Acknowledgements

This book is designed to provide a wide variety of information on the practice of good seamanship as it pertains to the marine environment. This publication contains data and associated information produced and obtained from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). This title is published by a private company and any appearance of the USCG’s name, seal, or initials does not indicate endorsement of this title.

Disclaimer

Every effort has been made to make this publication as complete and accurate as possible. All references contained in this publication have been compiled from sources believed to be the most recent, reliable, and represent the best current opinion on the subject. Mariners Learning System™ is not responsible or liable for any adverse effects or consequences to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly from use of information contained in this publication.
LIMITS OF LIGHT LISTS PUBLISHED BY
U.S. COAST GUARD

VOL. VI
PACIFIC COAST
AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

VOL. VII
GREAT LAKES

VOL. V
MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM

VOL. IV
GULF COAST

VOL. III
ATLANTIC COAST
(Little River, SC to Econfina River, FL)

VOL. II
ATLANTIC COAST
(Shrewsbury River, NJ to Little River, SC)

VOL. I
ATLANTIC COAST
(St. Croix River, ME to Shrewsbury River, NJ)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION MAINTAINED BY UNITED STATES AT OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS ARE INCLUDED ON THE PACIFIC LIST

Aids maintained at Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guantanamo Bay included in Volume III.

Also maintained at Midway Islands and Hawaiian Islands.

St. Croix River, ME to Rio Grande, TX
Preface

Lights and other marine aids to navigation, maintained by or under authority of the U.S. Coast Guard and located on waters used by general navigation, are described in the Light List.

Included are all Coast Guard aids to navigation used for general navigation such as lights, sound signals, buoys, daybeacons, and other aids to navigation. Not included are some buoys having no lateral significance, such as special purpose, anchorage, fish net, and dredging.

Aids to Navigation Link: http://www.uscgboating.org

CAUTION: Mariners attempting to pass a buoy close aboard risk collision with a yawing buoy or with the obstruction, which the buoy marks. Mariners must not rely on buoys alone for determining their positions due to factors limiting buoy reliability.

Private Aids To Navigation

Included: Class I aids to navigation on marine structures or other works which the owners are legally obligated to establish, maintain, and operate as prescribed by the Coast Guard.

Included: Class II aids to navigation exclusive of Class I, located in waters used by general navigation.

Not included: Class III aids to navigation exclusive of Class I and Class II, located in waters not ordinarily used by general navigation.

This Light List is published via hardcopy annually and is intended to furnish more complete information concerning aids to navigation than can be conveniently shown on charts. This Light List is not intended to be used in place of charts or Coast Pilots. Charts should be consulted for the location of all aids to navigation. It may be dangerous to use aids to navigation without reference to charts.

Light Lists are corrected to the date of the notices to mariners shown on the title page. Changes to aids to navigation during the year are published in U.S. Coast Guard Local Notices to Mariners and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Notices to Mariners. Important changes to aids to navigation are also broadcast through Coast Guard or Naval radio stations and NAVTEX. Mariners should keep their Light Lists, charts and other nautical publications corrected from these notices and should consult all notices issued after the date of publication of this Light List.

The electronic version of the Light List is updated monthly and is available at http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/index.php?pageName=lightLists
IMPORTANT: A summary of corrections for the Light List, which includes corrections from the dates shown on the title page to the date of availability, is published in the Local Notice to Mariners and the Notice to Mariners. These corrections must be applied in order to bring the Light List up-to-date. Additionally, the Light List should be corrected weekly from the Local Notices to Mariners or the Notices to Mariners, as appropriate.

Mariners and others are requested to bring any apparent errors or omissions in these lists to the attention of:

Commander (dpw)
First Coast Guard District
408 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02110-3350

or

USCG Navigation Center
Charting Branch
MS 7310
7323 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 20598-7310
Email: TIS-PF-NISWS@USCG.MIL
Arrangement. Aids to navigation on the coasts are arranged in geographic order clockwise from north to south along the Atlantic coast, east to west along the Gulf of Mexico, and south to north along the Pacific coast. On the Great Lakes, aids to navigation are arranged from east to west and from south to north, except on Lake Michigan which is arranged from north to south. Seacoast aids to navigation are listed first, followed by entrance and harbor aids to navigation, listed from seaward to the head of navigation.

Names of aids to navigation are printed as follows to help distinguish at a glance the type of aid to navigation listed:

- **Seacoast/Lake coast Lights and Secondary Lights**
- **RACONS**
- **Sound Signals**
- **RIVER, HARBOR, AND OTHER LIGHTS**
- **Lighted Buoys**
- **Daybeacons and Unlighted Buoys**

Light List Numbers are assigned to all Federal aids to navigation and many private aids to navigation for reference in the Light List. Aids to navigation are numbered by fives in accordance with their order of appearance in each volume of the Light List. Other numbers and decimal fractions are assigned where newly established aids to navigation are listed between previously numbered aids to navigation. The Light Lists are renumbered periodically to assign whole numbers to all aids to navigation.

International numbers are assigned to certain aids to navigation in cooperation with the International Hydrographic Organization. They consist of an alphabetic character followed by three or four numeric characters. A cross-reference listing appears after the index.
Description of Columns

Column (1): Light List number.

Column (2): Name of the aid to navigation.

A dash (–) is used to indicate the bold heading is part of the name of the aid to navigation. When reporting discrepancies or making reference to such aids to navigation in correspondence, the full name of the aid, including the geographic heading, should be given.

Bearings are in degrees true, read clockwise from 000° through 359°.

Bearings on rangelines are given in degrees and tenths.

Column (3): Geographic position of the aid to navigation in latitude and longitude. Positions are approximate and only intended to facilitate locating the aid on a chart.

Column (4): Light characteristic for lighted aid to navigation.

Column (5): Height above water from the focal plane of the fixed light to mean high water, listed in feet.

Column (6): Nominal range of lighted aids to navigation, in nautical miles, listed by color for alternating sector and passing lights. Not listed for ranges, directional lights, or private aids to navigation.

Column (7): The structural characteristic of the aid to navigation, including; dayboard (if any), description of fixed structure, color and type of buoy, height of structure above ground for major lights.

Column (8): Aid remarks, sound signal characteristic including the VHF-FM channel if remotely activated, RACON, light sector arc of visibility, radar reflector, emergency lights, seasonal remarks, and Private AtoN identification.
### Abbreviations used in the Light Lists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>Alternating</td>
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<tr>
<td>bl</td>
<td>blast</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
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<tr>
<td>ec</td>
<td>Eclipse</td>
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<tr>
<td>ev</td>
<td>Every</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>fl</td>
<td>flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fl</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fl(2)</td>
<td>Group flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Interrupted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso</td>
<td>Isophase (Equal interval)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kHz</td>
<td>Kilo hertz</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFl</td>
<td>Long Flash</td>
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<td>lt</td>
<td>Lighted</td>
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<tr>
<td>MHz</td>
<td>Megahertz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>Morse Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>Occulting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODAS</td>
<td>Anchored Oceanographic Data Buoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Quick (Flashing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ra ref</td>
<td>Radar reflector</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>seconds</td>
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<tr>
<td>si</td>
<td>silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Single Point Mooring Buoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Sound Signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists

Coast Guard Light Lists are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and can be ordered by phone: (202) 512-1800; FAX: (202) 512-2250; Web: [http://bookstore.gpo.gov](http://bookstore.gpo.gov); or mail: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Light Lists are also available at GPO Bookstores and from GPO Sales Agents. The Light Lists can also be found online.
Notices to Mariners

Broadcast Notices to Mariners are made by the Coast Guard through Coast Guard and Navy radio stations. These broadcast notices, which are broadcast on VHF-FM, NAVTEX, and other maritime frequencies, are navigational warnings that contain information of importance to the safety of navigation. Included are reports of deficiencies and changes to aids to navigation, the positions of ice and derelicts, and other important hydrographic information.

Radio stations broadcasting Notices to Mariners are listed in the National Ocean Service Coast Pilots and in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency publication Radio Navigational Aids (CDPUBRA117).

Local Notice to Mariners (U.S. regional coverage) are another means by which the Coast Guard disseminates navigation information for the United States, its territories, and possessions. A Local Notice to Mariners is issued by each Coast Guard district and is used to report changes and discrepancies to aids to navigation maintained by and under the authority of the Coast Guard. Local Notice to Mariners contain other marine information such as channel depths, naval operations, regattas, etc., which may affect vessels and waterways within the jurisdiction of each Coast Guard district. Reports of channel conditions, obstructions, menaces to navigation, danger areas, new chart editions, etc., are also included in the Local Notice to Mariners.

These notices are essential to all navigators for the purposes of keeping charts, Light Lists, Coast Pilots, and other nautical publications up-to-date. These notices are published as often as required, but usually weekly. They may be obtained via the U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center Website.

Vessels operating in ports and waterways in several districts will have to obtain the Local Notice to Mariners from each district in order to be fully informed.

Weekly Notice to Mariners are prepared jointly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Ocean Service, and are published weekly by National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

The Weekly Notice to Mariners advise mariners of important matters affecting navigational safety including new hydrographic discoveries, changes in channels and aids to navigation. Also included are corrections to Light Lists, Coast Pilots, and Sailing Directions. Foreign marine information is also included. This notice is intended for mariners and others who have a need for information related to oceangoing operations. Because it is intended for use by oceangoing vessels, many corrections that affect small craft navigation and associated waters are not included. Information concerning small craft is contained in the Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners only. The Weekly Notices to Mariners may be obtained free of charge via the World Wide Web or by email subscription.
Nautical Charts and Publications

Charts and Coast Pilots covering the United States and its territories are published by the National Ocean Service (NOS), Silver Spring, MD 20910, and are for sale by NOS and authorized NOS Sales Agents. A free catalog of available NOS/NOAA products can be obtained by phone: (301) 436-8301/(800) 638-8972; FAX: (301) 436-6829; or mail: FAA, National Aeronautical Charting Office, Distribution Division AVN-530, 10201 Good Luck Rd, Glenn Dale, MD 20769.

Maps for the Mississippi River System are published by the various U.S. Army Corps of Engineer District Engineers.

Tide Tables and Tidal Current Tables are no longer printed or distributed by NOS. Private publishing companies are printing the tables using data provided by NOS. These products may be obtained from local stores that carry marine publications.

Aids to Navigation Discrepancies

The Coast Guard does not keep the tens of thousands of aids to navigation comprising the U.S. Aids to Navigation System under simultaneous and continuous observation. Mariners should realize that it is impossible to maintain every aid to navigation operating properly and on its assigned position at all times. Therefore, for the safety of all mariners, any person who discovers an aid to navigation that is either off station or exhibiting characteristics other than those listed in the Light Lists should promptly notify the nearest Coast Guard unit. Radio messages should be prefixed “COAST GUARD” and transmitted directly to one of the U.S. Government radio stations listed in Chapter 3, Section 300L, Radio Navigational Aids (CDPUBRA117).

Recommendations and requests for aids to navigation and to report aids to navigation that are no longer needed should be mailed to the Coast Guard district concerned.
About Mariners Learning System

The Mariners Learning System™ is the go-to place for education and information for obtaining a Captain’s License. Fully certified by the U.S. Coast Guard, Mariners Learning System™ has helped thousands of students pass their Captain’s exam each year with a national pass rate of 98.7%.

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