



MSC-5—SAVANNAH, GA TO APALACHICOLA, FL

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS			
CITY	STATION	FREQUENCY	BROADCAST TIMES
Baxley, GA	WXM-65	162.525 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Belle Glade, FL	WXM-58	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Daytona Beach, FL	KIH-26	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
East Point, FL	WWF-86	162.50 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Fort Myers, FL	WXK-83	162.475 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Fort Pierce, FL	WWF-69	162.425 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Gainesville, FL	WXI-60	162.475 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Inverness, FL	WWF-38	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Jacksonville, FL	KHB-39	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Jesup, GA	WXJ-28	162.450 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Lake City, FL	KEB-97	162.400 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Largo, FL	KEC-38	162.450 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Melbourne, FL	WXJ-70	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Morrison, FL	KWN-38	162.550 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Naples, FL	WWG-92	162.525 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Palatka, FL	WNG-552	162.425 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Princeton, FL	WNG-663	162.425 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Salem, FL	WWF-88	162.425 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Sarasota, FL	WWG-59	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Sebring, FL	WXK-38A	162.50 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Tallahassee, FL	KIH-24	162.40 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Tampa Bay, FL	KHB-32	162.55 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Valdosta, GA	WXM-79	162.500 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
Waycross, GA	WXK-75	162.475 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
West Palm Beach, FL	KEC-50	162.475 MHz	Continuously, 24 hrs a day
These VHF-FM radio stations, locations shown on the map, are managed by the National Weather Service. Broadcasts are updated regularly.			
Contents of the broadcast vary, but contain the following types of general information.			
1. Special bulletins and statements concerning hurricanes or other severe weather.			
2. Forecasts and warnings for nearby coastal waters.			
3. Forecasts for the local area.			
4. Descriptions of weather patterns affecting the southeastern part of the country.			
5. Short Term Forecasts.			
6. Selected weather observations.			

DIAL-A-BUOY	
Dial-A-Buoy gives mariners an easy way to obtain reports via a cell phone. Dial-A-Buoy provides wind and wave measurements taken within the last hour at National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) buoy and Coastal-Marine Automated Network (C-MAN) stations. The stations operated by NDBC, part of the National Weather Service, are located in the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes. The Dial-A-Buoy service has since expanded to include stations owned and operated by other organizations including the United Kingdom Met Office and Environment Canada. To access Dial-A-Buoy, dial (228) 688-1948 using any touch tone or cell phone. For internet users, more information is at: http://seaboard.ndbc.noaa.gov/dial.shtml	

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS			
<u>CITY</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY (kHz)</u> <u>VHF CH No.</u>	<u>BROADCAST TIMES (UTC)</u>
Key West, FL (USCG)	NOK	~Ch. 22A	1200, 2200
Mayport,FL (USCG)	NMA-10	*#2670 ~Ch. 22A	0620, 1820 1215, 2215
Miami, FL (USCG)	NCF	*#2670 ~Ch. 22A	0350, 1550 1230, 2230
Nassau, Bahama Is.	VPN-2	2558	
St. Petersburg, FL (USCG)	NMA-21	*#2670 ~Ch. 22A	0320, 1420 1300, 2300
USCG VHF broadcasts normally contain coastal forecasts. HF broadcasts normally contain offshore forecasts. Marine warnings are broadcast upon receipt.			
*Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz. ~Preceded by announcement on Ch. 16. #Single sideband, suppressed carrier.			

HIGH SEAS RADIOTELEPHONE WEATHER BROADCASTS FOR ATLANTIC			
CITY	STATION	CARRIER FREQUENCY (kHz)	BROADCAST TIMES (UTC)
Chesapeake, VA (USCG)	NMN	4426.0	0330, 0515, 0930
		6501.0	0330, 0515, 0930, 1115, 1530
			2130, 2315
		8764.0	0330, 0515, 0930, 1115, 1530
			1715, 2130, 2315
			1115, 1530, 1715, 2130, 2315
		13089.0	1715
		17314.0	
New Orleans, LA (USCG)	NMG	4316.0	0330, 0515, 0930, 1115, 1530,
			1715, 2130, 2315
		8502.0	0330, 0515, 0930, 1115, 1530
			1715, 2130, 2315
		12788.0	0330, 0515, 0930, 1115, 1530
			1715, 2130, 2315

RADIO WWW/WWWH STORM INFORMATION BROADCASTS	
HIGH SEAS STORM INFORMATION for the North Atlantic and North Pacific is provided mariners through a cooperative program of two Department of Commerce agencies: the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Bulletins are compiled by the National Weather Service and broadcast every hour by the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Frequency and Time Broadcast Services Radio Stations – WWW, Fort Collins, Colorado and WWWH, Kauai, Hawaii. These are the stations that sailors and others listen to for daily time checks.	
WWW (FORT COLLINS, CO) FREQENCIES : 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 MHz	
The weather broadcast is in 45-second segments separated by a 15-second interval.	
TIMES OF BROADCAST	BROADCAST AREA
8 minutes past the hour	Atlantic High Seas Warning
9 minutes past the hour	Atlantic High Seas Warning

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), Specific Area Message Encoder (SAME), and NWR Coverage	
NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts on 162.40, 162.425, 162.45, 162.475, 162.50, 162.525 and 162.55 MHz can usually be received 20-40 miles from the transmitting antenna site, depending on terrain and the quality of the receiver used. Where transmitting antennas are on high ground, the range is somewhat greater, reaching 60 miles or more. The VHF-FM frequencies used for these broadcasts require narrow-band FM receivers. The National Weather Service recommends receivers having a sensitivity of one microvolt or less for a quieting factor of 20 decibels. Some receivers are equipped with a warning alarm device that can be turned on by means of a tone signal controlled by the National Weather Service office concerned. This signal is transmitted for 13 seconds preceeding an announcement of a severe weather warning.	
In addition, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has approved the special SAME code to delineate marine areas. Mariners with NWR receivers equipped with SAME should check out:	
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/wxradio.htm for information on how to program their receivers.	
For a listing of marine area and zone codes for SAME, go to: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/geodata/catalog/wsom/html/marinewreas.htm	
The NOAA Weather Radio coverage areas indicated are estimates. For these maps, transmitter antenna performance are assumed to be omni-directional. As a result, actual coverage can be different from that depicted on this map. Coverage that is significantly different than depicted on this map should be reported to the local NWS forecast office.	

OTHER MARINE WEATHER SERVICES CHARTS AVAILABLE			
MSC-1	Eastport, ME to Montauk Point, NY	MSC-8	Mexican Border to Point Conception, CA
MSC-2	Montauk Point, NY to Manasquan, NJ	MSC-9	Point Conception, CA to Point St. George, CA
MSC-3	Manasquan, NJ to Cape Hatteras, NC	MSC-10	Point St. George, CA to Canadian Border
MSC-4	Cape Hatteras, NC to Savannah, GA	MSC-11/12	Great Lakes
MSC-5	Savannah, GA to Apalachicola, FL	MSC-13	Hawaiian Waters
MSC-6	Apalachicola, FL to Morgan City, LA	MSC-14	Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands
MSC-7	Morgan City, LA to Brownsville, TX	MSC-15	Alaskan Waters
		MSC-16	Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands
These charts are also posted at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/pub.htm			

Radiofax charts for the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, Tropical Atlantic, and Tropical East Pacific are posted at: http://weather.noaa.gov/fax/gulf.shtml
Comments on the schedule or quality of charts Email: Timothy.Rulon@noaa.gov

BUOY AND C-MAN DATA AVAILABLE VIA E-MAIL (FTPMAIL)	
Current buoy and C-MAN data is now available in a very compact form via http://ftp://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest_obs/	
Via http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest_obs/	
Via ftp:	
ftp://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/data/latest_obs/	
Via e-mail (FTPMAIL)	
http://weather.noaa.gov/pub/fax/buoydata.txt (instructions)	
Send an e-mail to: ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov	
Subject Line: Put anything you like	
Body: open www.ndbc.noaa.gov/cd_data cd latest_obs get 42007.txt get gdl11.txt quit	

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING	
Before setting out: Obtain the latest available weather forecast for the boating area. Where they can be received, the NOAA Weather Radio continuous broadcasts (VHF-FM) are the best way to keep informed of the expected weather and sea conditions. If you hear on the radio that warnings are in effect, don't venture out on the water unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea.	
While afloat: 1. Keep a life jacket on and keep a weather eye out for: the approach of dark, threatening clouds, which may foretell a squall or thunderstorm; any steady increase in wind or sea; any increase in wind velocity opposite in direction to a strong tidal current. A dangerous rip tide condition may form steep waves capable of broaching a boat. 2. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings. 3. Heavy static on your radio may be an indication of nearby thunderstorm activity. 4. If a thunderstorm catches you while afloat, you should remember that not only gusty winds but also lightning poses a threat to safety. – stay below deck if possible. – keep away from metal objects that are not grounded to the boat's protection system. – don't touch more than one grounded object at the same time (or you may become a shortcut for electrical surges passing through the protection system). – Prepare for rough sea conditions.	

INTERNET ADDRESSES	
National Weather Service Home Page http://www.nws.noaa.gov	NWS Charleston, SC http://weather.gov/chs
National Data Buoy Center (buoy and CMAN data) http://seaboard.ndbc.noaa.gov	NWS Jacksonville, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jax
NOAA Ocean Service (tides and other data) http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov	NWS Melbourne, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mlb
U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center http://www.navcen.uscg.gov	NWS Miami, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl
Marine Dissemination Information http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm	NWS Key West, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/eyw
NWS Tropical Prediction Center http://www.nhc.noaa.gov	NWS Tampa, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/tbw
NWS Eastern Region Headquarters http://www.erh.noaa.gov/er/hq/	NWS Tallahassee, FL http://www.srh.noaa.gov/tlh
NWS Southern Region Headquarters http://www.srh.noaa.gov	
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RADIOFAX CHARTS AND TEXT FORECASTS AVAILABLE VIA E-MAIL (FTPMAIL)	
National Weather Service radiofax charts and text forecasts are available via e-mail. The FTPMAIL server is intended to allow Internet access for mariners and other users who do not have direct access to the World Wide Web, but who are equipped with an e-mail system. Turnaround is generally under one hour, however, performance may vary widely and receipt cannot be guaranteed. To get started in using the NWS FTPMAIL service, follow these simple directions to the FTPMAIL "help" file (11 bytes).	
Address: ftpmail@weather.noaa.gov	
Subject: (not required)	
Body: help	
Direct any questions to 301-713-1677, extension 128, Or marine.weather@noaa.gov	

DETERMINATION OF WIND SPEED BY SEA CONDITION				
KNOTS	DESCRIPTIVE	SEA CONDITIONS	WINDFORCE (BEAUFORT)	PROBABLE WAVE HEIGHT (FT)
0-1	Calm	Sea smooth and mirror-like.	0	-
2-3	Light air	Scale-like ripples, without foam crests.	1	0.25
4-6	Light breeze	Small, short wavelets; crests have a glassy appearance and do not break.	2	0.50
7-10	Gentle breeze	Large wavelets; some crests begin to break; foam of glassy appearance. Occasional white foam crests.	3	2
11-16	Moderate breeze	Small waves, becoming longer; fairly frequent white foam crests.	4	4
17-21	Fresh breeze	Moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white foam crests; there may be some spray.	5	6
22-27	Strong breeze	Large waves begin to form; white foam crests are more extensive everywhere; there may be some spray.	6	10
28-33	Near gale	Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind; spindrift begins.	7	14
34-40	Gale	Moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests break into spindrift; foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind.	8	18
41-47	Strong gale	High waves; dense streaks of foam along the direction of the wind; crests of waves begin to topple, tumble, and roll over; spray may reduce visibility.	9	23
48-55	Storm	Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam in great patches is blown in dense white streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole, the surface of the sea is white in appearance. The tumbling of the sea becomes heavy and shock like. Visibility is reduced.	10	29
56-63	Violent storm	Exceptionally high waves that may obscure small and medium-sized ships. The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. Everywhere the edges of the wave crests are blown into froth. Visibility reduced.	11	37
64-71	Hurricane	The air is filled with foam and spray. Sea completely white with driving spray; visibility very much reduced	12	45