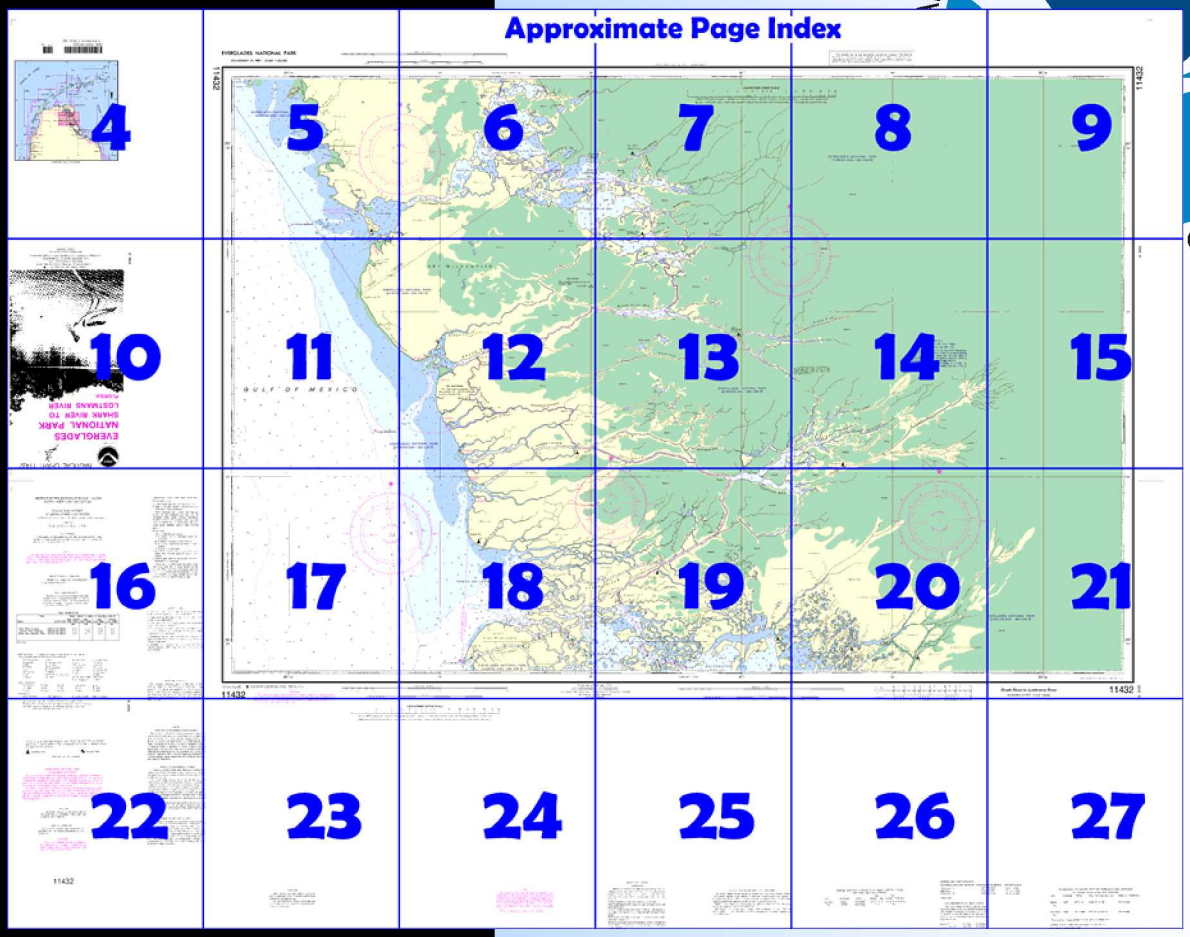
# BookletChart™

## Everglades National Park - Shark River to Lostmans River

(NOAA Chart 11432)

*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™?

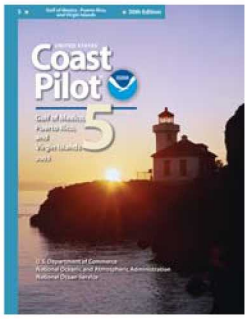
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 4 excerpts]**

(155) Small craft can traverse the tidal bays, creeks, and canals from Flamingo Visitors Center to the Gulf of Mexico, 6 miles N of Northwest Cape. The route through Buttonwood Canal, Coot Bay, Tarpon Creek, Whitewater Bay, Cormorant Pass, Oyster Bay, and Little Shark River is marked by daybeacons. The controlling depth is 3½ feet.

(156) The route from Flamingo to Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, is part of the Wilderness Waterway.

(157) **Wilderness Waterway** is a 100-mile inside passage winding through the Everglades National Park from Flamingo on Florida Bay to Everglades City on the Gulf of Mexico. From Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, the waterway leads N through Shark Cutoff and then through various creeks, rivers, and open bays to Everglades City. The passage above Cormorant Pass is marked by the National Park Service. The National Park Service advises that boats with cabins or high windshields or boats over 18 feet in length should not attempt the entire passage, because of the narrow creeks and overhanging branches.

(158) **Manatees.** Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted in the Wilderness Waterway.

(160) **Ponce de Leon Bay** is a rectangular bight 7 miles N of Northwest Cape. **Shark Point,** on the N side of the bight, and **Shark River Island,** on the S side, are heavily wooded to the water's edge, and stand out in bold relief against the tree line at the head of the bight. The N part of the bight is shallow, but fair anchorage is available for vessels drawing up to 6 feet off Shark River Island. The anchorage is sheltered from winds E of N or S, and the shoal on the NW affords protection from that direction. Several narrow streams empty into the head of the bight. Boats drawing up to 5 feet can continue into the southernmost of these streams.

(161) The area for 10 miles E and SE of Ponce de Leon Bay is a complicated network of tidal channels around thousands of mangrove islands. These channels lead or enlarge into Oyster, Whitewater, and Tarpon Bays, from which, in turn, shallow rivers lead back into The Everglades. Generally, a depth of 5 feet can be carried through the various passes into Oyster and Tarpon Bays by giving a good berth to the points, which often have tidal bars projecting out from them.

(162) **Oyster Bay**. At the S end is the entrance to **Joe River,** a tidal channel extending 10 miles in a SE direction to the S end of Whitewater Bay. A depth of 4 feet can be carried through Oyster Bay and Joe River by avoiding occasional bars.

(164) **Little Shark River** is a good channel to Oyster Bay for vessels drawing 4 feet or less. The river also provides anchorage of limited extent but is well protected. An entrance light and daybeacons as far as Oyster Bay mark the channel. Little Shark River trends ENE from Oyster Bay to a junction with Shark River 7 miles above the entrance light.

(165) **Shark River.** A depth of about 5 feet can be carried through Shark River and Tarpon Bay. Shallow rivers lead N and E from Tarpon Bay into the Everglades.

(166) **Harney River** is a good passage to Tarpon Bay. Numerous bars at the entrance limit the depth to 2½ feet.

(167) **Broad River** and **Rodgers River**. 2½ feet could be taken over the bar 1.5 miles SW of the entrance to Broad River. Vessels of that draft can anchor outside the mouths of the rivers and be protected from the sea by the bars outside. These rivers extend into The Everglades for 15 miles. 6 miles from the coast they connect with a chain of shallow bays and creeks that extend N along the coast for 60 miles. Small craft drawing up to 1½ feet can traverse these inside passages from Broad River to Naples. However, charts do not cover this area completely; local knowledge is required to navigate N of Everglades City to Marco.

(168) **Lostmans River** is entered through **First Bay.** Local boatmen use the N entrance to the river. A depth of 3 feet can be carried 10 miles back into this river. The channel is marked by private daybeacons.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecasts for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U. S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:

1. Keep a weather eye out for:
   A. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development.
   B. A sudden change in wind direction.
   C. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity.
   D. A drop in temperature.
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms.
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.

Thundersqualls often occur on warm, moist afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

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).

Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north; however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

NOTE B

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

(protected area: 36 CFR 7.45)

For the protection of wildlife, all Keys in the Florida Bay portion of Everglades National Park are closed to landing except those marked as designated camping areas. A backcountry use permit is required for overnight camping and can be obtained at park Ranger Stations.

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulation.

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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

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.

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."

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.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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

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.

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.

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MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

| CITY | STATION | FREQ. | AM LOCAL TIME | PM LOCAL TIME | DAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Key West, Fla. | WKIZ | 1500 kHz | 5:25, 7:15, & 11:15 | 12:15, 5:15, & 6:15 | Daily |
| | WKWF | 1600 kHz | | | |

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadron (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, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281

USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

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.

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

| CITY | STATION | FREQ. | DAILY BROADCAST-EST | SPECIAL WARNING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miami, Fla. | NCF | 2670 kHz | 10:50 AM & PM | †On receipt |
| Key West, Fla. | NOK | 157.1 MHz | 7:00 AM & 5:00 PM | †On receipt |

†Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

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

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AERO aeronautical | 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 | Co 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 | |

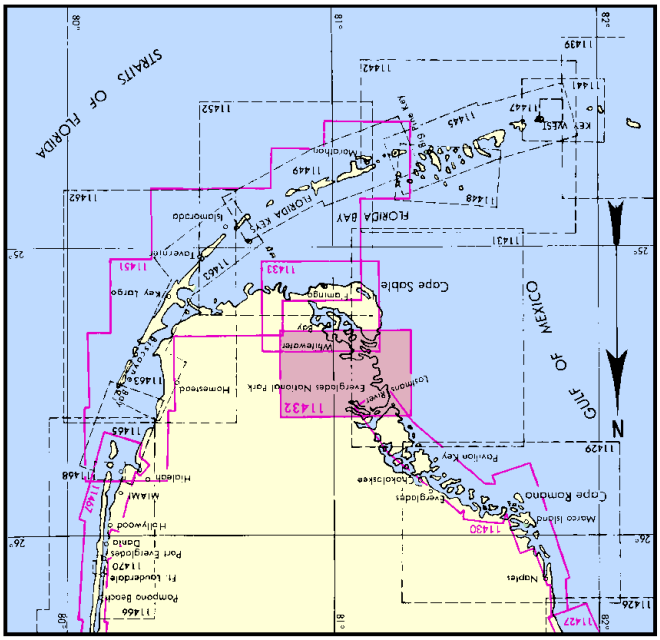
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(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: — — — —

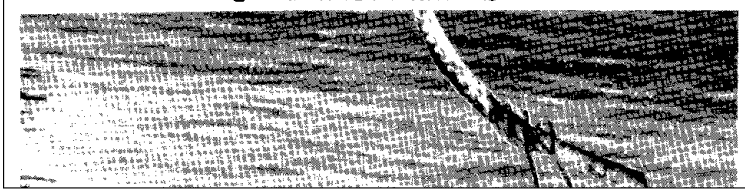
NSN 7642014010245
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11432
ED. NO. 14




NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

Chart 11432, 14th Ed., May /04 ■
Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SIDE A



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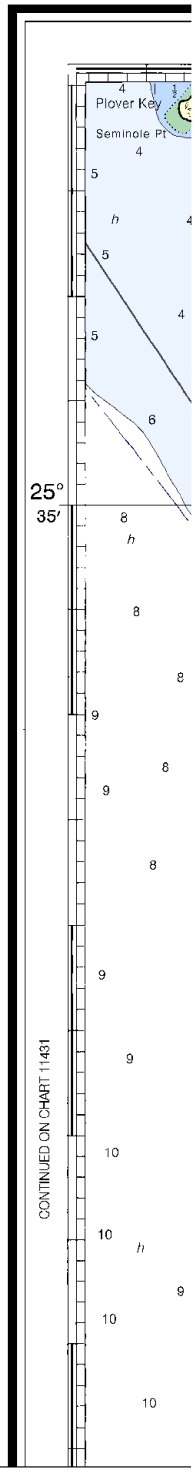
EVERGLADES

SOUNDINGS

11432




4

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

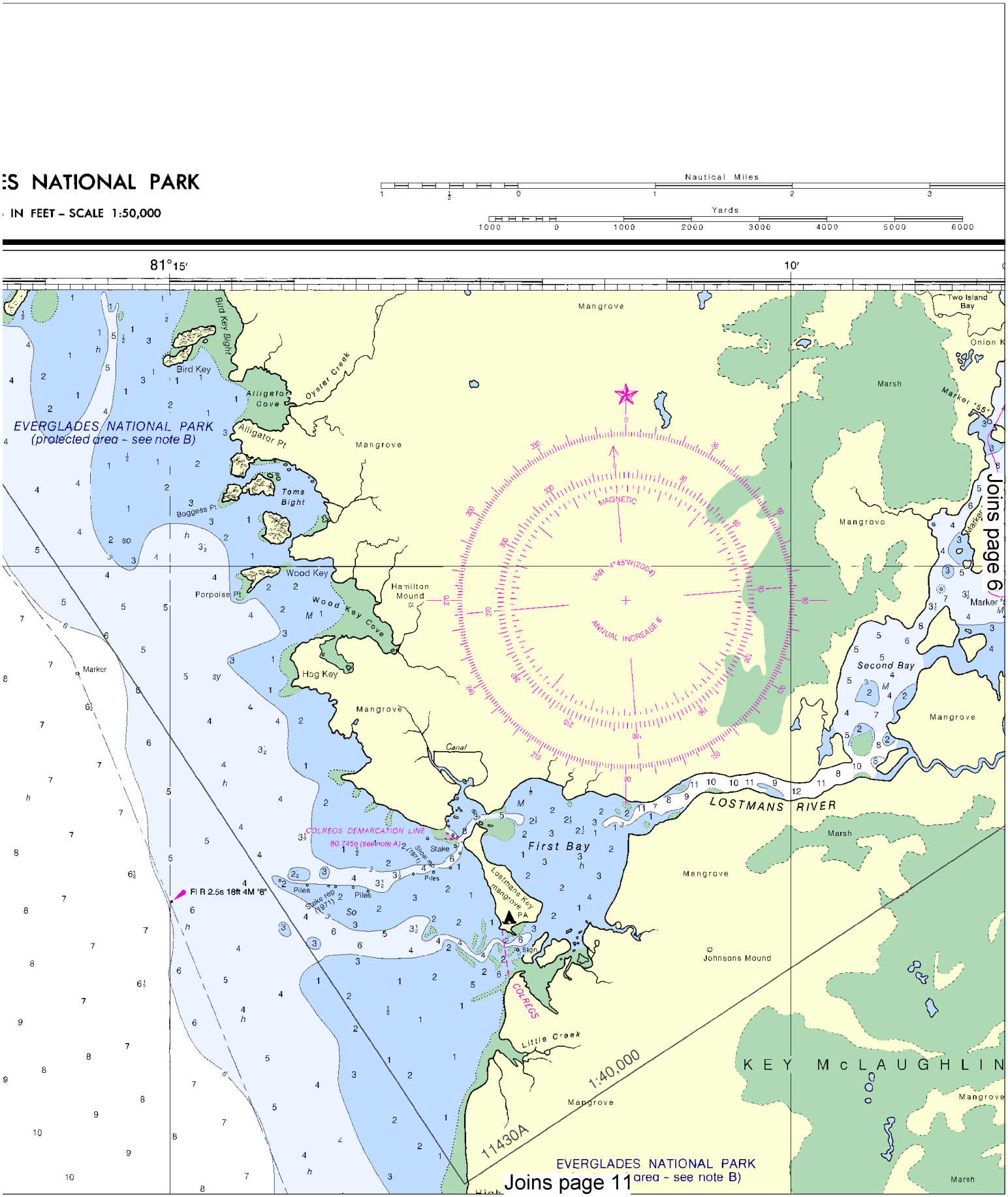
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

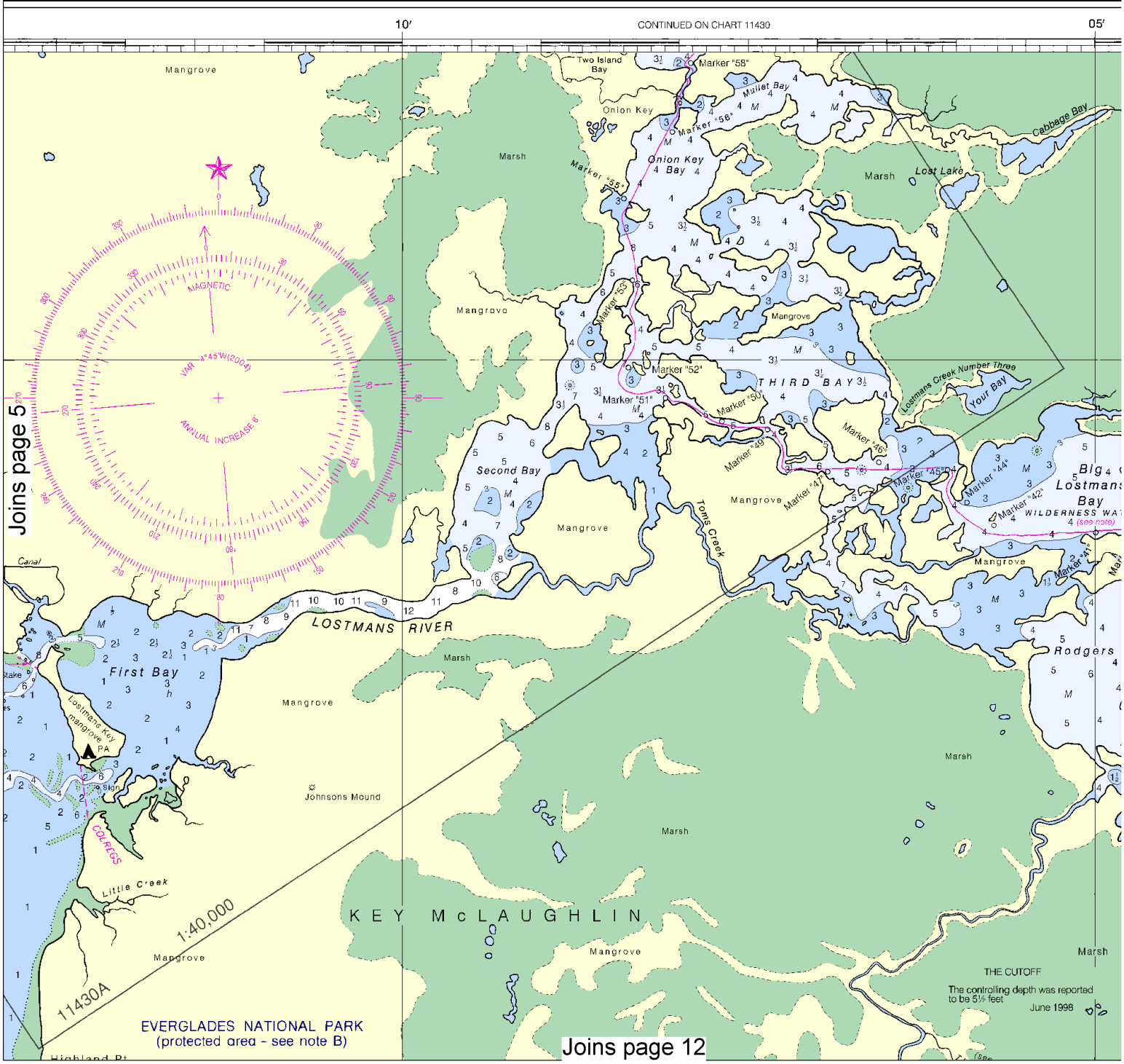
See Note on page 5.




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Nautical Miles

Yards




Joins page 5

Joins page 12



North

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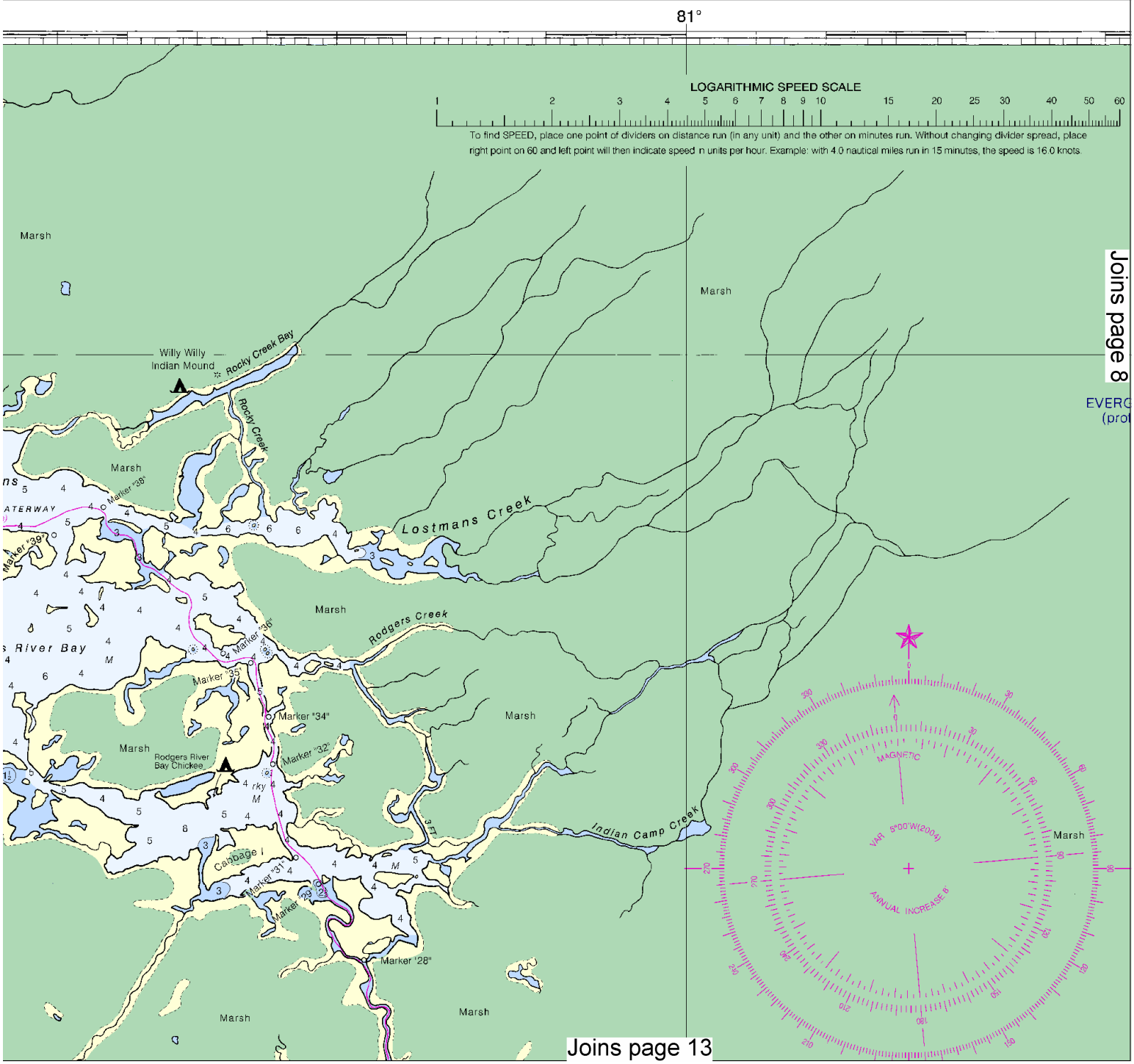
Nautical Miles

Yards

Formerly 599-SC 1st Ed., Nov. 1953 G-1953-836 KAPP 357




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 .

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.

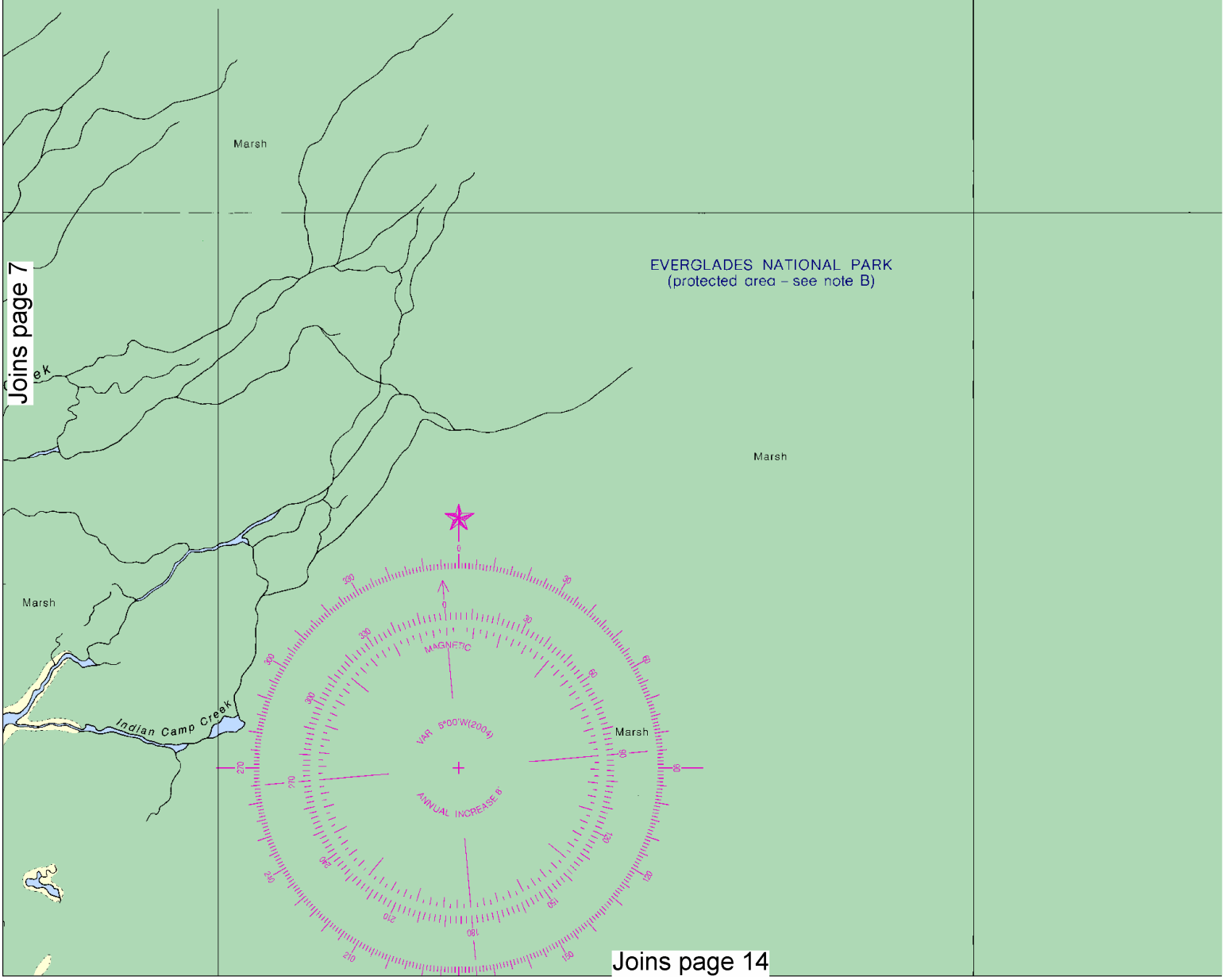


81° 55′

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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

nd SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place 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 7

Joins page 14



North

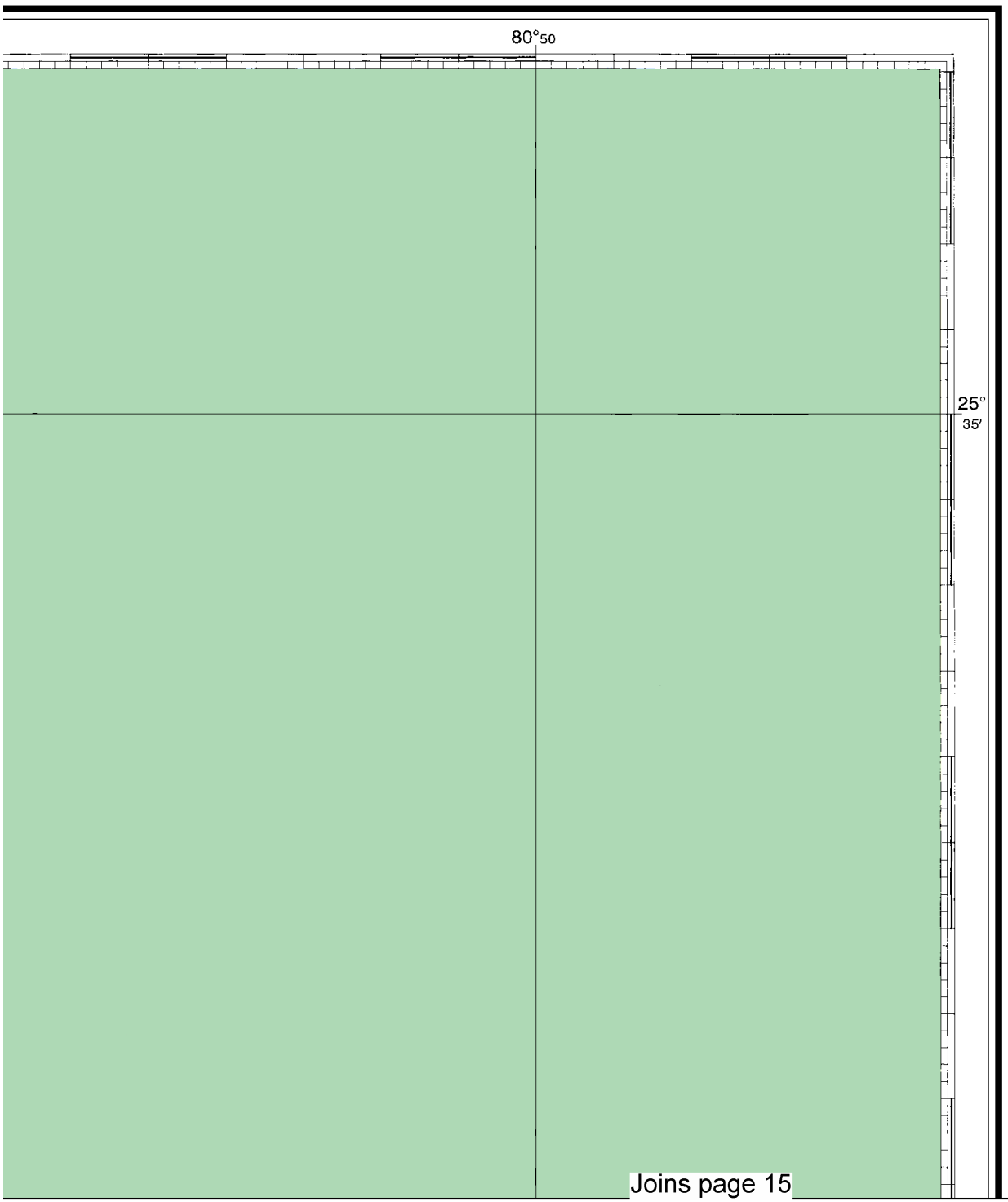
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000




11432

SIDE A

Joins page 4

# EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
## SHARK RIVER TO LOSTMANS RIVER
## FLORIDA

NAUTICAL CHART 11432

Chart 11432, 14th Ed., May/04 ■
Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SIDE A

MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:50,000
NORTH AMERICAN 1983 DATUM

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING
Before setting out:
k local weather and sea conditions.
in the latest weather forecasts for your

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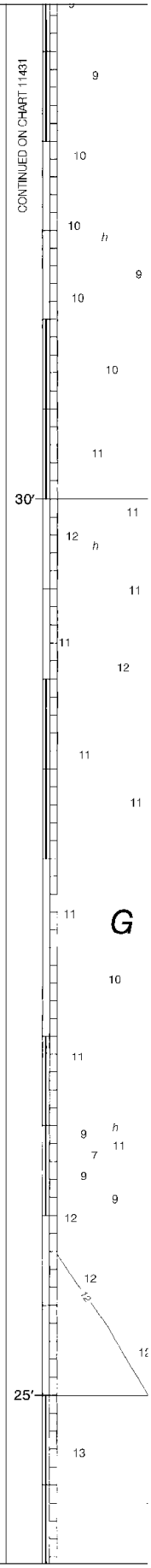




North

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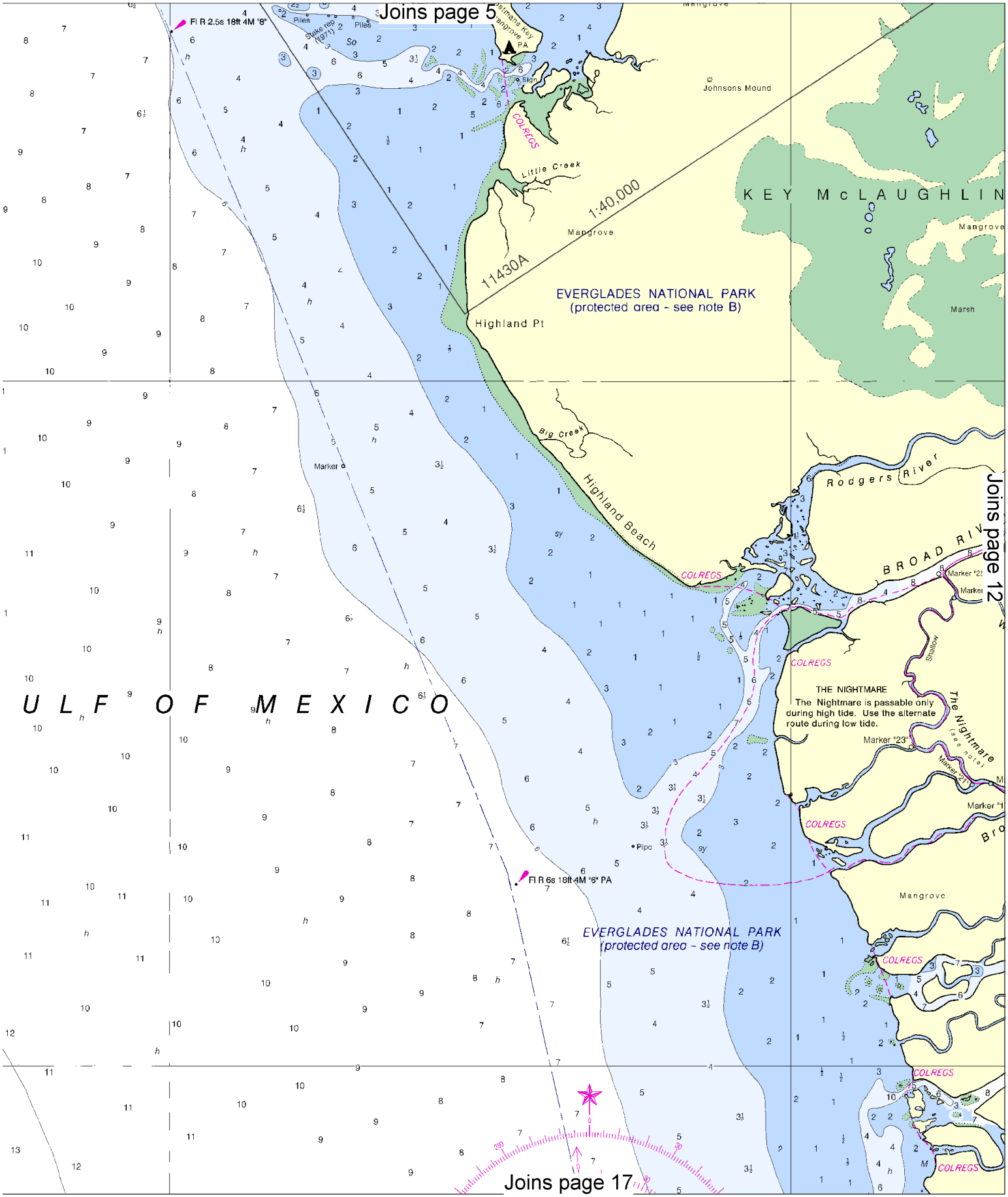
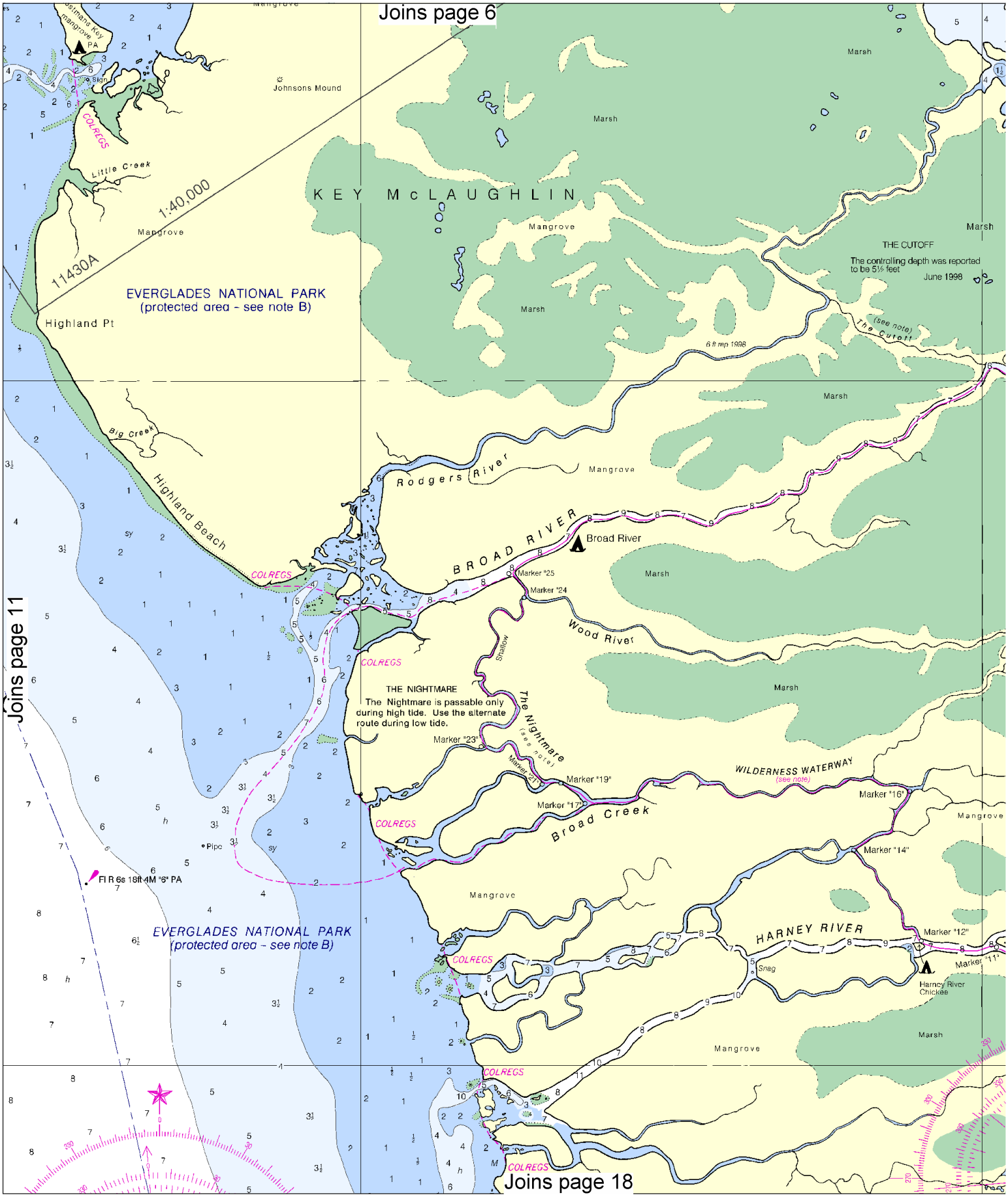
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000


Joins page 5
Fl R 2.5s 18ft 4M "8"
Piles
Stake rep (1971)
Johnsons Mound
COLREGS
Little Creek
1:40,000
11430A
Mangrove
KEY McLAUGHLIN
Marsh
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Highland Pt
Big Creek
Highland Beach
Marker
Rodgers River
BROAD RIV
Joins page 12
Shallow
THE NIGHTMARE
The Nightmare is passable only during high tide. Use the alternate route during low tide.
Marker "23"
The Nightmare (see note)
Marker "21"
Pipe
Fl R 6s 18ft 4M "6" PA
ULF OF MEXICO
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Joins page 17



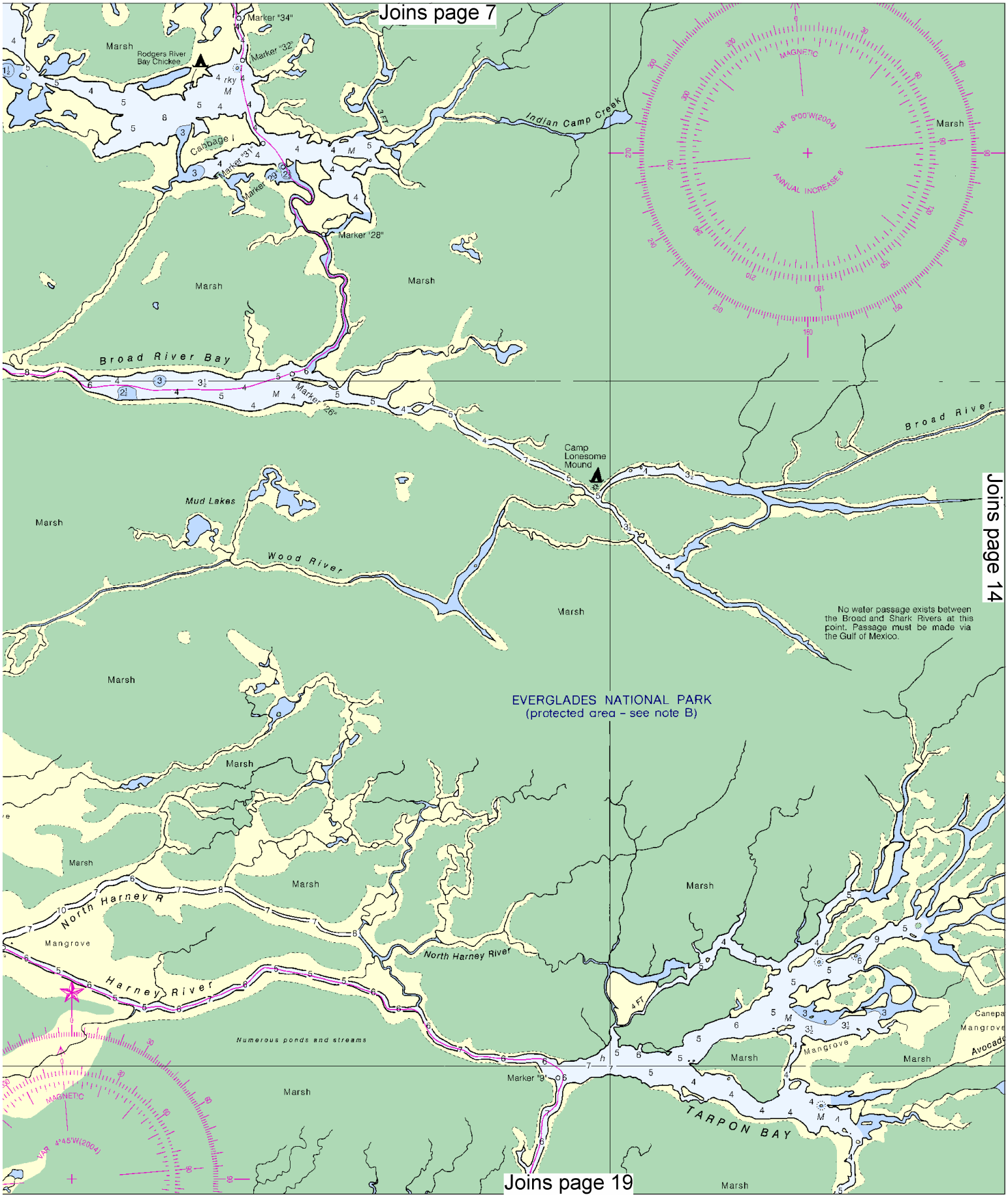


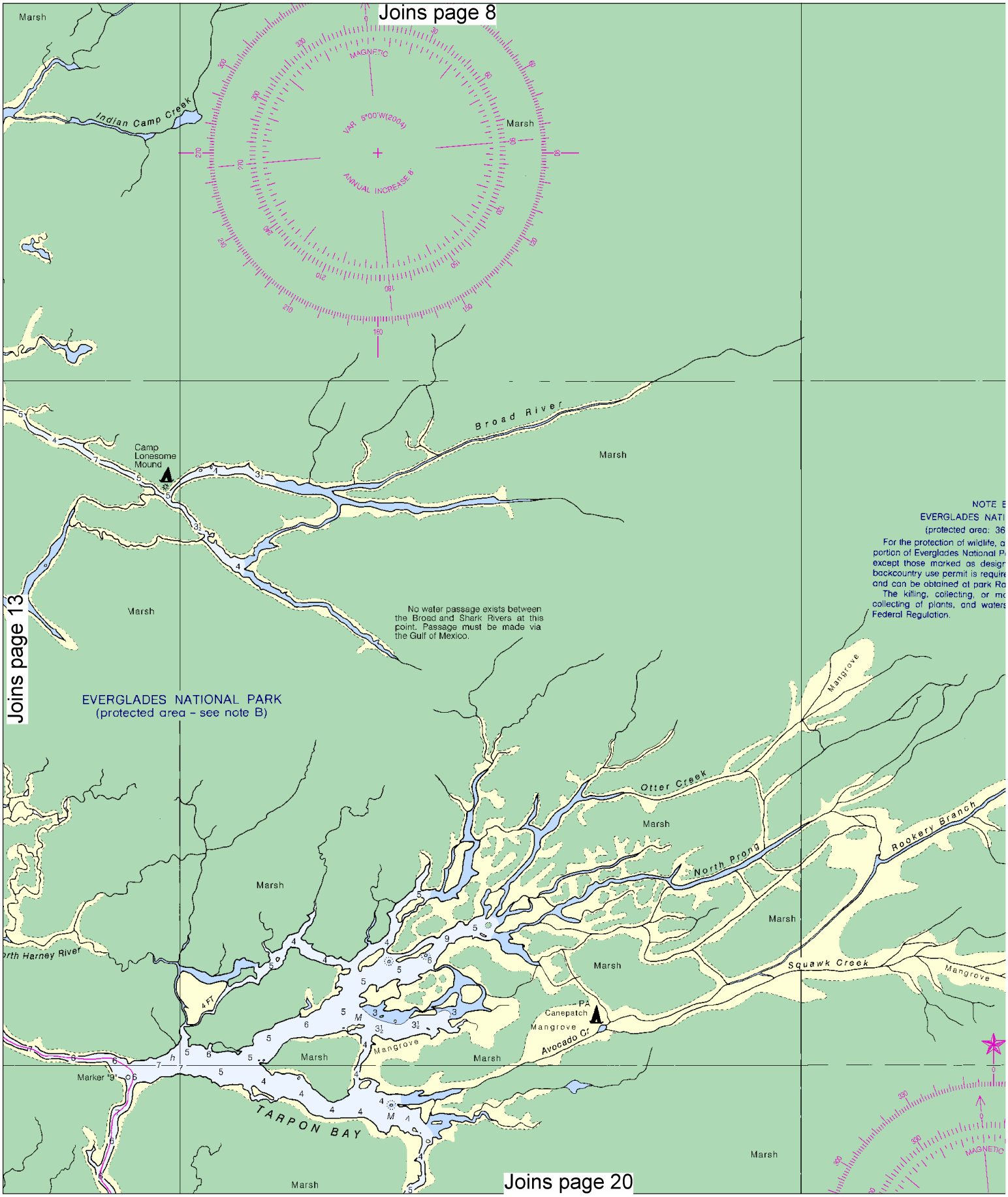

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000


Joins page 7
Marker "34"
Marker "32"
Marsh
Rodgers River Bay Chickee
Cabbage I
Marker "31"
Marker "29"
Marker "28"
Indian Camp Creek
Marsh
Marsh
Broad River Bay
Marker "26"
Broad River
Camp Lonesome Mound
Mud Lakes
Marsh
Wood River
Marsh
No water passage exists between the Broad and Shark Rivers at this point. Passage must be made via the Gulf of Mexico.
Marsh
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Marsh
Marsh
Marsh
Marsh
North Harney R
Mangrove
North Harney River
Harney River
Numerous ponds and streams
Marsh
Marker "9"
Mangrove
Marsh
Marsh
TARPON BAY
Marsh
Joins page 14
Joins page 19





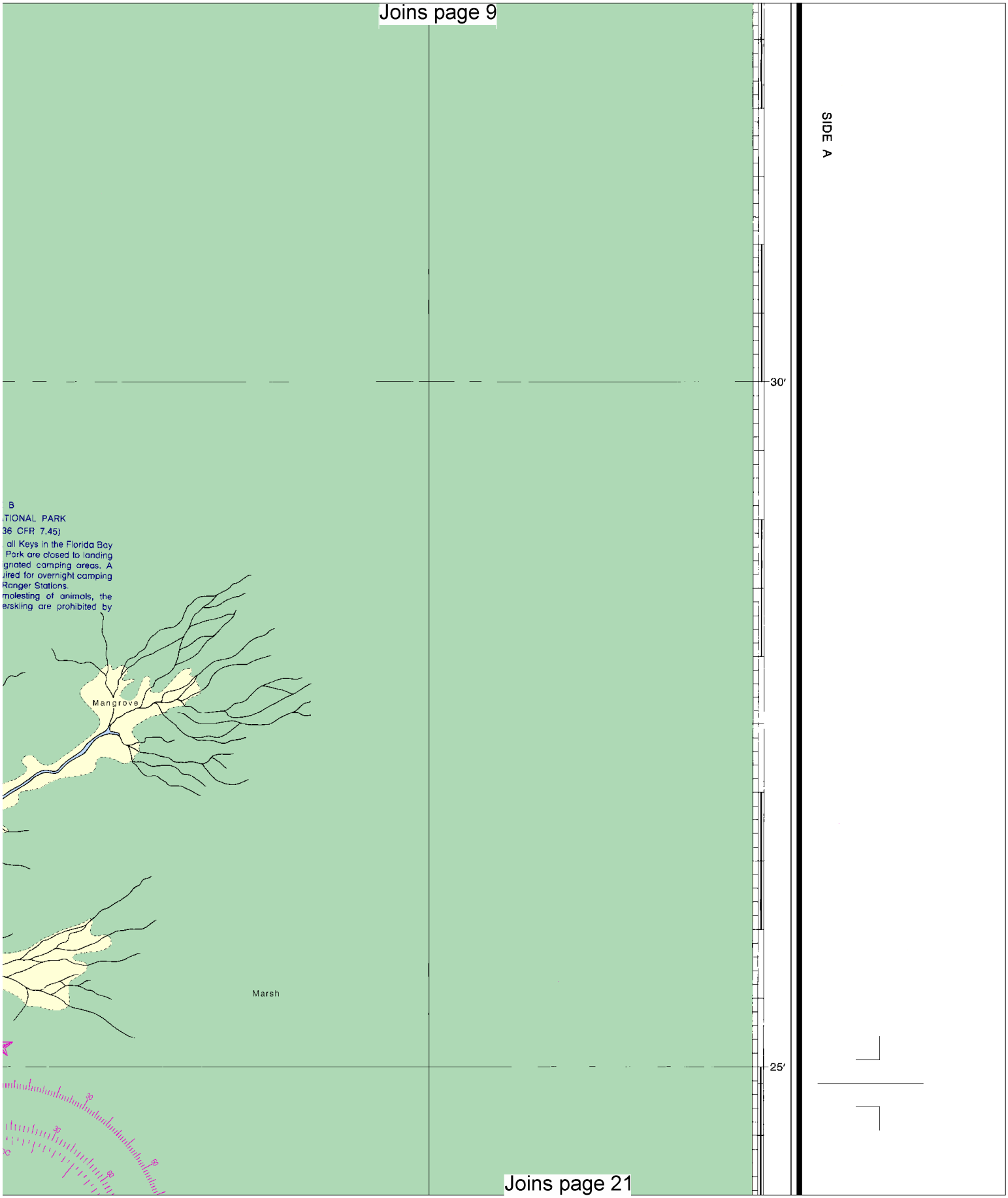

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 9

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EVERGLADES

NAUTICAL CHART 11432

MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:50,000
NORTH AMERICAN 1983 DATUM

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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).

TIDAL INFORMATION

| Place Name | (LAT/LONG) | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Extreme Low Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Shark River Entrance | (25°21'N/810°80'W) | 4.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | - 2.0 |
| Lostmans River Entrance | (25°33'N/811°30'W) | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.6 | - 2.0 |
| Onion Key, Lostmans River | (25°37'N/810°80'W) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - 2.5 |

(Feb 2004)

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AERO aeronautical | 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 | Co 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: ————

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecasts for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U. S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:

1. Keep a weather eye out for:
   A. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development.
   B. A sudden change in wind direction.
   C. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity.
   D. A drop in temperature.
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms.
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.

Thundersqualls often occur on warm, moist afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

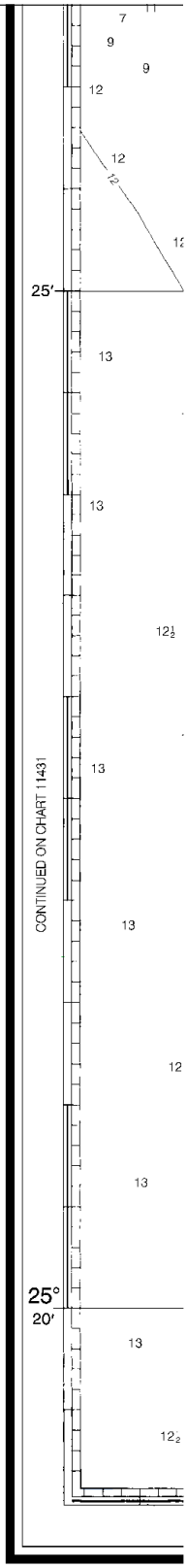
SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

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 1.404" northward and 0.736" eastward to agree with this chart.

SIDE B




14th Ed., May /04

11432





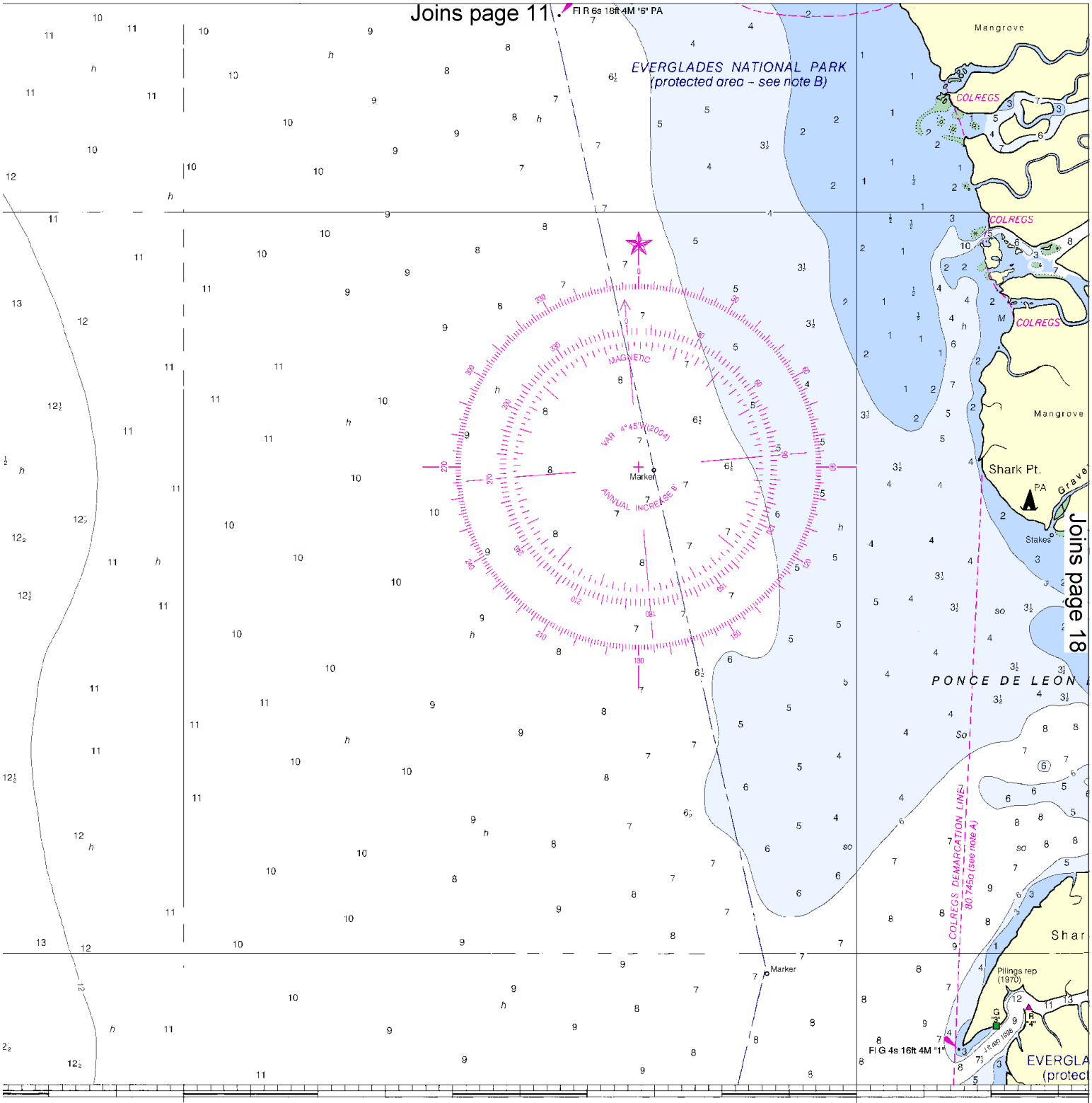
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 11




Joins page 18

Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

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.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

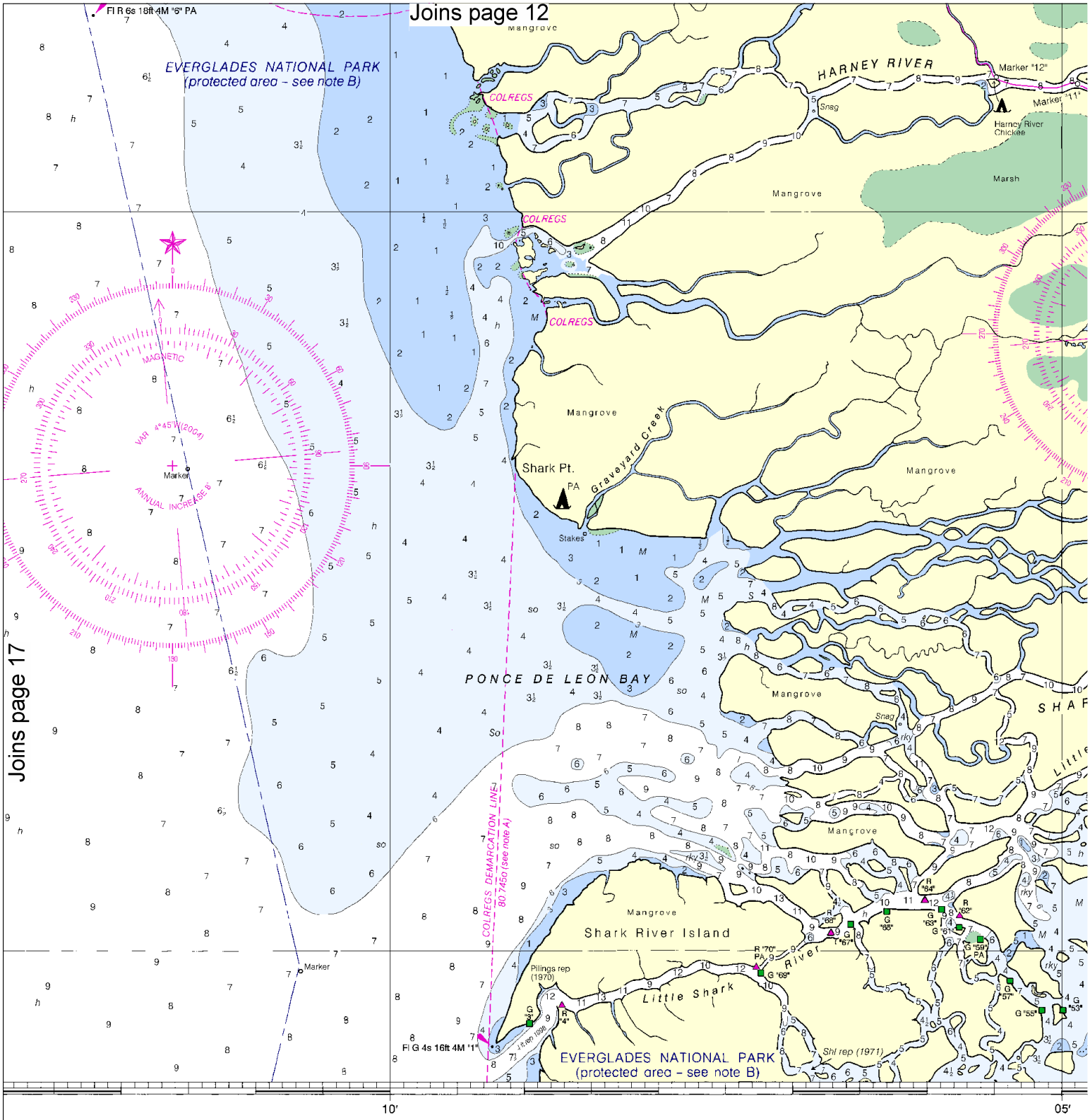
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40

To find SPEED distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place

Joins page 23

Joins page 12

Joins page 17




Joins page 24

Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing div

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North

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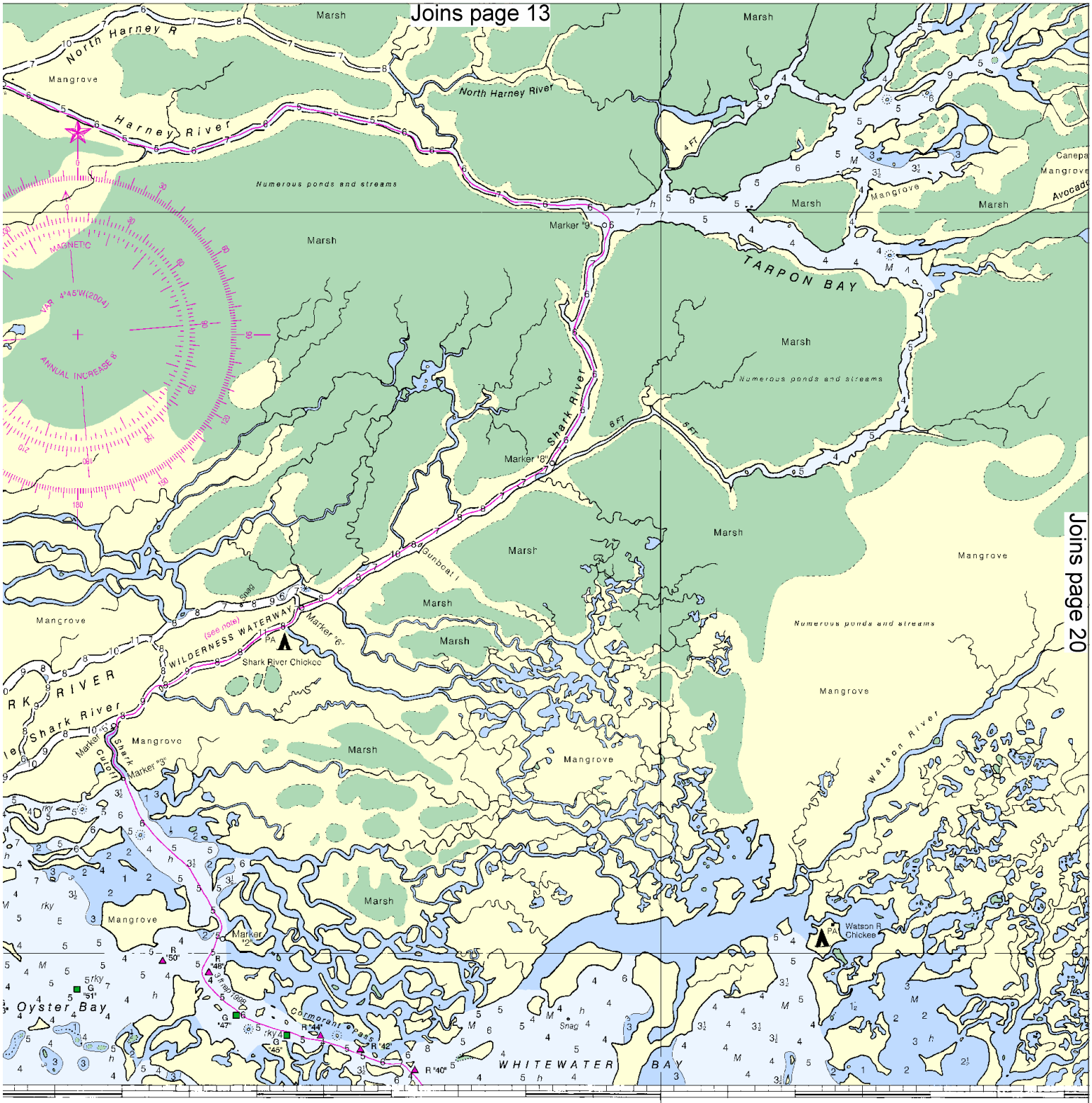
Nautical Miles

Yards

Joins page 13

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Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SERVICE
SURVEY

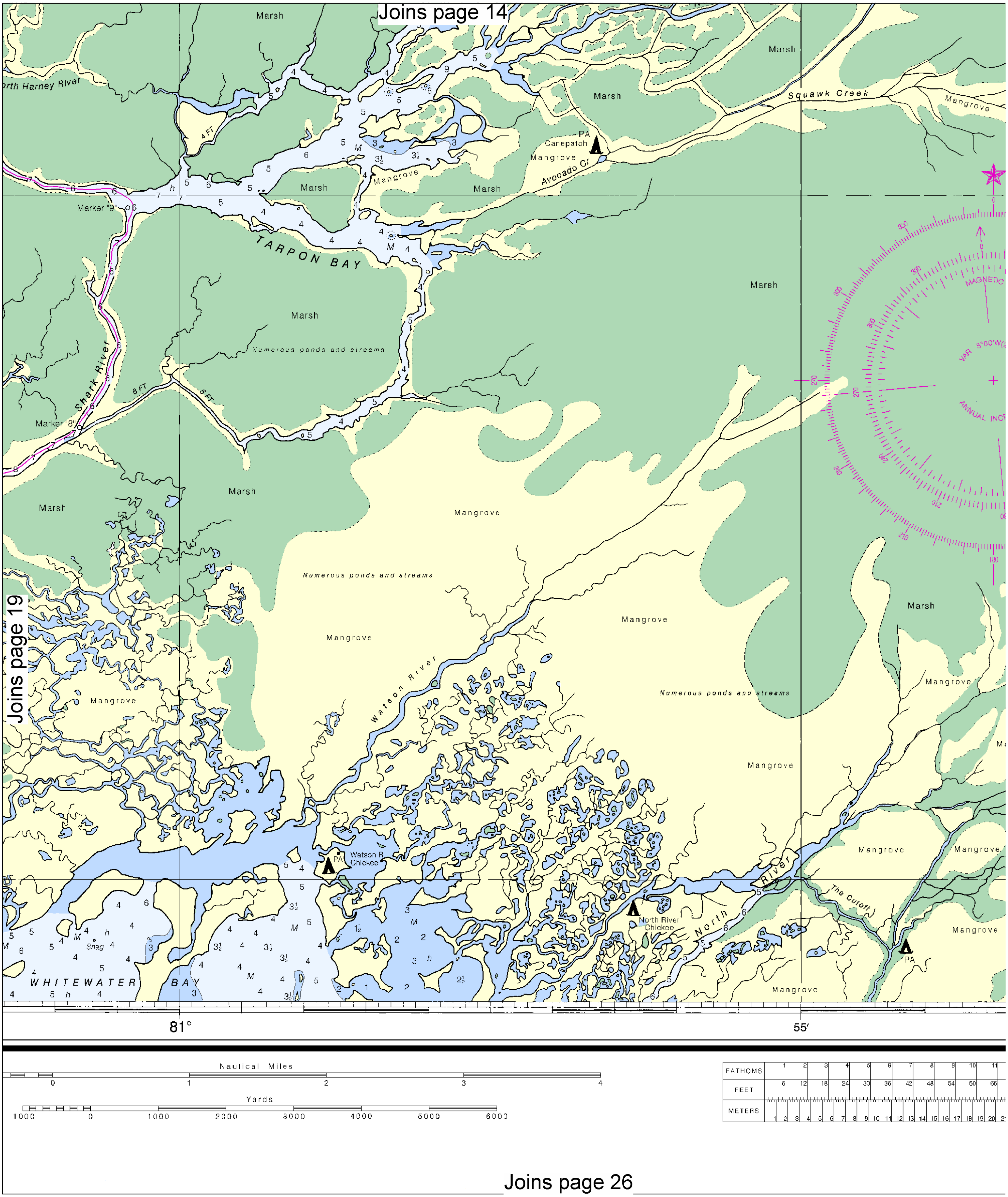
Nautical Miles

Yards

Joins page 25

Joins page 14

Joins page 19




Joins page 26

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

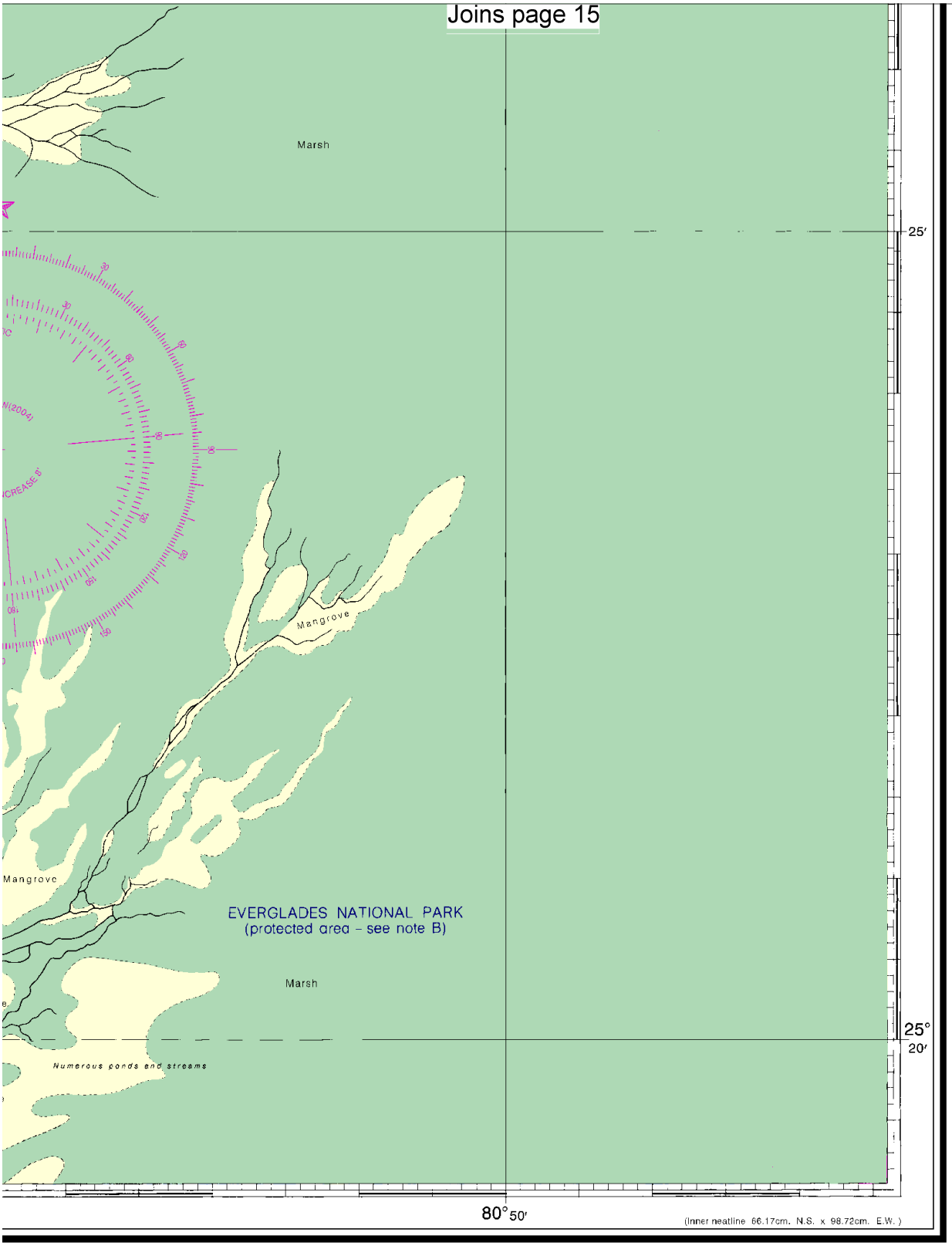
1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

North

Joins page 15




Shark River to Lostmans River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11432

SIDE B

Joins page 27

Joins page 16

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AERO aeronautical | 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 | Co 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: ————

SIDE B

The following symbols were designed especially for this chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."

Camping Area

Ranger Station

(NPS) National Park Service

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
WILDERNESS WATERWAY

The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N; 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51'30"N; 81°22'15"W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Station.

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

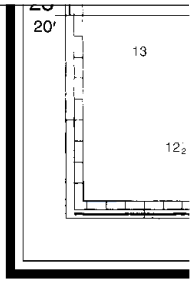
WARNING

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.

11432

respect to the chart

6 Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings




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 1.404" northward and 0.736" eastward to agree with this chart

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.

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.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



11432



North

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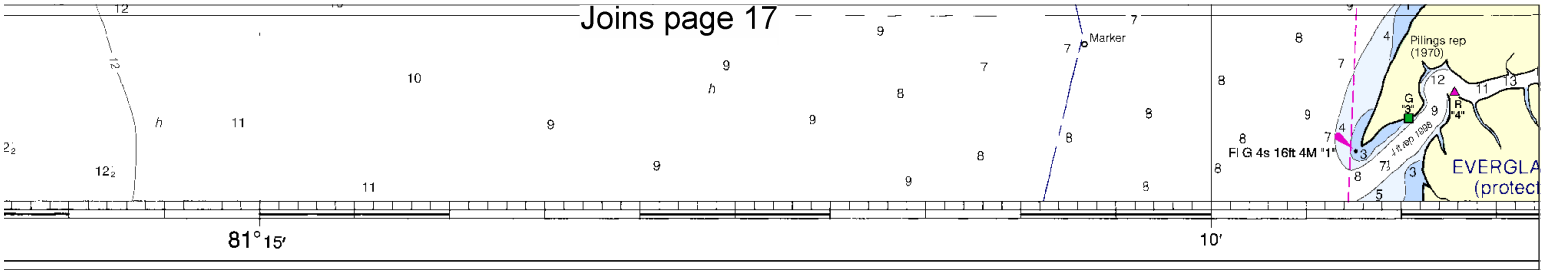
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 17




Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

CAUTION

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Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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 24

CAUTION

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

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

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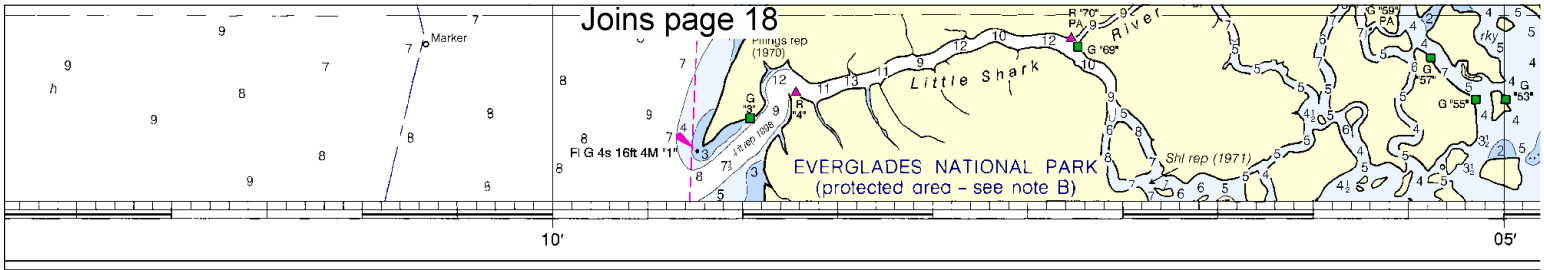


Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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.

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Joins page 23

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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



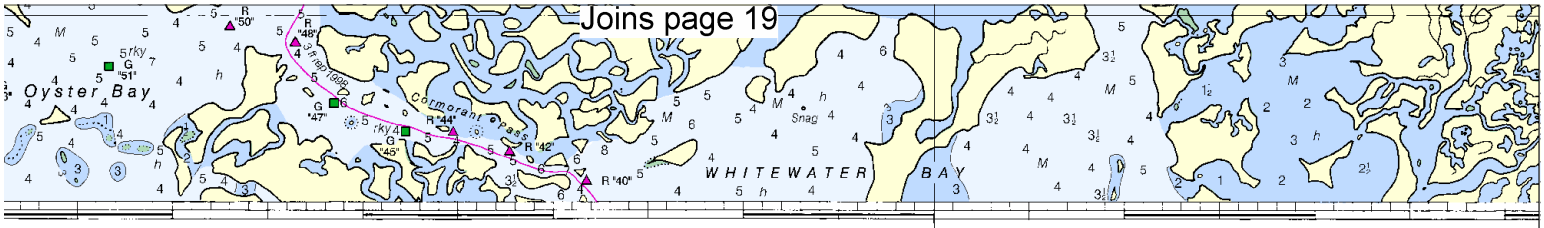
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

Joins page 19

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81°

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MOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
CEAN SERVICE
SURVEY

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 26

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 Squadron (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, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281

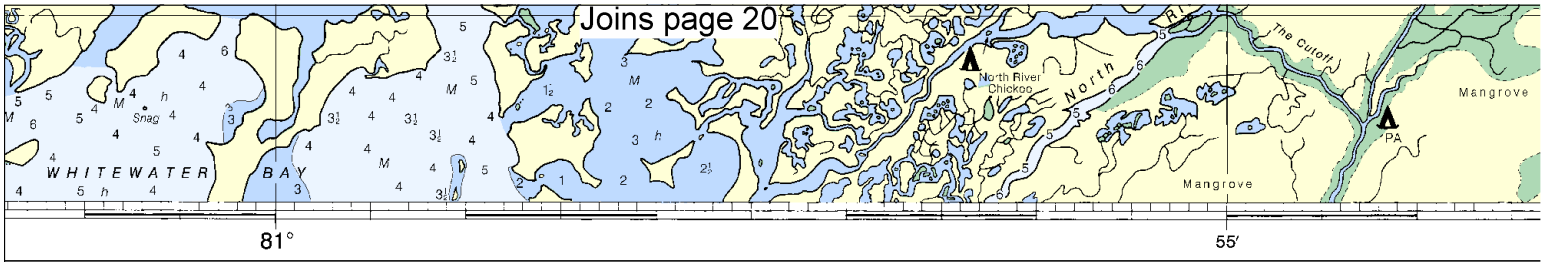
USCGAUX — 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050. Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

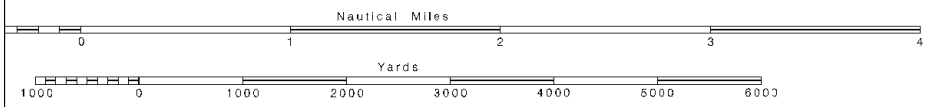
N

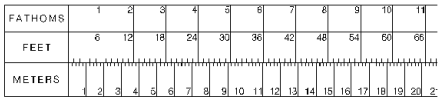
CITY

Key West, Fla.

Joins page 20




Joins page 25

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

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USCGAUX — 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131 3050. Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

| CITY | STATION | FREQ. | AM LOCAL TIME | PM LOCAL TIME DAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Key West, Fla. | WKIZ | 1500 kHz | 5:25, 7:15, & 11:15 | 12:15, 5:15, & Daily 6:15 |
| | WKWF | 1600 kHz | | |



North

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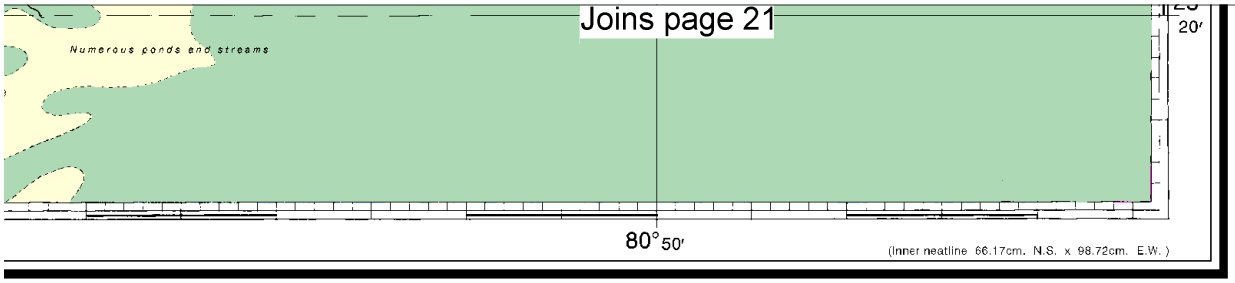
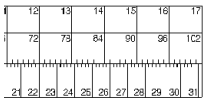
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000




Shark River to Lostmans River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11432

SIDE B

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS

| NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE | TELEPHONE NUMBERS | OFFICE HOURS |
|---|---|---|
| Melbourne, Fla. | *(407) 255-0212 | 8 AM - 4 PM |
| Miami, Fla. | *(305) 229-4522 | 24 hours daily |
| Tampa Bay, Fla. | (813) 645-2506 | 24 hours daily |

*Recorded

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miami, FL | KHB-34 | 162.55 MHz |
| Teatable Key, FL | WWG-60 | 162.45 MHz |

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

| CITY | STATION | FREQ. | DAILY BROADCAST-EST | SPECIAL WARNING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miami, Fla. | NCF | 2670 kHz | 10:50 AM & PM | †On receipt |
| Key West, Fla. | NOK | 157.1 MHz | 7:00 AM & 5:00 PM | †On receipt |

†Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

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

# 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 Key West** – 305-295-9700
**Coast Guard Marathon** – 305-743-6388
**Marathon Sheriff's Dept**. – 305-289-2401
**FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm** – 888-404-3922
**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*

# NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

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.