



Which Anodes Should I Use?

Chart B

For Vessels with:

- No AC Shore Connections; or
- AC Shore Connections with Galvanic Isolation

	Inboard				Outdrive		Outboard	
	Fiberglass ⁽⁷⁾	Aluminum ⁽⁸⁾	Steel ⁽⁹⁾	Wood ⁽¹⁰⁾	Alum Prop ⁽¹¹⁾	SS Prop ⁽¹²⁾	Alum Prop ⁽¹¹⁾	SS Prop ⁽¹²⁾
Salt	Zn/Al	Zn/Al	Zn/Al	Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn
Brackish	Zn/Al	Zn/Al	Zn/Al	Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn	Al/Zn
Fresh	Mg/Al/Zn	Mg/Al	Mg/Al	Zn	Al	Mg/Al	Al	Mg/Al

- (7) The underwater metals on fiberglass hulls are usually stainless steel (e.g., propeller shafts, trim tab planes) and bronze (e.g., propellers, struts, thru-hulls) attached to the vessel's bonding system. Use zinc or aluminum anodes, but don't mix types bonded together. Magnesium anodes may be used in freshwater.
- (8) Aluminum hulls are susceptible to corrosion in all water types. In salt or brackish water use zinc or aluminum anodes. In freshwater, use magnesium anodes (preferred) or aluminum anodes.
- (9) Mild steel hulls are susceptible to corrosion in all water types. In salt or brackish water use zinc or aluminum anodes. In freshwater, use magnesium anodes (preferred) or aluminum anodes.
- (10) Wood hulls with metal fittings on a bonding system are subject to alkali delignification of the wood fibers around metal fittings. Use zinc anodes only with a corrosion controller.
- (11) Outdrives and outboards with aluminum propellers should use aluminum (preferred) or zinc in salt and brackish waters. Magnesium anodes are preferred in freshwater.
- (12) Stainless steel propellers on outdrives and outboards are galvanically incompatible with their aluminum housings and tend to inflict corrosion to the housing. In salt and brackish water use aluminum anodes (preferred). In freshwater (only), magnesium anodes are recommended if parts are commercially available. Otherwise, use aluminum. For Bravo 3 outdrives, use only aluminum anodes in salt and brackish water, and magnesium in freshwater (only).