



Which Anodes Should I Use?

Chart B

For Vessels with:

- 1) No AC Shore Connections; or
- 2) AC Shore Connections with Galvanic Isolation

| | Inboard | | | | Outdrive | | Outboard | |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Fiberglass ⁽⁸⁾ | Aluminum ⁽⁹⁾ | Steel ⁽¹⁰⁾ | Wood ⁽¹¹⁾ | Alum Prop ⁽¹²⁾ | SS Prop ⁽¹³⁾ | Alum Prop ⁽¹²⁾ | SS Prop ⁽¹³⁾ |
| Salt | Zn/Al | Zn/Al | Zn/Al | Zn/Al | Zn/Al | Al/Zn | Zn/Al | Al/Zn |
| Brackish | Al/Zn | Al/Zn | Al/Zn | Al/Zn | Al/Zn | Al | Al/Zn | Al |
| Fresh | Mg/Al | Mg/Al | Mg/Al | Al | Mg/Al | Mg/Al | Mg/Al | Mg/Al |

- 8) The underwater metals on fiberglass inboard vessels are usually stainless steel and bronze attached to the vessel's bonding system. Use zinc or aluminum anodes, but don't mix types if bonded together. In freshwater, use more active aluminum or magnesium anodes for self-cleaning performance.
- 9) Aluminum hulls are susceptible to corrosion in all water types. In salt or brackish water use zinc or aluminum anodes. In freshwater, use more active magnesium anodes (preferred) or aluminum anodes. Caution: Magnesium anodes should never be used on aluminum metal in salt water.
- 10) Steel hulls are susceptible to corrosion in all water types. In salt or brackish water use zinc or aluminum anodes. In freshwater, use more active magnesium anodes (preferred) or aluminum anodes for self-cleaning performance.
- 11) Wood hulls with metal fittings on a bonding system are subject to alkali delignification of the wood fibers around metal fittings. Use anodes only with a corrosion controller.
- 12) Outdrives and outboards with aluminum propellers should use zinc or aluminum in salt and brackish waters. In freshwater, use more active aluminum and or magnesium anodes for self-cleaning performance.
- 13) Stainless steel propellers on outdrives and outboards are galvanically incompatible with their aluminum housings and tend to inflict severe corrosion. In salt and brackish water use zinc or aluminum anodes. In freshwater, use more active aluminum or magnesium anodes for self-cleaning performance. Exception: Outdrives with dual stainless steel propellers (e.g., Bravo 3) should only use aluminum anodes in salt and brackish water, and where possible, magnesium in freshwater.