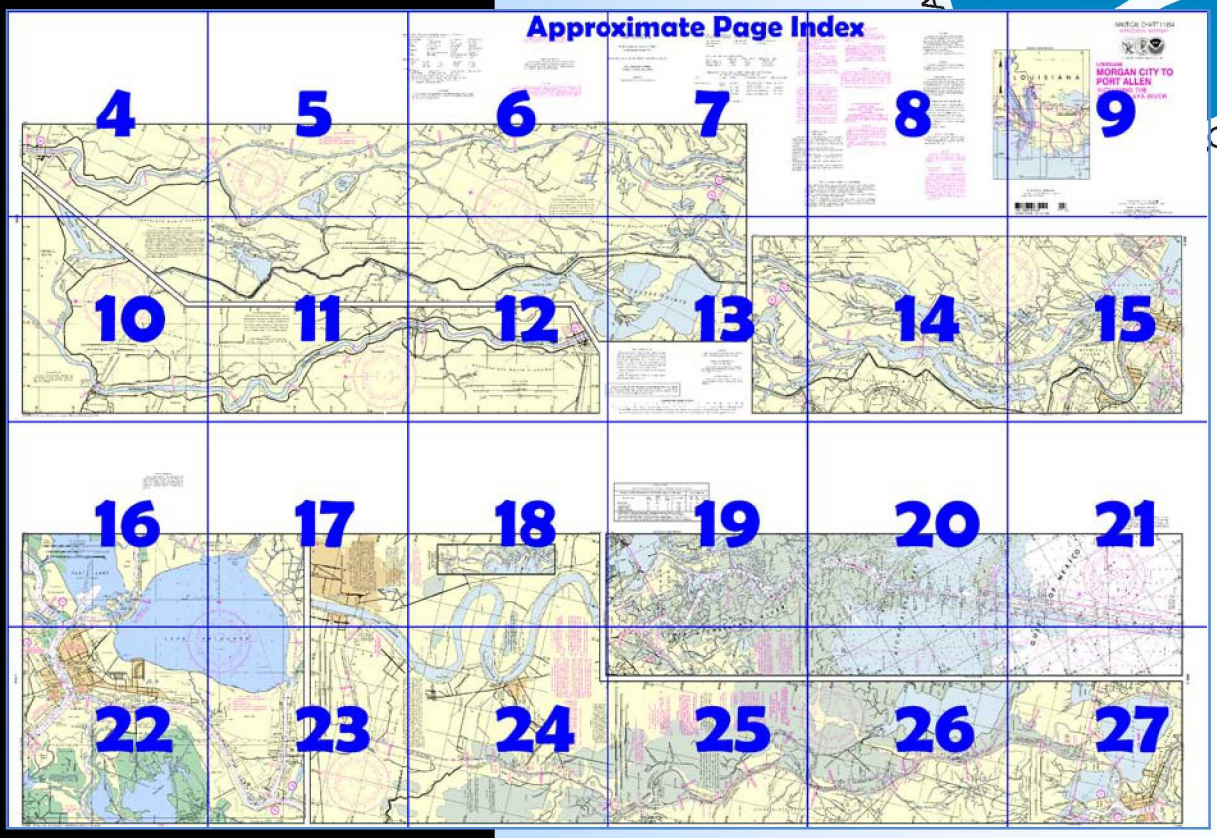
BookletChart™

Morgan City to Port Allen

(NOAA Chart 11354)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

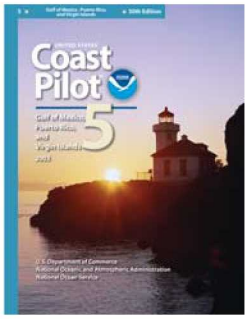
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(185) **Atchafalaya Bay** is a large indentation in the coast of Louisiana 112 miles W of Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. The bay is 28 miles long in an E-W direction, averages 7 miles in width, is full of shoals and oyster reefs, and has general depths ranging from 3 to 9 feet. A fringe of reefs partially separates the bay from the Gulf, the E end being known as Point au Fer Shell Reef. The bay is the approach to Lower Atchafalaya River and the Port of Morgan City, with depths of 25 feet or less extending 25 miles off the channel entrance. Vessels navigating the bay usually draw 3 to 10 feet.

(186) **Point au Fer Reef Light** (29°22'18"N., 91°23'06"W.), 44 feet above the water and shown from a square green daymark on a skeleton tower on a concrete platform at **Eugene Island** on the W side of the dredged channel, and an abandoned lighthouse on Southwest Reef are the only conspicuous objects in the **Point au Fer Shell Reef** area. A seasonal fog signal is at the light.

(187) The abandoned lighthouse, 6.5 miles W of Point au Fer Reef Light, is a black, square, pyramidal tower and prominent when approaching close inshore from the W. **Belle Isle,** on the N shore of the bay N of Point au Fer Reef Light, is 75 feet high and conspicuous for some distance offshore. Oil well structures and obstructions are throughout the area.

(193) **Deer Island,** on the E side of the Lower Atchafalaya River entrance, can be approached through a short dredged channel just SW of the island. The entrance is marked by a daybeacon. The channel has a reported depth of 4 feet.

(194) Fog is most frequent during January, February, and March. S winds bring it in, and N winds clear it away.

(197) **Lower Atchafalaya River** flows S into the NE corner of Atchafalaya Bay; it is the outlet for an extensive system of S Louisiana lakes and bayous known as the Atchafalaya navigation system, an inside passage to the Mississippi River about 180 miles above New Orleans.

(198) The Lower Atchafalaya River leads N from Atchafalaya Bay through Berwick Bay, thence W through Berwick Lock, and joins Bayou Teche 8 miles above the Berwick Lock near Patterson. The section of the river from Atchafalaya Bay to Berwick Lock has a crooked channel with depths from 21 to 113 feet over widths from 300 to 600 yards; the deepest water is generally in midstream. In May 1985, the controlling depth in the river from Berwick to Bayou Teche was 2 feet, then in Bayou Teche to the floodgates at the junction with Wax Lake Outlet, 2 feet.

(203) **Bayou Chene** extends from Avoca Island Cutoff to join and become part of the Intracoastal Waterway. In May 2002, the controlling depth was 9 feet (11 feet at midchannel) from the cutoff to the Intracoastal Waterway.

(204) **Little Wax Bayou,** which branches W from the Lower Atchafalaya about 13.5 miles above the mouth, is part of the Intracoastal Waterway.

(205) **Bayou Boeuf,** also part of the Intracoastal Waterway and described in chapter 12, joins the Lower Atchafalaya from E at Morgan City. The Intracoastal Waterway follows Lower Atchafalaya S for 2.5 miles to Little Wax Bayou.

(206) An alternate route of the Intracoastal Waterway, from Morgan City N to Port Allen on the Mississippi River and Bayou Grosse Tete, is described in chapter 12.

(207) **Berwick Bay** is the section of the Lower Atchafalaya from Bayou Boeuf N to Sixmile Lake. Morgan City is on the E side of the bay and Berwick on the W side.

(208) Three bridges across Berwick Bay link Morgan City and Berwick.

(214) **Port of Morgan City** is at the confluence of Atchafalaya River and the Intracoastal Waterway about 35 miles from deep water in the Gulf of Mexico. The port limits include the E quarter of the Parish of St. Marys from 91°17.4'W. to Bayous Boeuf and Chene, and from Sixmile Lake to the mouth of Atchafalaya River. Numerous inland waterways that radiate from the port make it a center for offshore oil exploration and development. There is considerable commerce in seafood, shell, petroleum products, building cement, sand and gravel, oil-well pipe casing, machinery, and supplies, and chemicals. The Port of Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District has jurisdiction over the port under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the governor of the State. The board establishes rules and regulations for the port.

(215) **Morgan City,** on the E side of Berwick Bay, has several landings with ample depths for river boats; vessels generally go alongside, because of the depths and currents in the river. The principal industries are fishing, ship building, cement, petroleum, carbon black, chemicals, sulfur, salt, menhaden, and some agriculture in the raising of rice and sugar. The city has ice and cold storage plants. Tugs up to 4,500 hp operate from Morgan City.

(216) The Young Memorial Vocational Training Center, a school for navigation, seamanship, and marine and electrical engineering, is located in Morgan City.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CABLE FERRY

Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Morgan City and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within the limits of this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Landside Route)

Morgan City to Port Allen (LR)

Controlling Depth

The controlling depth was 7 feet Sept. 1994-Apr 2005 to its junction with the Alternate Route in the Lower Grand River.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Near real time water level data, predictions and weather data are available via the internet at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Annual predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are available in printed form from private sector printers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Alternate Route)

Morgan City to Port Allen Route (MP)

Project Depth

12 feet Morgan City, LA, to Port Allen, LA

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

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A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

TIDAL INFORMATION

Predicted times for high and low tides at Eugene Island (29°22'-91°23') may be obtained by subtracting 25 minutes for high water and 2 hours and 3 minutes for low water; and at Shell Island (29°28'- 91°18') by adding 54 minutes for high water and subtracting 39 minutes for low water, to the times listed in the Galveston, Texas tide table (see inside cover).

Between Morgan City and Port Allen the periodic tide is negligible.

In the Atchafalaya River there are no tidal observations north of Morgan City.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

Aug. /08; Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

AUTHORITIES

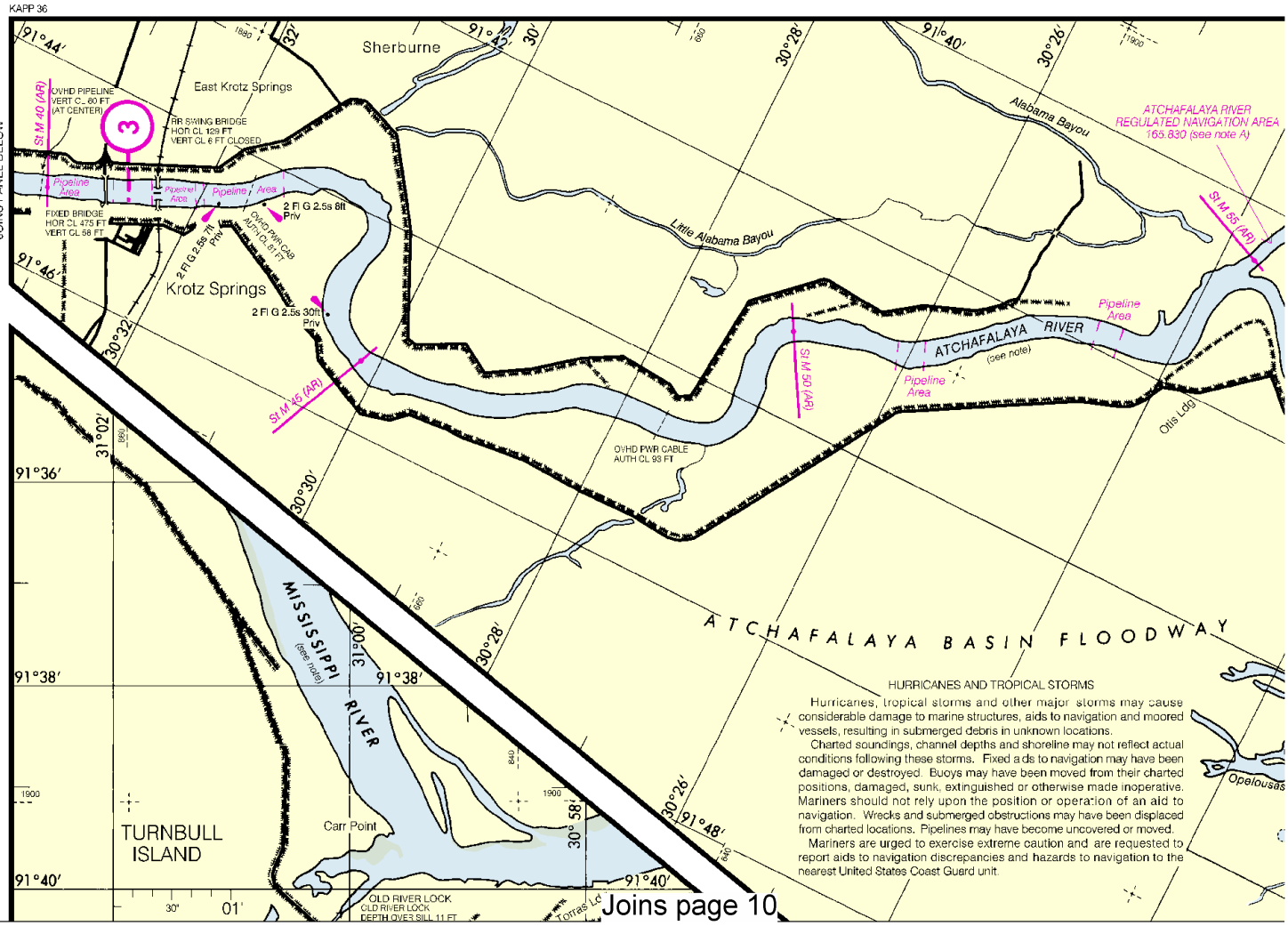
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless
AERO aeronautica G gree
Al alternating IQ inter
B black Iso isop
Bn beacon LT HO
C car M nauti
DIA diaphone m minu
F fixed MICRO
Fl flashing Mkr ma

Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders Cc coral
bk broken G gravel
Cy clay Grs grass

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obstr
ED existence doubtful PA p
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or sh
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover,
COLREGS: International Regulations
Demarcation lines are

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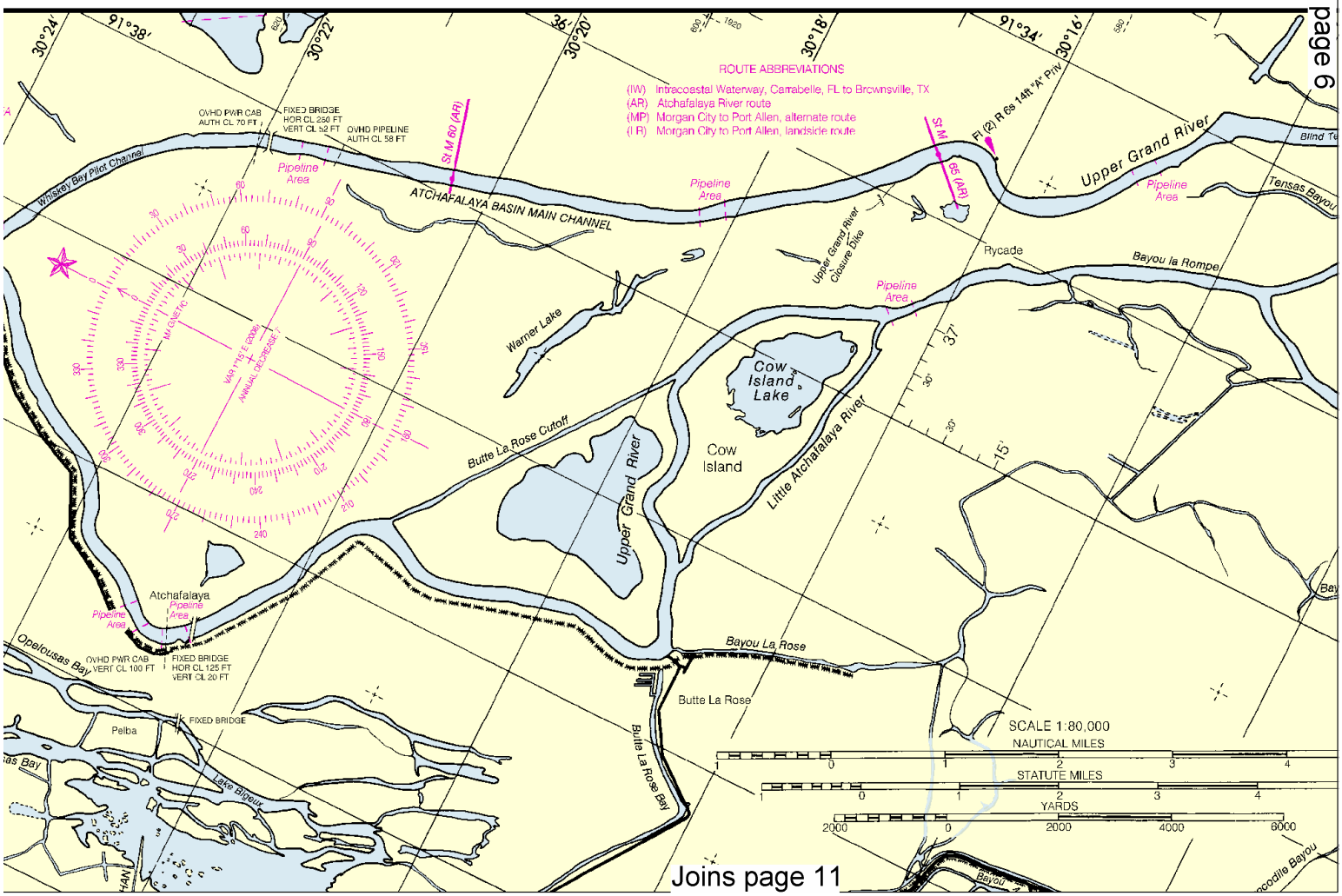


Joins page 11

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautica	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Cc coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

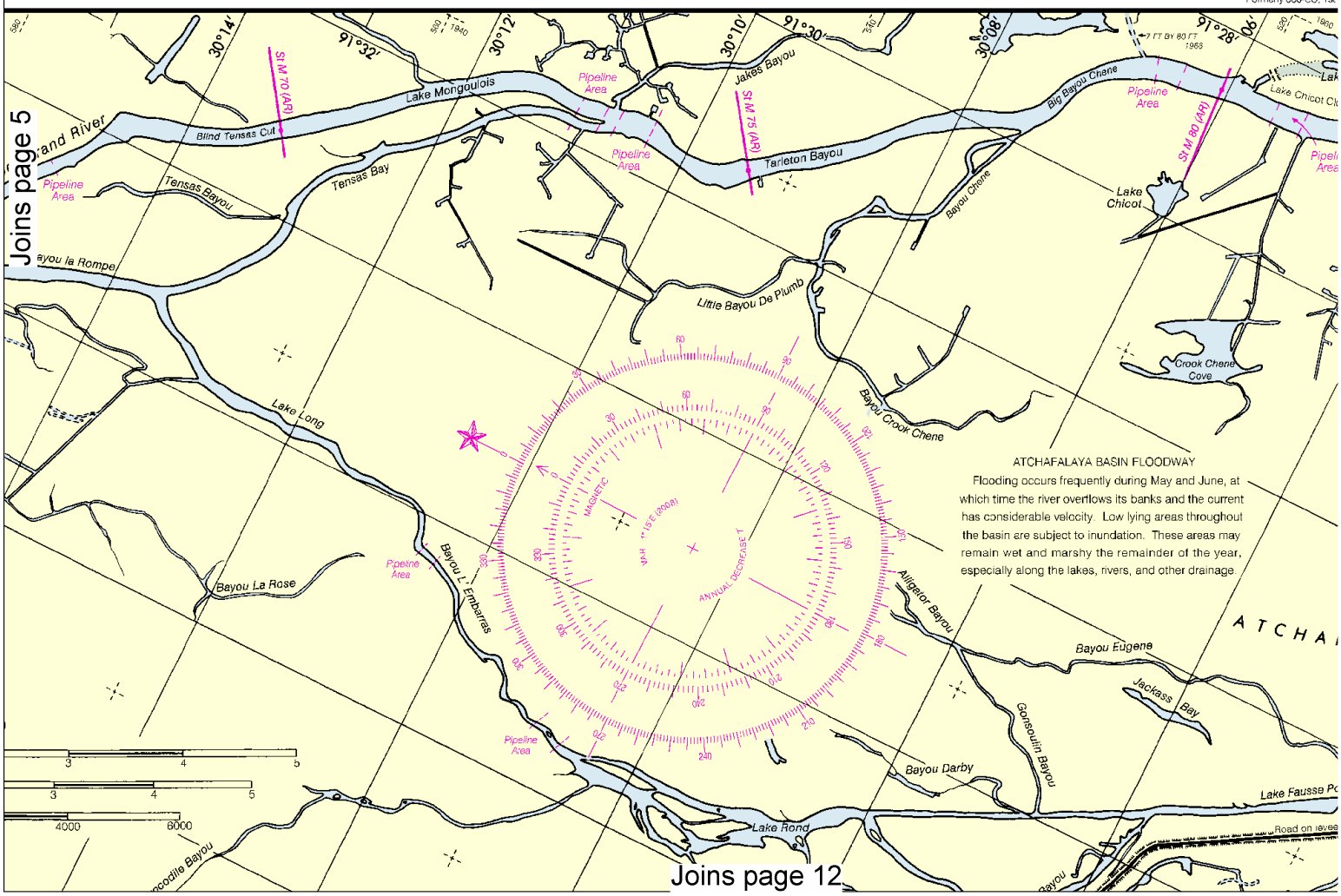
POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly 880-SC, 1st



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at 29°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

	TELEPHONE NUMBER	OFFICE HOURS
New Orleans, LA	*(504) 522-7330	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM M - F
Lake Charles, LA	*(337) 477-5285	24 hours daily

*Recorded

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	FREQ. (MHz)	BROADCAST TIMES
New Orleans, LA	KHB-43	162.55	24 hours daily
Baton Rouge, LA	KHB-46	162.40	24 hours daily
Morgan City, LA	KIH-23	162.475	24 hours daily

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS
BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	BROADCAST TIMES-CST	SPECIAL WARNING
New Orleans, LA	NMG (USCG)	2670 kHz	4:35, 6:35, 10:35 & 11:50 AM 4:35 & 11:50 PM	On receipt
		157.1 MHz	4:50 & 10:50 AM 4:50 PM	On receipt
Grand Isle, LA	NMG-15	157.1 MHz	4:35 & 10:35 AM 4:35 PM	On receipt
Berwick, LA	NMG-37	157.1 MHz	4:00 & 10:00 AM 4:00 PM	On receipt

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

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passage of a vessel which car
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When motorboats approach ea
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cases
Motorboats must keep to the rig
safe and practicable.
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"Navigation Rules."

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(USCGAUX), nat
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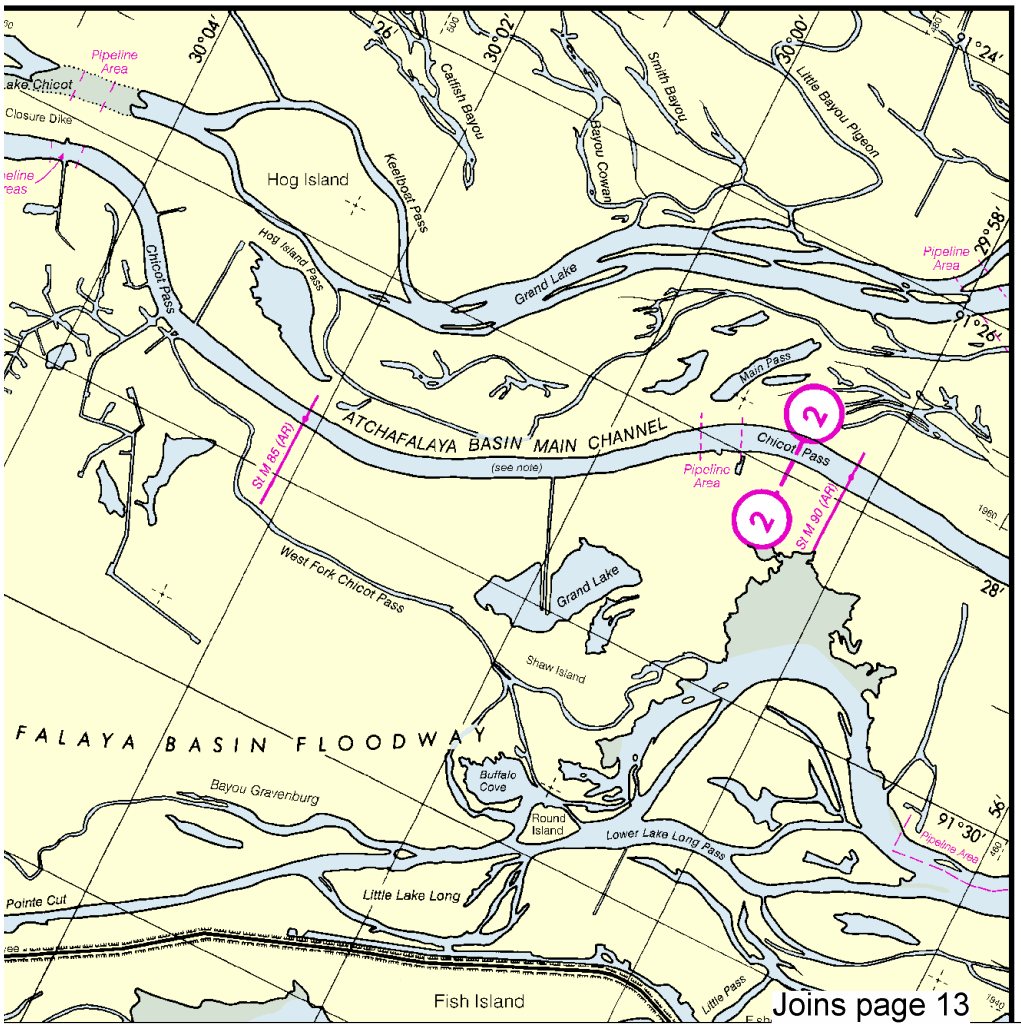
USPS - Local
Road. Raleigh,
USCGAUX -
Federal Building
800-524-8835 or
Second Street, S

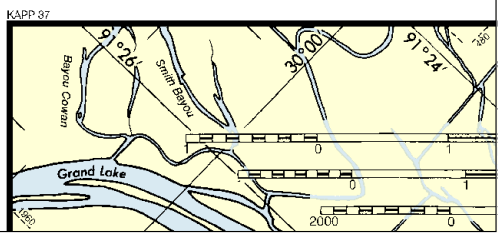
Joins page 8

1st Edition, 1972



Joins page 13

KAPP 37



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Landside Route)

Morgan City to Port Allen (LR)

Controlling Depth

The controlling depth was 7 feet Sept. 1994-Apr 2005 to its junction with the Alternate Route in the Lower Grand River.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus: ——•——

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A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases.
Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777

USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Morgan City and are indicated thus: ——•——

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Alternate Route)

Morgan City to Port Allen Route (MP)

Project Depth

12 feet Morgan City, LA, to Port Allen, LA

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus: ——•——

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.711' northward and 0.396" eastward to agree with this chart.

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER ROUTE (AR)

The navigation project is 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide from the Mississippi River via Old River, Atchafalaya River, Grand Lake and Sixmile Lake to Morgan City, LA.

The controlling depths are published periodically in Navigation Bulletins issued by the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, LA.

Buoys are not charted.

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

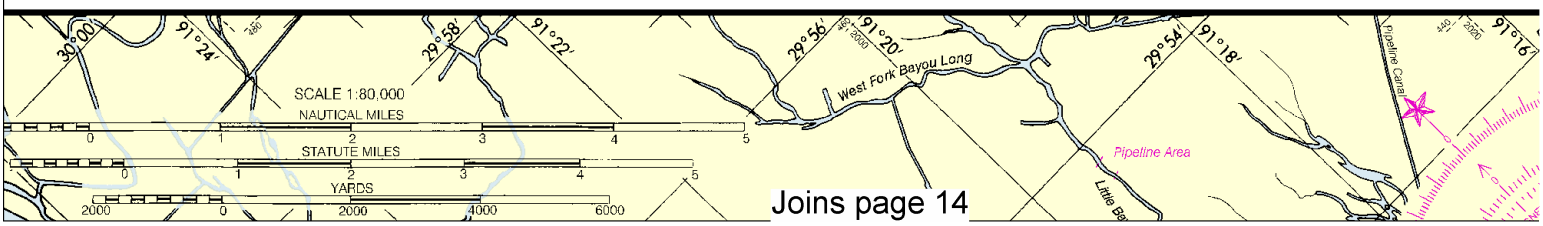
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 7



Joins page 14

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

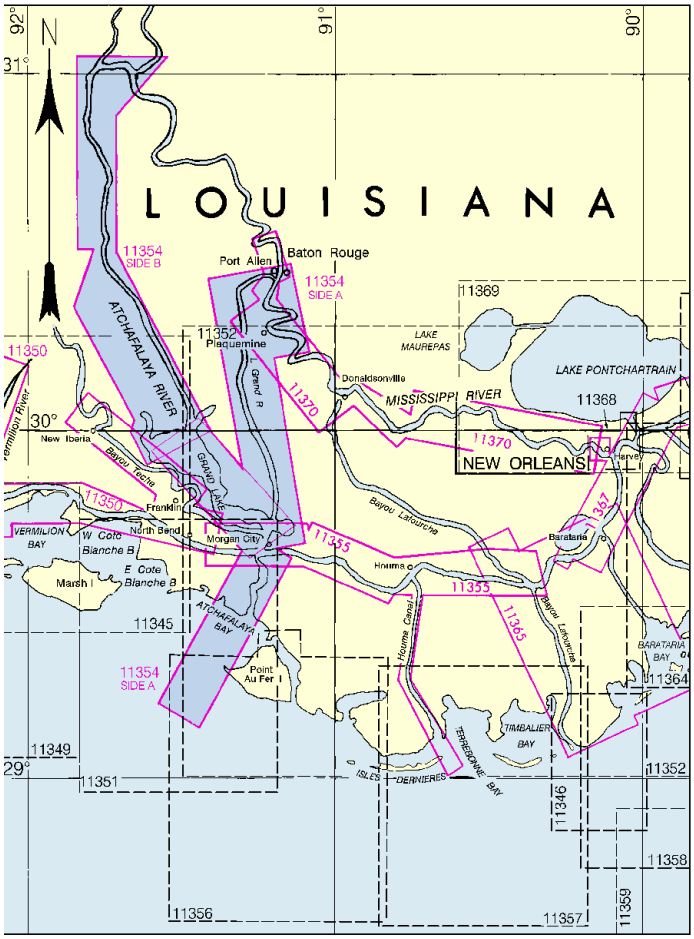
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

NAUTICAL CHART 11354

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



LOUISIANA

MORGAN CITY TO PORT ALLEN

INCLUDING THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

NSN 7642014010229

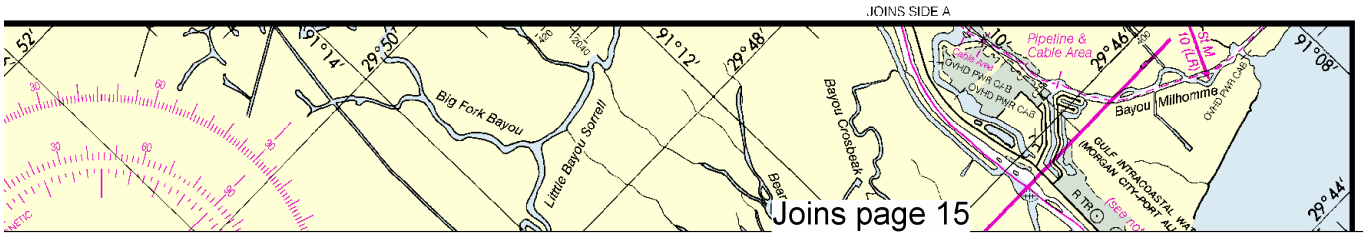
NGA REFERENCE NO: 11XHA11354

ED. NO. 27

Chart 11354 27th Ed., Aug. /08 ■
Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

JOINS SIDE A

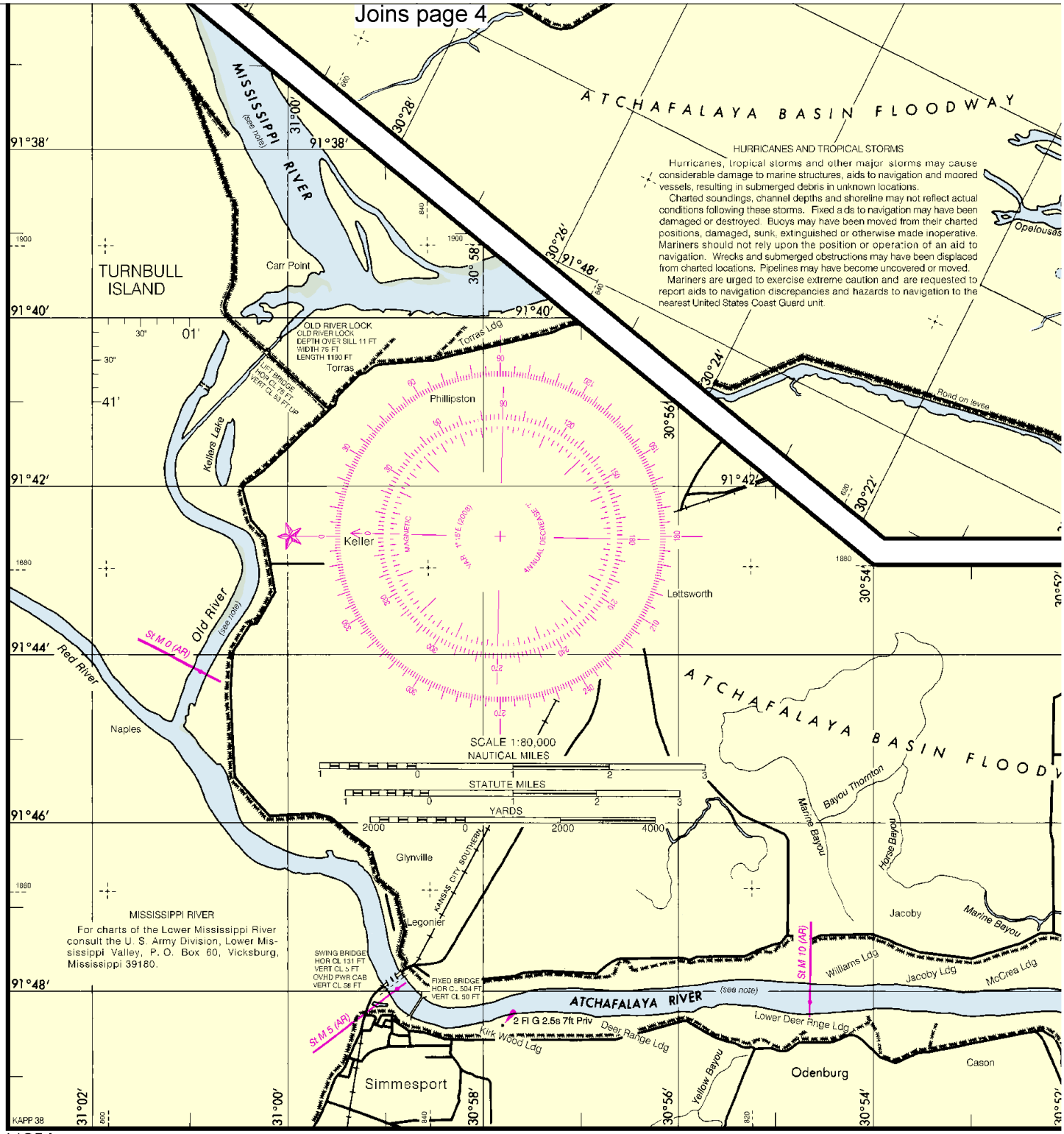


SIDE B

Joins page 15

SIDE B

Joins page 4



11354 27th Ed., Aug. /08; Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

Joins page 16

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

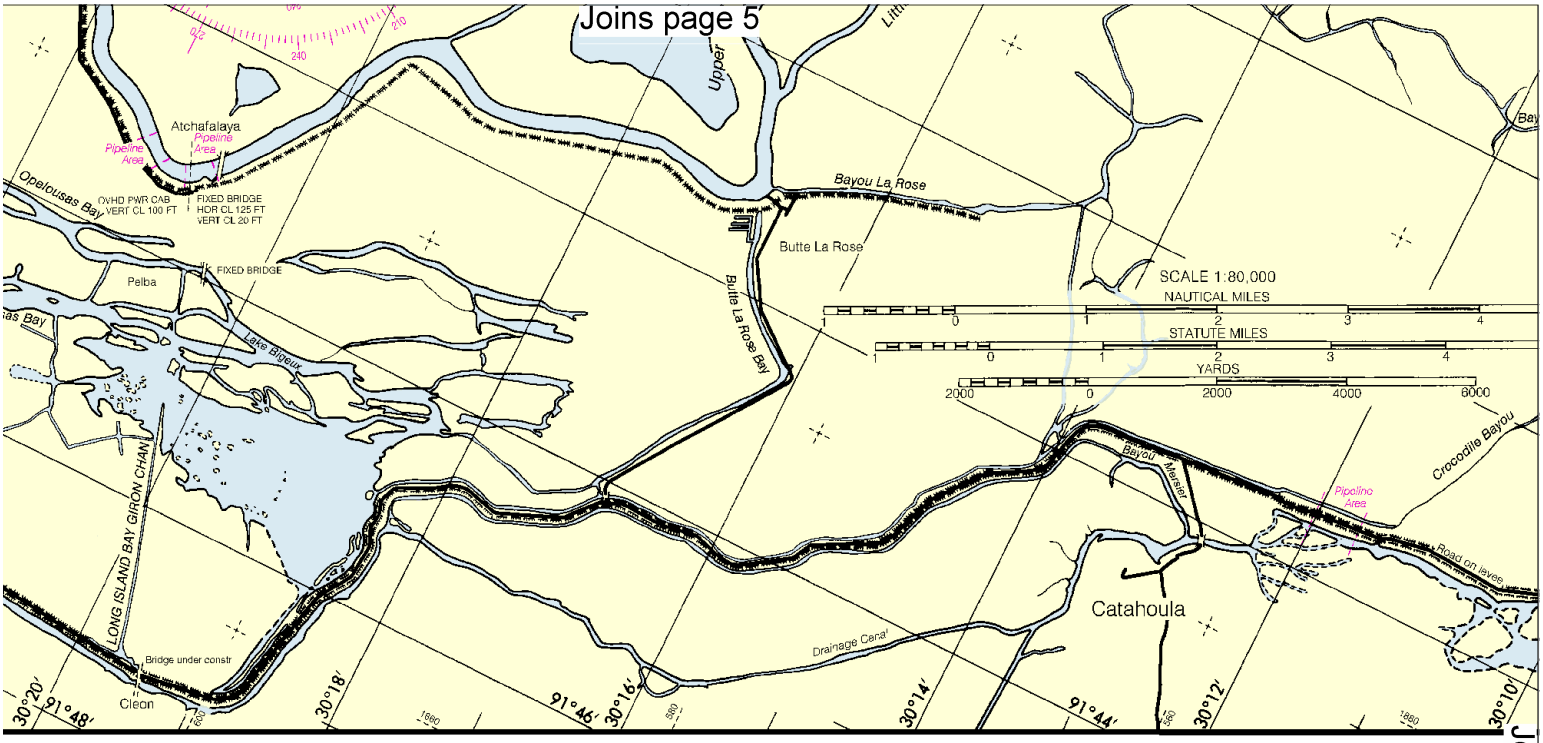
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

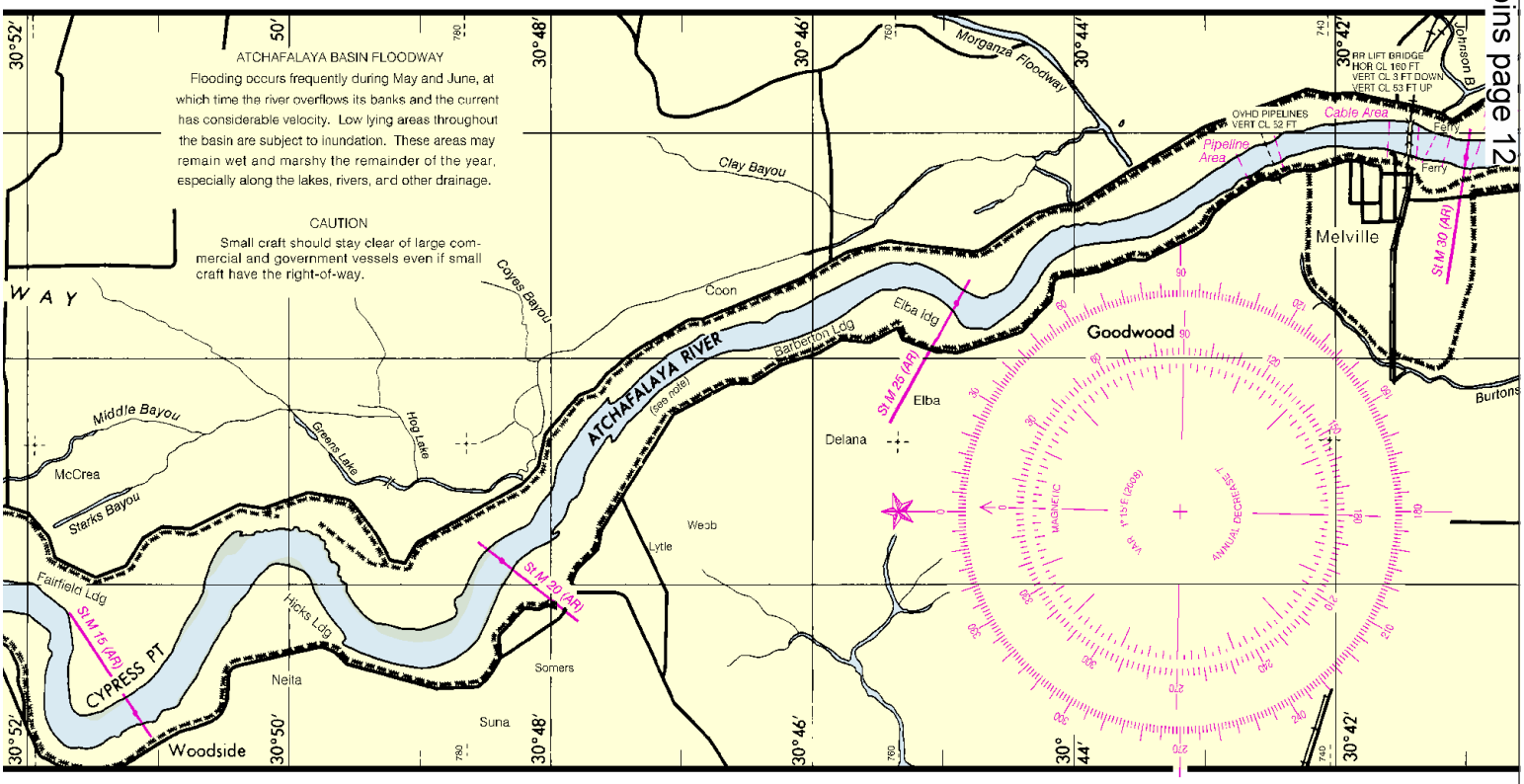
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 5



Joins page 12



Joins page 17

Joins page 6

which time the river overflows its banks and the current has considerable velocity. Low lying areas throughout the basin are subject to inundation. These areas may remain wet and marshy the remainder of the year, especially along the lakes, rivers, and other drainage

Bayou La Rose
Pipeline Area
Bayou L' Embarras
Alligator Bayou
Bayou Eugene
Jackass Bay
Consoulin Bayou
Bayou Darby
Lake Fausse Po
Lake Rond
Crocodile Bayou
Grand Bayou
Road on levee
Fl 4s 7ft "1" Priv
Dauterive Lake
Eagle Pt
Mestayer Pt
30°10'
91°42'
30°08'
30°06'
30°04'
30°02'

Joins page 11

RR LIFT BRIDGE
HOR CL 160 FT
VERT CL 3 FT DOWN
VERT CL 53 FT UP
PIPELINES
CL 52 FT
Cable Area
Ferry
Pipeline Area
Johnson B
Mussel Bayou
Melville
St M 30 (AR)
St M 35 (AR)
St M 40 (AR)
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
(see note)
Keith Lake
Burtons Lake
Three Mile Bayou
Two Mile Bayou
OVHD PIPELINE
VERT CL 60 FT
(AT CENTER)
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 42 FT
VERT CL 18 FT
RR SWING BRIDGE
HOR CL 129 FT
VERT CL 6 FT CLOSED
Krotz Springs
JOINS PANEL ABOVE
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY
Purie
Bayou Petite Prairie
Second Lake
SCALE 1:80,000
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
YARDS
30°42'
30°40'
30°38'
30°36'
30°34'
30°32'
91°44'
91°46'
91°48'

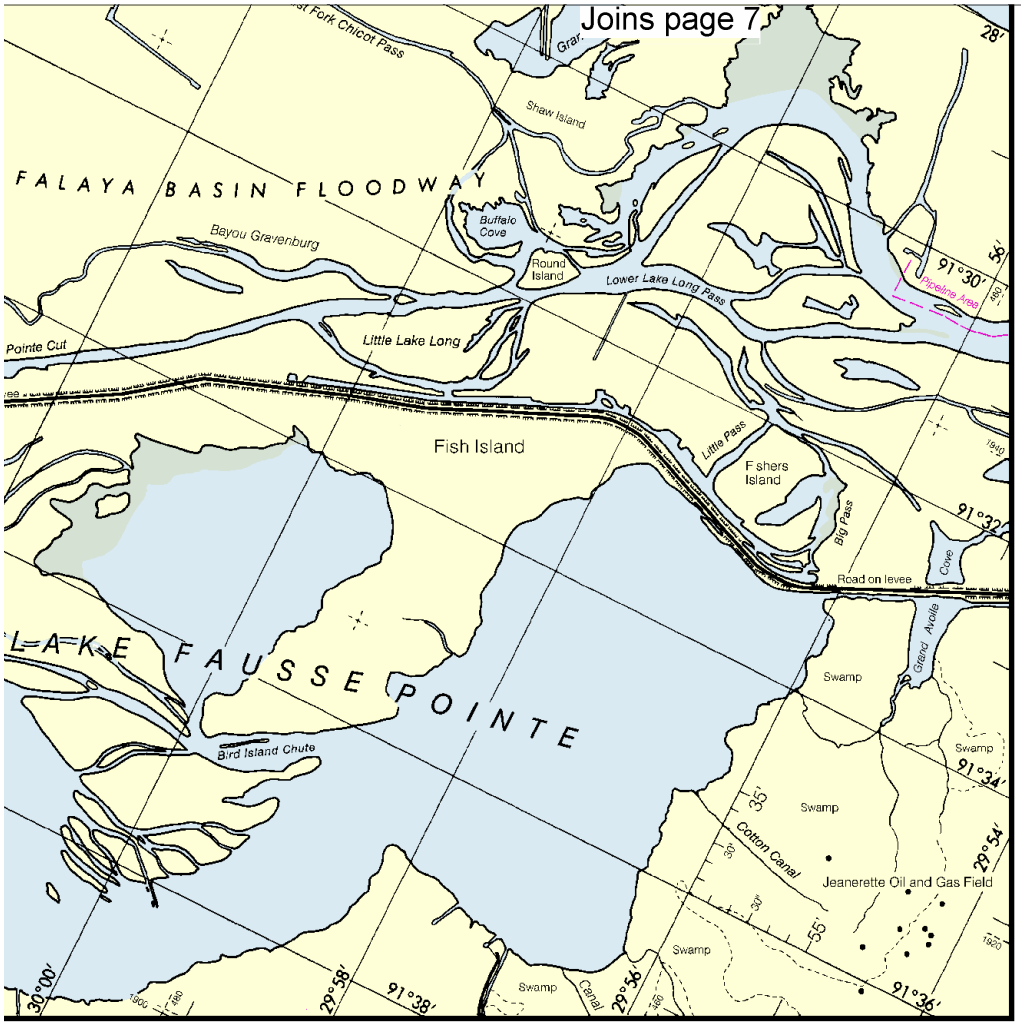
Joins page 18

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

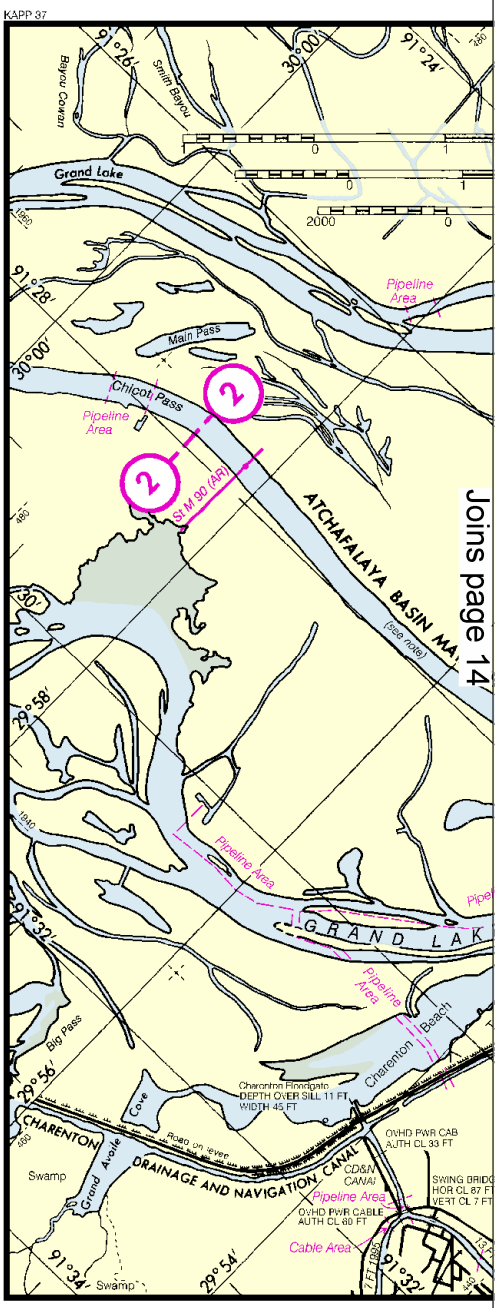
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 7



Joins page 14



TIDAL INFORMATION

Predicted times for high and low tides at Eugene Island (29°22'-91°23') may be obtained by subtracting 25 minutes for high water and 2 hours and 3 minutes for low water; and at Shell Island (29°28'- 91°18') by adding 54 minutes for high water and subtracting 39 minutes for low water, to the times listed in the Galveston, Texas tide table (see inside cover).

Between Morgan City and Port Allen the periodic tide is negligible.

In the Atchafalaya River there are no tidal observations north of Morgan City.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 20,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

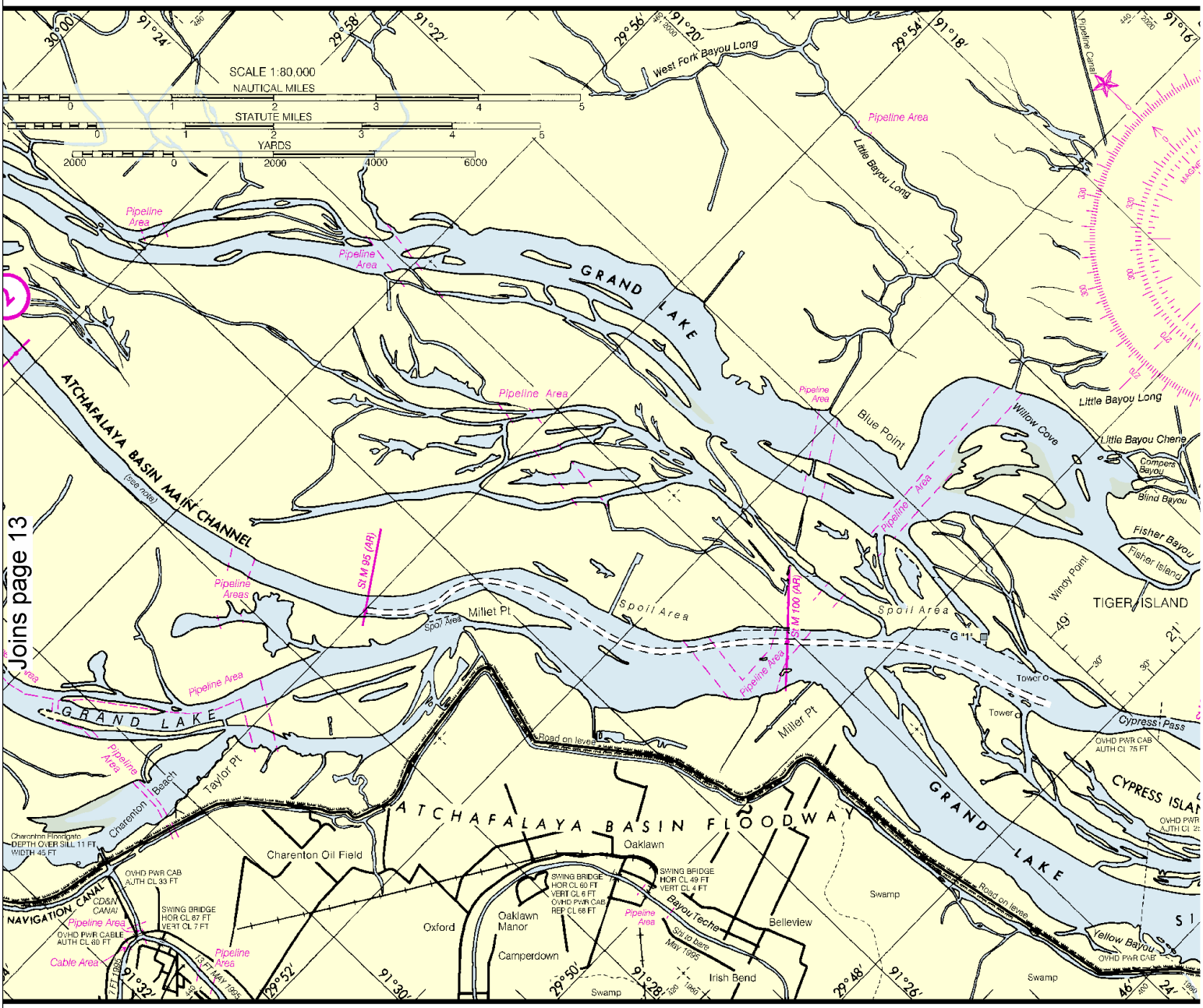
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Joins page 19

Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orlean
800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director
Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593

Joins page 8

Joins page 13



Joins page 20

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

Joins page 9

NSN 7642014010229
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11354
ED. NO. 27

Chart 11354 27th Ed., Aug. /08
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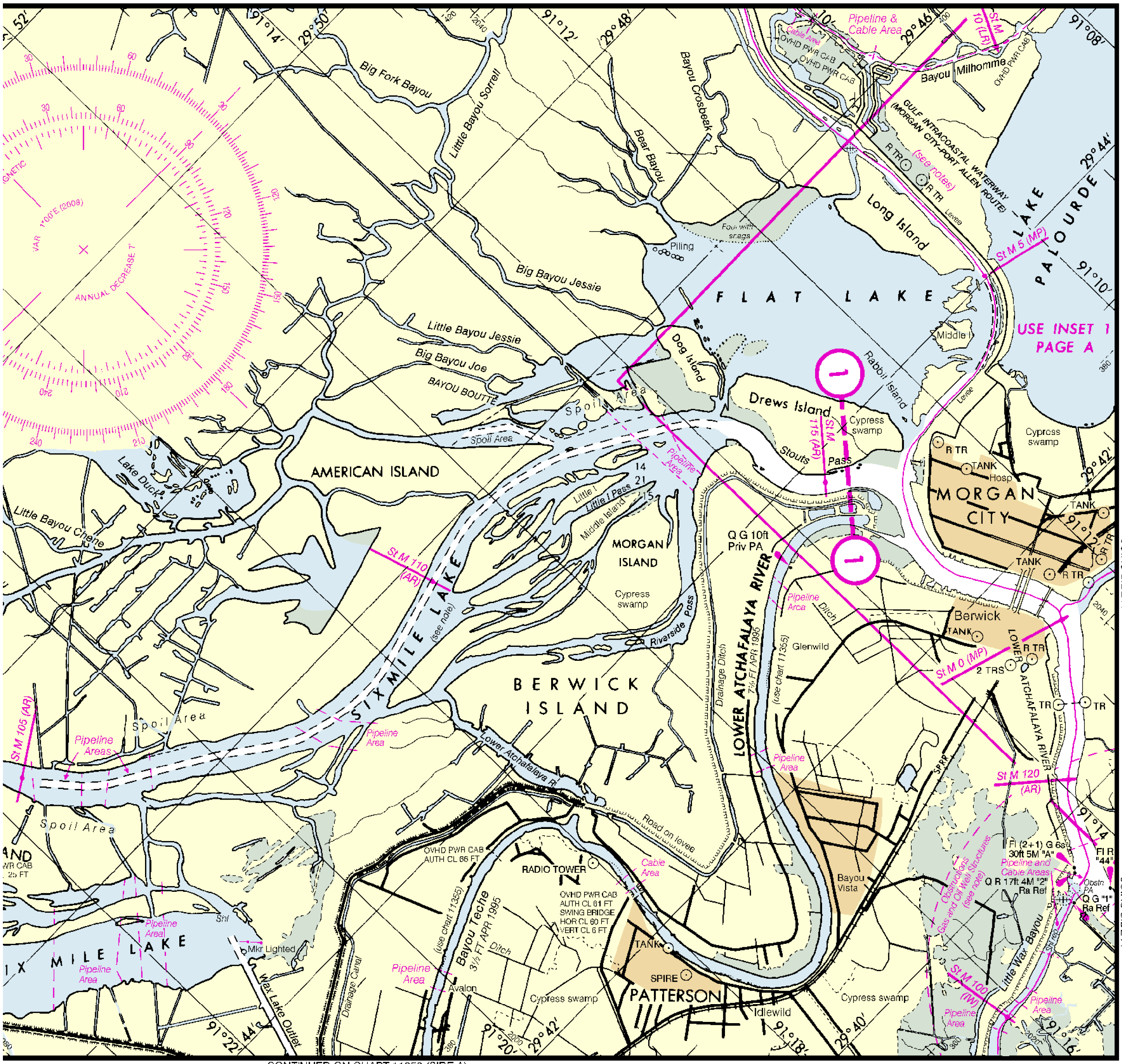
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

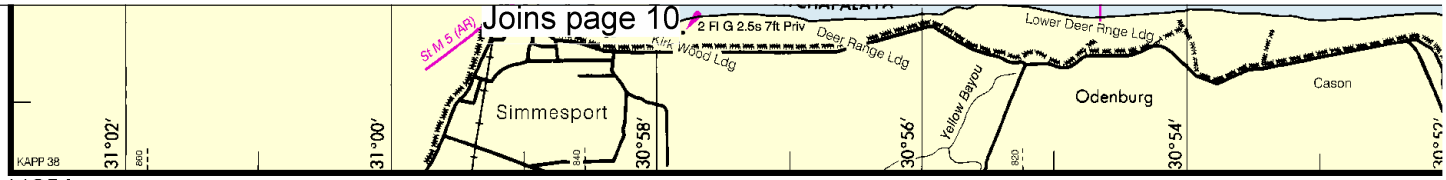
JOINS SIDE A

SIDE B



CONTINUED ON CHART 11350 (SIDE A)

Joins page 21

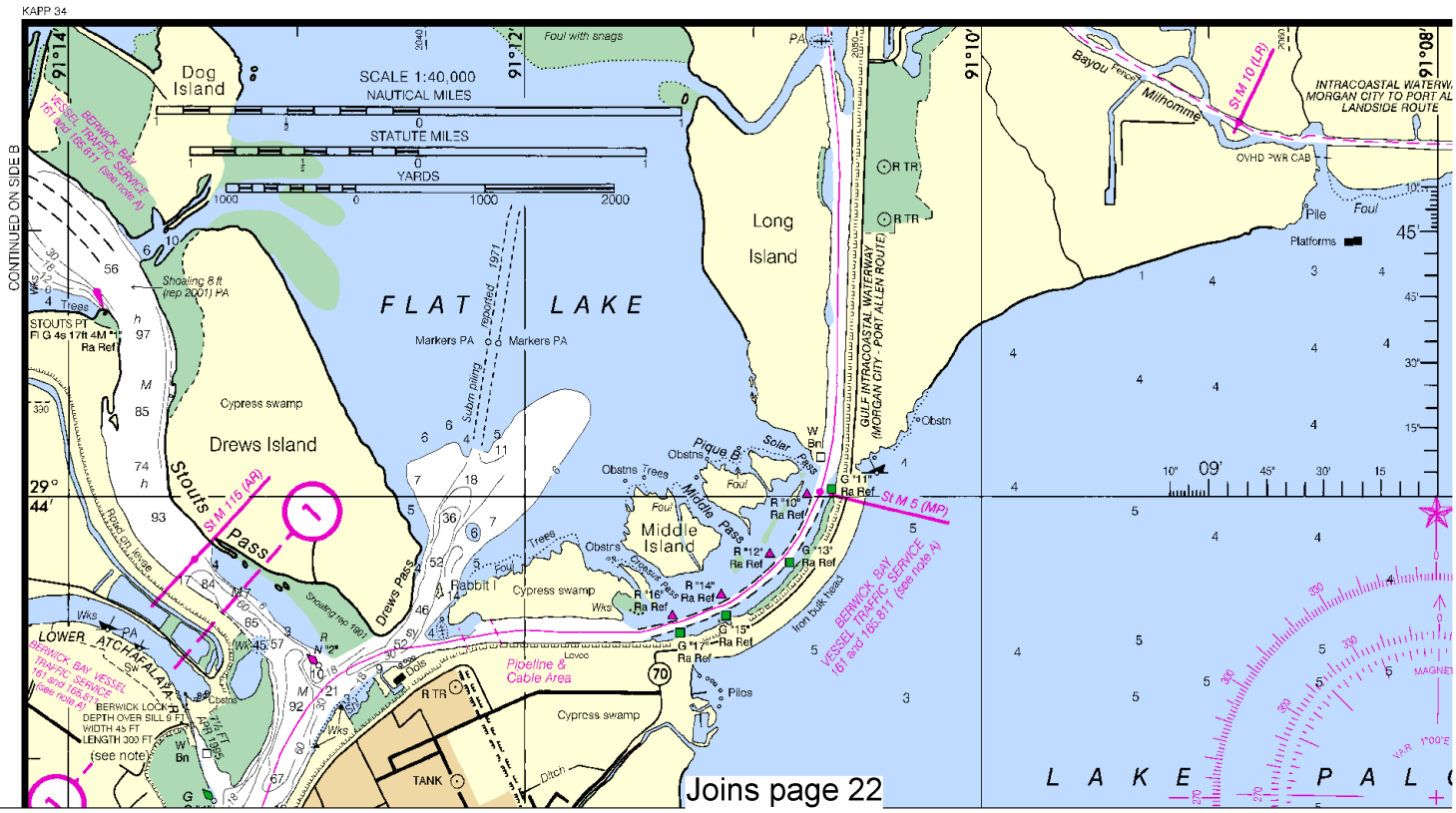


11354 27th Ed., Aug. /08; Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

TIDAL INFORMATION

Near real time water level data, predictions and weather data are available via the internet at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Annual predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are available in printed form from private sector printers.

KAPP 34



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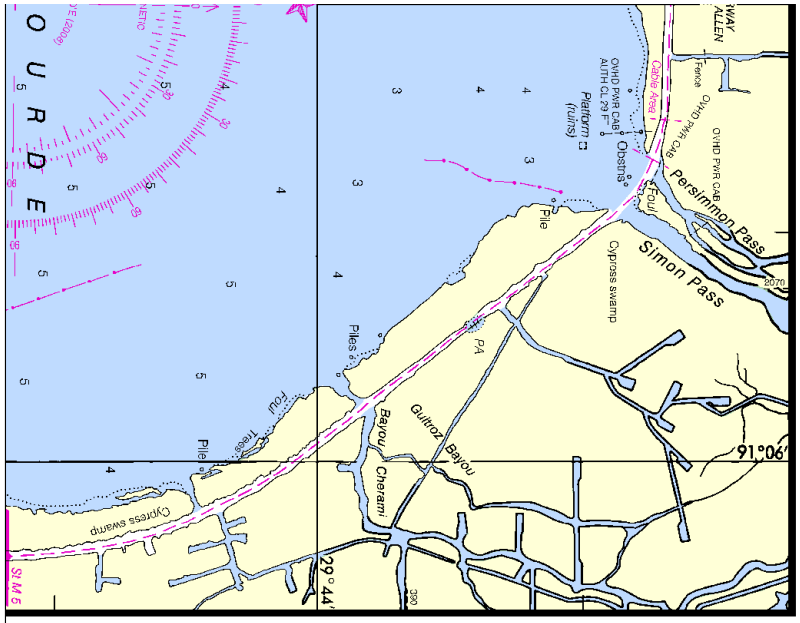
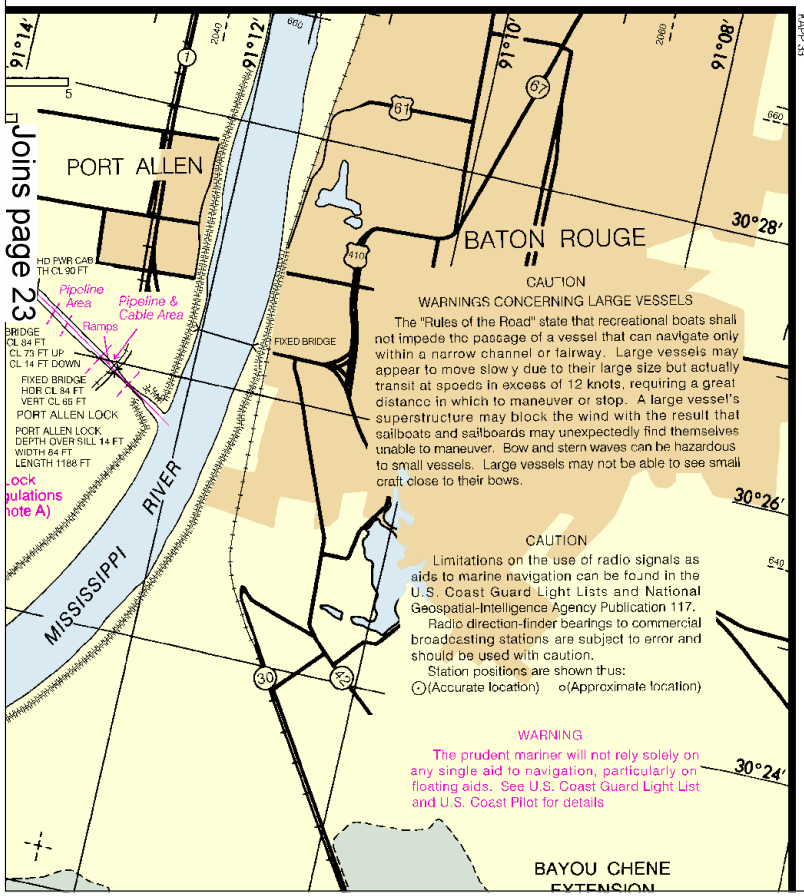
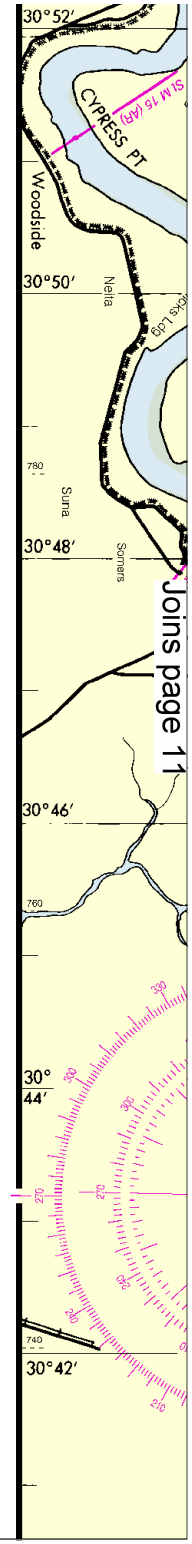
Nautical Miles

Yards







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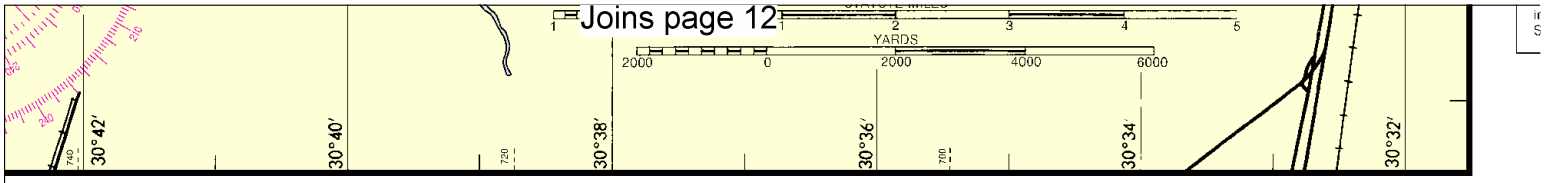
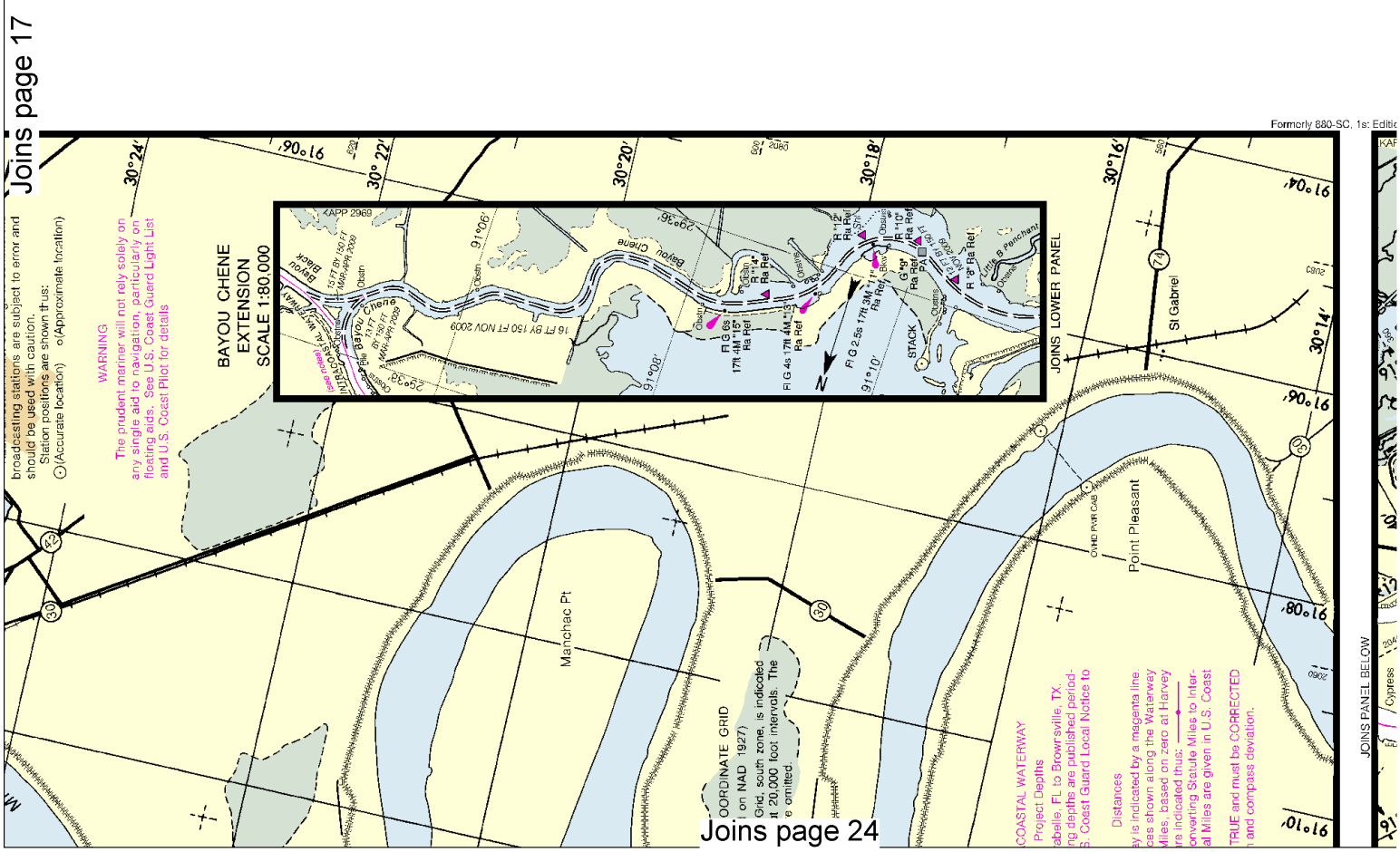




Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

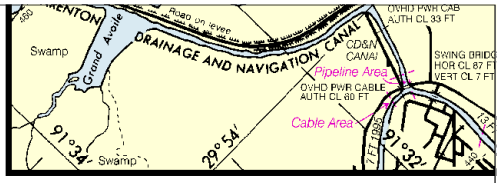
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Joins page 13



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEYS TO NOV 2009

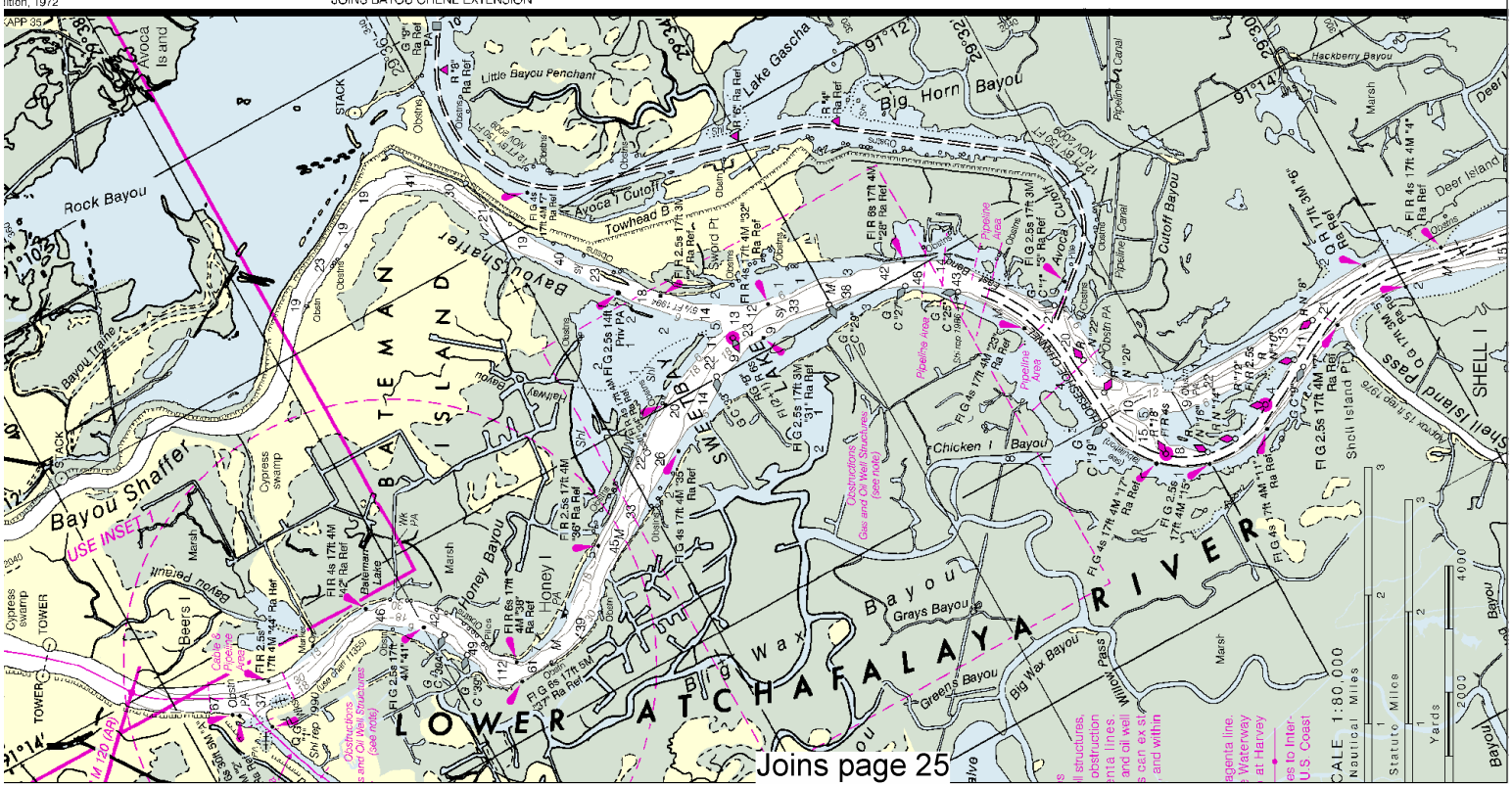
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
BAR CHANNEL	A10	B11	12	9-11-09	400	14.6	20
LOWER BAY REACH	15	15	13	9-09	400	4.8	20
UPPER BAY REACH	11	C12	13	9-09	400	5.9	20
HORSESHOE CHANNEL	12	12	9	10-09	400	3.8	20

A. EXCEPT FOR AN OBSTRUCTION LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 29°20'16.8"N, 91°24'49.4"W.
B. EXCEPT FOR A SUBMERGED PIPE LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 29°17'42.0"N, 91°27'06.0"W.
C. EXCEPT FOR A REPORTED OBSTRUCTION LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 29°26'19.7"N, 91°19'27.8"W.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

Joins page 20

lition, 1972

JOINS BAYOU CHENE EXTENSION



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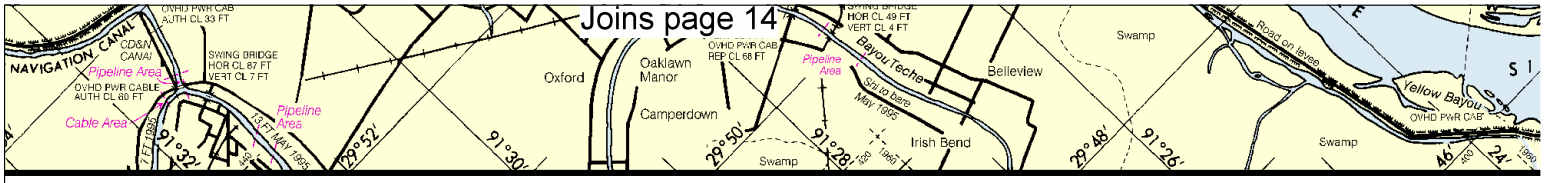
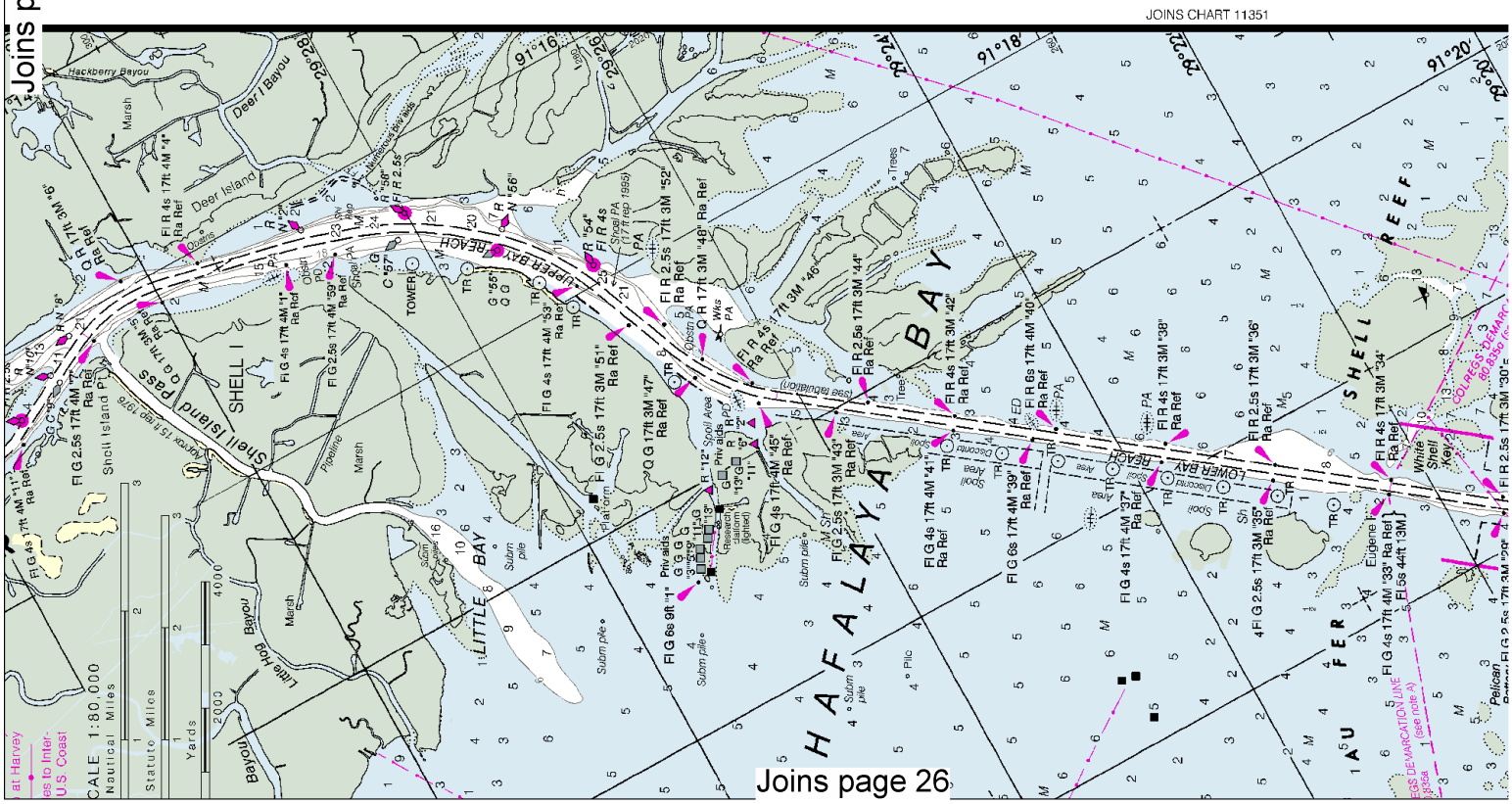




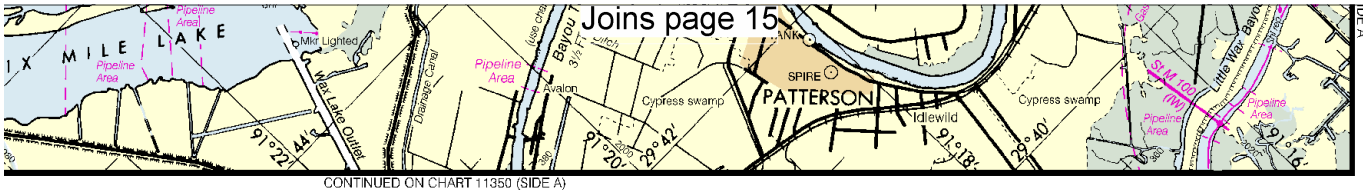
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

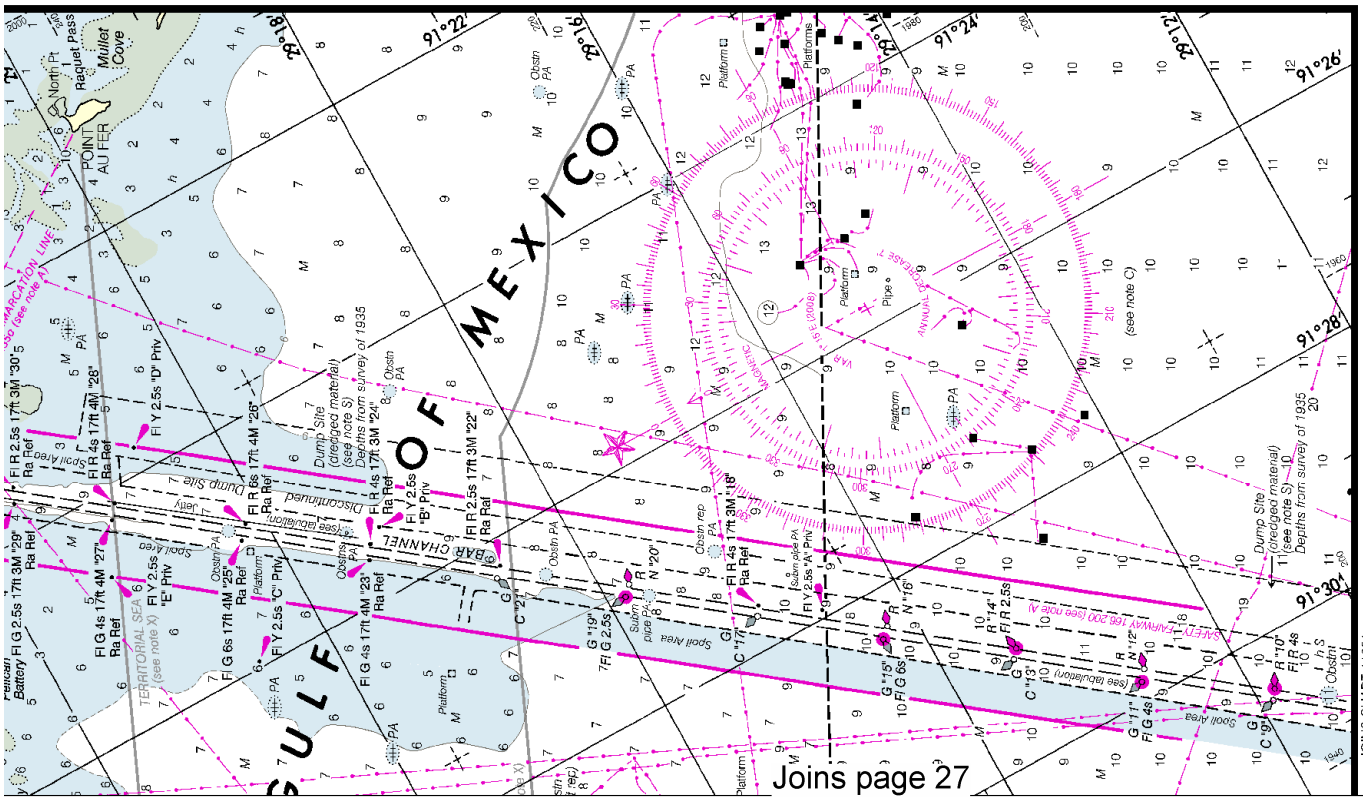
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



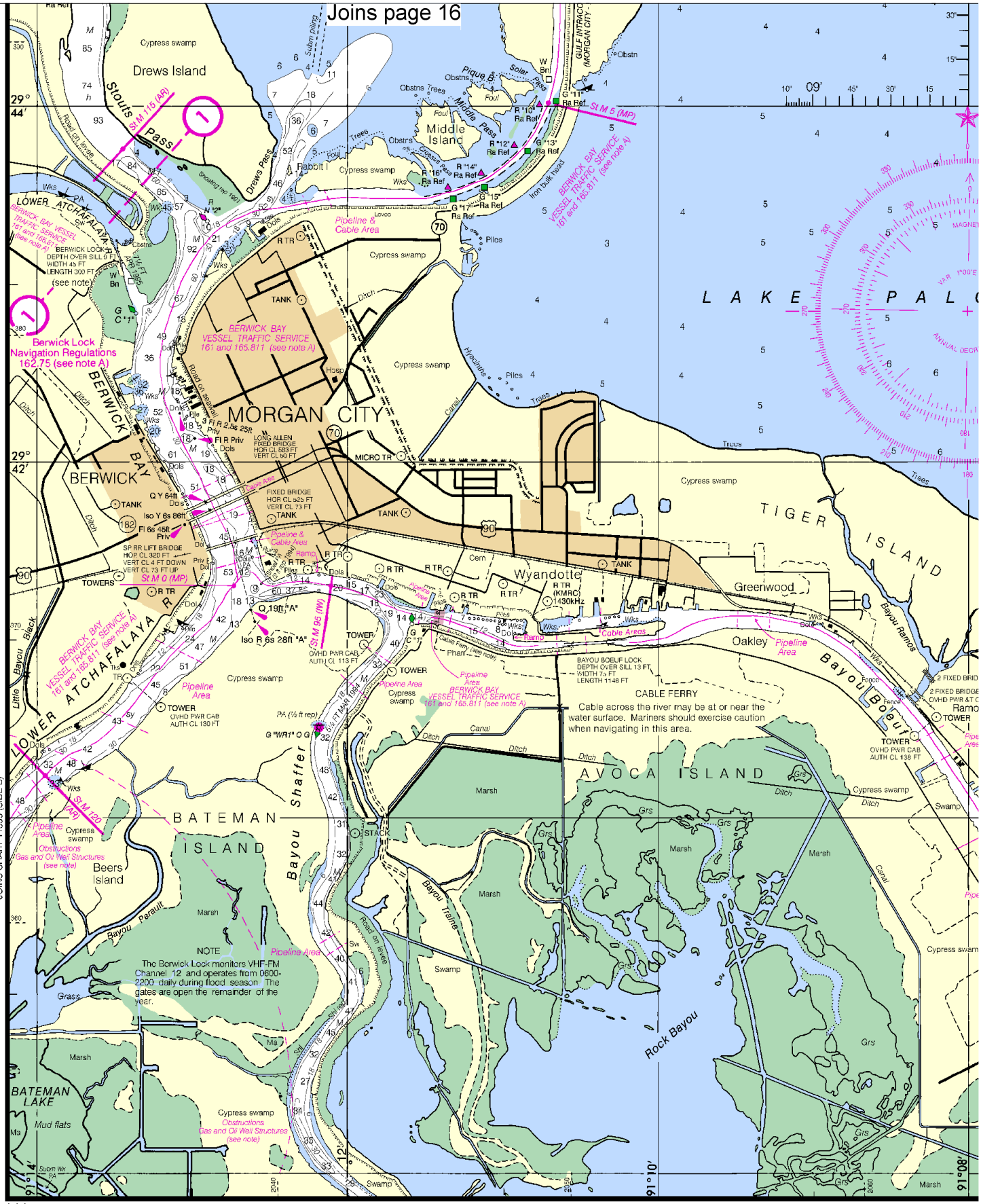
NOTE C

The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this most recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the possibility of shoaler depths or undetected submerged features in these areas.



Joins page 16

SIDE A



11354 27th Ed., Aug. /08; Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08, LNM Jul. 22/08

INSET 1

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

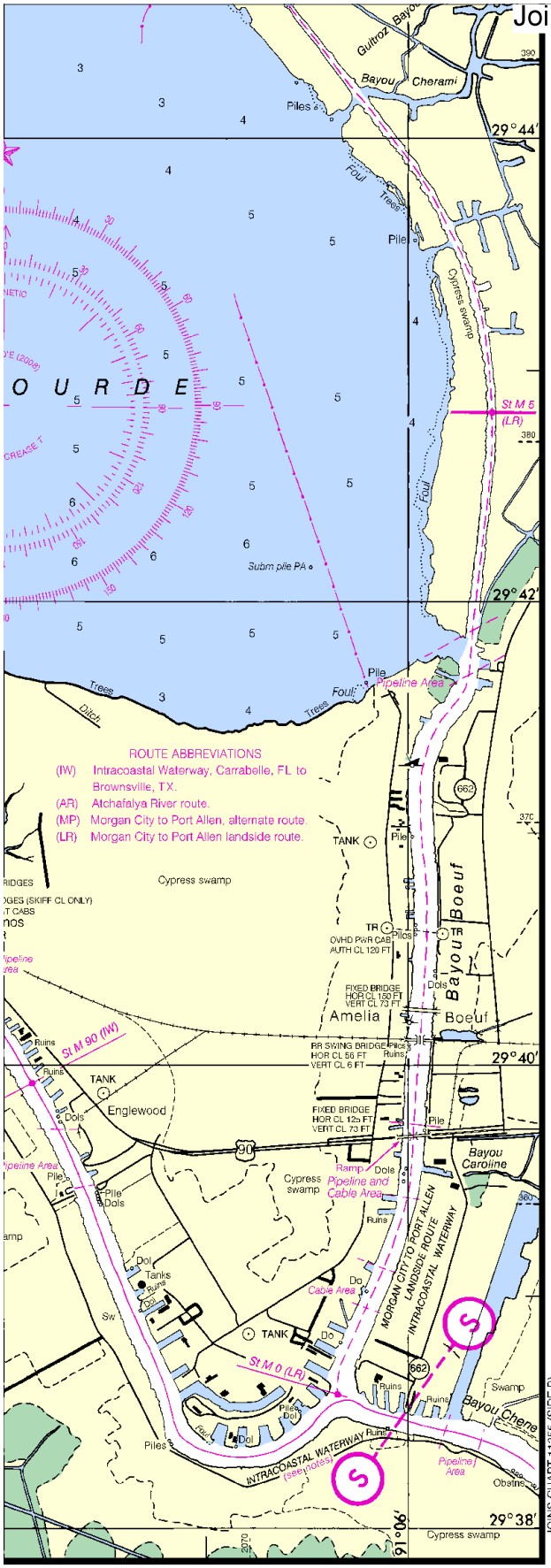
Nautical Miles

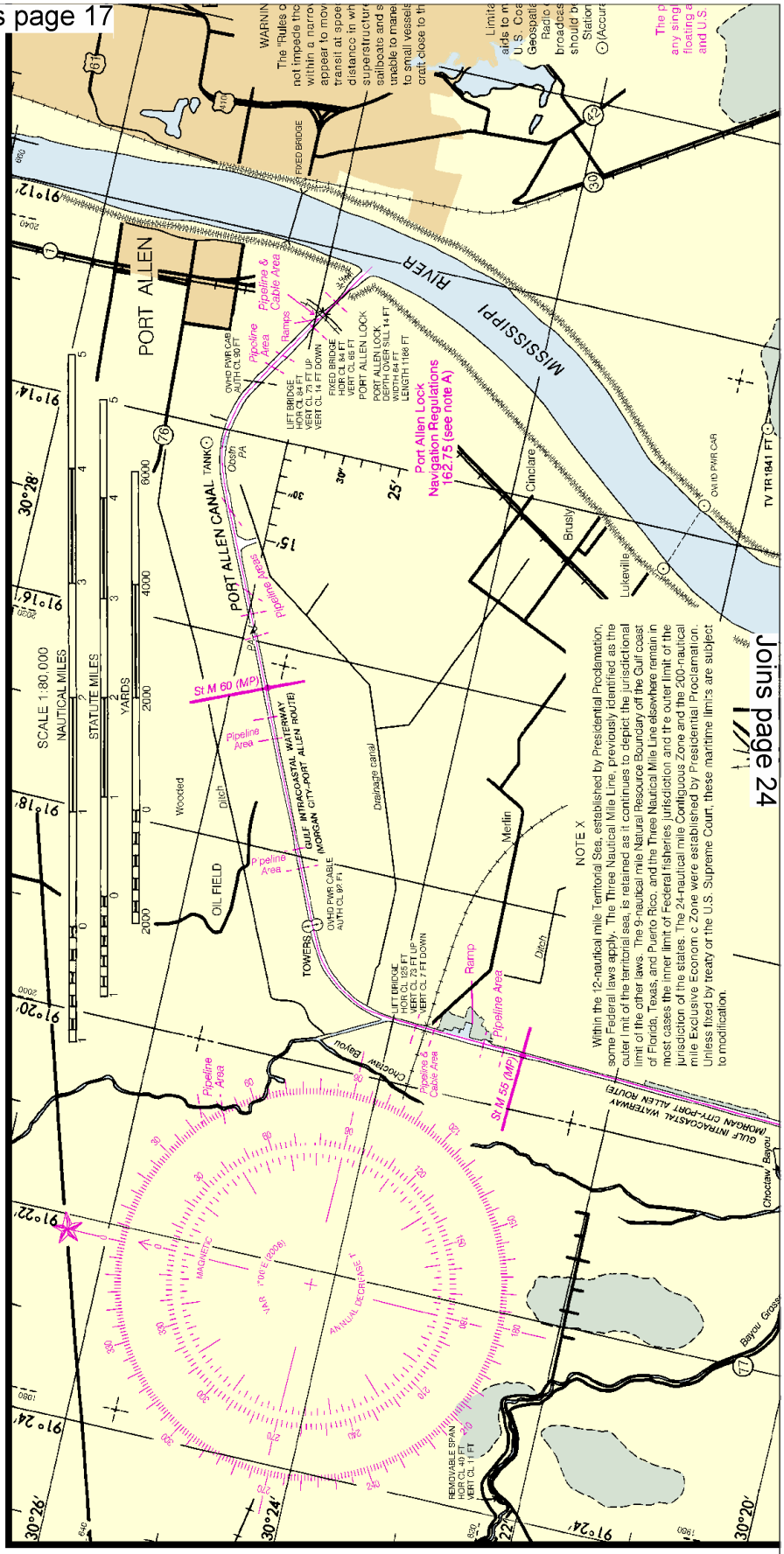
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 17





Joins page 24

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 23

Joins page 18

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: ——•——

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

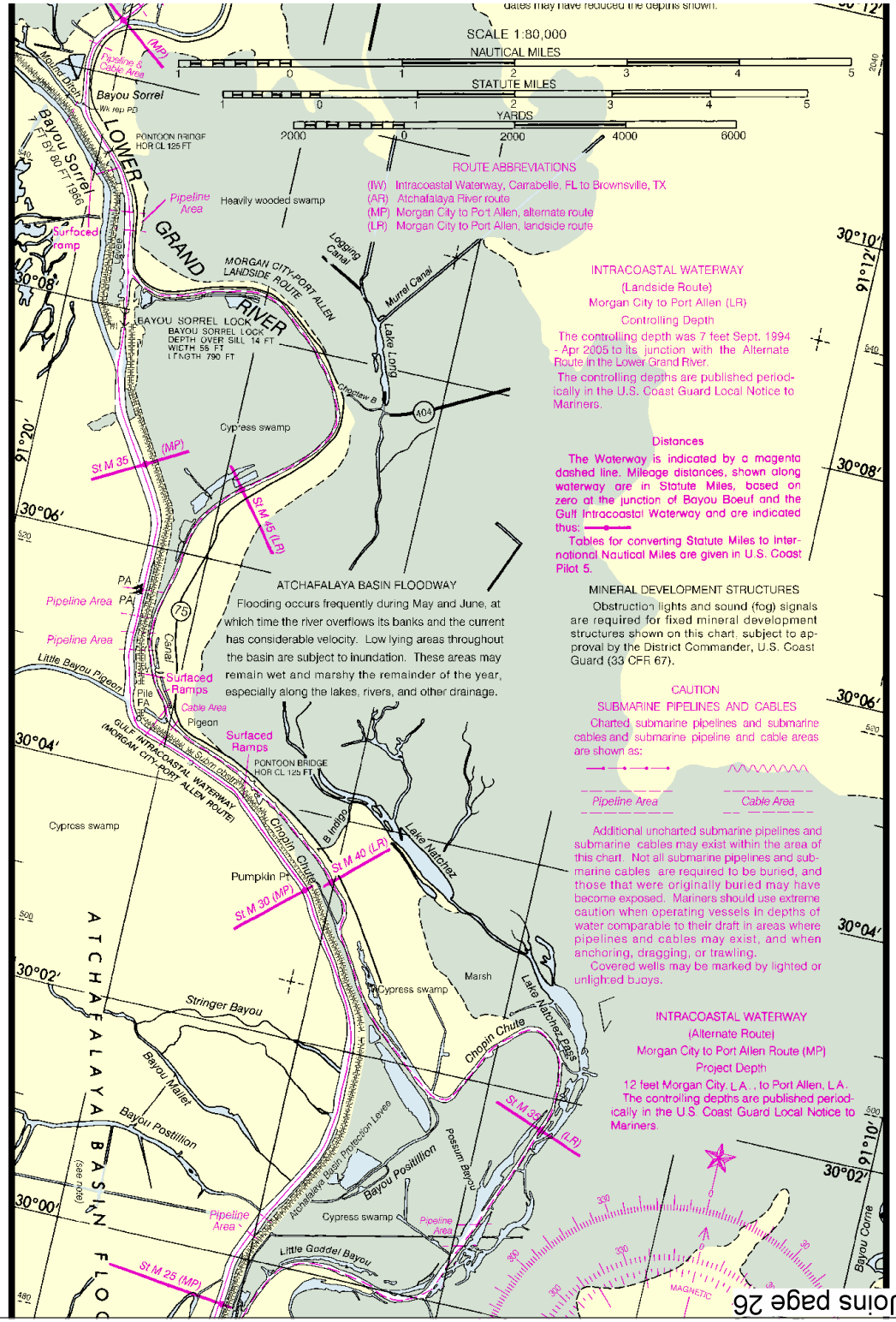
Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

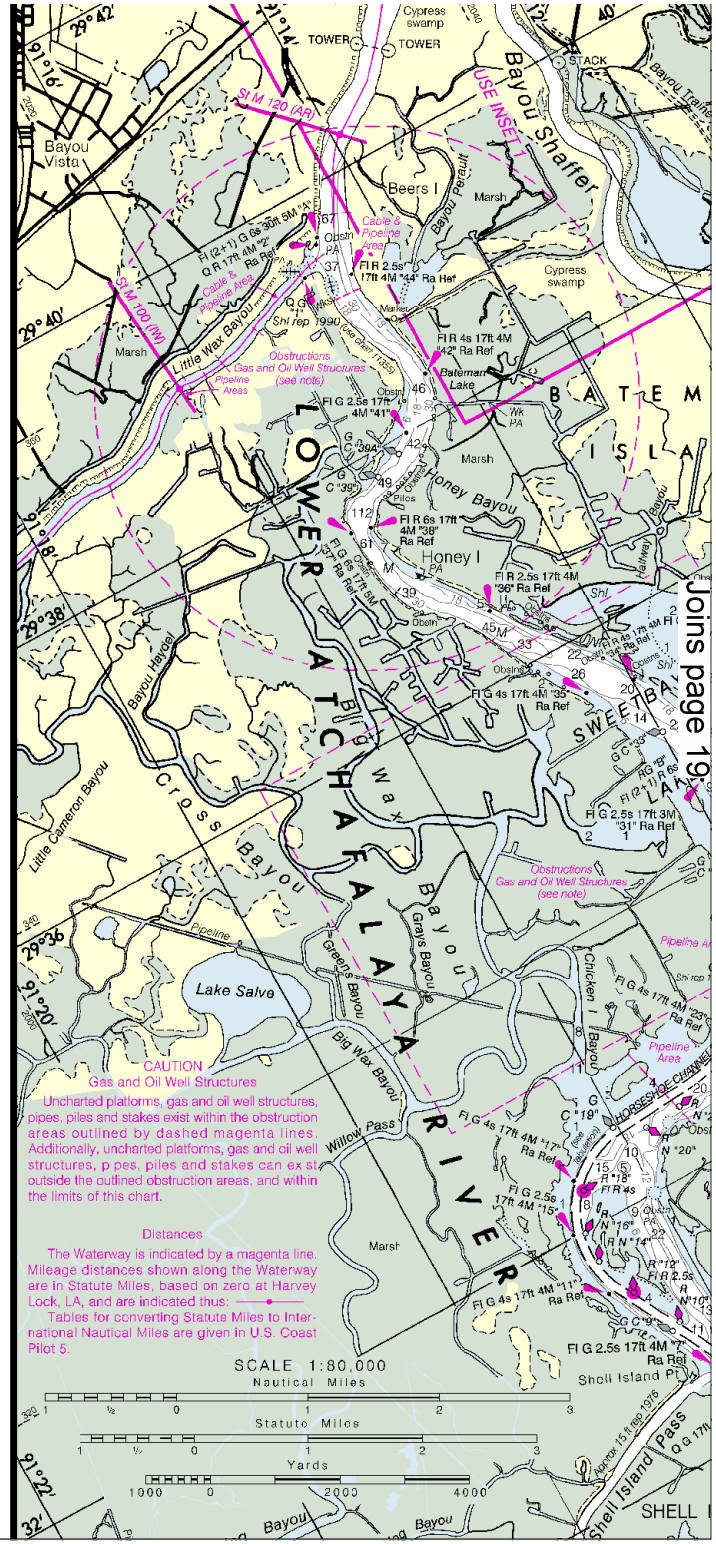
PLANE COORDINATE GRID

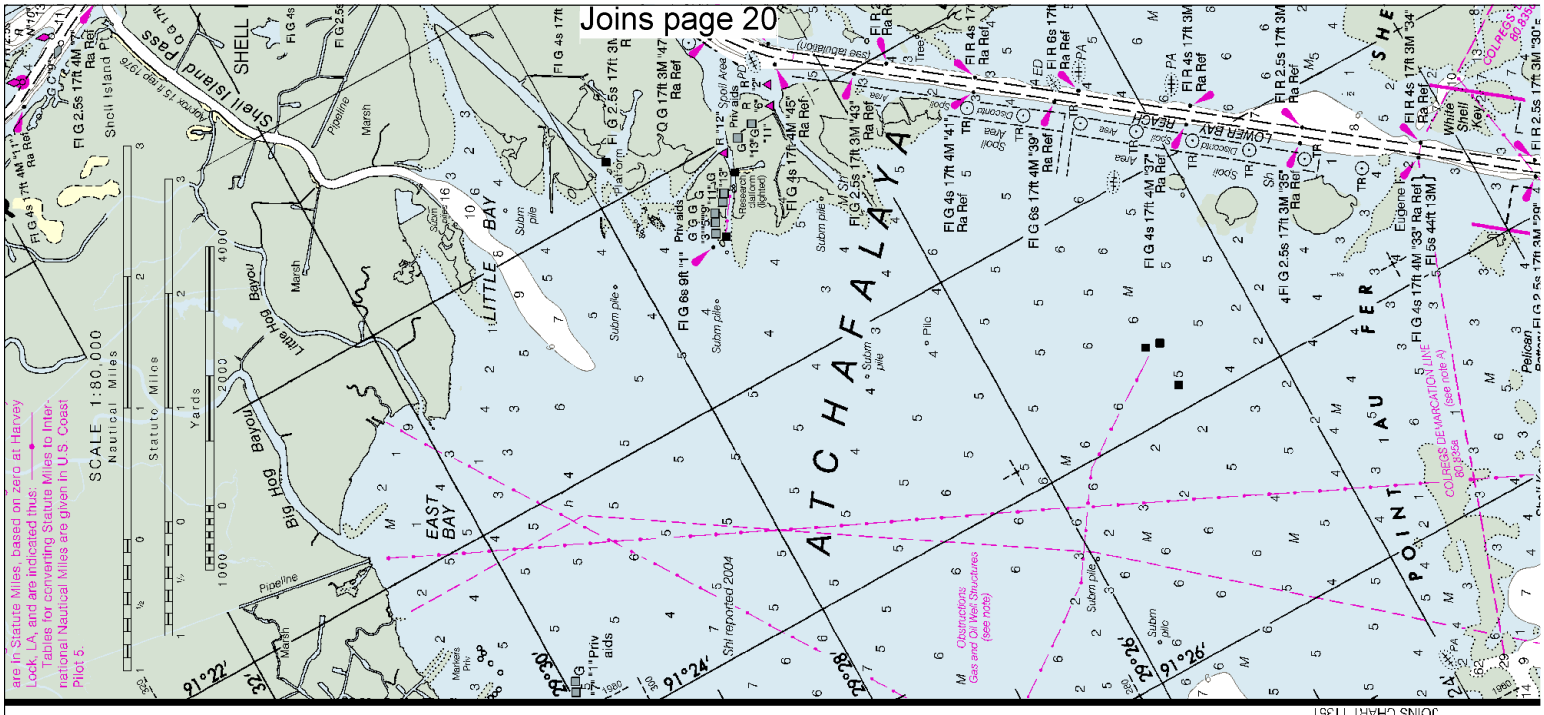
(based on NAD 1927)

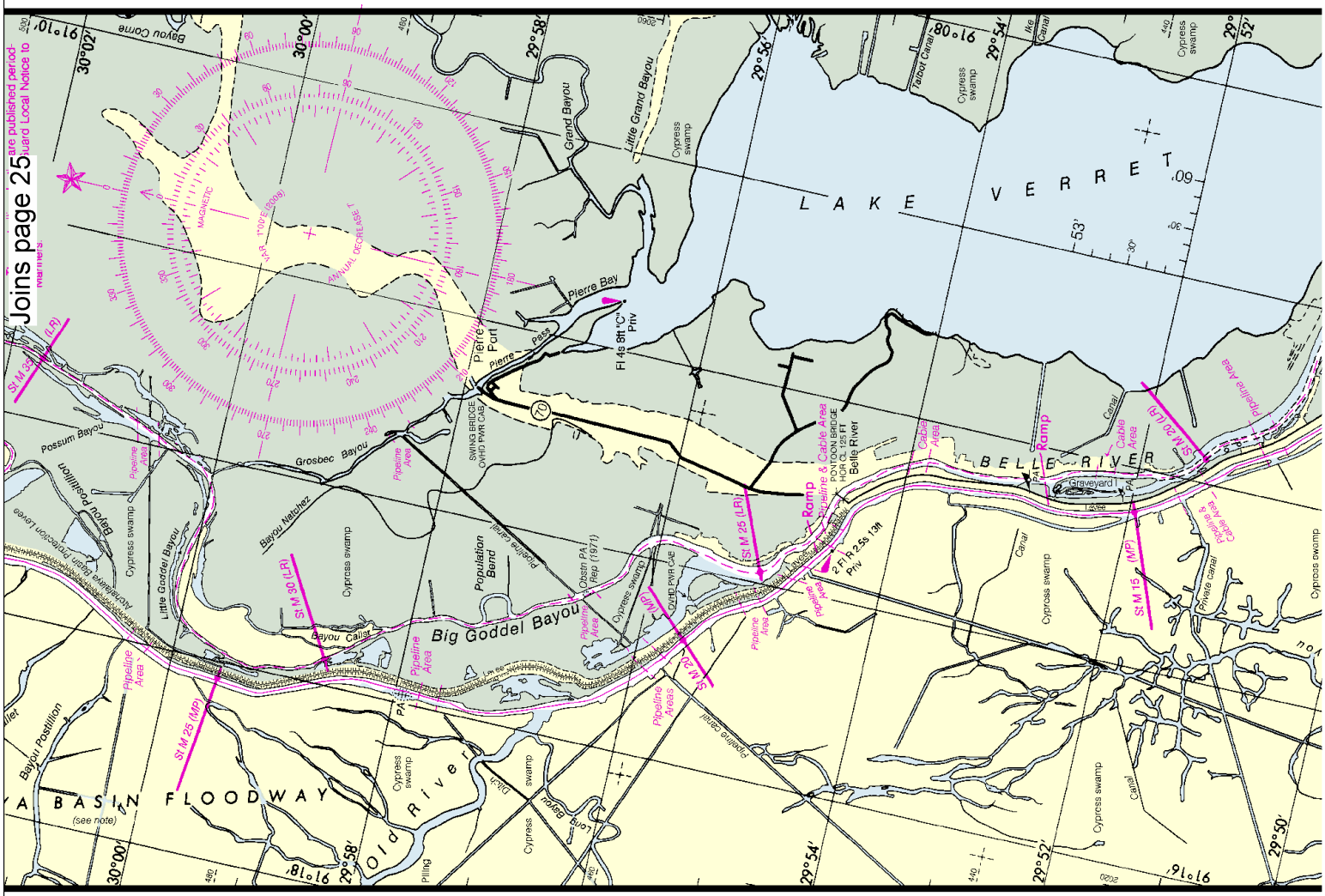
Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 20,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

JOINS PANEL BELOW


SCALE 1:80,000
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
YARDS
ROUTE ABBREVIATIONS
(IW) Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX
(AR) Atchafalaya River route
(MP) Morgan City to Port Allen, alternate route
(LR) Morgan City to Port Allen, landside route
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Landside Route)
Morgan City to Port Allen (LR)
Controlling Depth
The controlling depth was 7 feet Sept. 1994 - Apr 2005 to its junction with the Alternate Route in the Lower Grand River.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
Distances
The Waterway is indicated by a magenta dashed line. Mileage distances, shown along waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus:
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY
Flooding occurs frequently during May and June, at which time the river overflows its banks and the current has considerable velocity. Low lying areas throughout the basin are subject to inundation. These areas may remain wet and marshy the remainder of the year, especially along the lakes, rivers, and other drainage.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Alternate Route)
Morgan City to Port Allen Route (MP)
Project Depth
12 feet Morgan City, LA., to Port Allen, LA.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
LOWER GRAND RIVER
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOOD
Bayou Sorrel
Bayou Sorrel Lock
Lake Long
Murrel Canal
Lake Natchez
Lake Natchez Pass
Chopin Chute
Bayou Postillion
Bayou Mallet
Stringer Bayou
Little Gaddel Bayou
Pumpkin Pt
Cypress swamp
Marsh
Heavily wooded swamp
Pipeline Area
Surfaced ramp
Surfaced Ramps
Cable Area
Little Bayou Pigeon
Pigeon
PONTOON BRIDGE HOR CL 125 FT
St M 35 (MP)
St M 45 (LR)
St M 40 (LR)
St M 30 (MP)
St M 25 (MP)
Joins page 26


Joins page 19
Bayou Shaffer
Bayou Vista
Beers I
Bayou Petault
Little Wax Bayou
Batemans Lake
Honey Bayou
Honey I
Bayou Hardel
Little Cameron Bayou
Cross Bayou
Big Wax Bayou
Grais Bayou
Greens Bayou
Lake Salve
Willow Pass
Chicken I Bayou
Shell Island Pass
Shell Island Pt
LOWER ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
BATEM ISLA
SWEETBAY LAA
CAUTION
Gas and Oil Well Structures
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within the limits of this chart.
Distances
The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus:
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Statute Miles
Yards
USE INSET
Cypress swamp
Marsh
Obstructions
Gas and Oil Well Structures
(see note)
Pipeline Area
Cable & Pipeline Areas
St M 120 (AR)
St M 100 (IW)





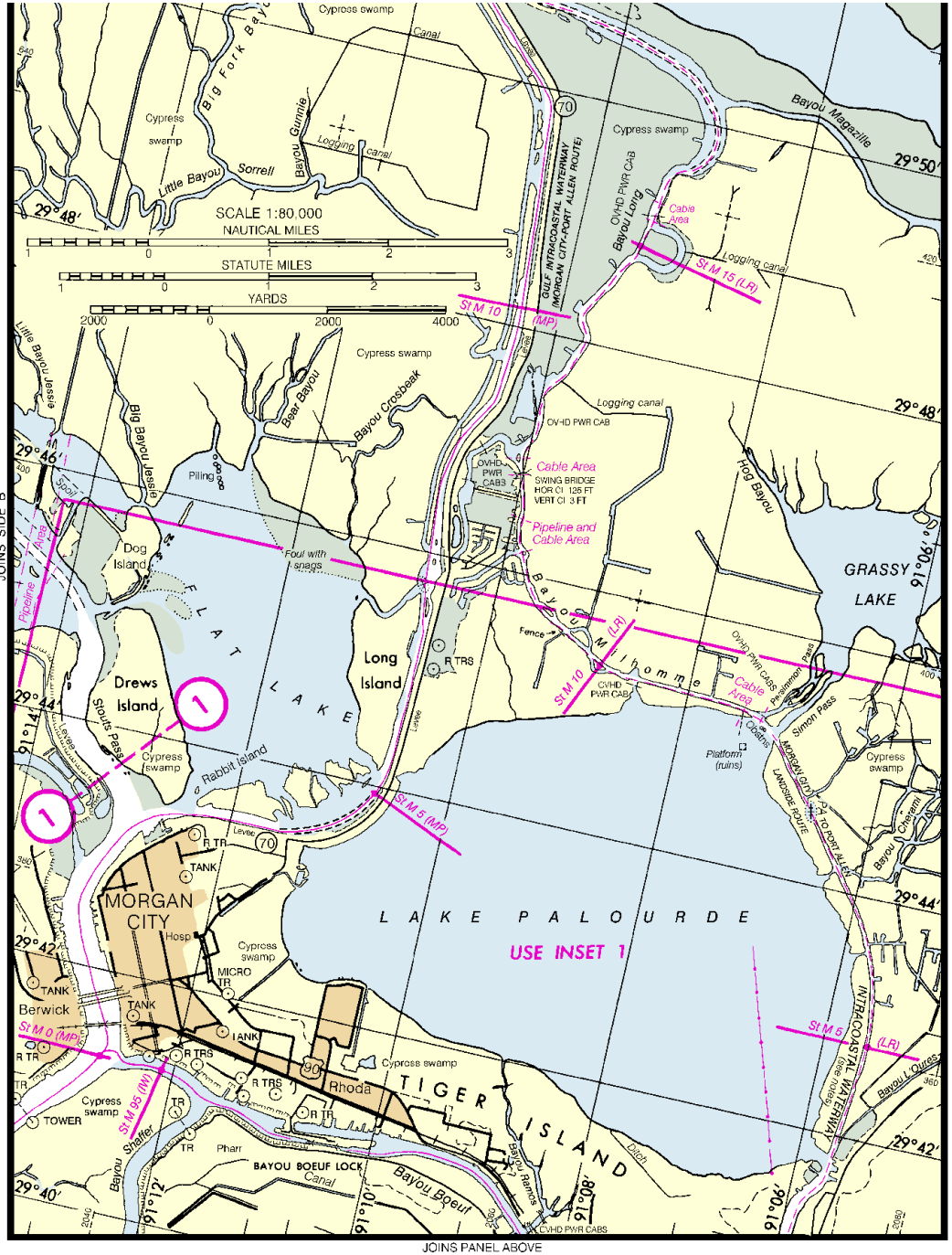
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

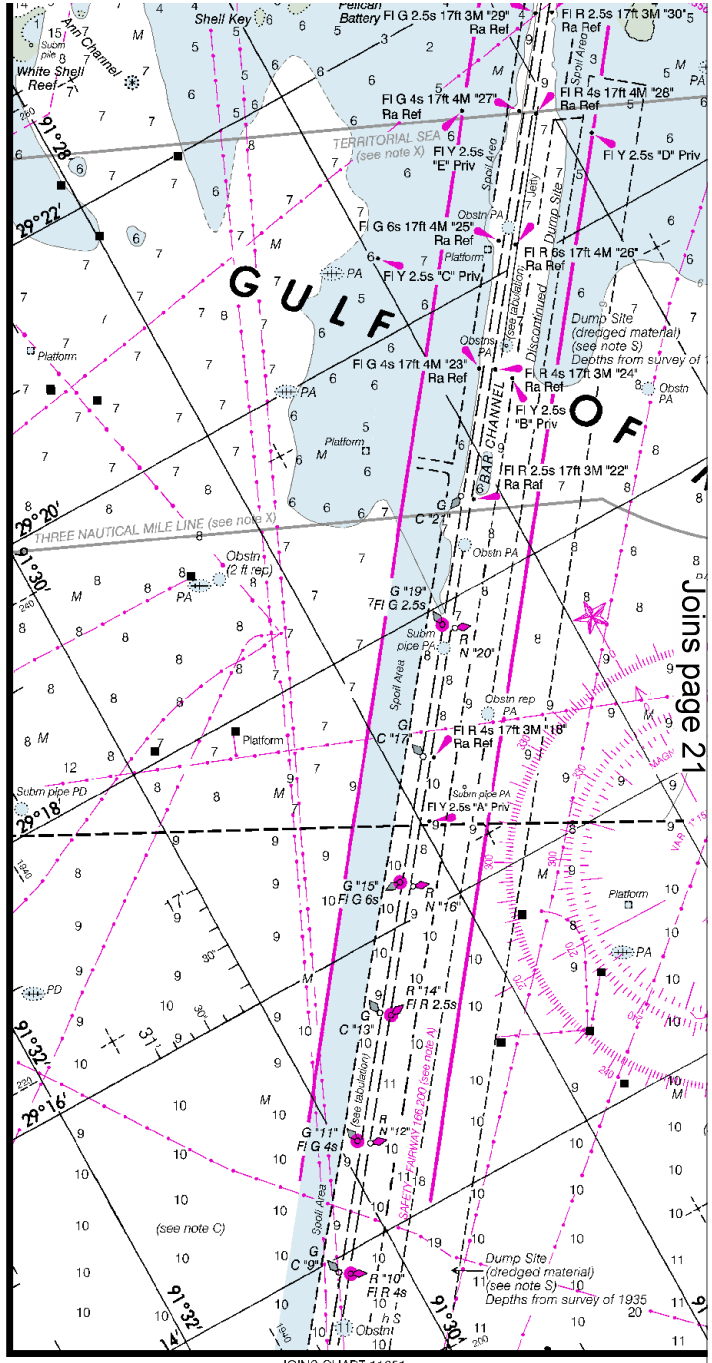
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


SCALE 1:80,000
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
YARDS
LAKE PALOURDE
USE INSET 1
MORGAN CITY
TIGER ISLAND
GRASSY LAKE
Long Island
Drews Island
Dog Island
Rabbit Island
Berwick
Rhoda
Bayou Chemin
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Sorrell
Big Fork Bayou
Little Bayou Sorrell
Bayou Gunnie
Bayou Crosbeak
Bear Bayou
Big Bayou Jessie
Little Bayou Jessie
Bayou Shaffer
Bayou Ramos
Bayou L'Ours
Bayou Magazille
Hog Bayou
Simon Pass
Stouts Pass
Cypress swamp
Logging canal
Levee
BAYOU BOEUF LOCK
Canal
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (MORGAN CITY-PORT ALLEN ROUTE)
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Cable Area
Pipeline and Cable Area
Foul with snags
SWING BRIDGE
HOR Cl 125 FT
VERT Cl 3 FT
OVHD PWR CAB
CVHD PWR CABS
Platform (ruins)
Fence
Piling
Hosp
TANK
MICRO TR
TOWER
Pharr
Ditch
St M 0 (MP)
St M 5 (MP)
St M 5 (LR)
St M 10 (MP)
St M 10 (LR)
St M 15 (LR)
St M 95 (INW)
JOINS SIDE B
JOINS PANEL ABOVE
11354


GULF OF
Joins page 21
Shell Key
Pelican Battery
White Shell Reef
Ann Channel
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
BAR CHANNEL
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from survey of 1935
Platform
Obstn PA
Subm pipe PA
Subm pipe PD
Spoil Area
Fl G 2.5s 17ft 3M "29" Ra Ref
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "30" Ra Ref
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "27" Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 4M "28" Ra Ref
Fl Y 2.5s "E" Priv
Fl Y 2.5s "D" Priv
Fl G 6s 17ft 4M "25" Ra Ref
Fl R 6s 17ft 4M "26" Ra Ref
Fl Y 2.5s "C" Priv
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "23" Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "24" Ra Ref
Fl Y 2.5s "B" Priv
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "22" Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "18" Ra Ref
Fl Y 2.5s "A" Priv
Fl R 2.5s
Fl R 4s
Fl G 4s
Fl G 6s
JOINS CHART 11351

SIDE A

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group New Orleans – 504-846-6162
Coast Guard Station Grand Isle – 985-787-2136
Coast Guard Group Lower Mississippi – 901-544-0555
LA Wildlife and Fisheries– 800-442-2511
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.