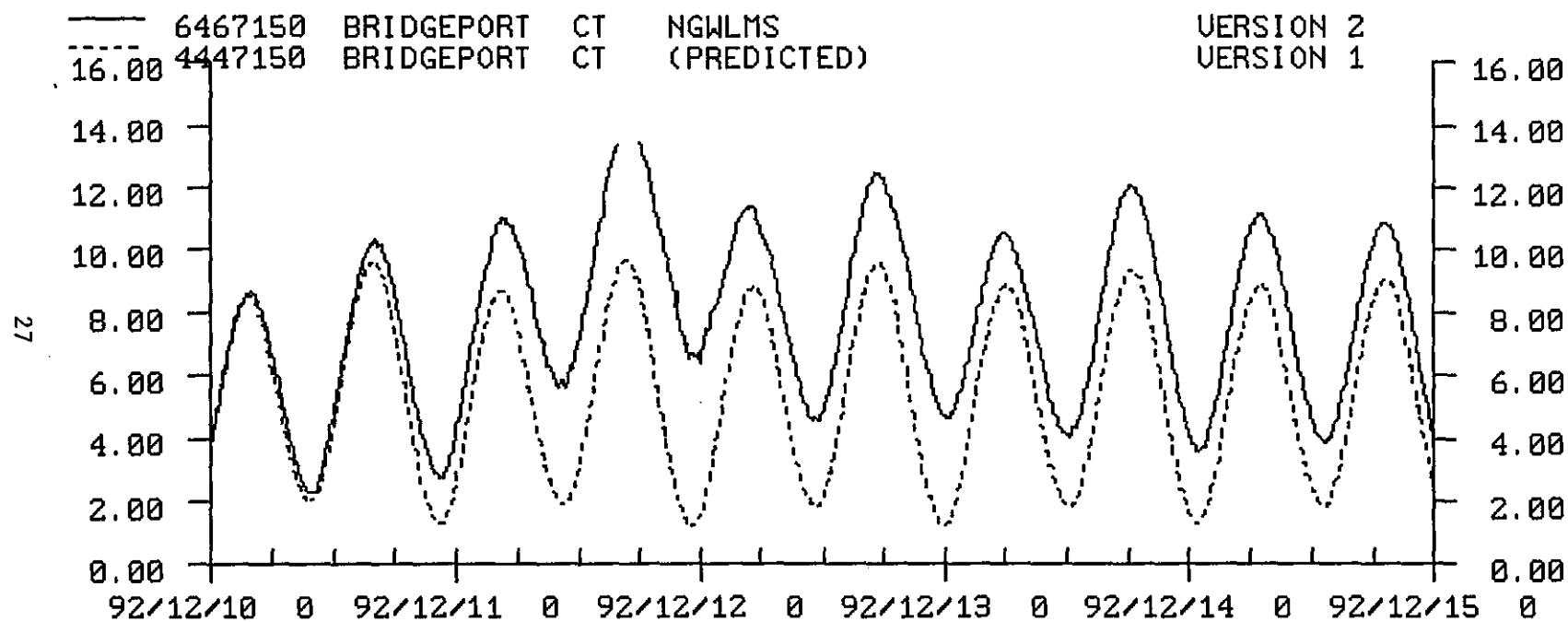




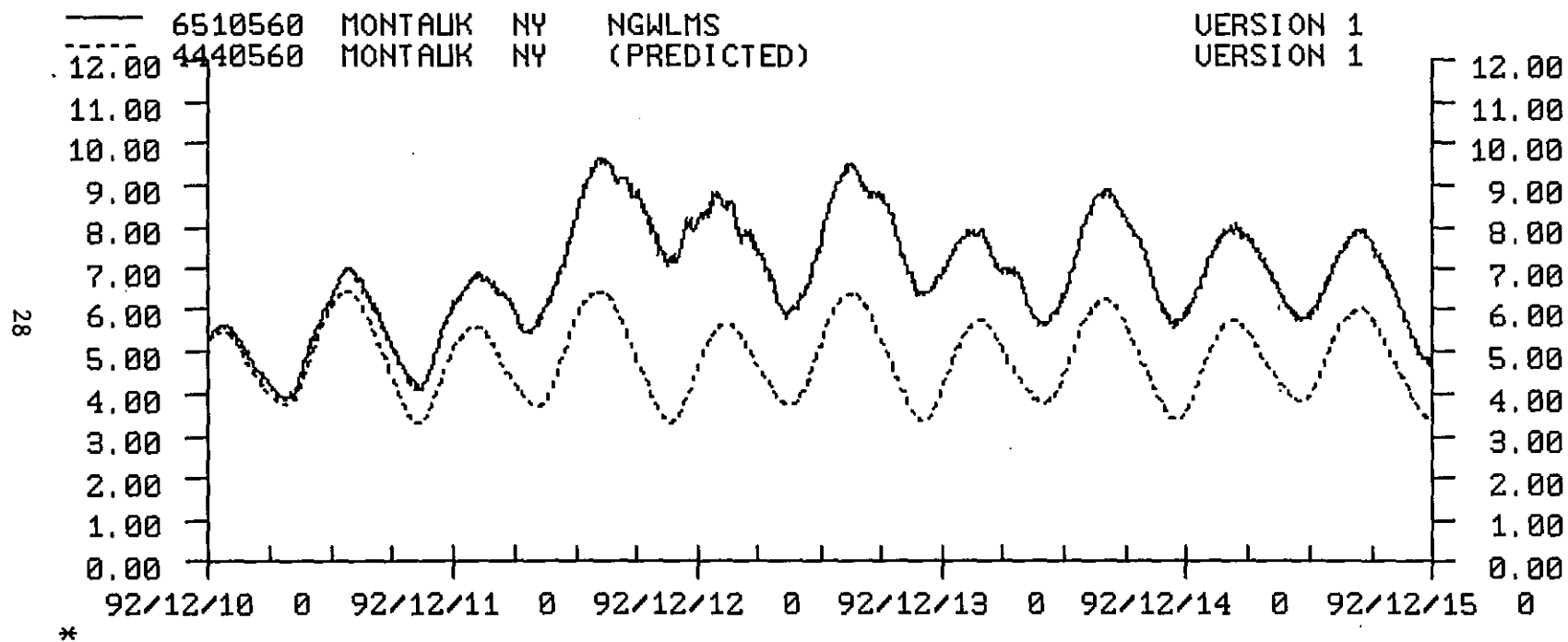
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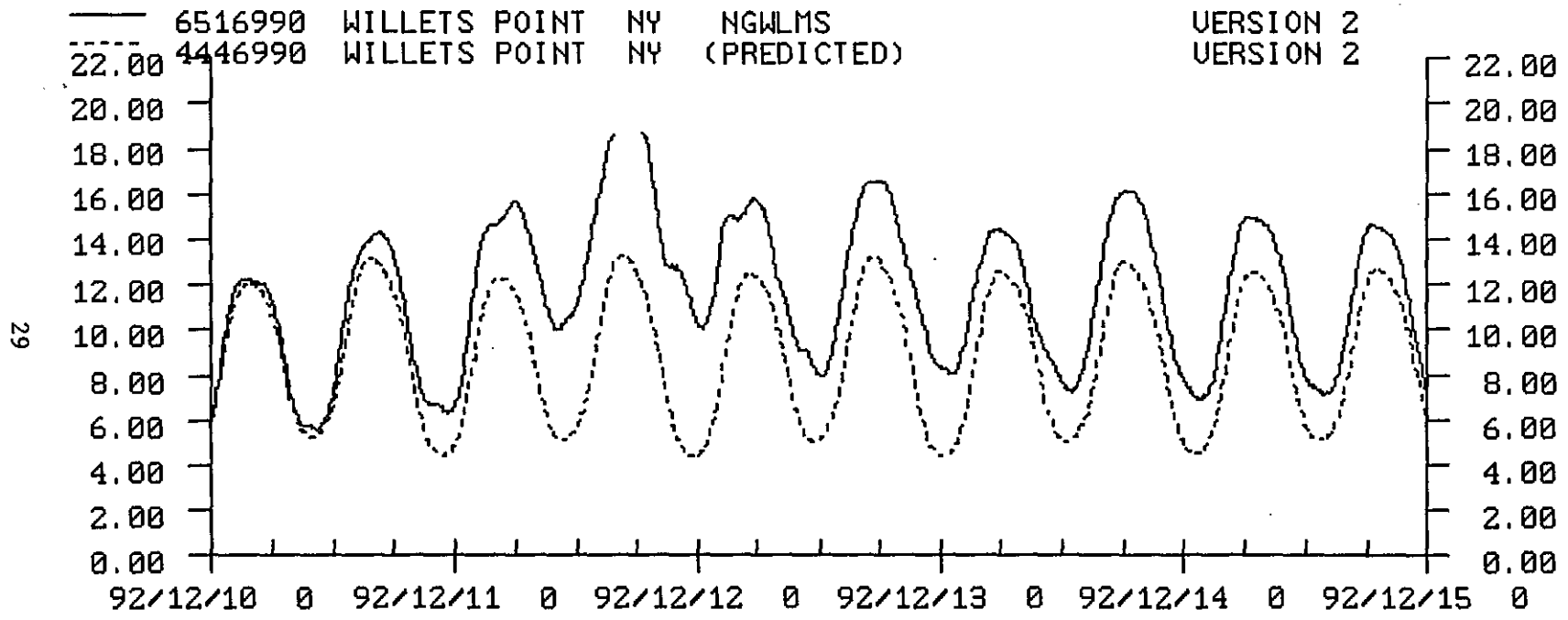


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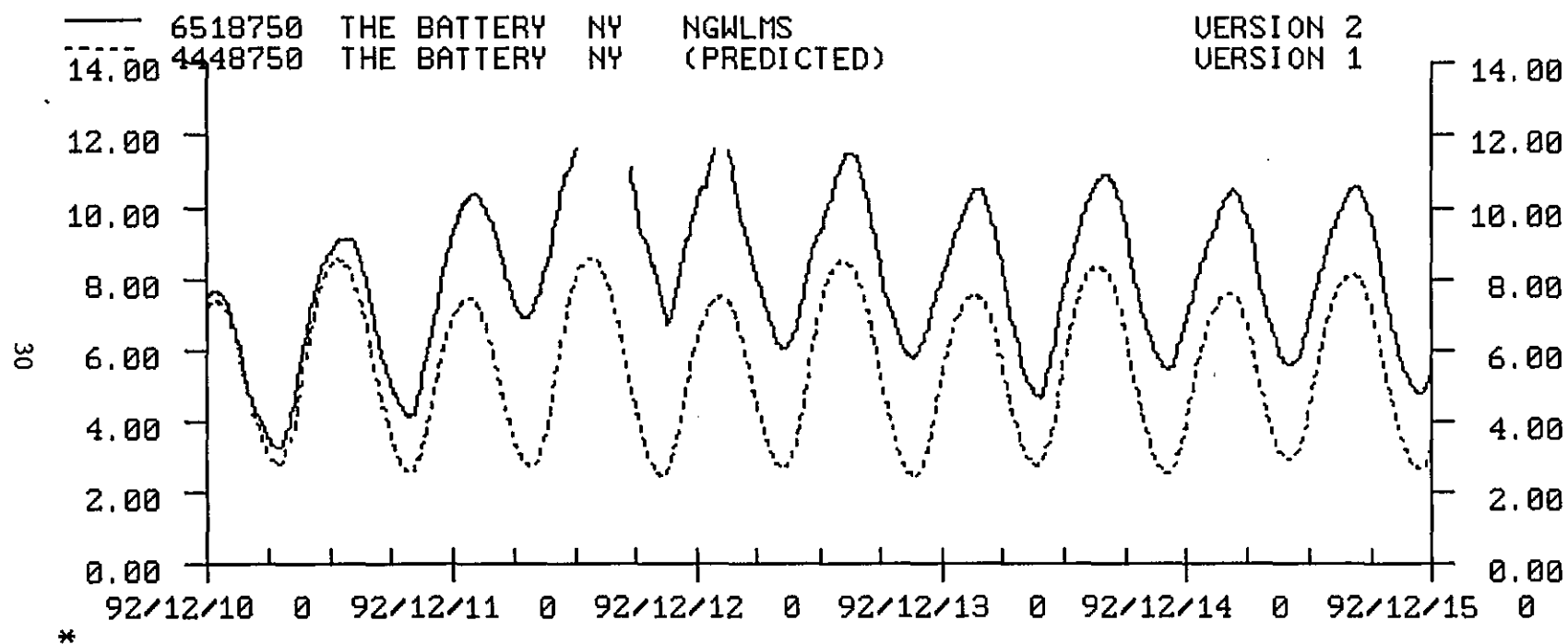


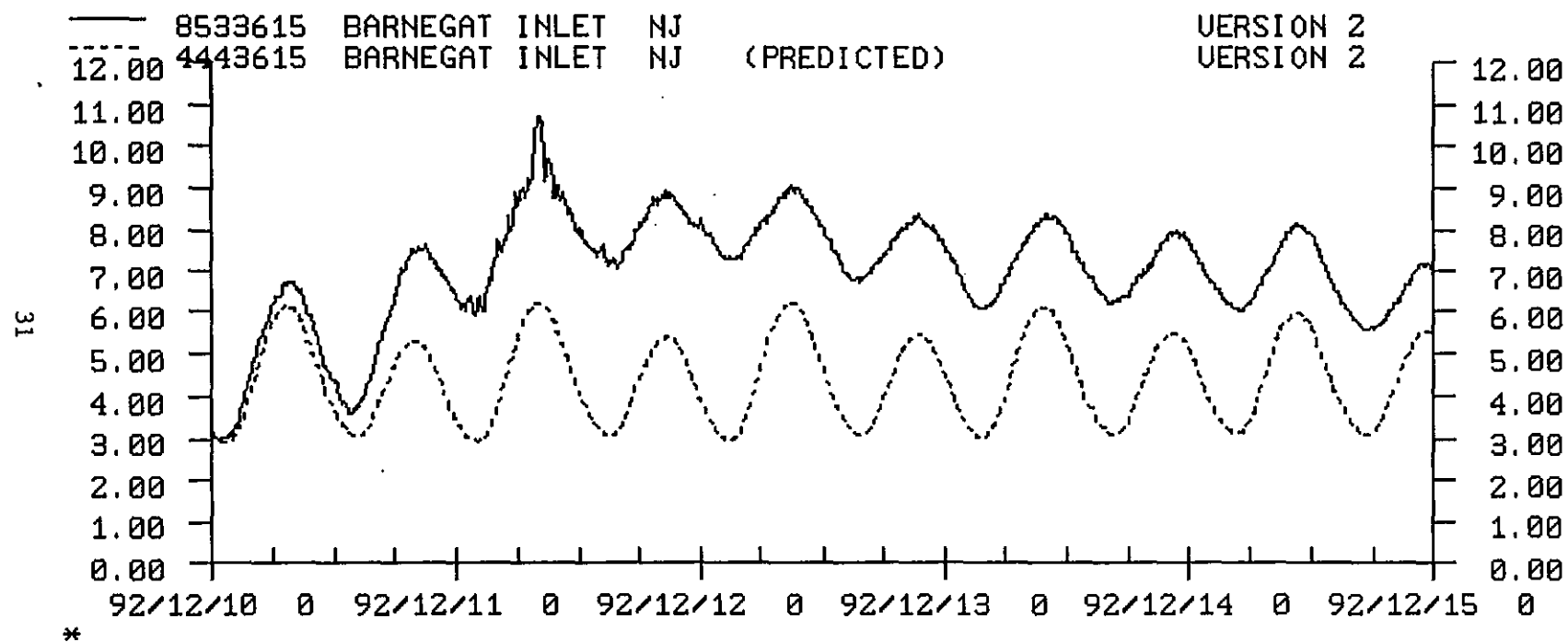
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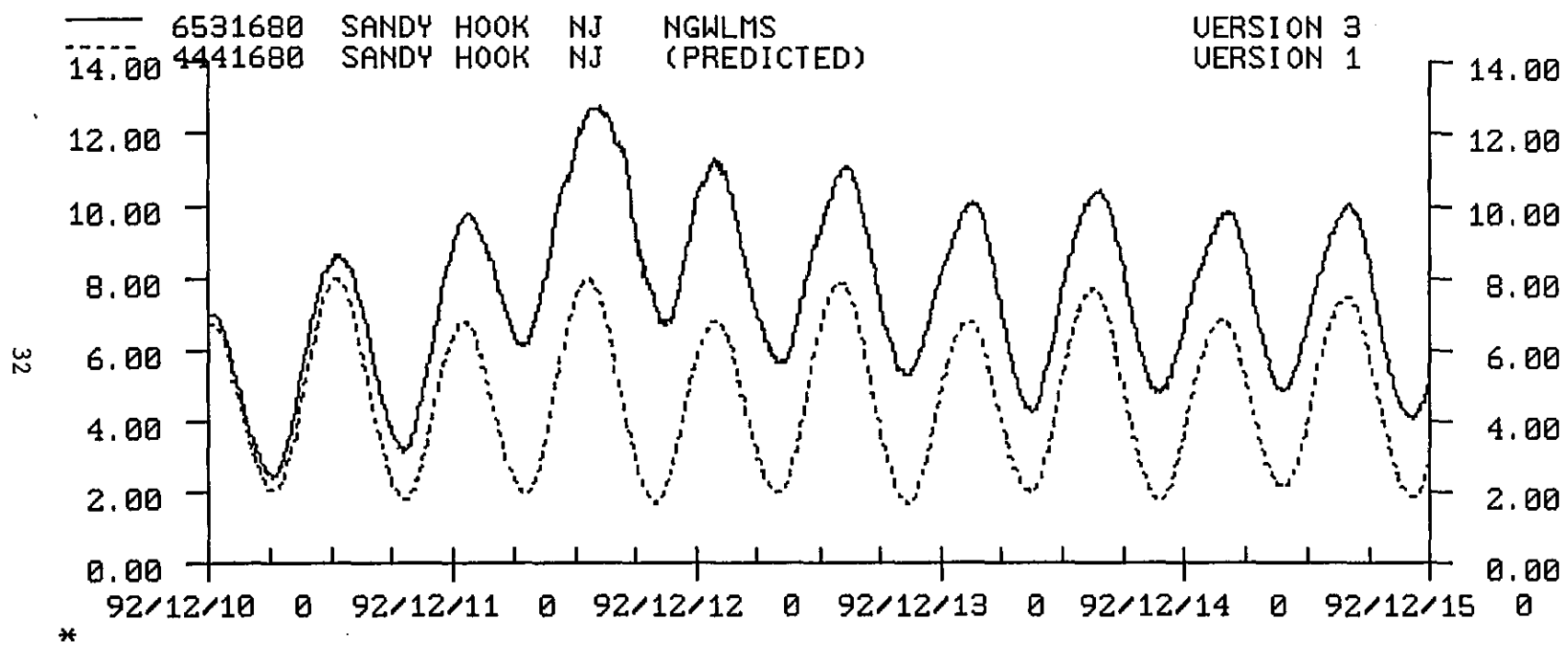


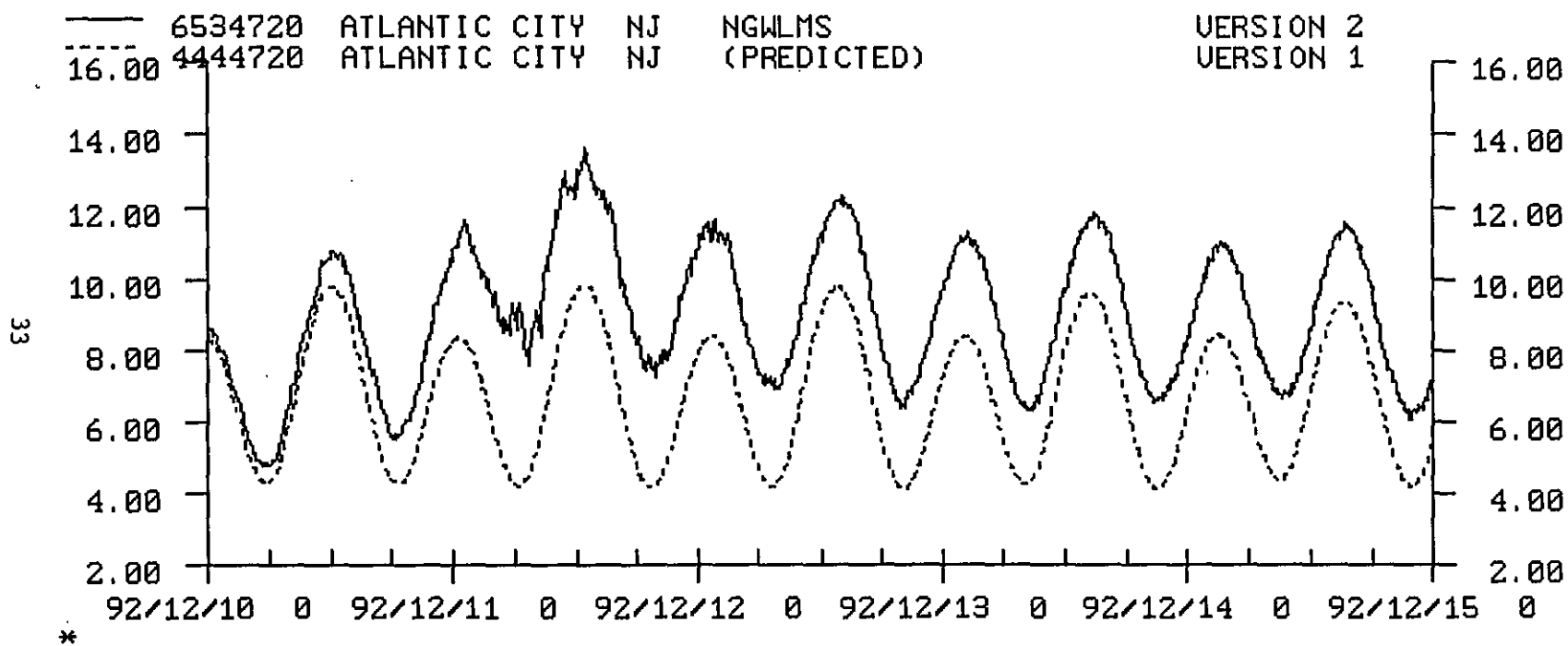


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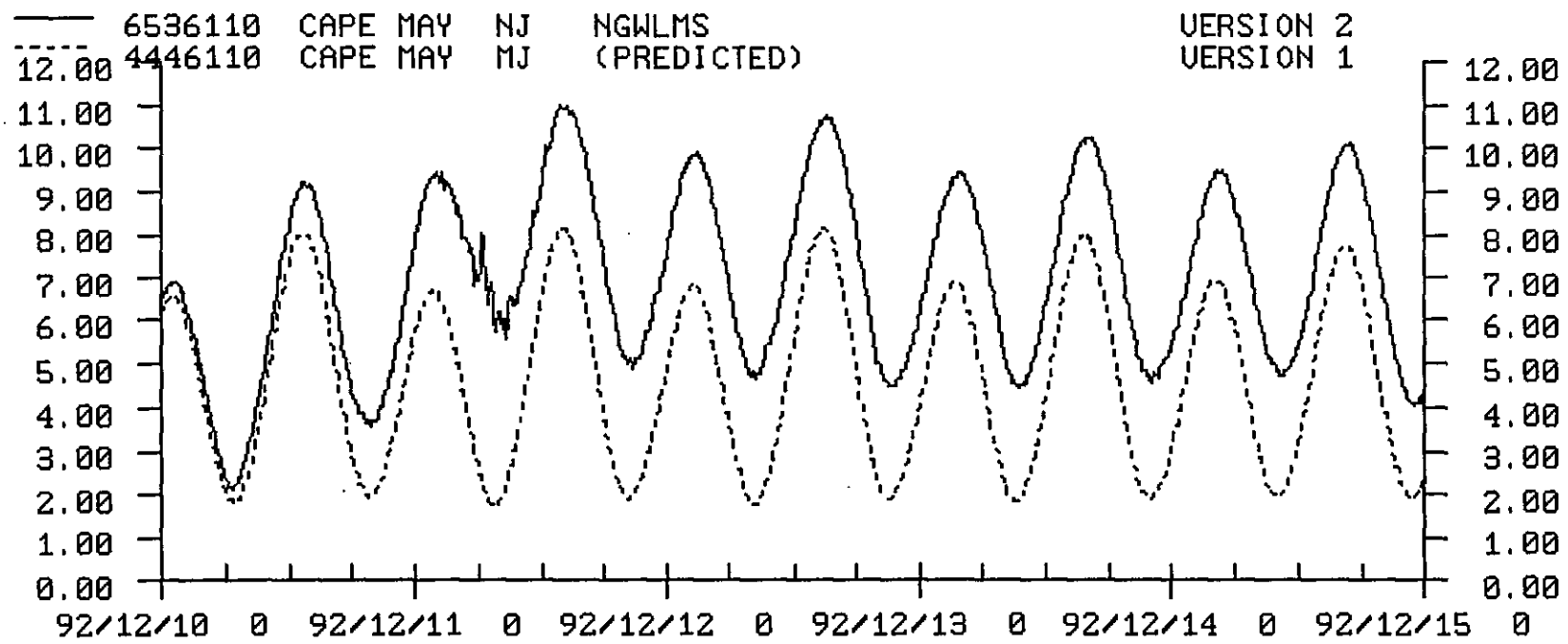




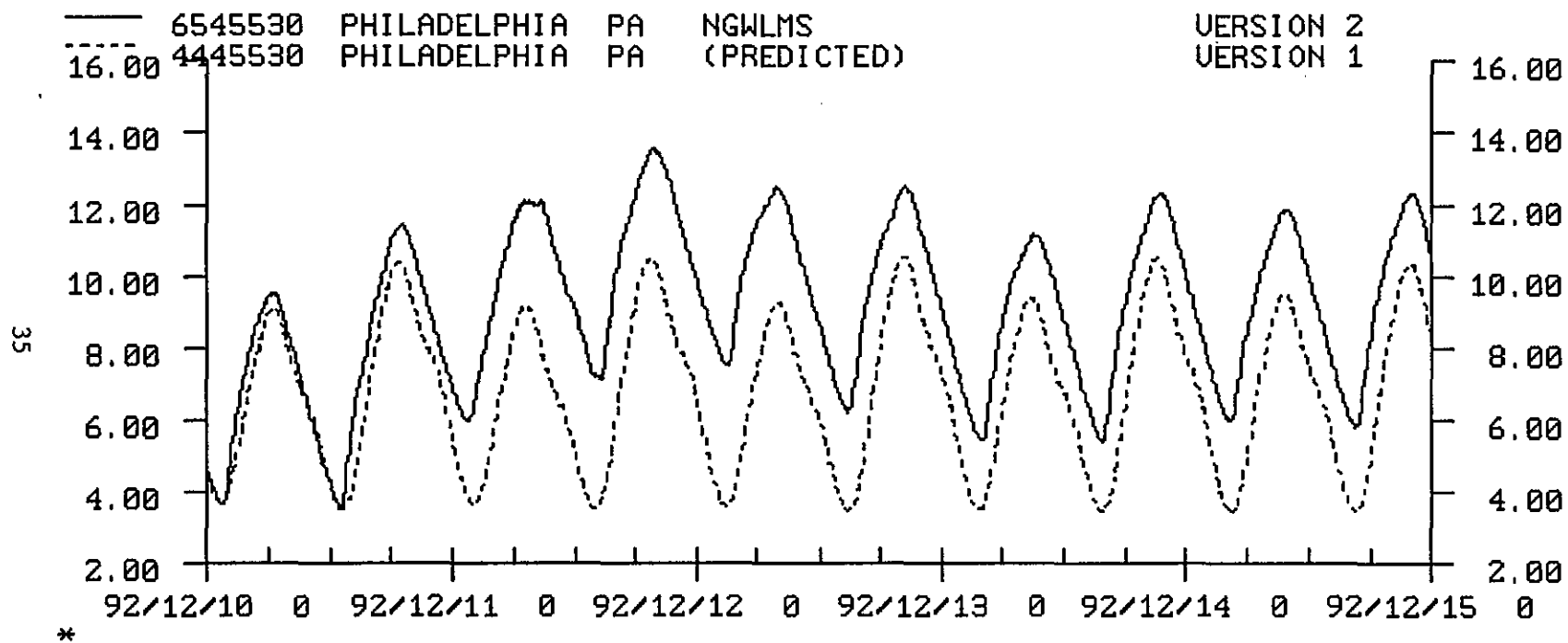




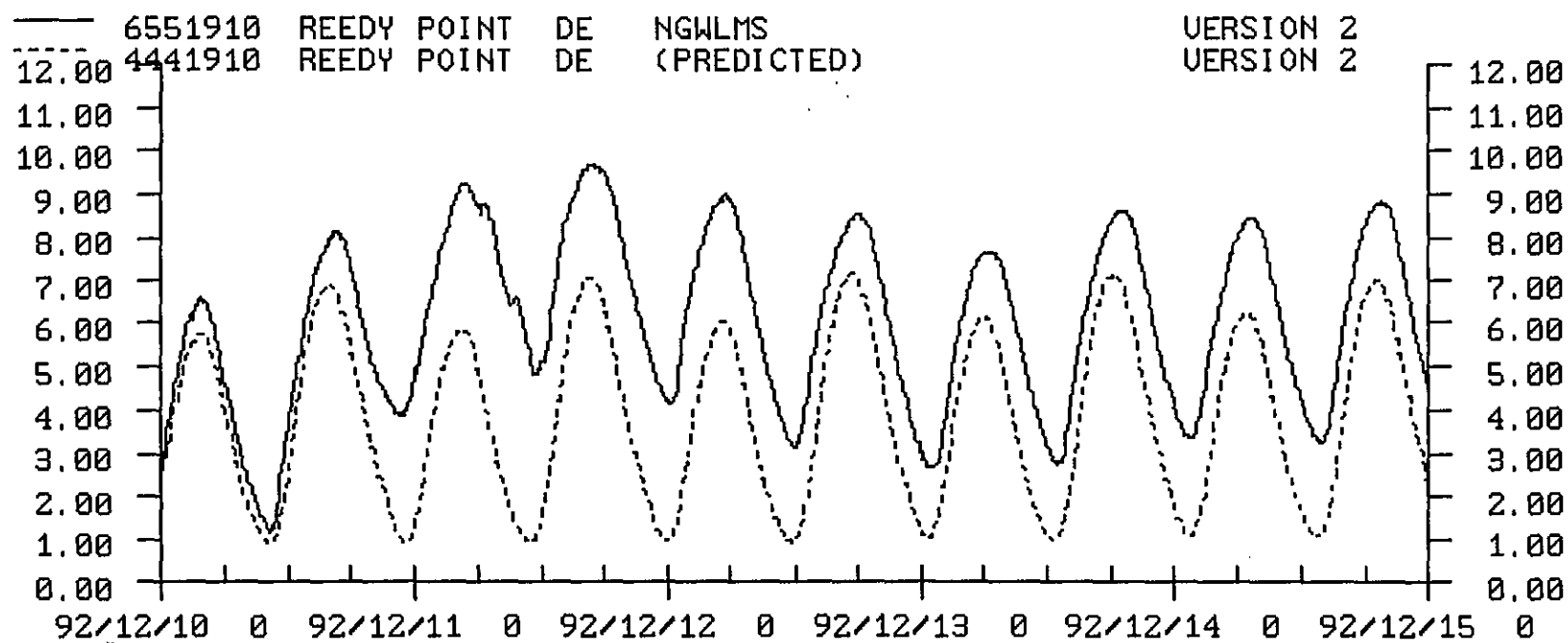
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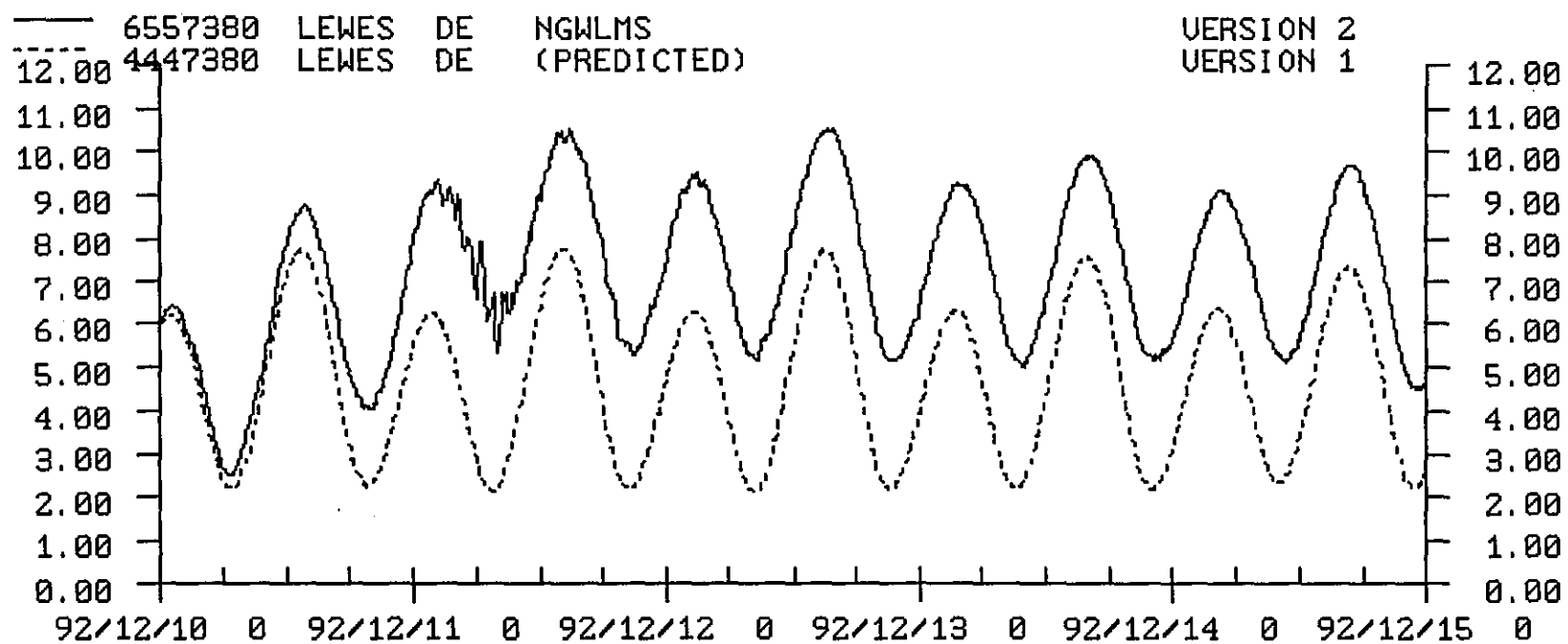
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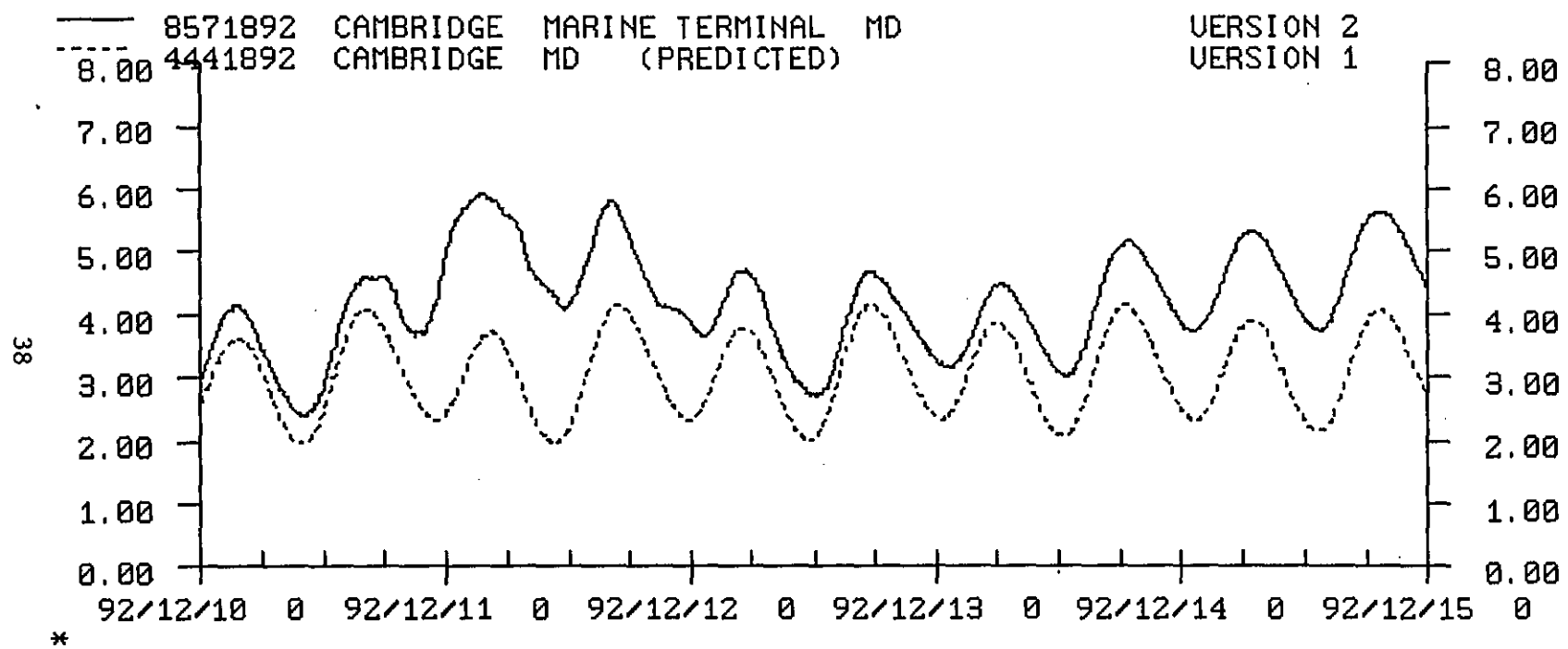
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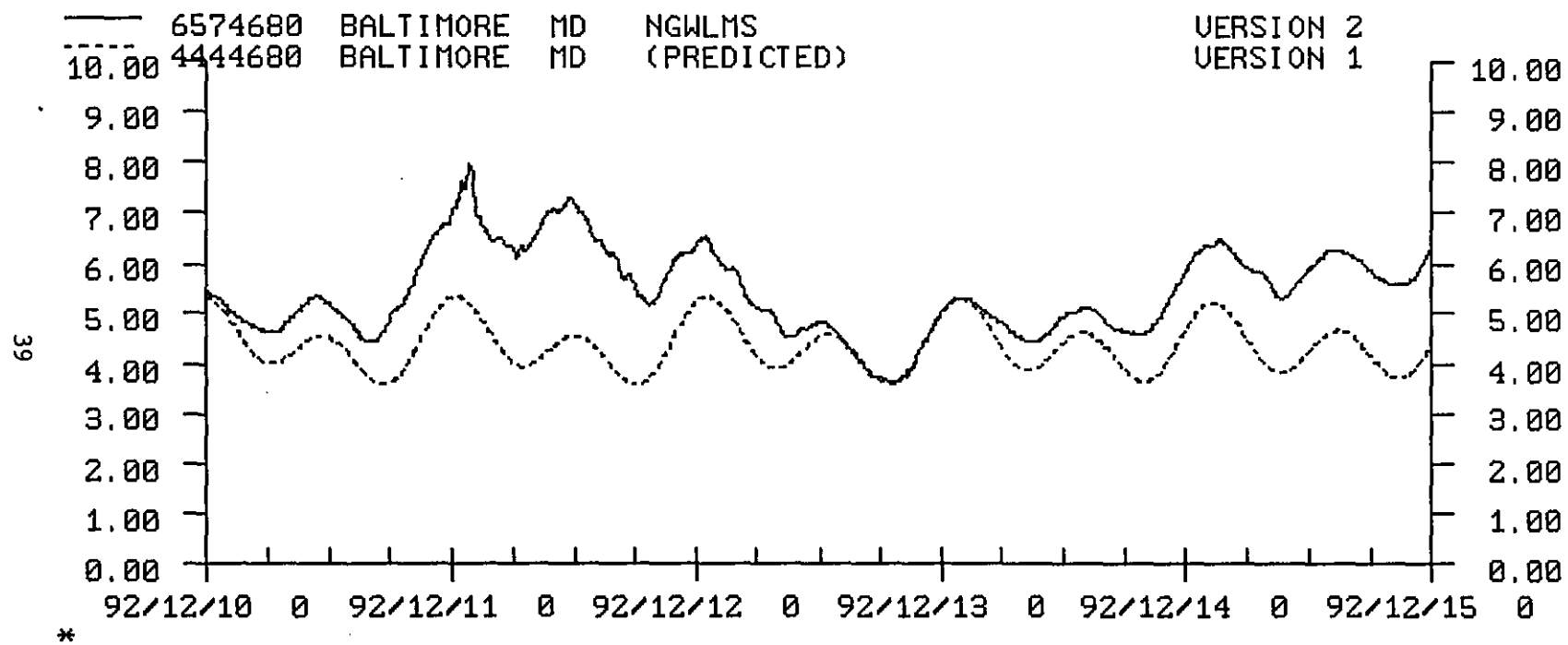


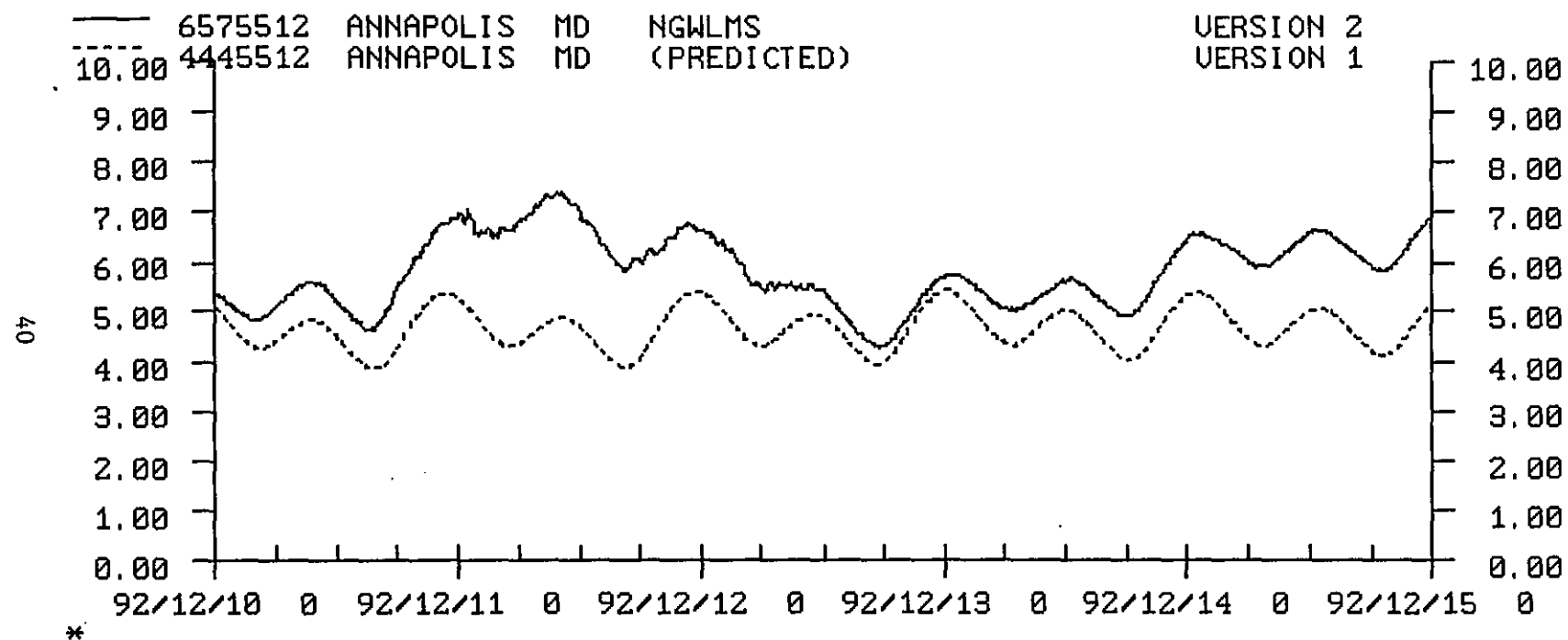
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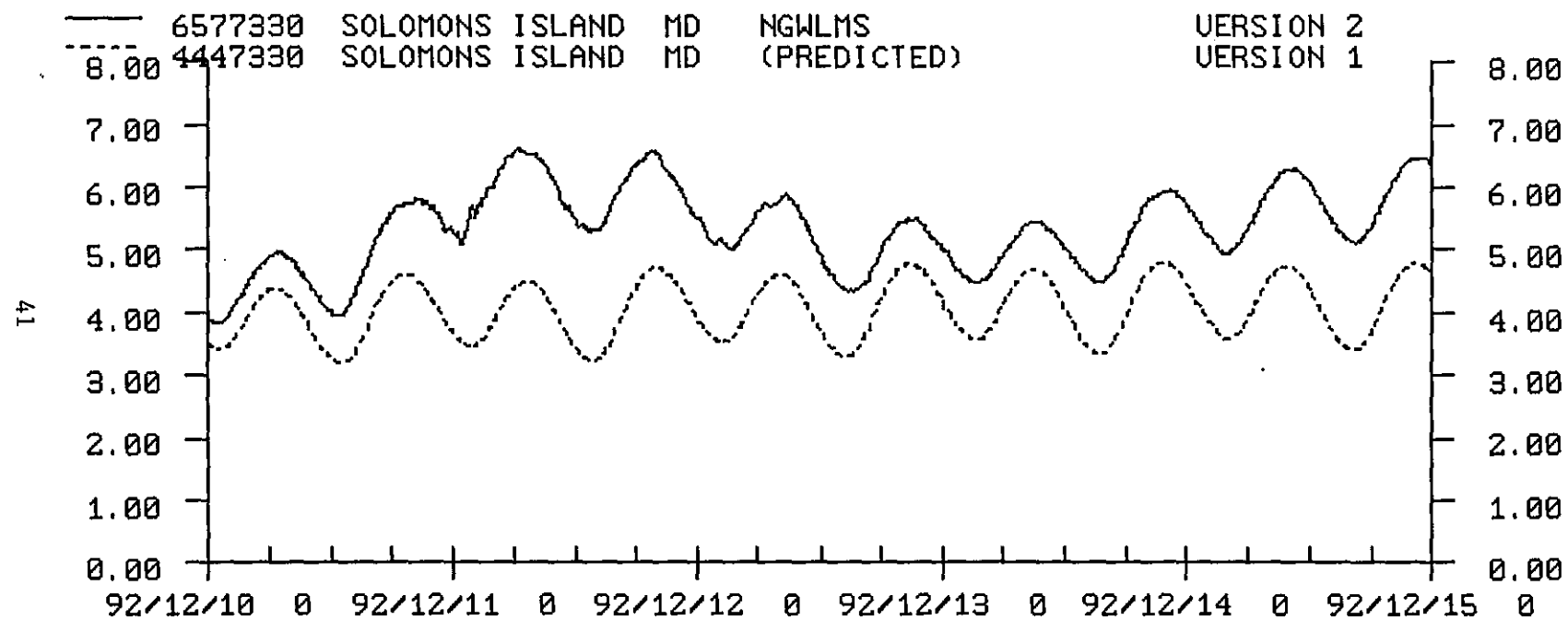


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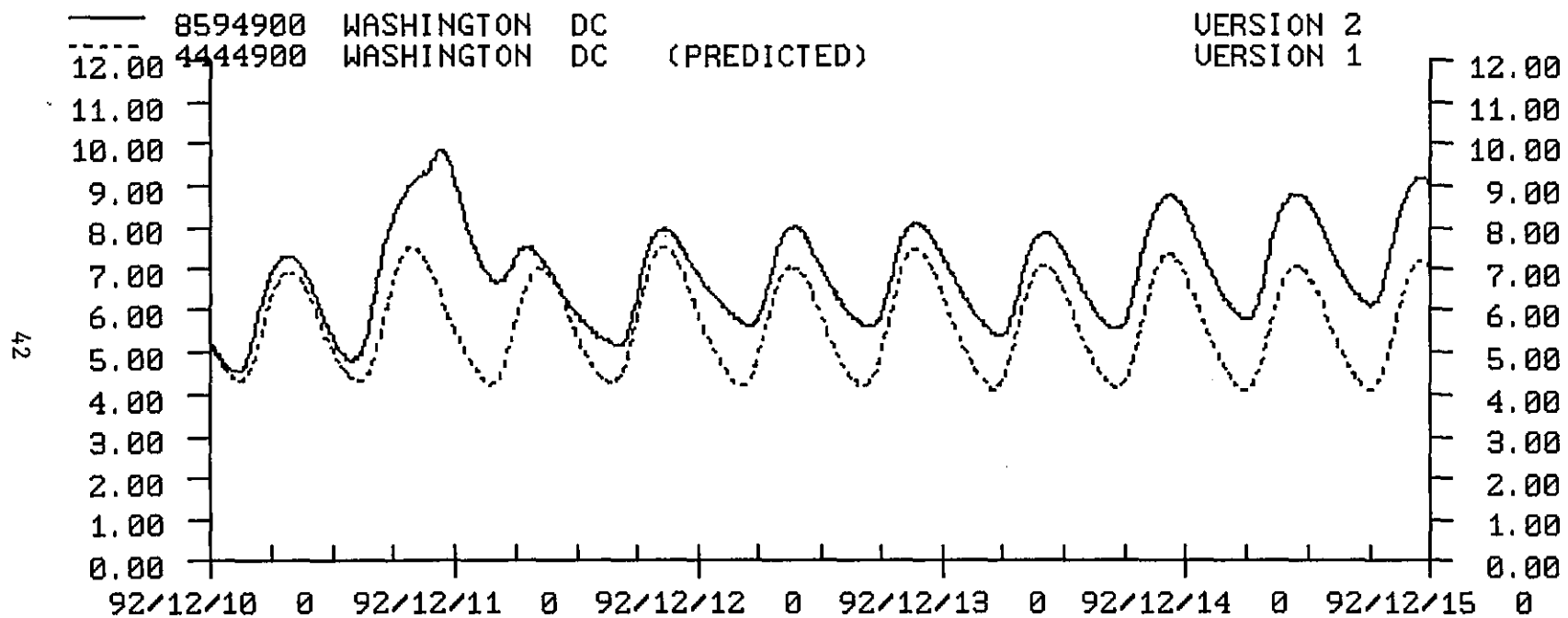




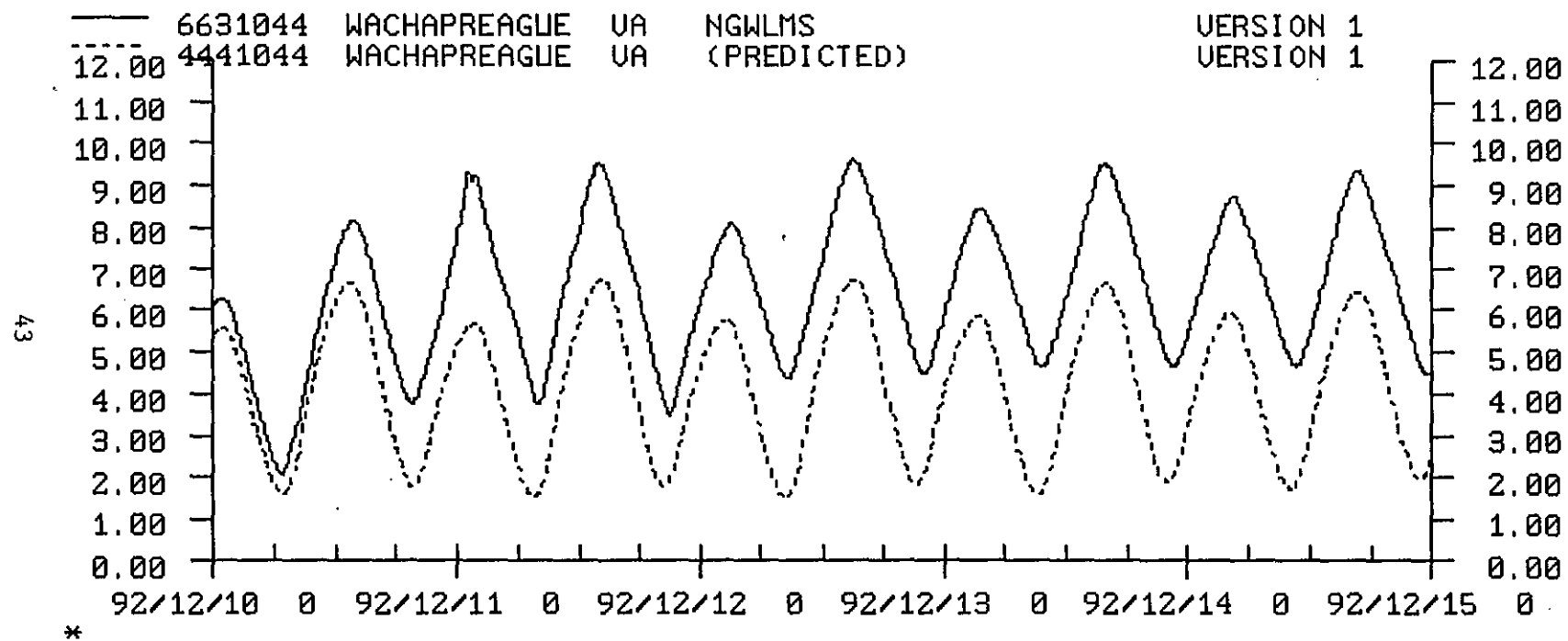


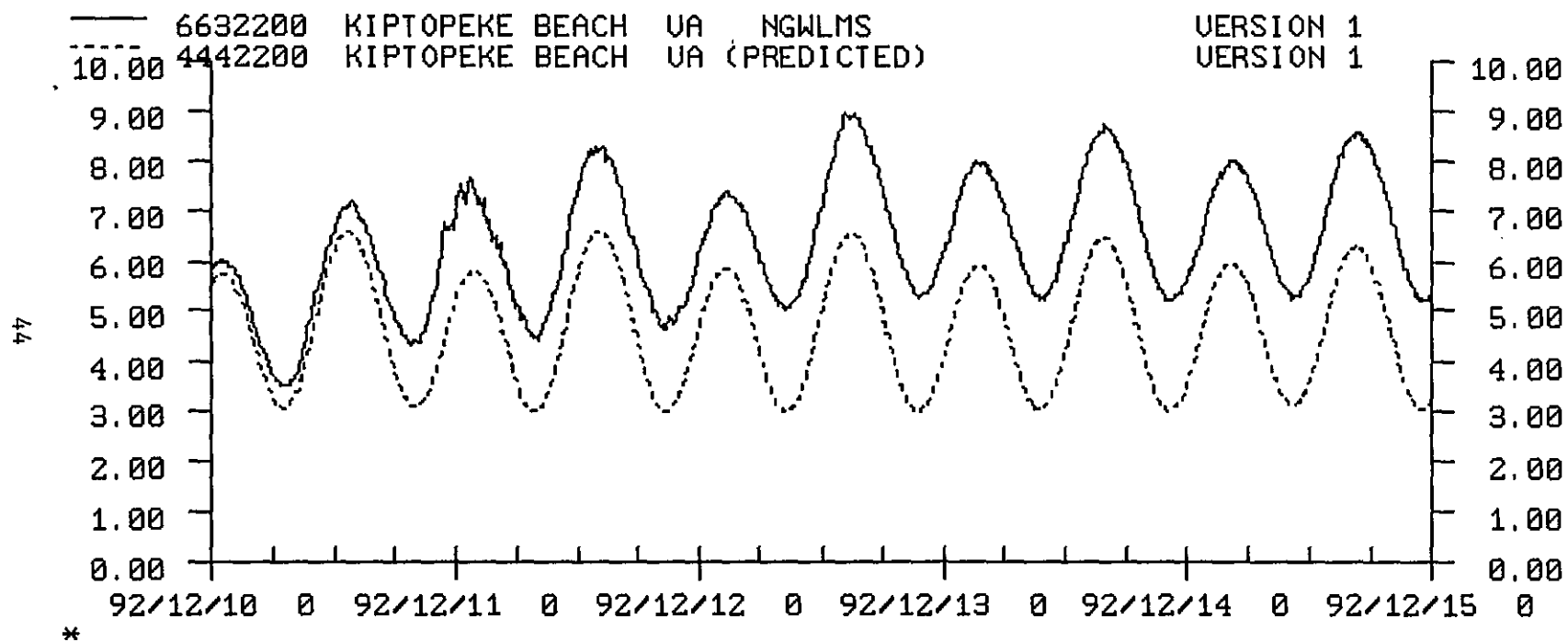


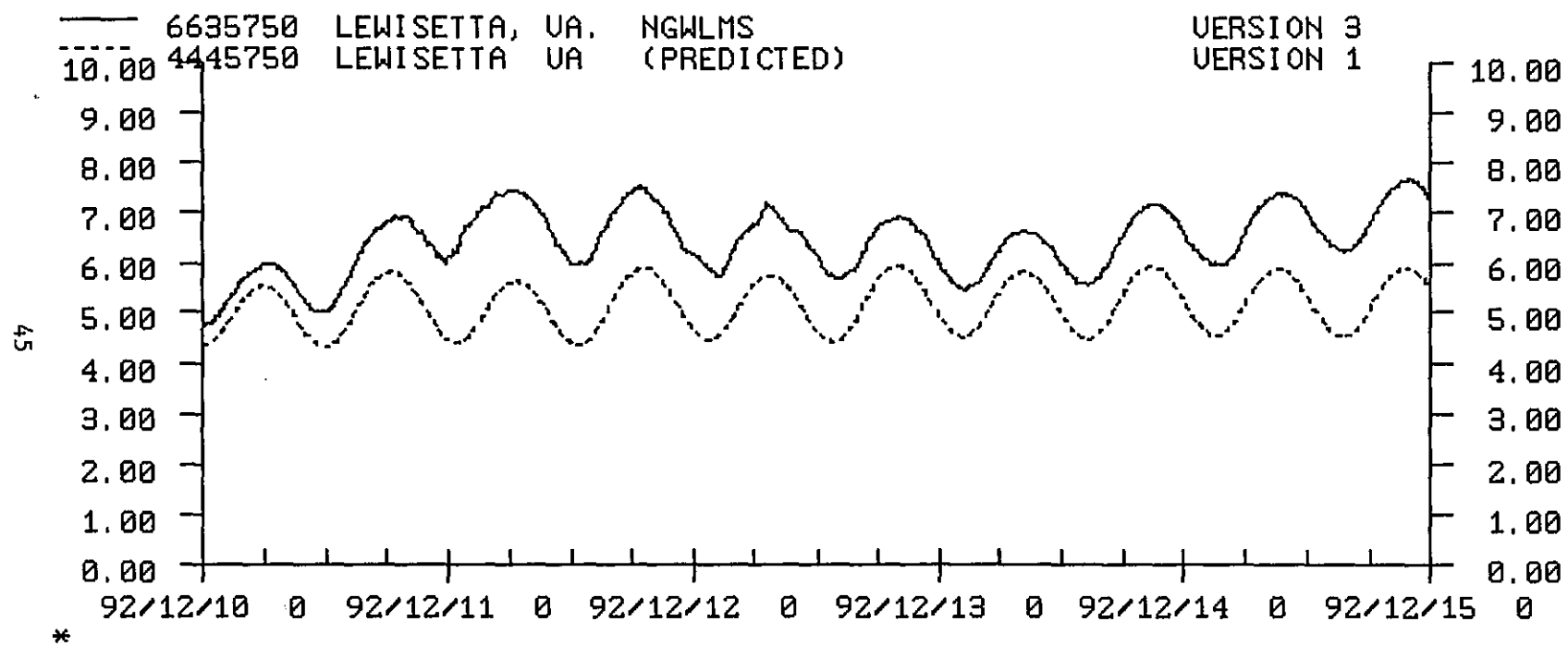
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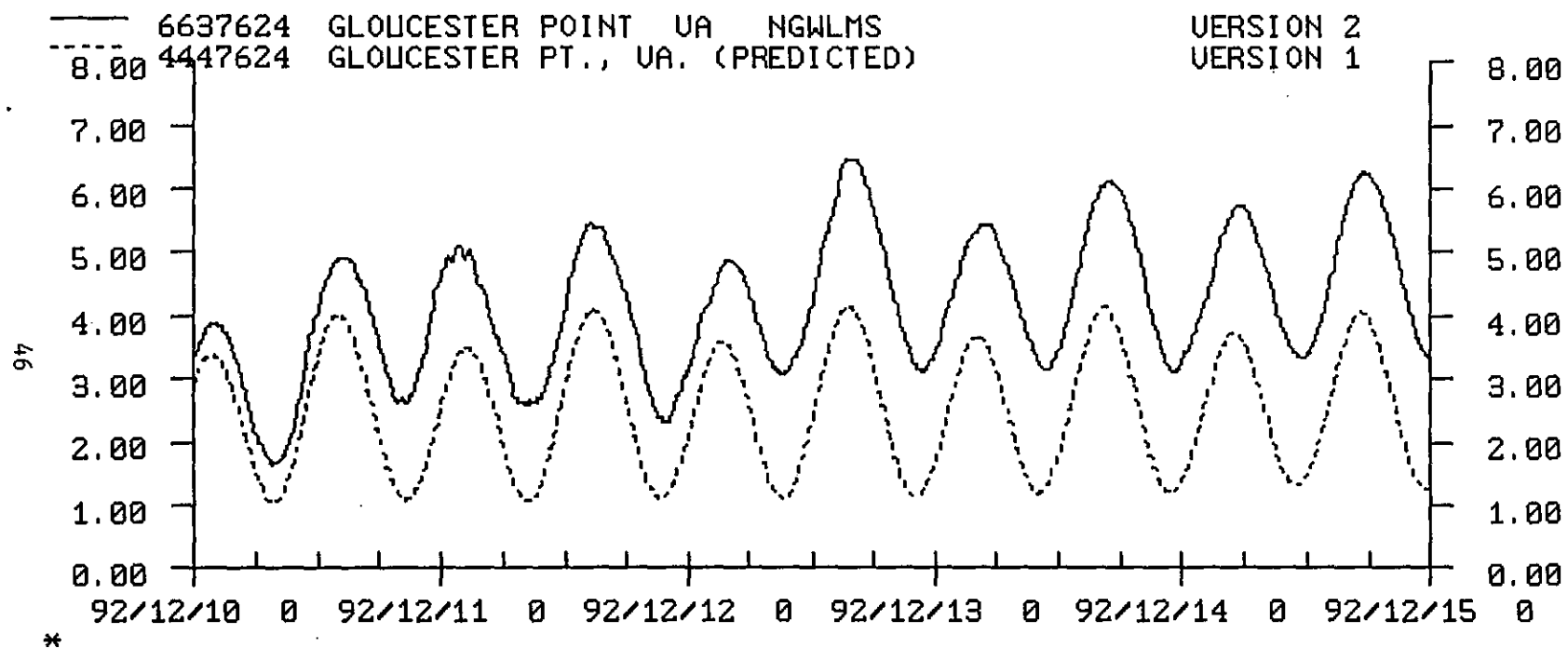


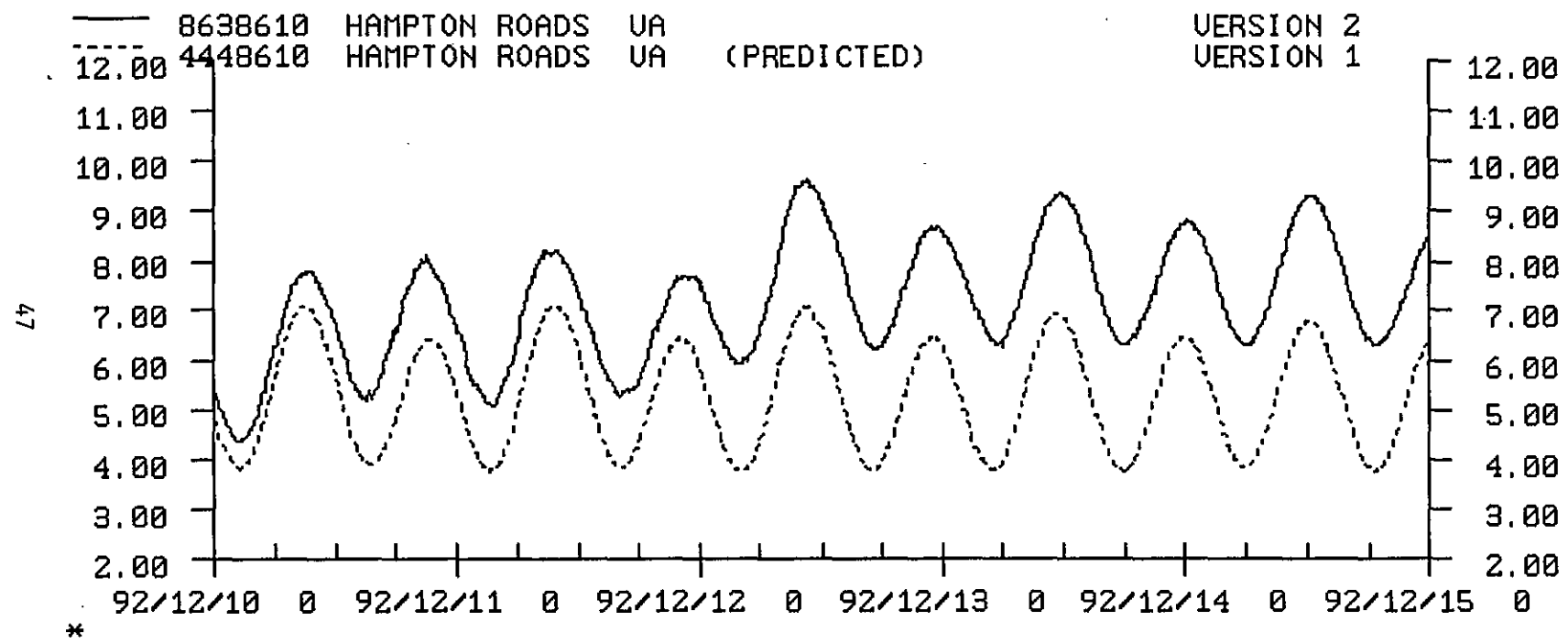
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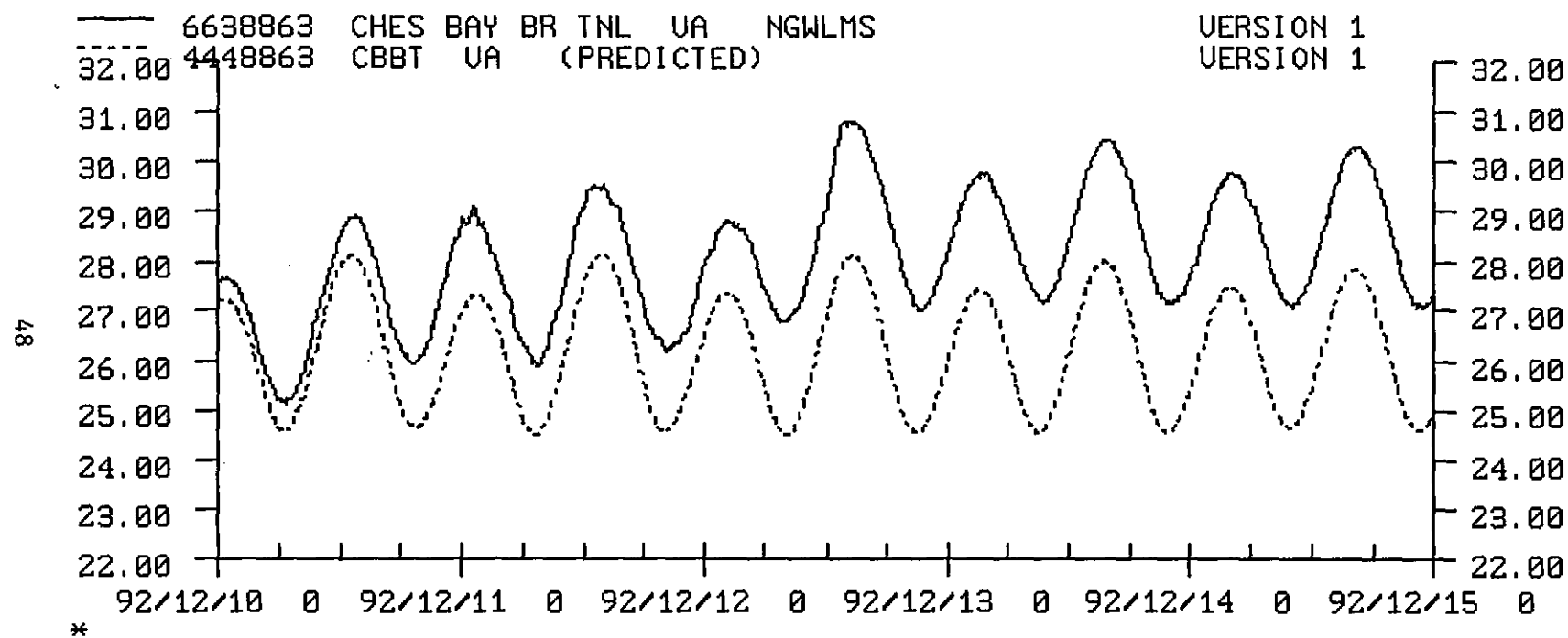


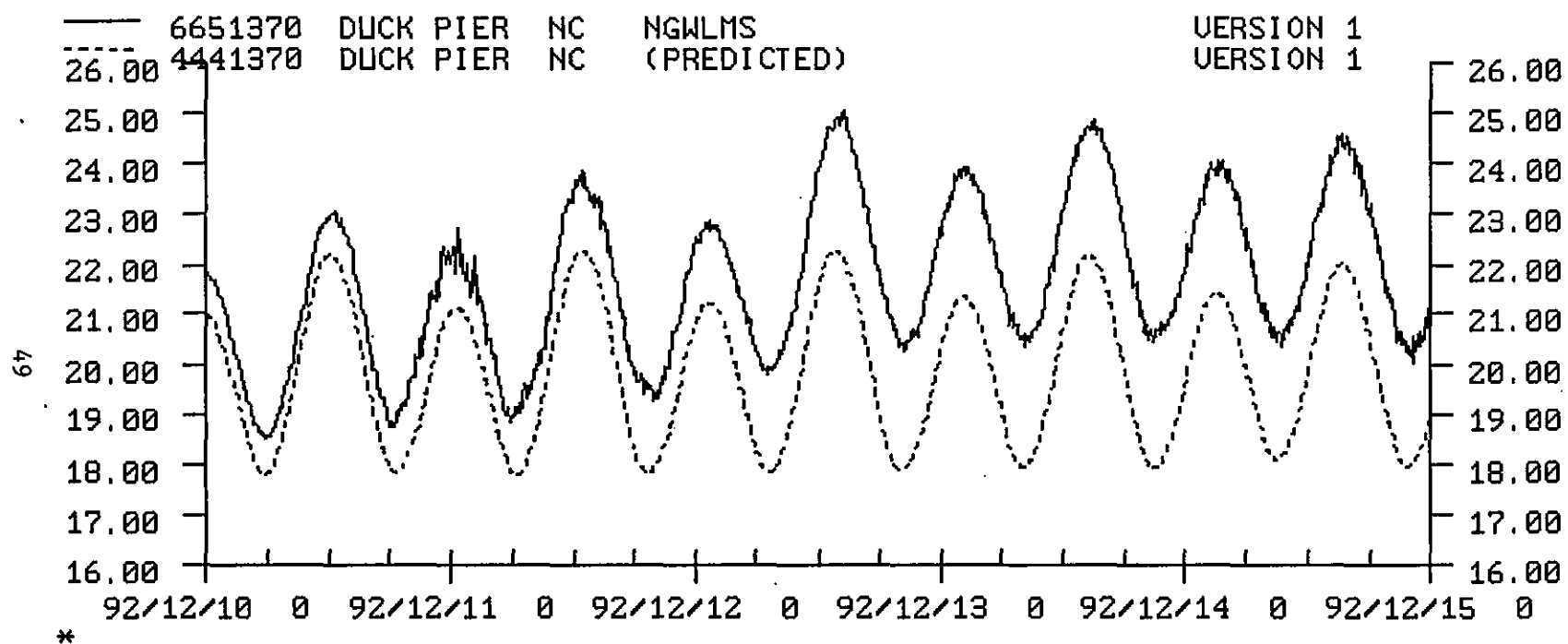












V. SUMMARY

The continuous operation of the National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) has resulted in an important data set documenting the effects of an unusual major storm on the water levels in the U.S. coastal ocean.

Maximum recorded historical highest water levels were exceeded at three NWLON stations: Sandy Hook, NJ, Barnegat Inlet, NJ, and Duck Pier, NC. Except for Sandy Hook, NJ, historical levels were not exceeded at the stations with the longer historical records. The maximum levels did come within a foot of the historical maxima at several stations, however. Maximum storm surge values (observed minus predicted water levels) of over 5.0 feet were measured at Reedy Point, DE, Sandy Hook, NJ, The Battery, NY, Willets Point, NY, and Bridgeport, CT. Significant storm surge was seen in the observations as far south as Duck Pier, NC.

Preliminary data recorded during the storm were provided to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Weather Service, and to FEMA. Information on tidal datums, storm surge, and time series analyses from the stations listed in this report and from other NOS stations can be obtained from:

NOAA/National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean and Earth Sciences
Ocean and Lake Levels Division
Products and Services Branch, N/OES23
SSMC4, Station 7622
1305 East-West Hwy.
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3233

Telephone: (301) 713-2877
FAX: (301) 713-4435

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report represents the cumulative efforts of Ocean and Lake Levels Division personnel. We would like to acknowledge the support of Measurement Branch personnel, who are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water level stations; and, Tidal Analysis Branch and Products and Services Branch personnel, who are responsible for the processing and analysis of the data and input into the preparation of this report.



daily weather maps

Weekly Series **DECEMBER 7 – 13, 1992**

The charts in this publication are the principal charts of the former Weather Bureau publication, "Daily Weather Map." They are the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Height Contours chart, the Highest and Lowest Temperatures chart, and the Precipitation Areas and Amounts chart. All charts for each day are arranged on a single page. They are derived from operational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, National Weather Service. The symbols on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Height Contours chart are standard international symbols. Copies of an explanatory sheet are available from the Climate Analysis Center (address below). NOAA is responsible for managing, printing, and distributing these maps. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

Orders for annual subscriptions and single copies may be sent to Daily Weather Maps, Climate Analysis Center, Room 808 World Weather Building, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The price of the Daily Weather Maps is \$60 per year for domestic mailing, \$75 per year for foreign mailing and \$1.50 for single issues. Only checks or money orders (including international postal money orders), made payable to the Department of Commerce, NOAA, are acceptable.

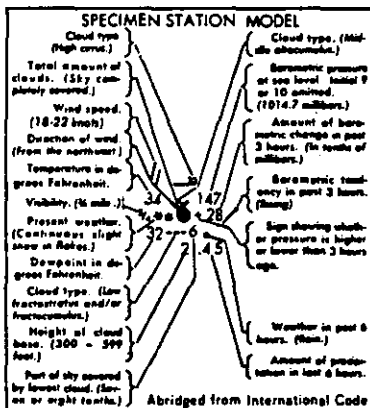
The Surface Weather Map shows station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m., EST. Tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by a chain of arrows; locations of these centers at 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small white crosses in black squares. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports printed here are only a fraction of those on which the analyses are based. Occasional apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and the analyses result from the absence of station reports not included here because of lack of space.

The 500-Millibar Height Contours chart shows height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at

7:00 a.m., EST. Height contours are shown as continuous lines labeled in dekameters above sea level. Isotherms are shown as dashed lines labeled in degrees Celsius. Arrows show the wind direction and speed at the 500-millibar level.

The Highest and Lowest Temperature chart shows the maximum temperature for the 12-hour period ending 7:00 p.m. EST of the previous day and the minimum temperature for the 12-hour period ending 7:00 a.m. EST. The names of the reporting points are shown on the Surface Weather Map. The maximum temperature is plotted above the station location, and the minimum temperature is plotted below.

The Precipitation Areas and Amounts chart shows areas (shaded) that had precipitation during the 24 hours ending at 7:00 a.m., EST, with amounts to the nearest hundredth of an inch. Incomplete totals are underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines, in season, show the depth of snow on the ground in inches at 7:00 a.m., EST.



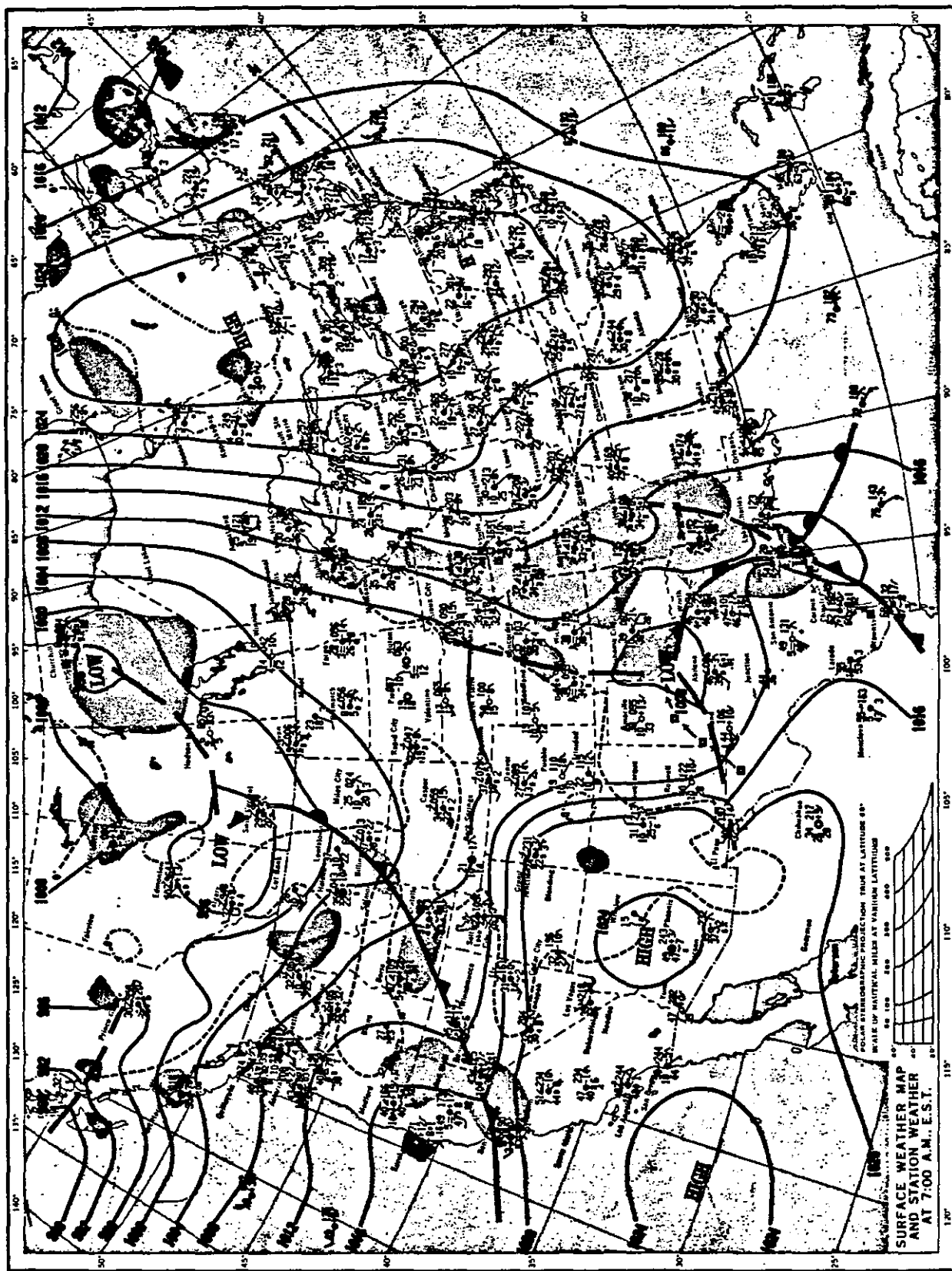
For sale by the Climate Analysis Center, Room 808, World Weather Building, Washington, D.C. 20233

IMMEDIATE U.S. Weather Report

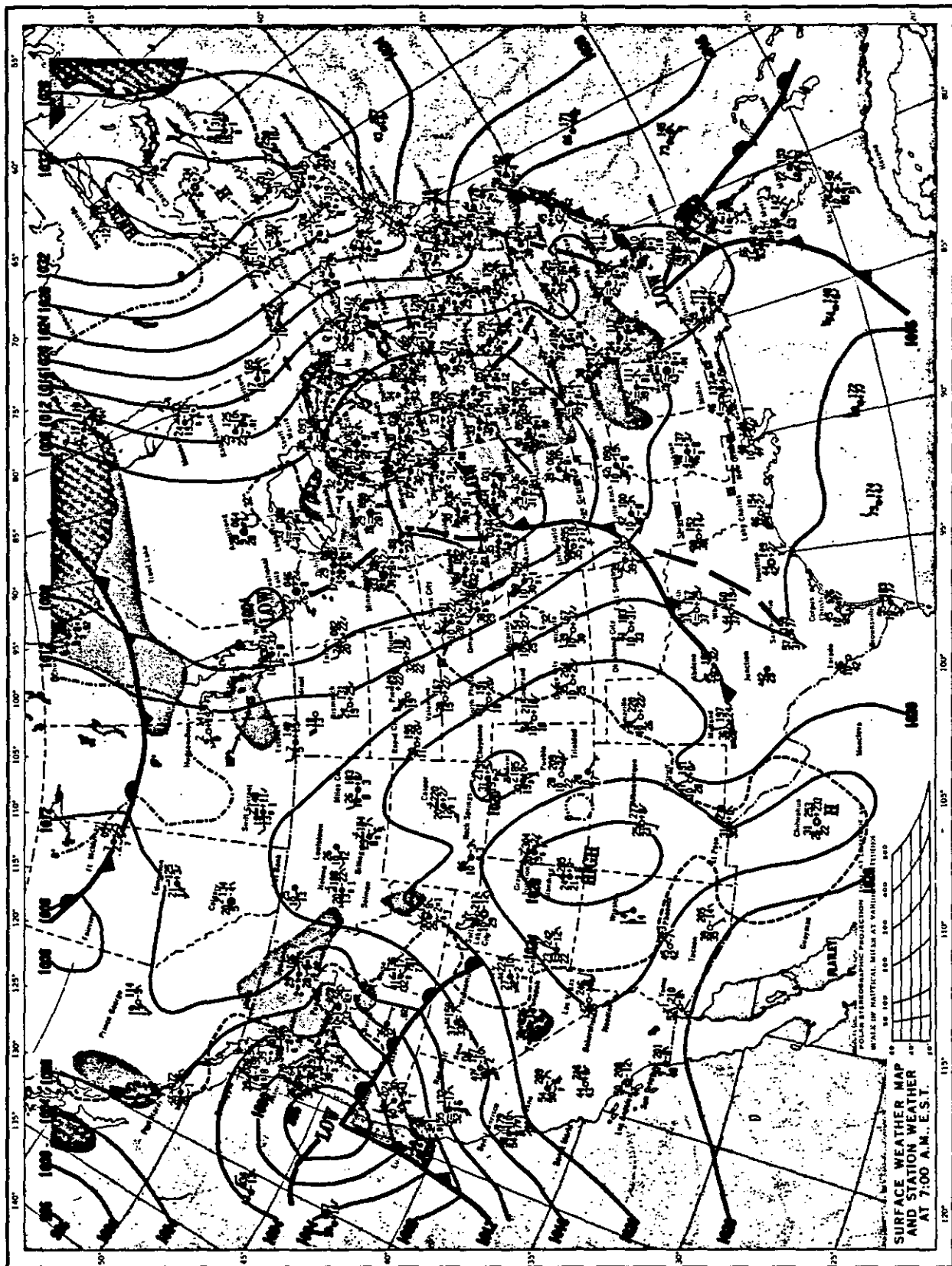
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NOAA
Daily Weather Maps
Climate Analysis Center
Room 808 World Weather Building
Washington, D.C. 20233
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1992



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1992

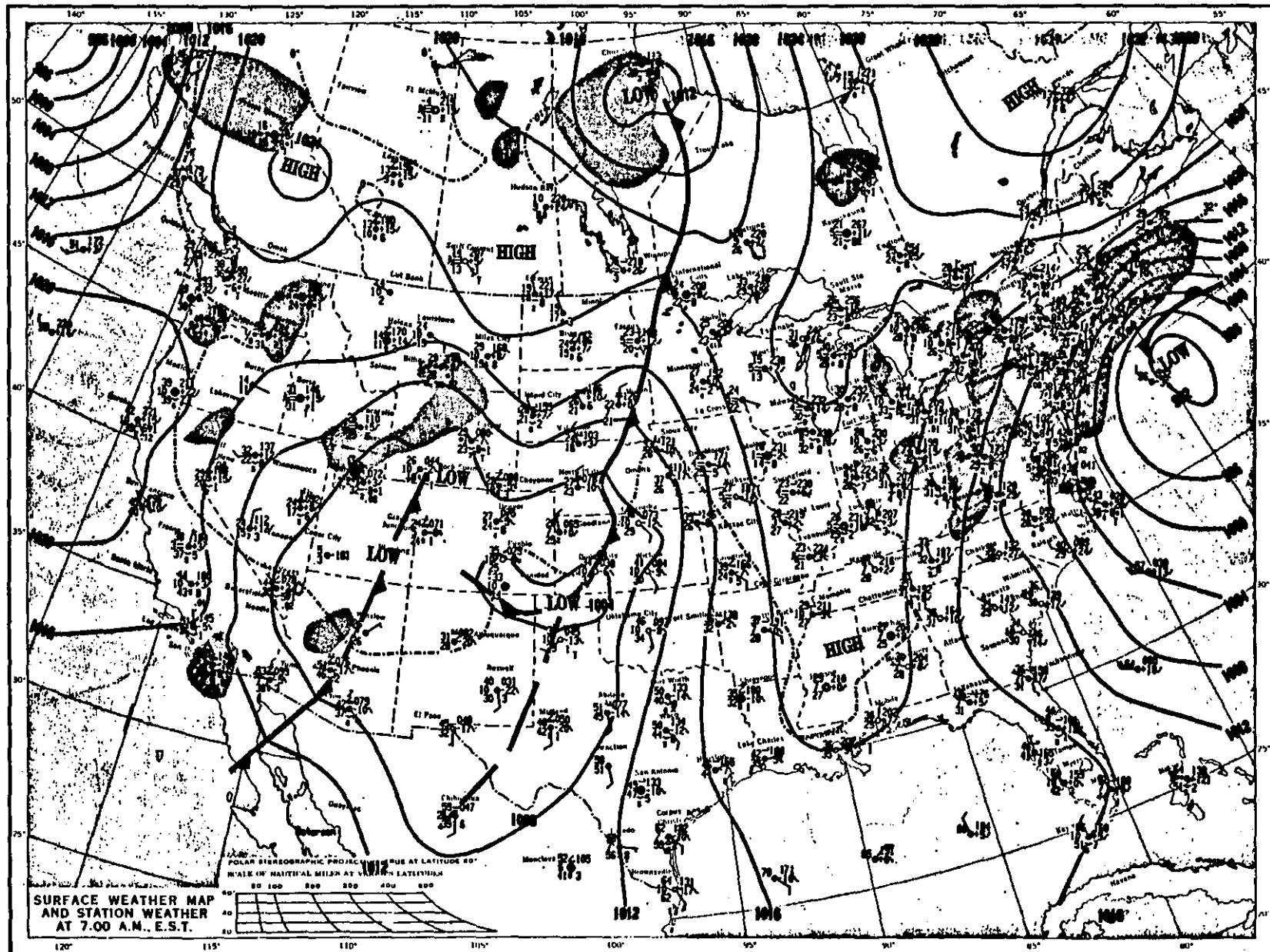


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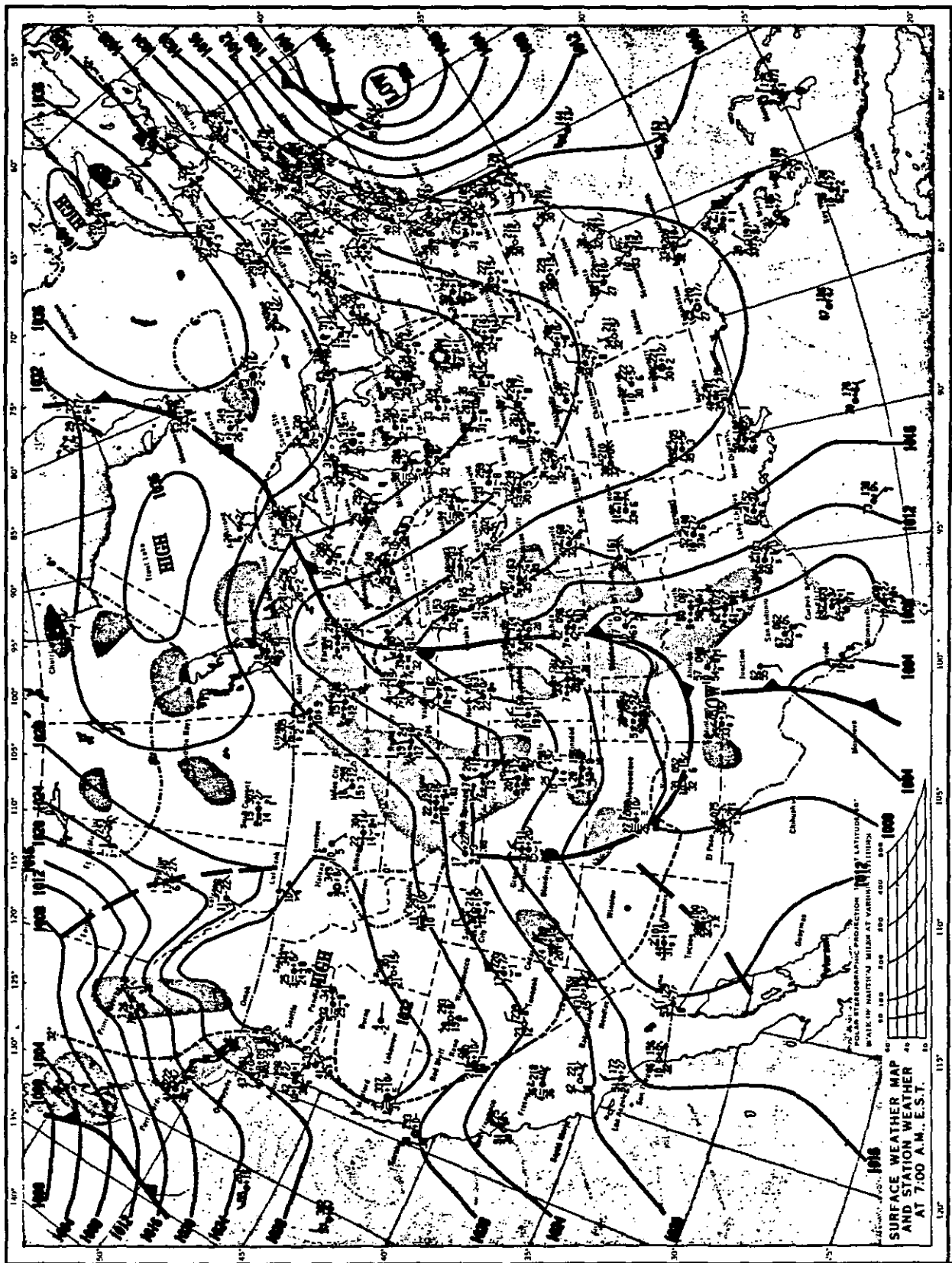


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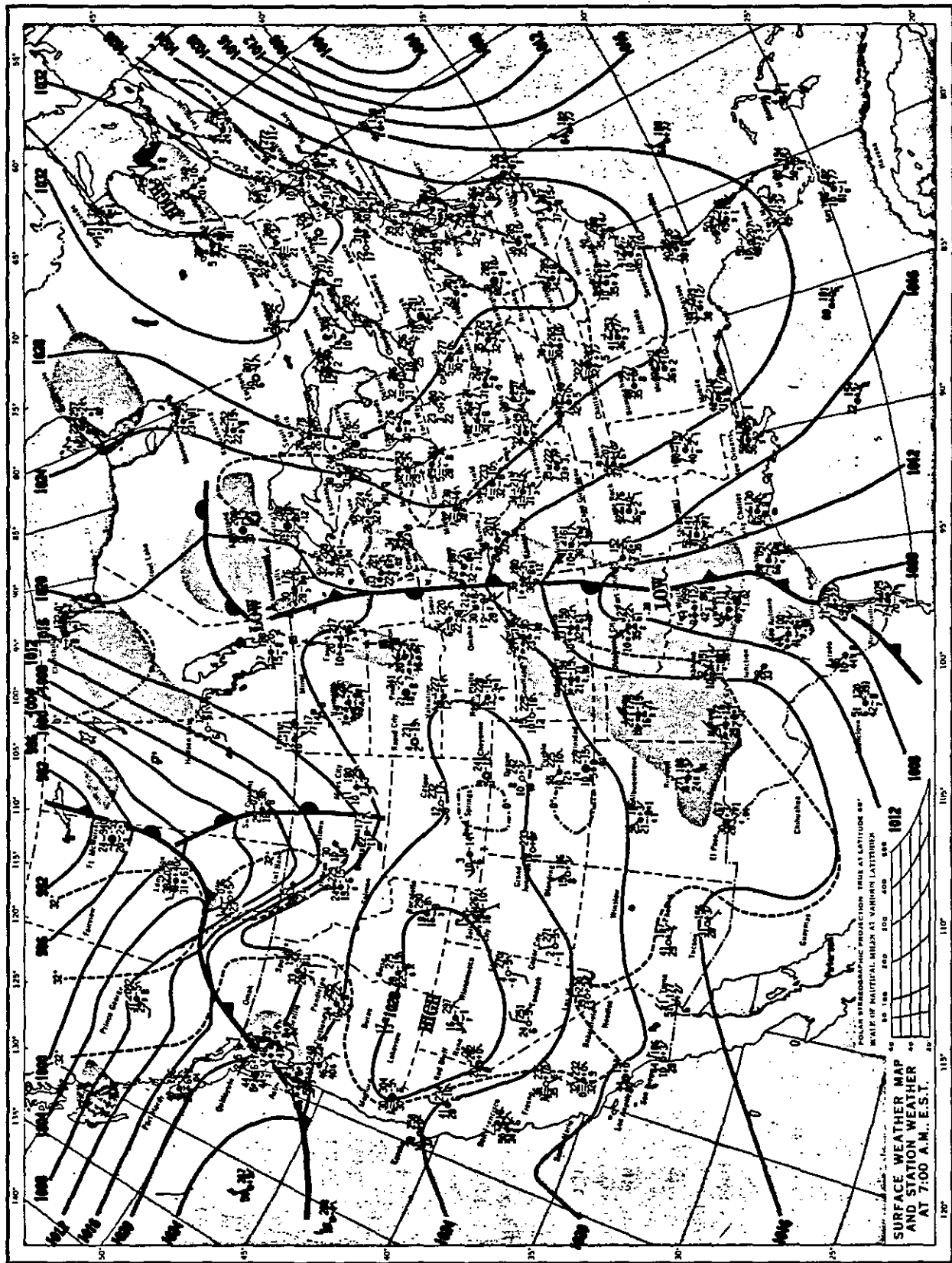
A-5



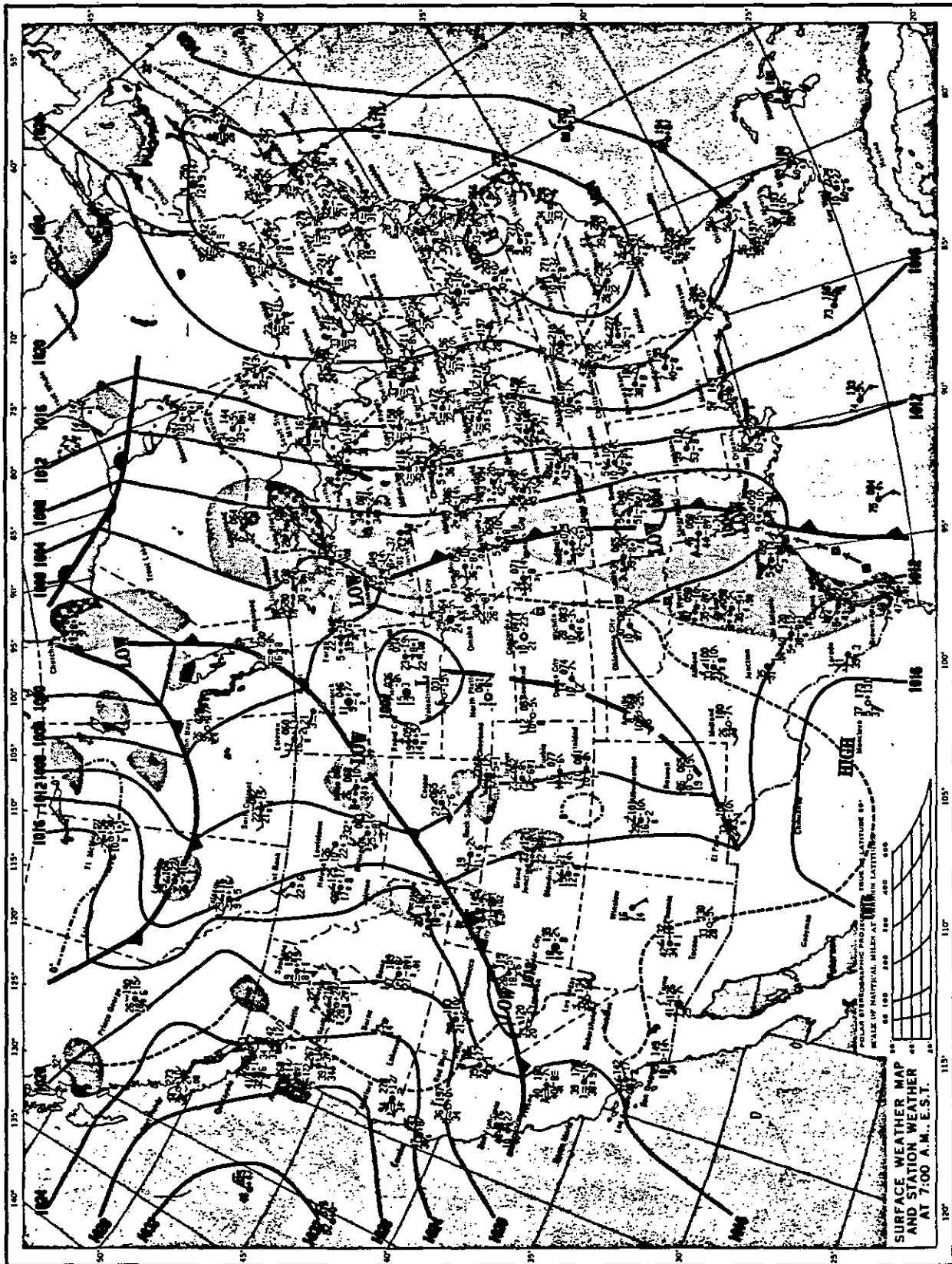
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1992



MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1992



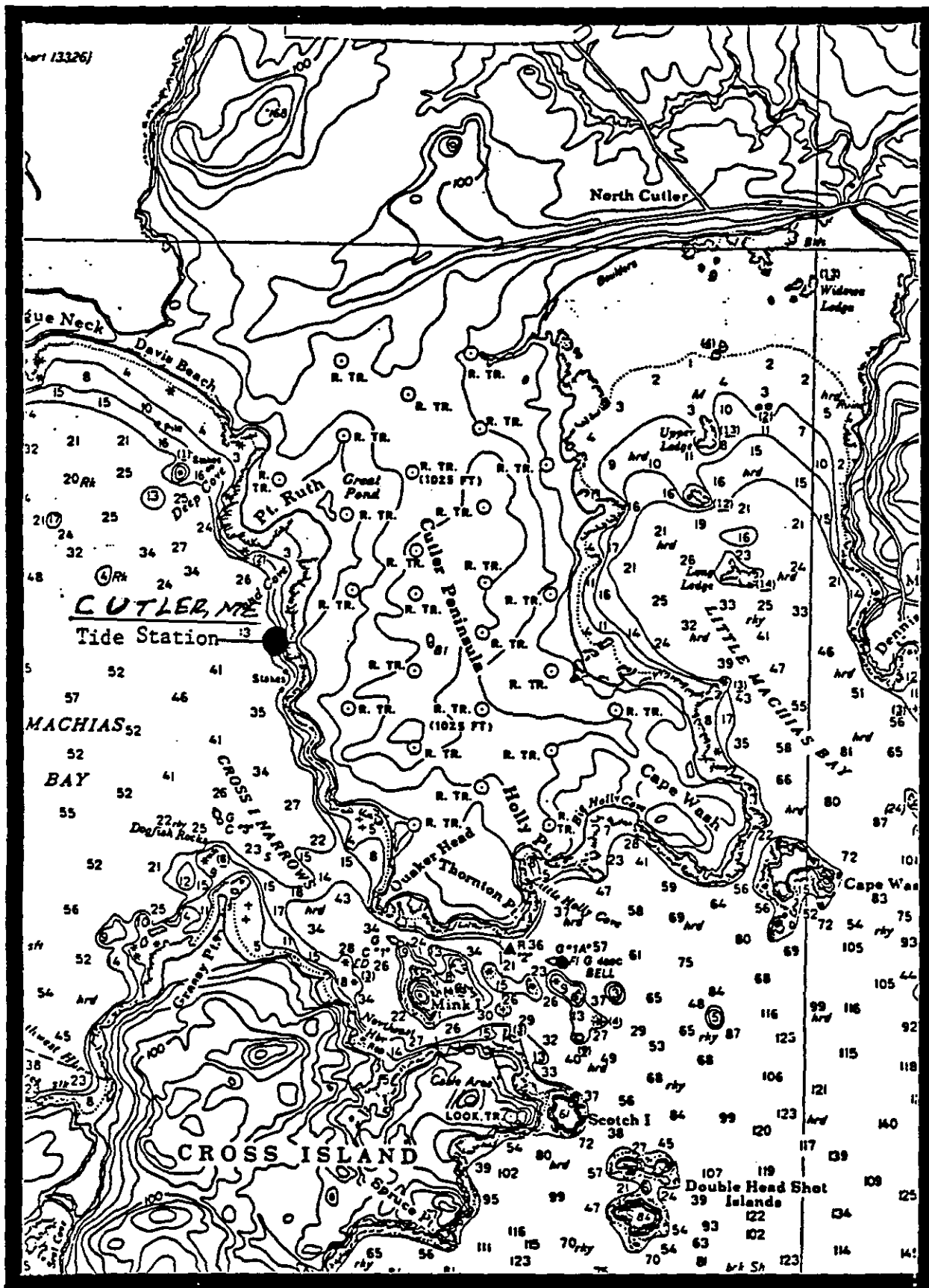
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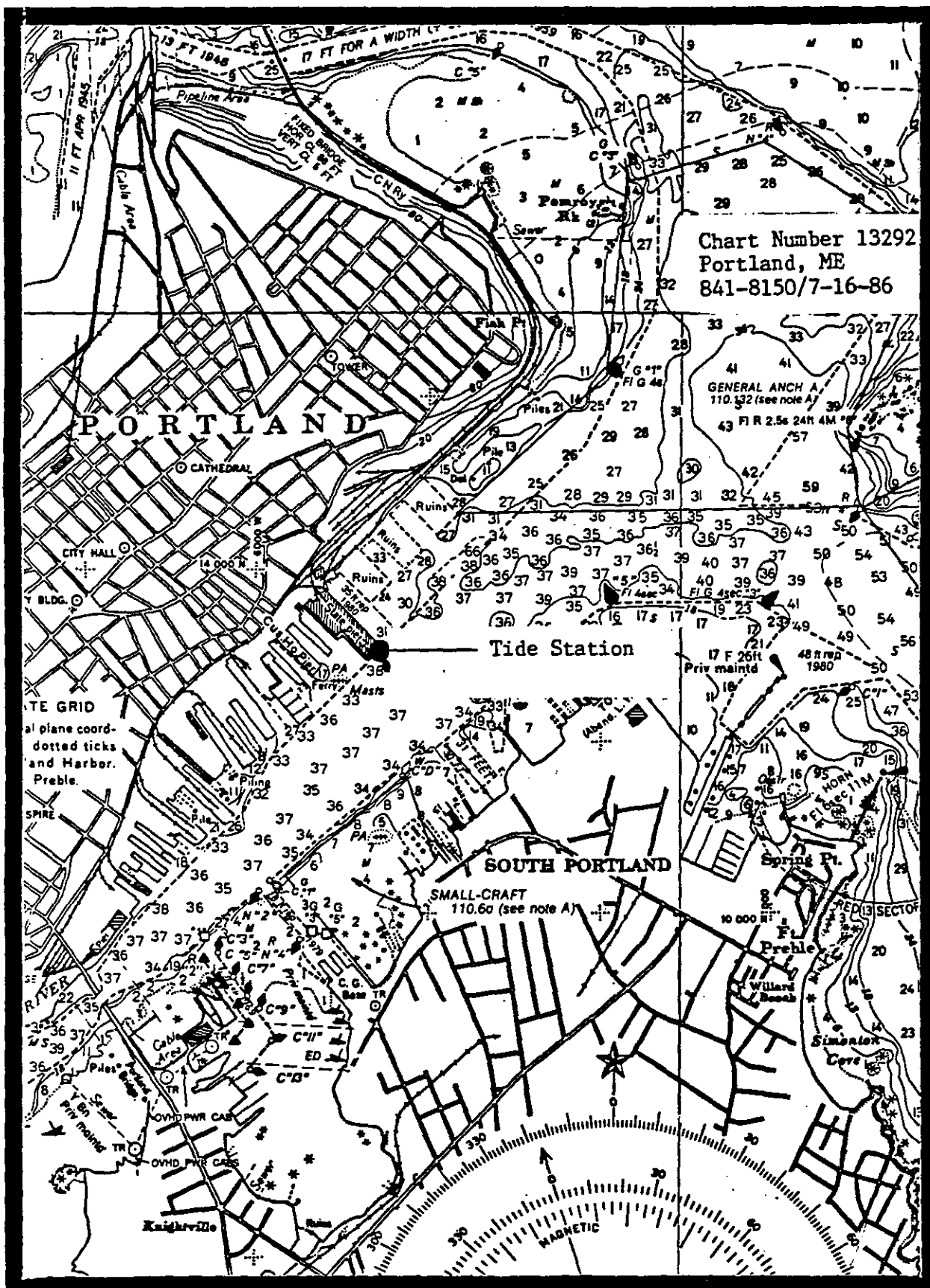
8410140 EASTPORT, ME

LAT. 44° 54.2'N LON. 66° 59.1'W



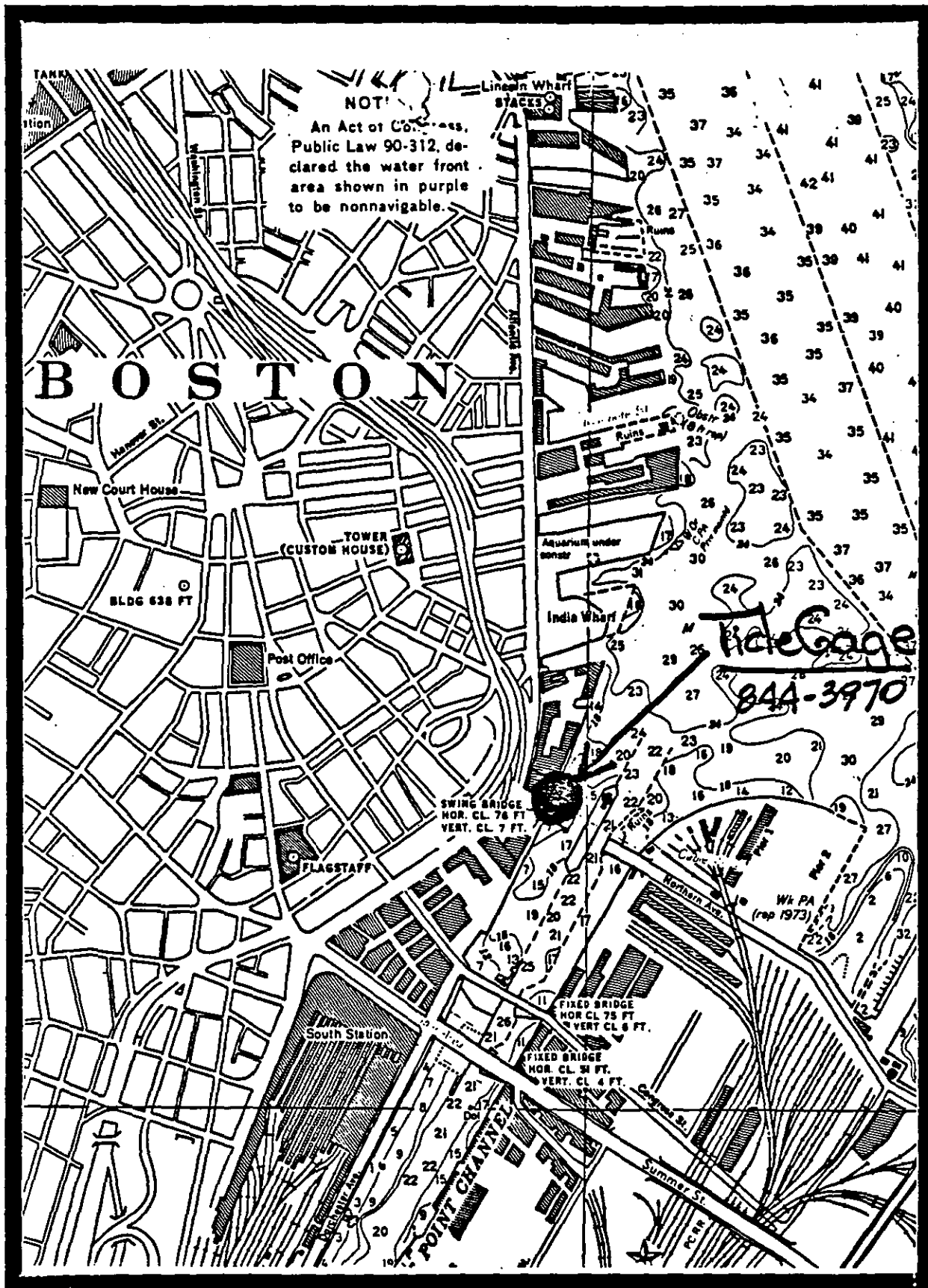
8411250 CUTLER, ME

LAT. 44° 38.5'N LON. 67° 17.8'W



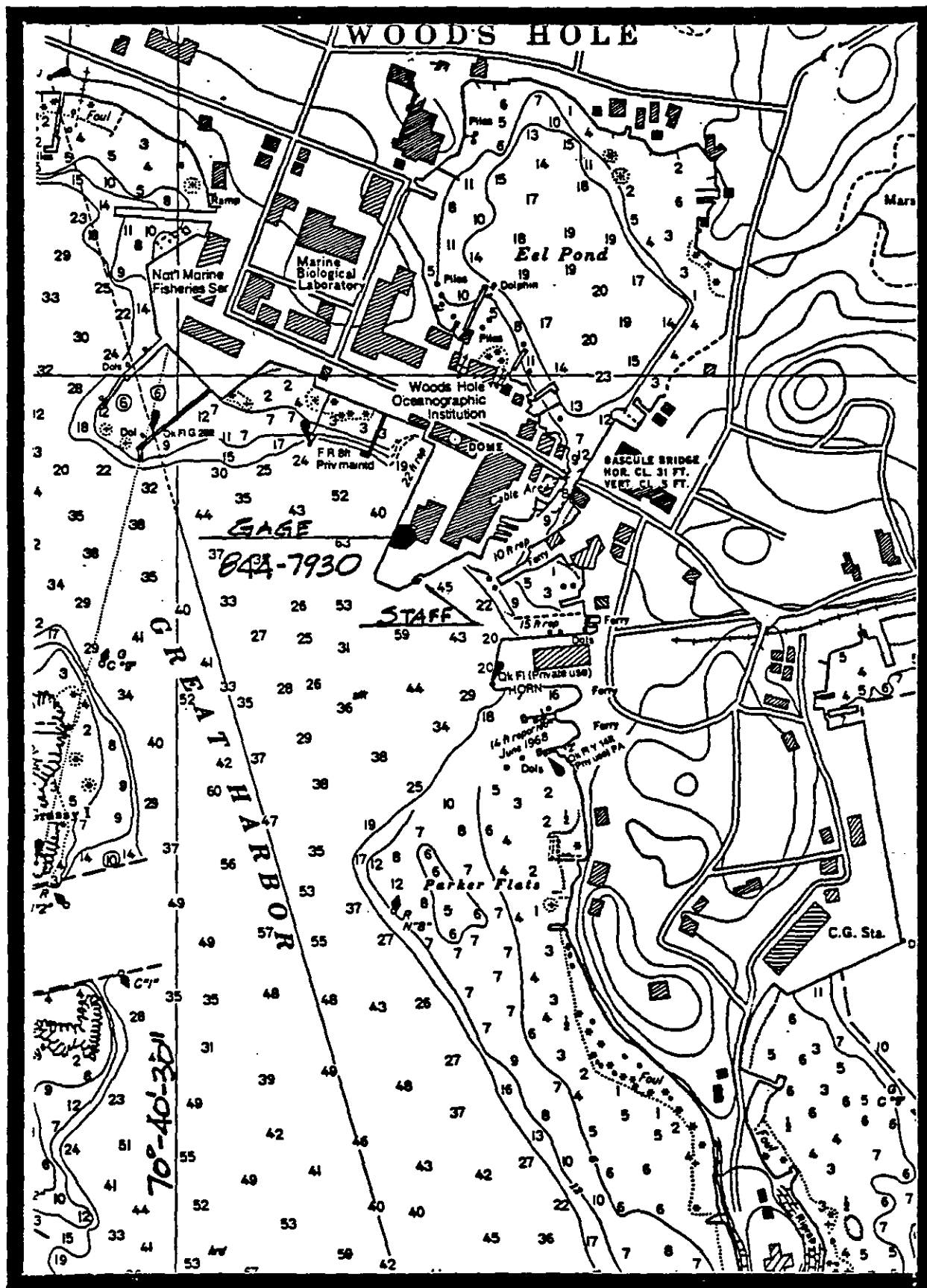
8418150 PORTLAND, ME

LAT. 43° 39.4'N LON. 70° 14.8'W



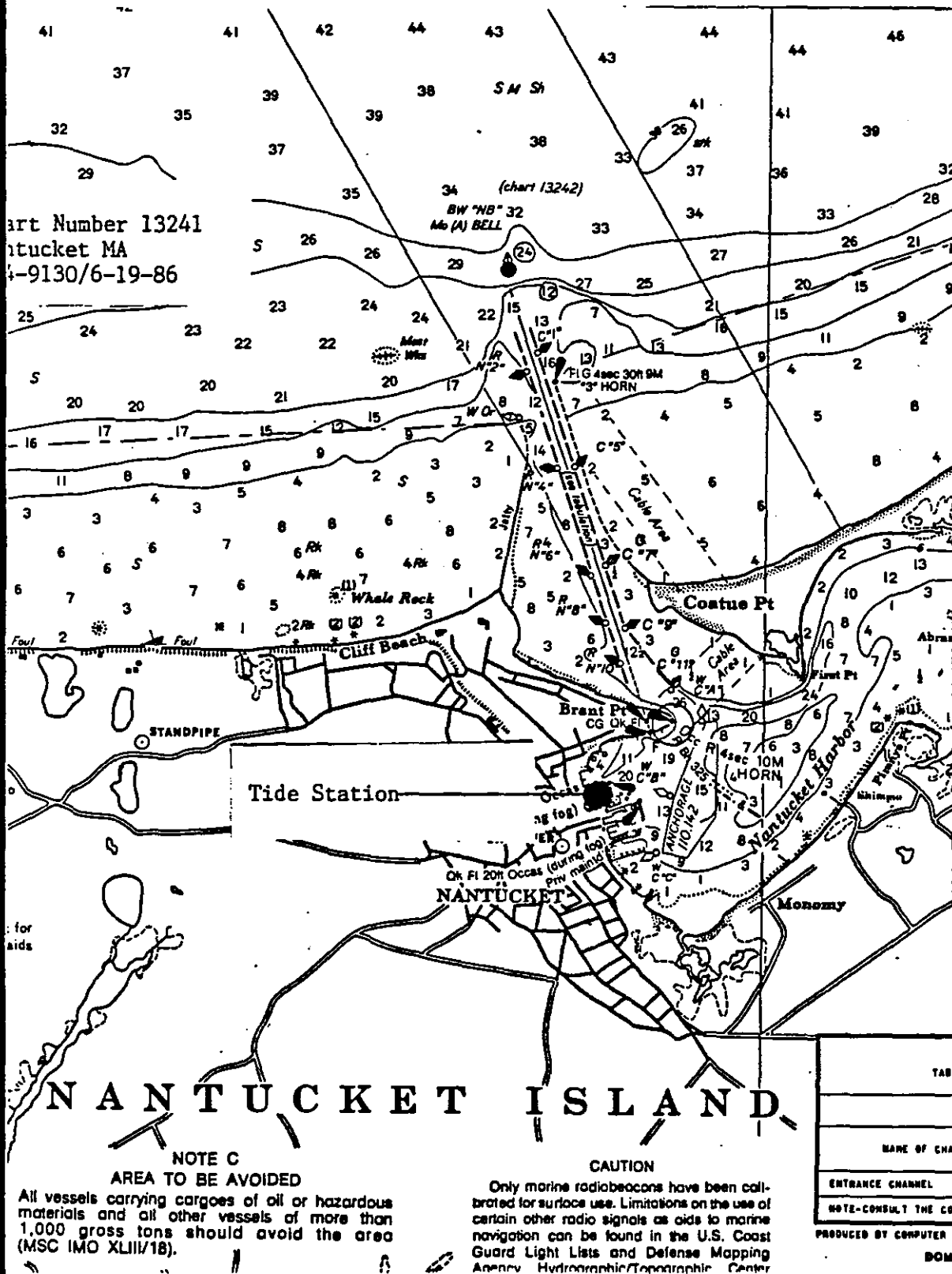
8443970 BOSTON, MA

LAT. 42° 21.3'N LON. 71° 3.0'W



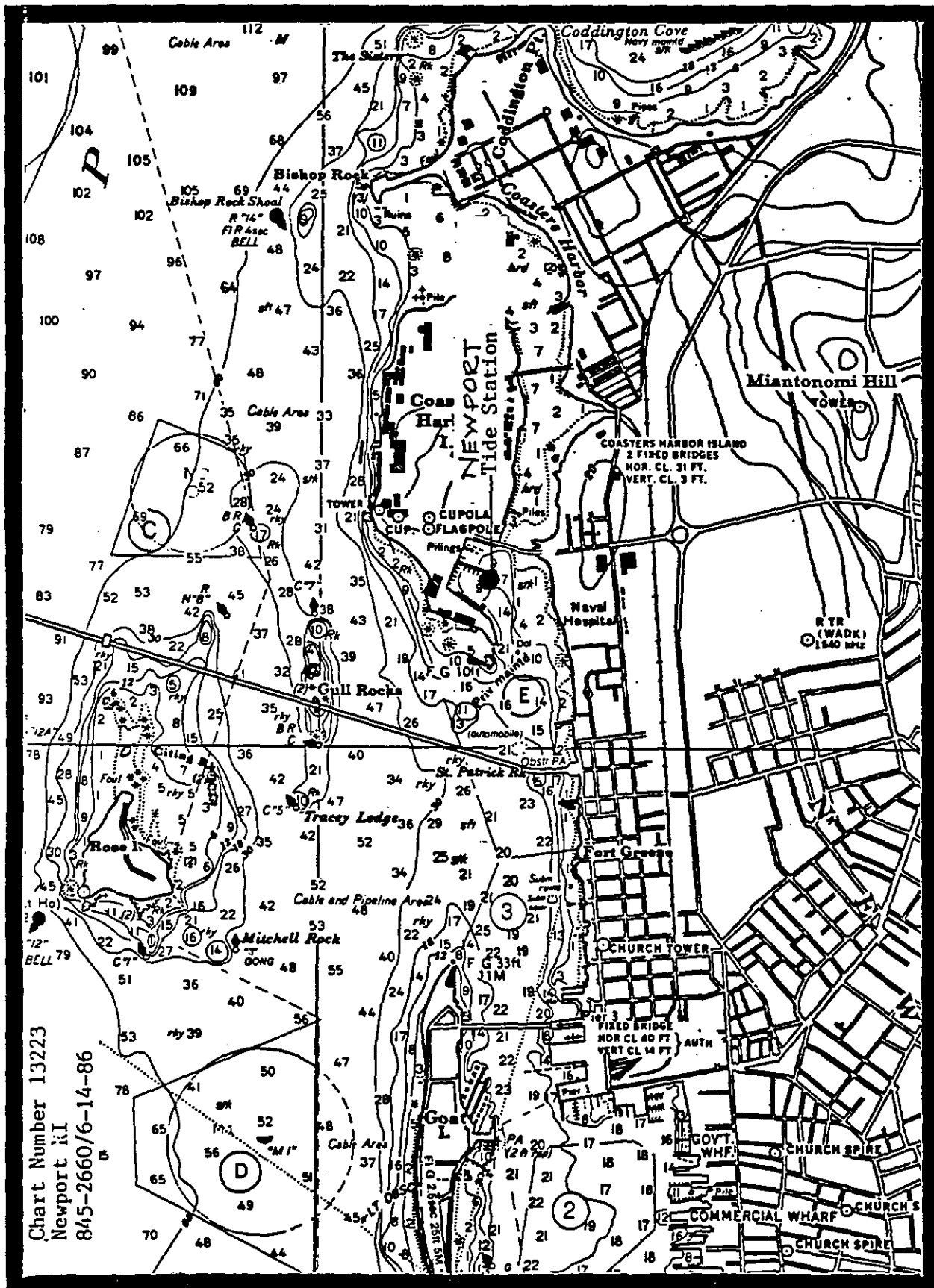
8447930 WOODS HOLE, MA

LAT. 41° 31.5'N LON 70° 40.4'W



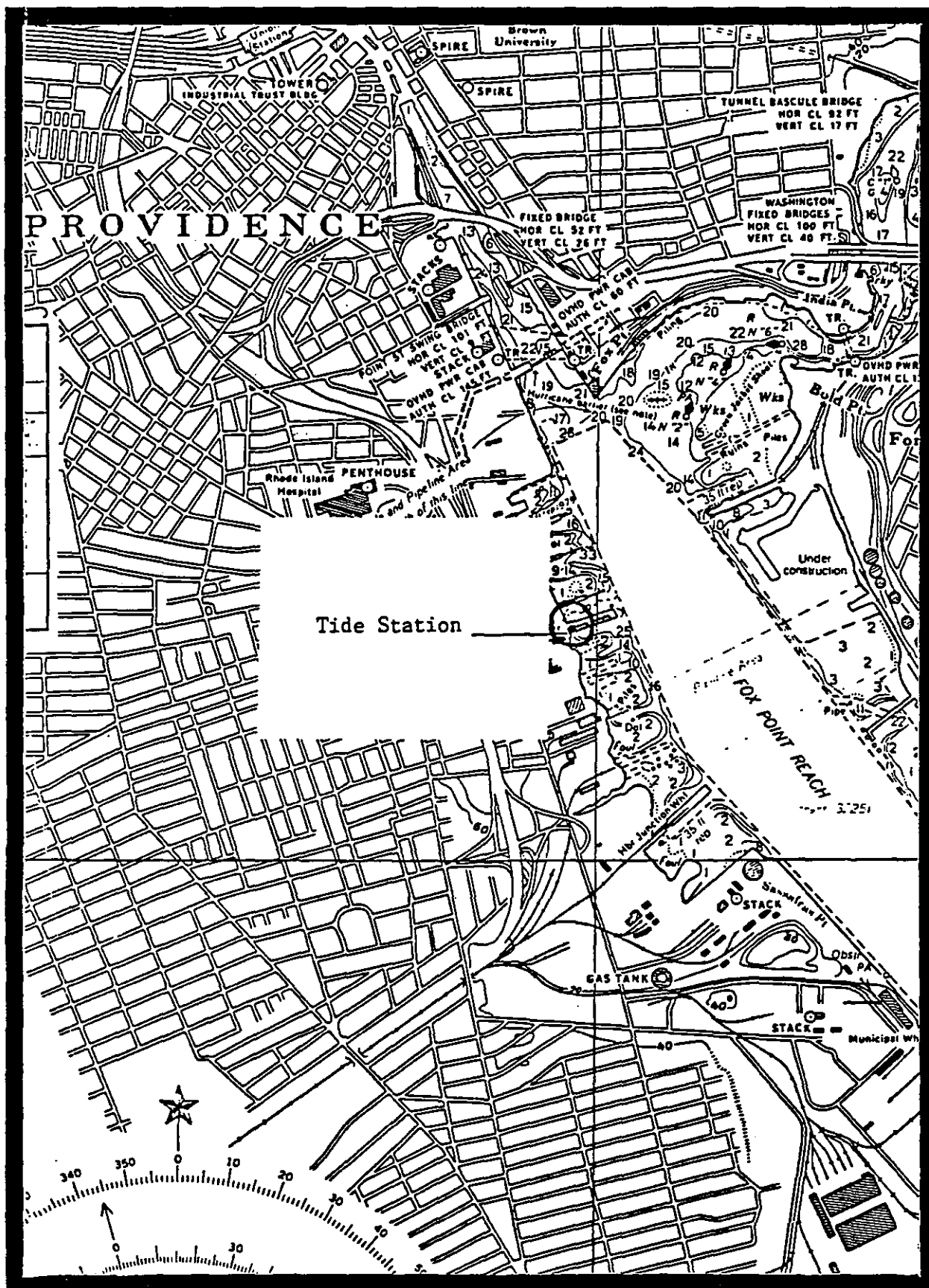
8449130 NANTUCKET, MA

LAT. 41° 17.2'N LON. 70° 5.7'W



8452660 NEWPORT, RI

LAT. 41° 30.3'N LON. 71° 19.6'W



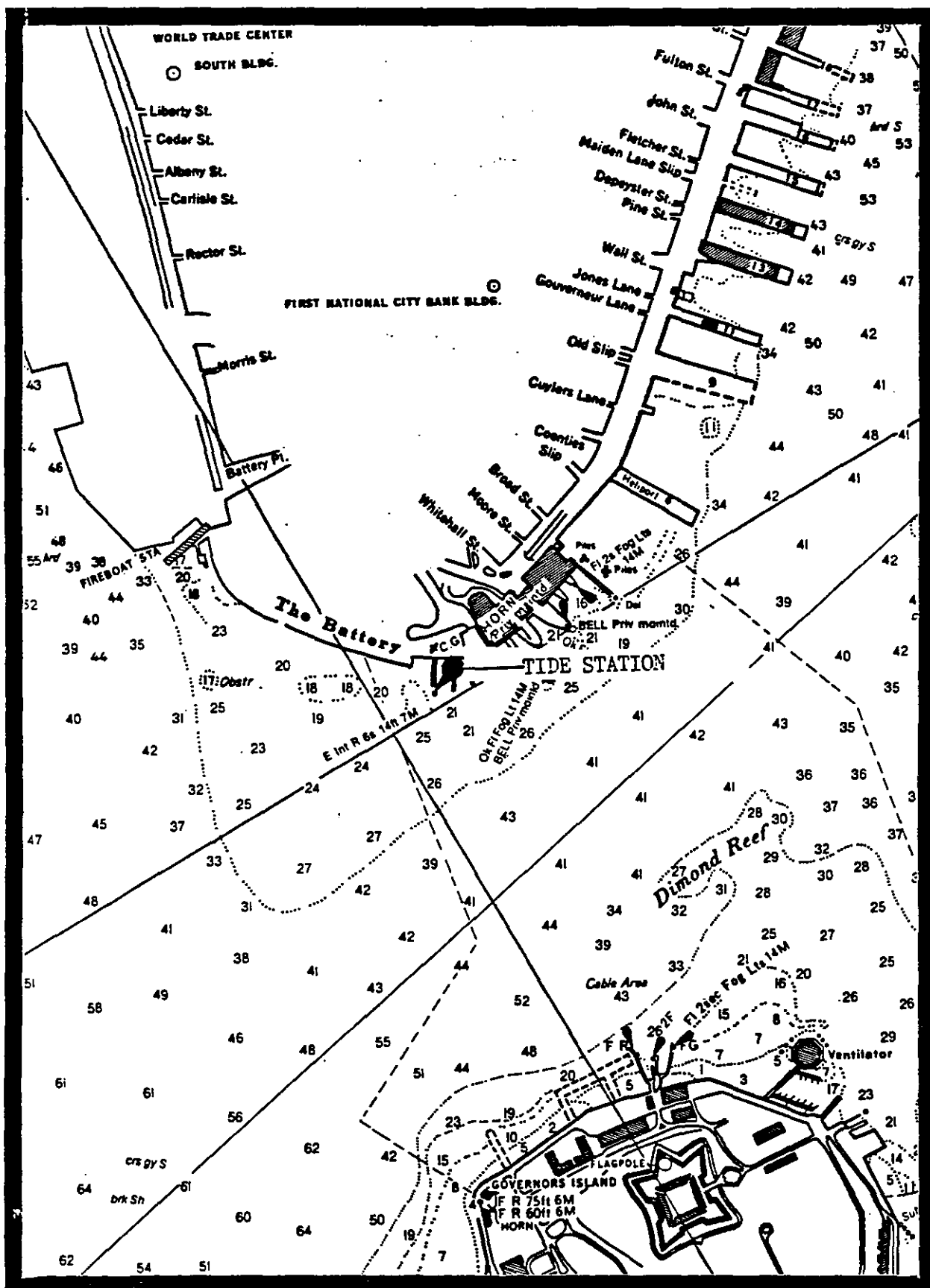
8454000 PROVIDENCE, RI

LAT. 41° 48.4'N LON. 71° 24.1'W



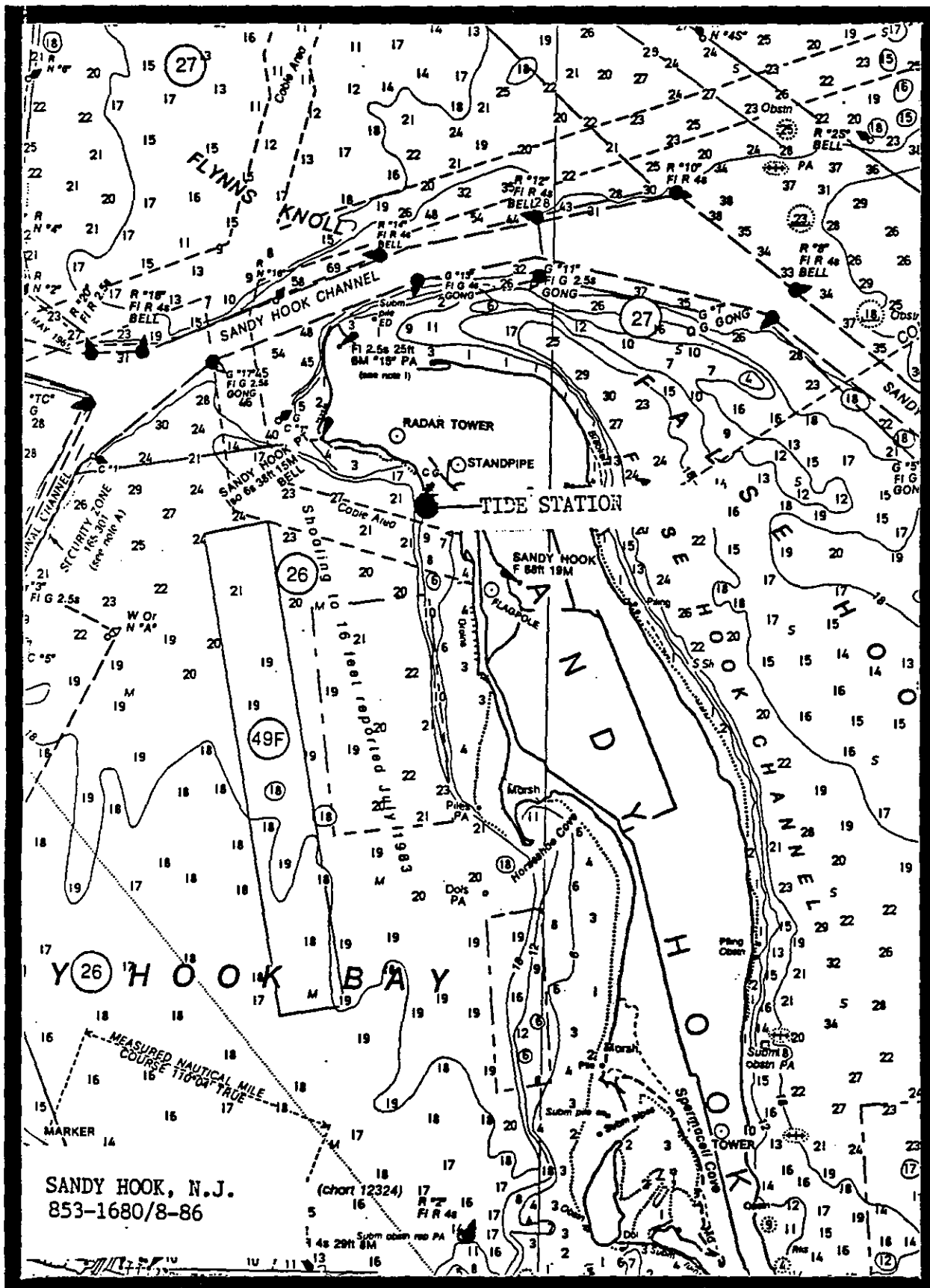
8510560 MONTAUK, NY

LAT. 41° 2.9'N LON. 71° 57.6'W



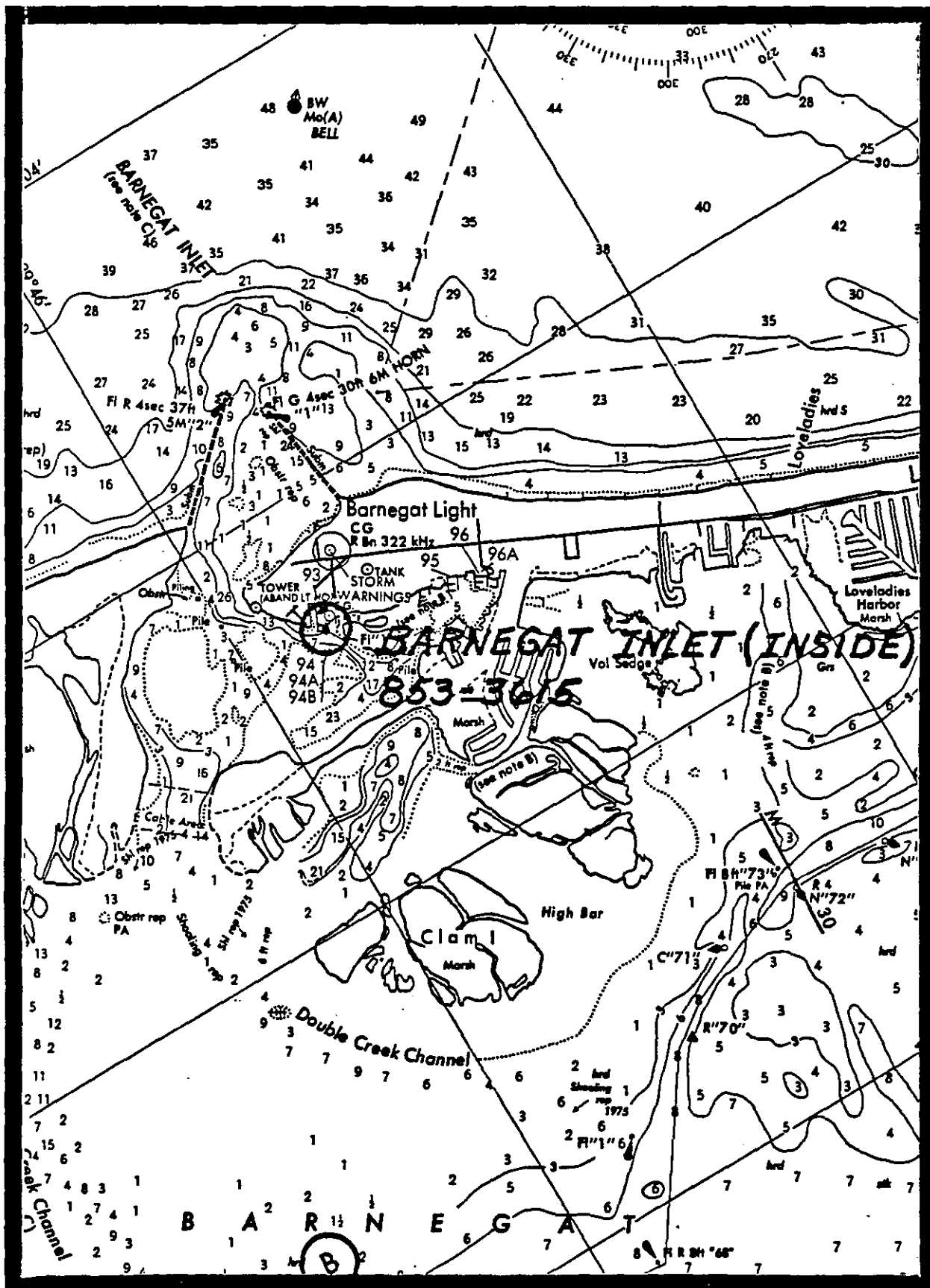
8518750 THE BATTERY, NY

LAT. 40° 42.0'N LON. 74° 0.9'W



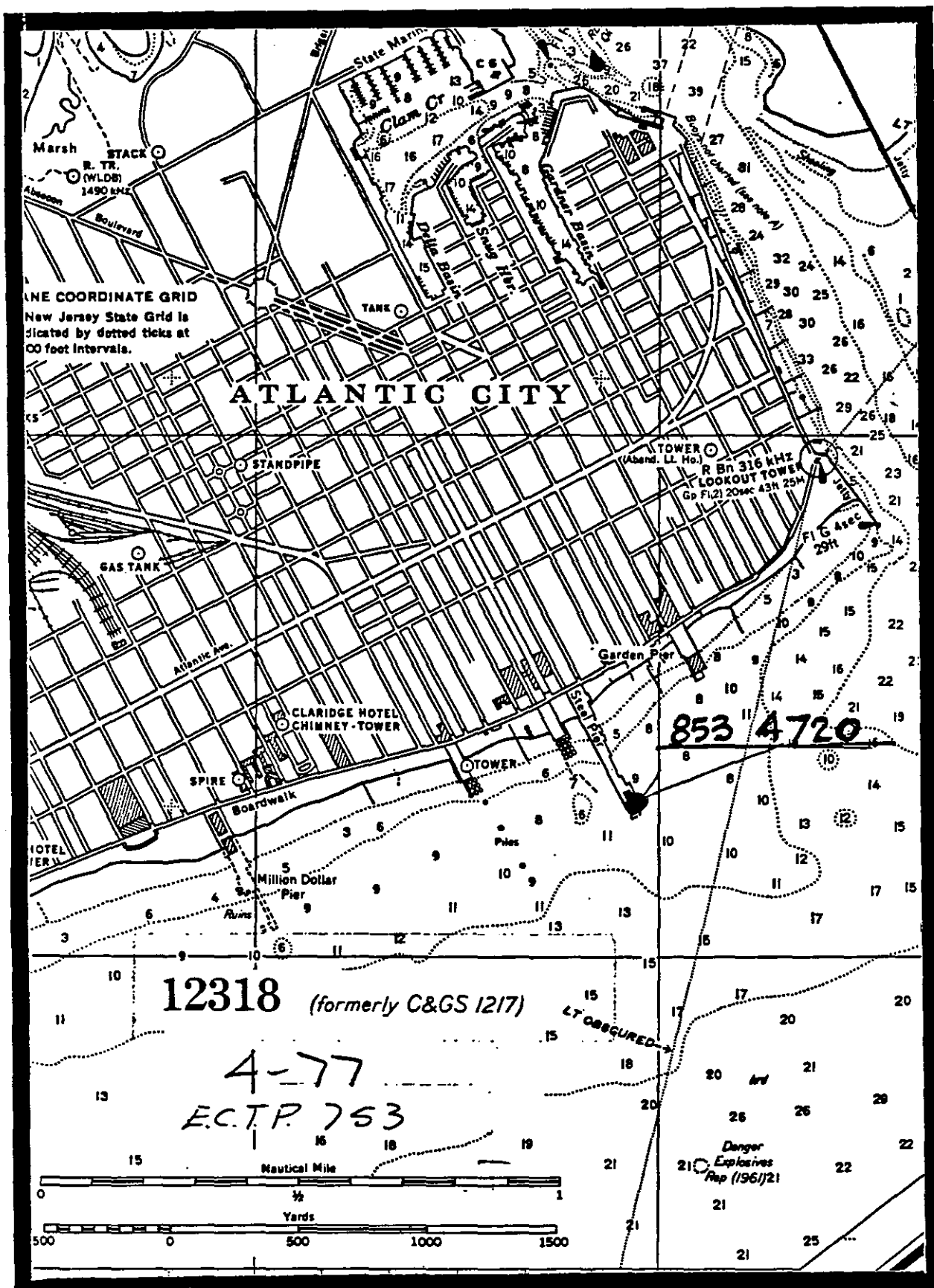
8531680 SANDY HOOK, NJ

LAT. 40° 28.0'N LON. 74° 0.6'W



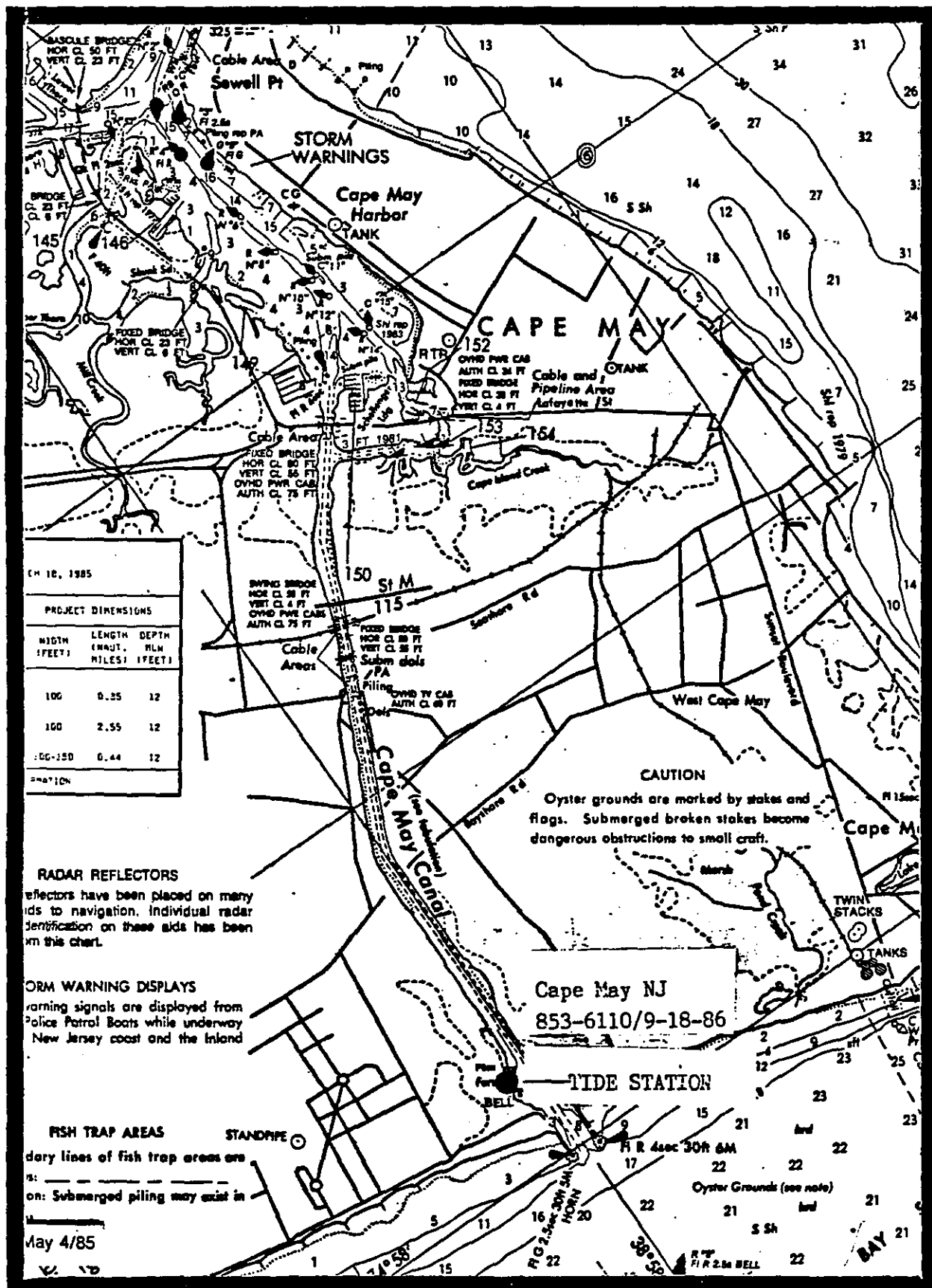
8533615 BARNEGAT INLET, NJ

LAT. 39° 45.7'N LON. 74° 6.6'W



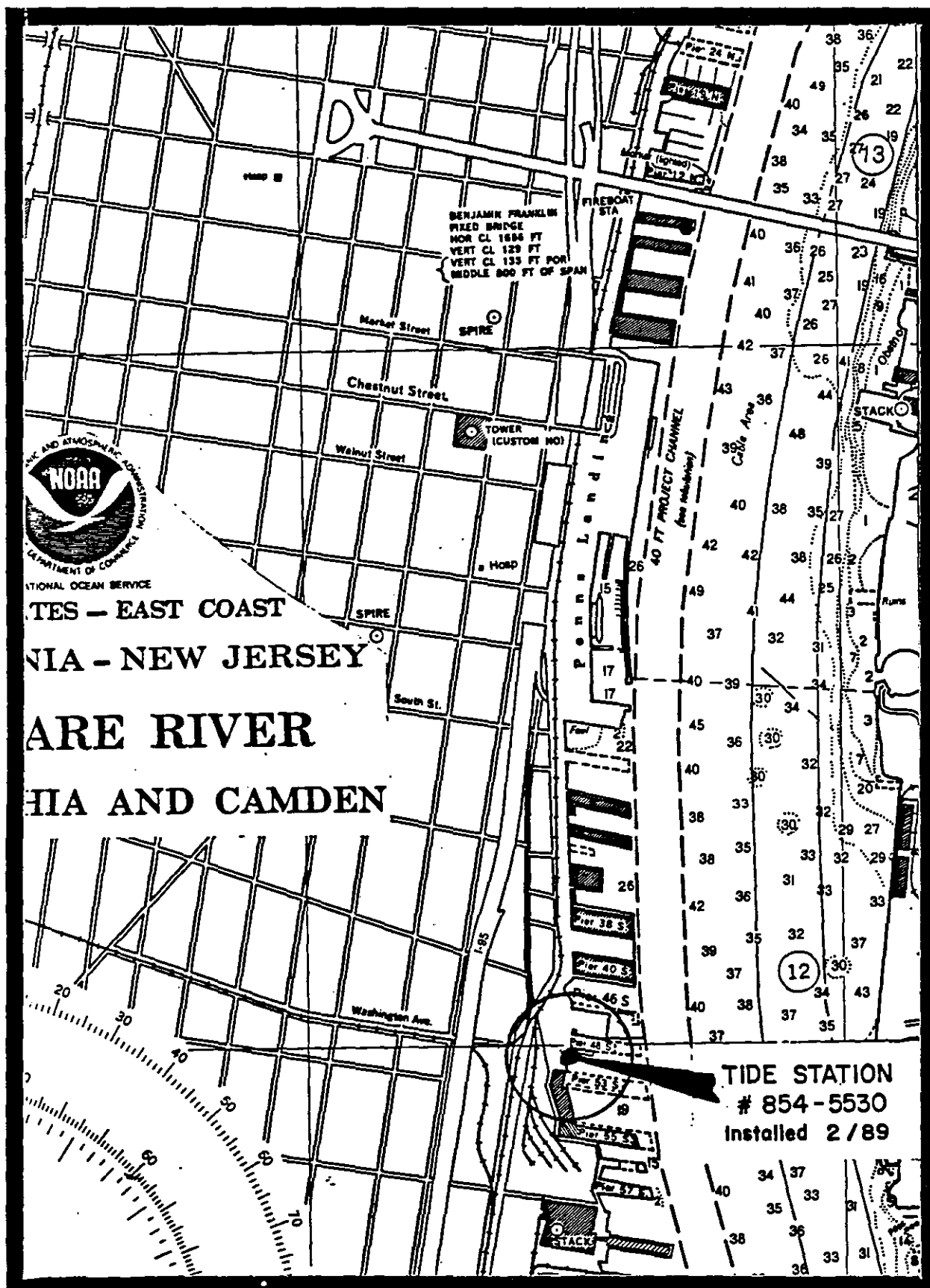
8534720 ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

LAT. 39° 21.3'N LON. 74° 25.1'W



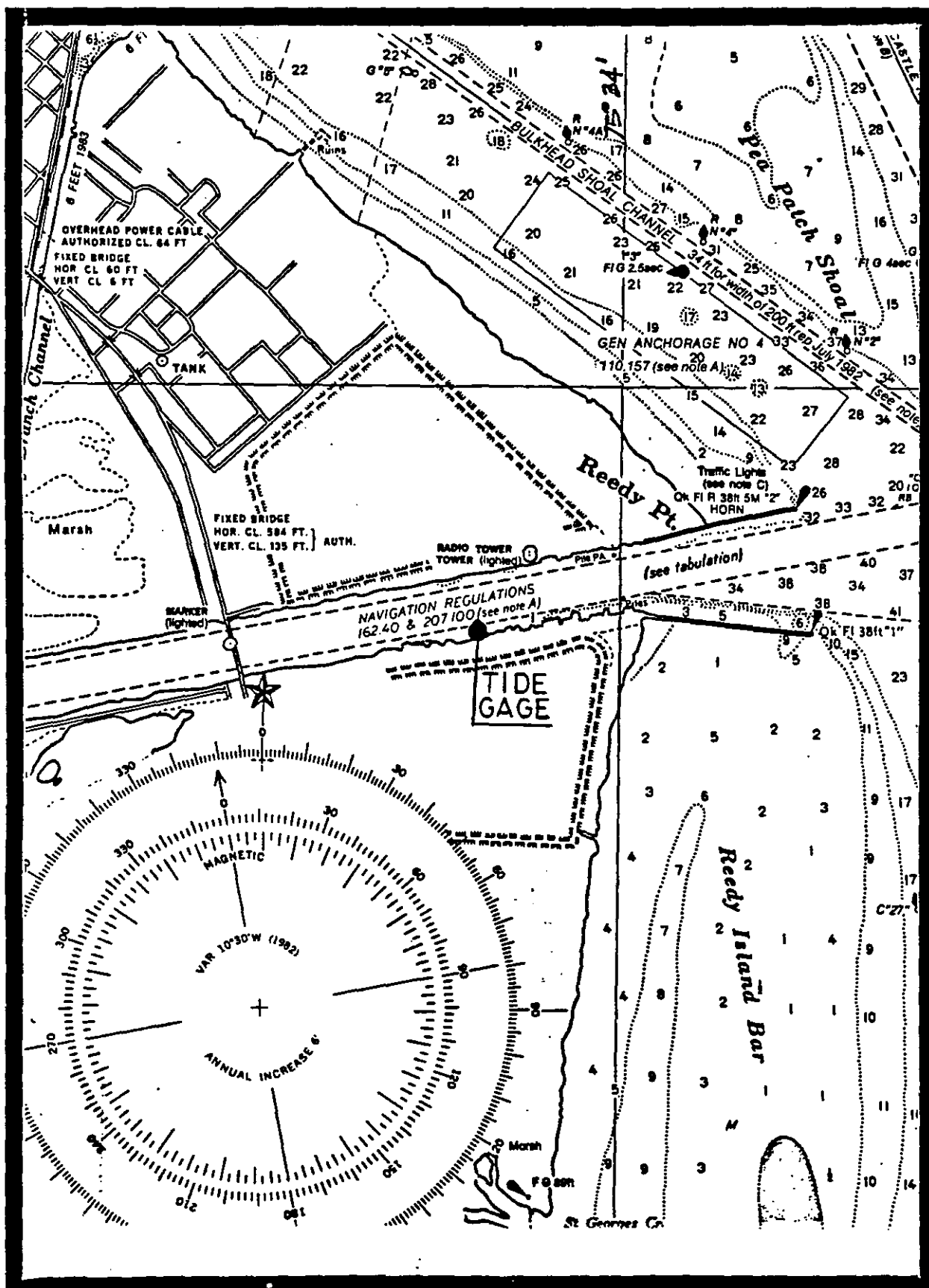
8536110 CAPE MAY, NJ

LAT. 38° 58.1'N LON. 74° 57.6'W



8545530 PHILADELPHIA, PA

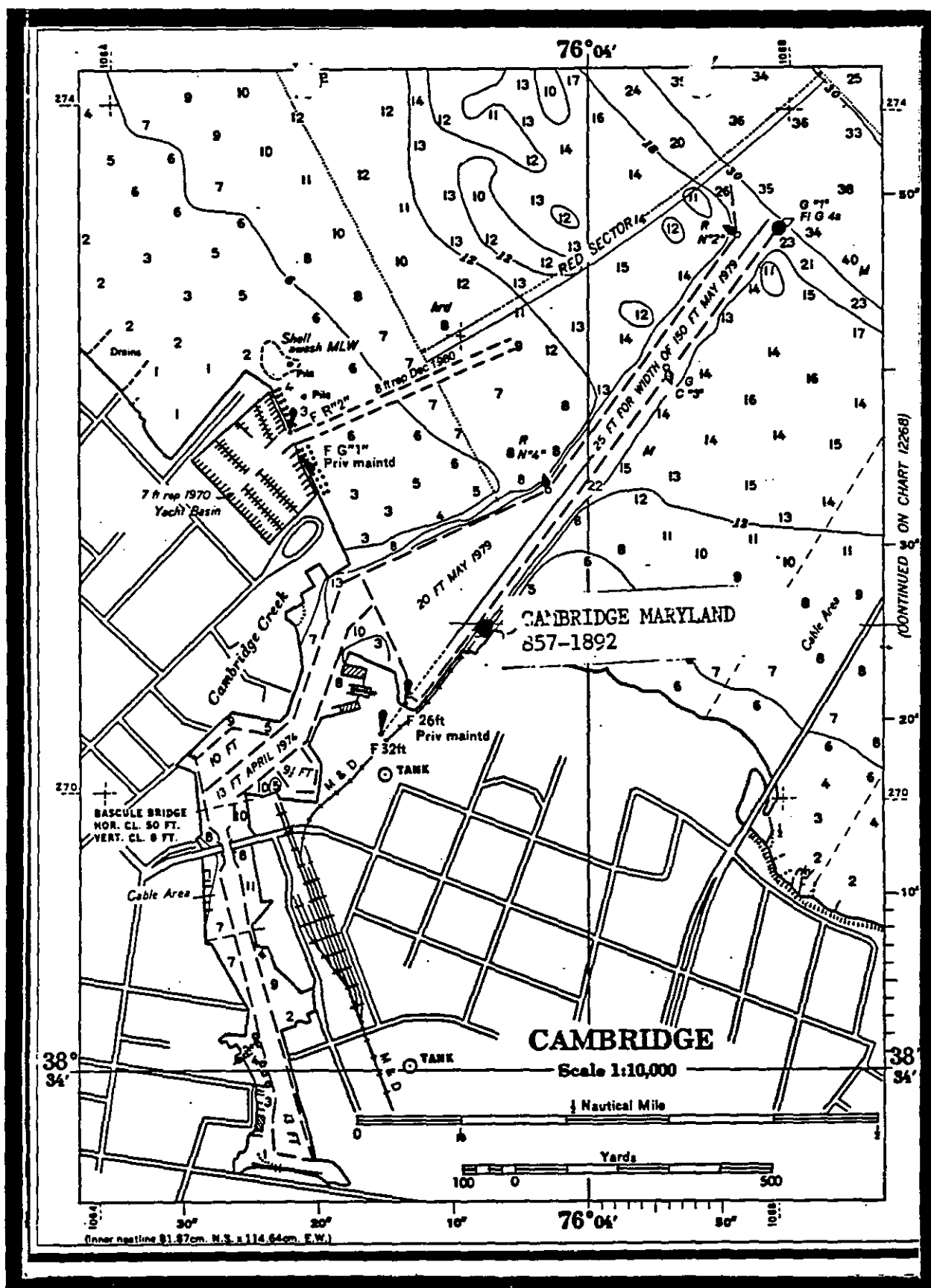
LAT. 39° 56.0'N LON. 75° 8.5'W



8551910 REEDY POINT, DE

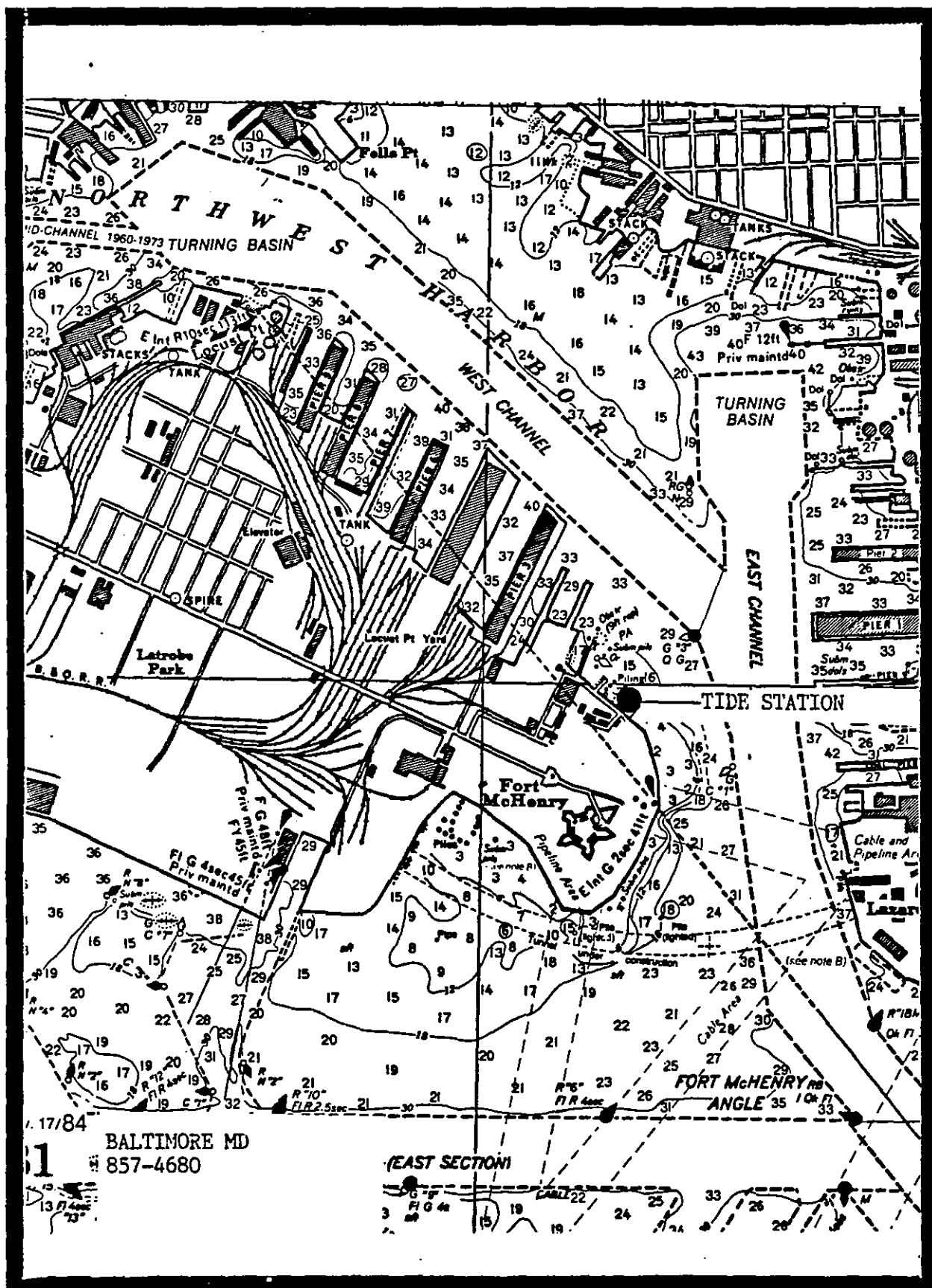
LAT. 39° 33.6'N LON. 75° 34.3'W





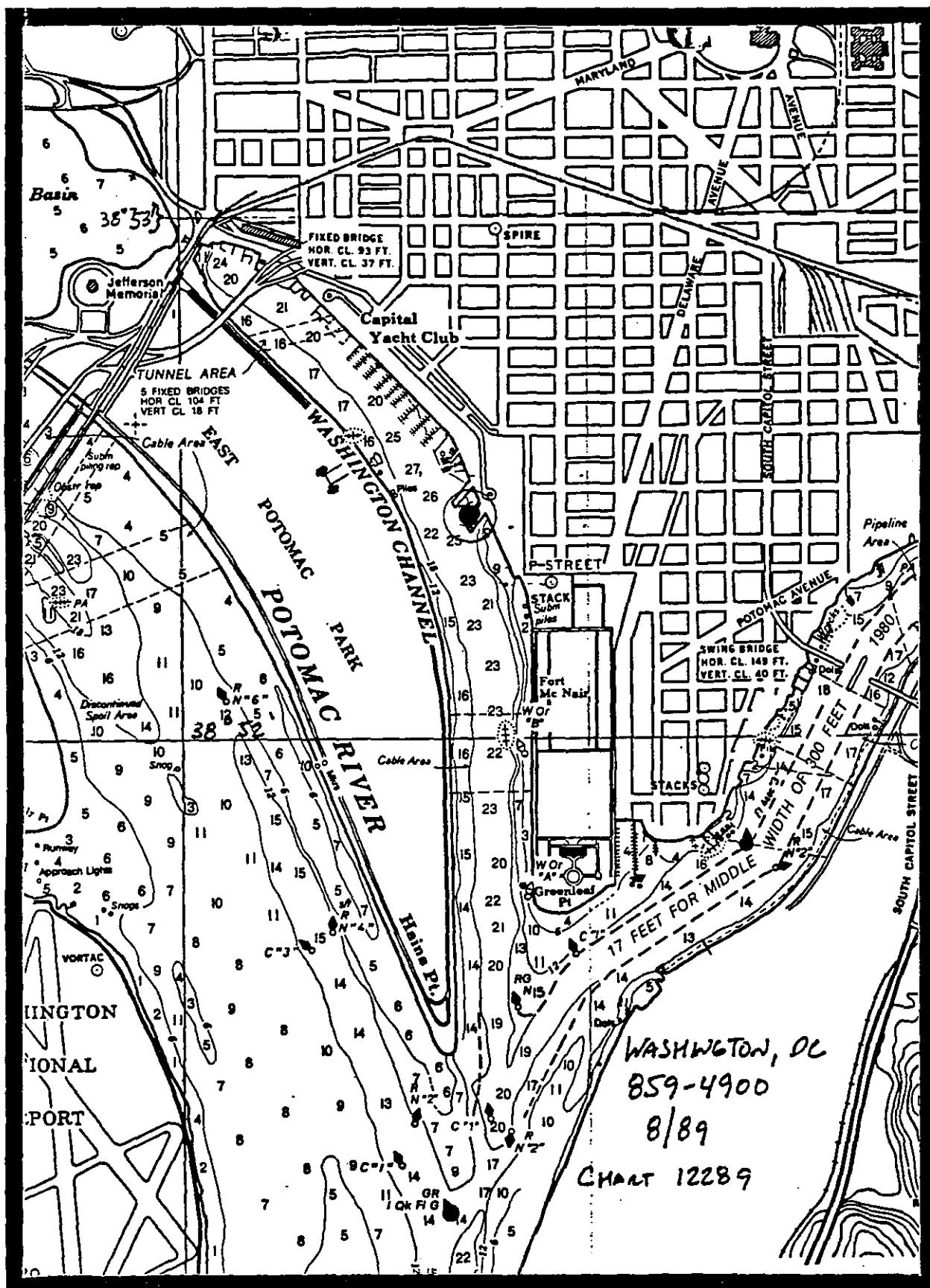
8571892 CAMBRIDGE, MD

LAT. 38° 34.5' N LON. 76° 4.3' W



8574680 BALTIMORE, MD

LAT. 39° 16.0'N LON. 76° 34.7'W



WASHINGTON, DC
 859-4900
 8/89
 CHART 12289

8594900 WASHINGTON, DC

LAT. 38° 52.5'N LON. 77° 1.4'W

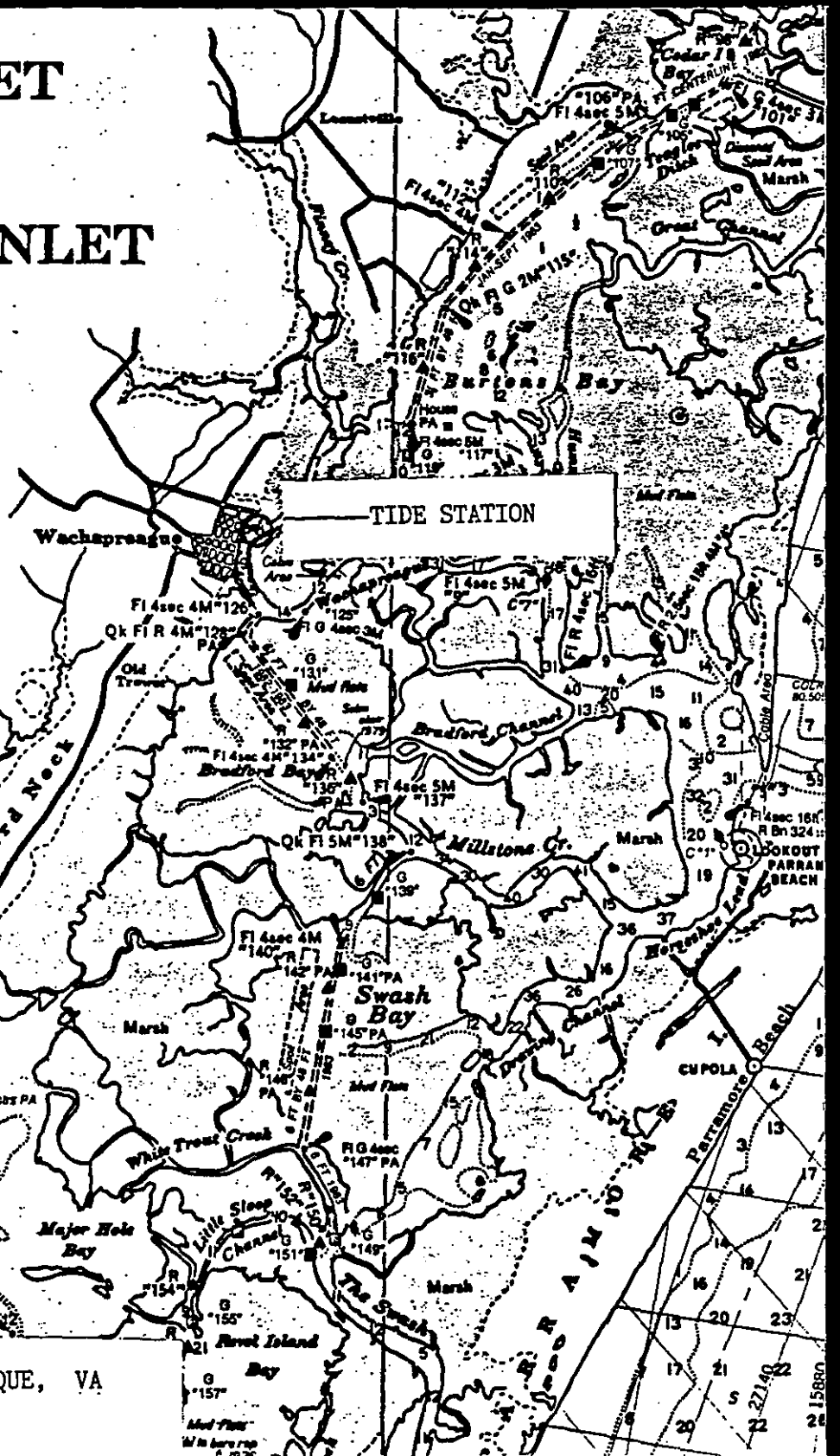
DONGO INLET

FEET AFTER

Mean of soundings (MLW)	
Mean Level	Mean Low Water
feet	feet
.3	0.0
.8	0.0
.0	0.0

ОУНД. С
АУТН. С
29 П.

84 ■ WACHAPREAU, VA
863-1044



LAT. 37° 36.4'N LON. 75° 41.2'W

KIPTOPEKE
863-2200

Radar reflectors have been placed on floating aids to navigation. Individual reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

TIDE STATION

NORTH CHANNEL

LAIMER SHOAL CHANNEL

KIPTOPEKE BEACH

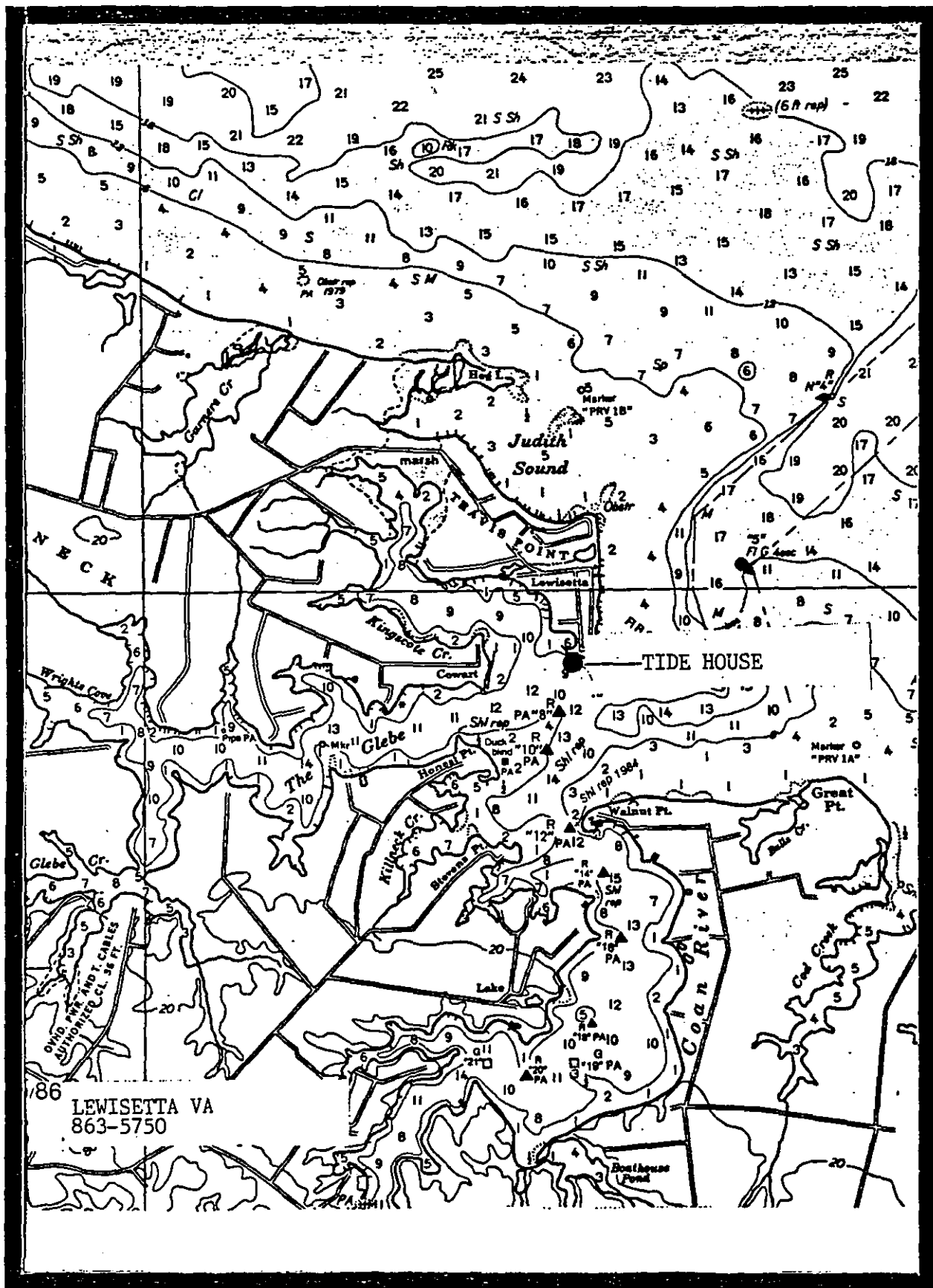
CAPE CHARLES

Wise Pt

17th Ed., Feb. 4/84

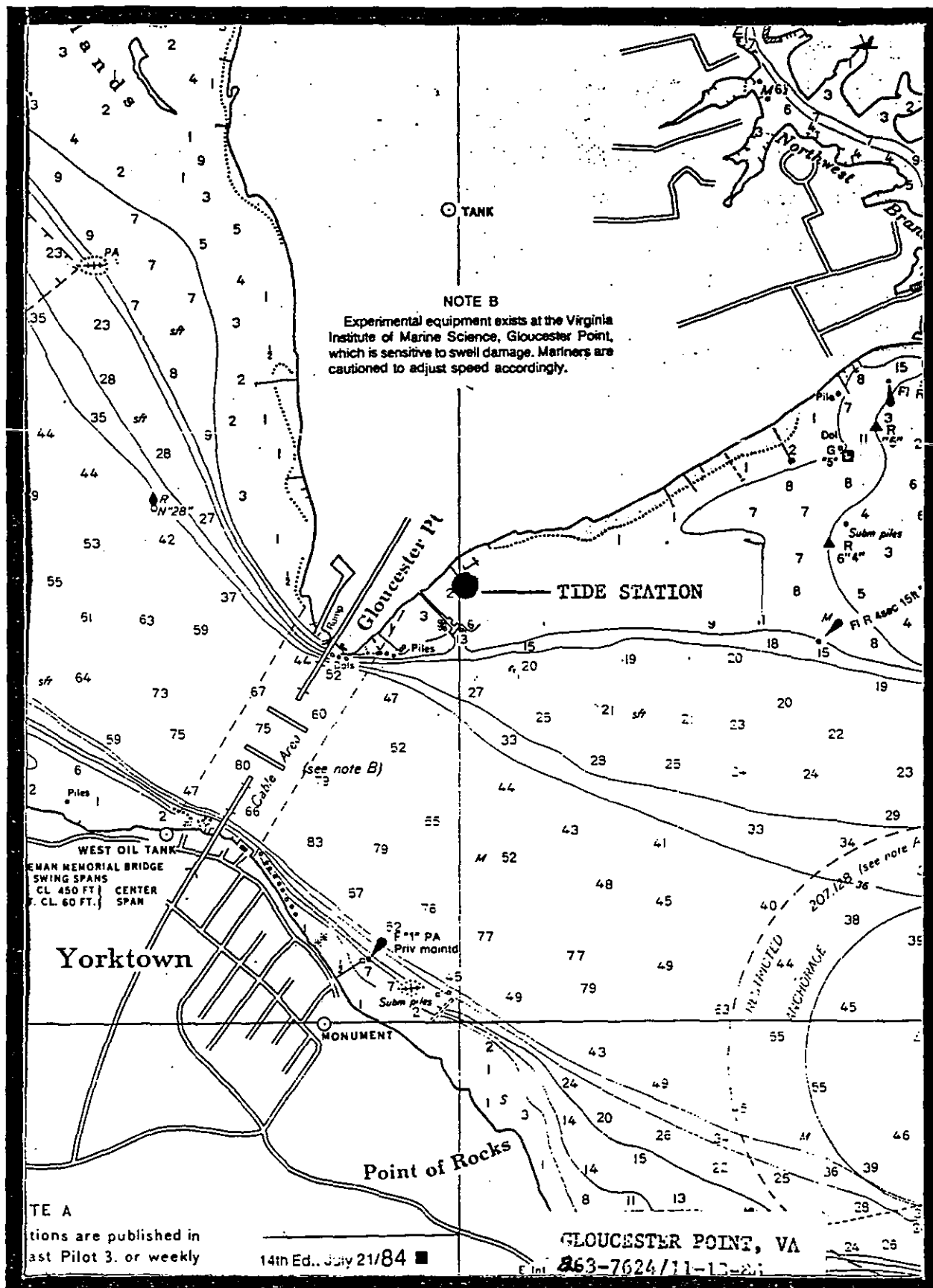
12224

LAT. 37° 10.0'N LON. 75° 59.3'W



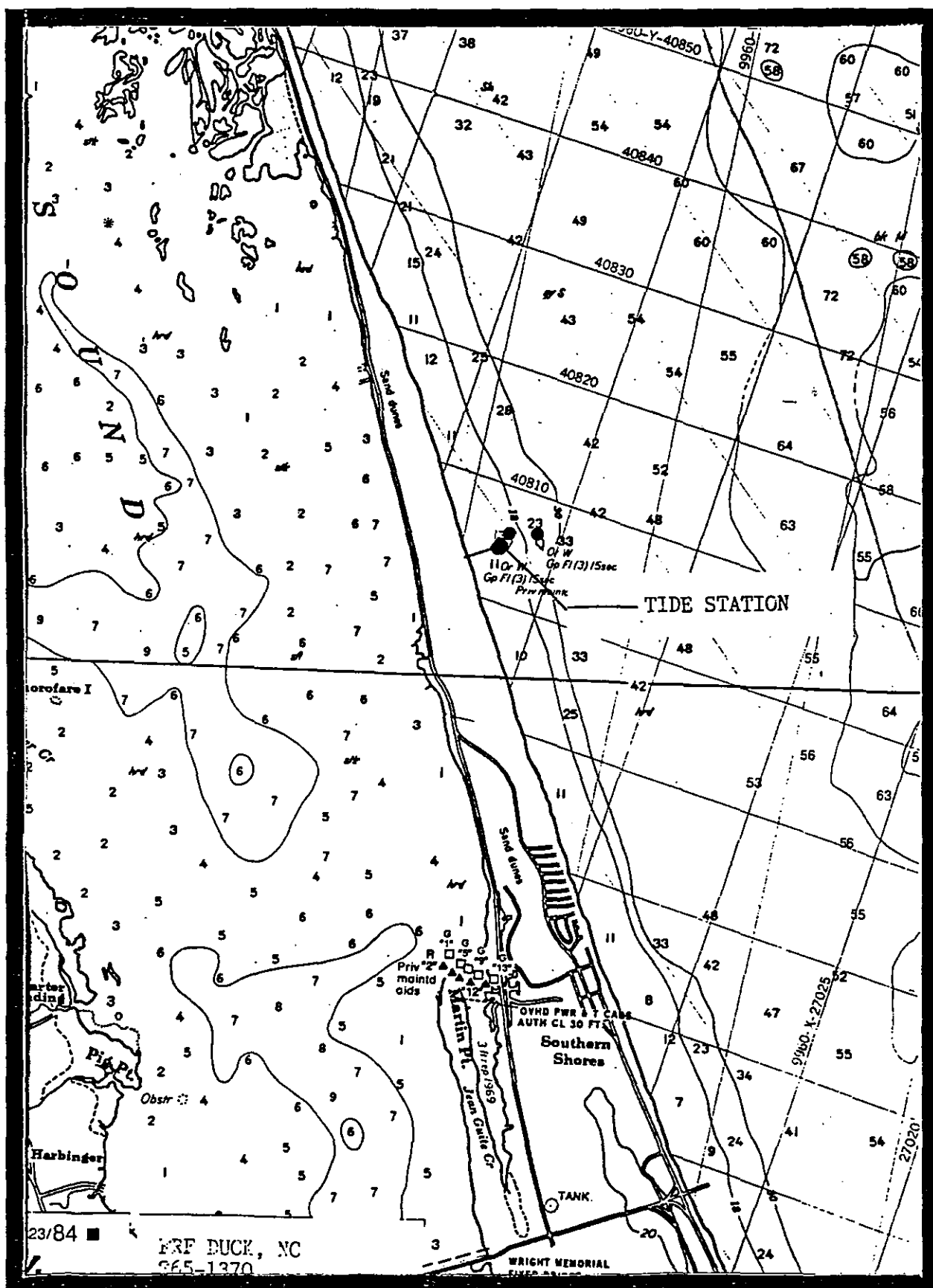
8635750 LEWISSETTA, VA

LAT. 37° 59.8'N LON. 76° 27.8'W



8637624 GLOUCESTER POINT, VA

LAT. 37° 14.8'N LON. 76° 30.0'W



8651370 DUCK PIER, NC

LAT. 36° 11.0'N LON. 75° 44.6'W

