

BookletChart™



Florida Everglades National Park – Whitewater Bay

NOAA Chart 11433

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 Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker

Approximate Page Index

4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
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**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

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.

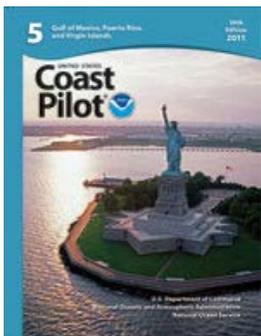
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11433>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Flamingo, on the mainland about 9 miles E of East Cape (25°06.9'N., 81°05.2'W.), is a tourist center in Everglades National Park at the entrance of **Buttonwood (Flamingo) Canal**. A 300-foot tower and an 86-foot standpipe E of the canal about 0.3 mile NE of the visitors center are prominent. A privately dredged channel leads from the 7-foot contour of Florida Bay to the canal entrance. In 1998, the channel had a reported controlling depth of 4½ feet. The

channel is marked by lights and daybeacons. A dam blocks the canal about 200 yards above the entrance. Boat ramps and an 8-ton hoist at the dam allow the passage of craft to 26 feet long from Florida Bay

to **Coot Bay** and **Whitewater Bay**. A highway bridge, about 0.5 mile above the mouth of the canal, has a reported 45-foot fixed span and a clearance of 10 feet. A marina on the W side of the canal just below the dam at Flamingo has berths with electricity, water, ice, and limited marine supplies. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and launching ramps are available on either side of the dam. A 5-mph no-wake **speed limit** is enforced in the canal.

Small craft can traverse the system of 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 about 3½ feet.

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

Wilderness Waterway is a 100-mile inside passage winding through the mangrove wilderness of 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 along some portions of the waterway.

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

Maps of the waterway and other information are contained in a booklet entitled, "A Guide to the Wilderness Waterway of the Everglades National Park", published by the University of Miami Press, Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

Ponce de Leon Bay is a nearly 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 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 considerable 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 stream. The area for some 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.

Oyster Bay is about 2 miles inland from the SE corner of Ponce de Leon Bay. At the S end of Oyster Bay is the entrance to **Joe River**, a tidal channel extending some 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.

Shark River is the channel emptying into the middle of the E side of Ponce de Leon Bay. Some 8 miles NE, the channel joins Harney River and enlarges into **Tarpon Bay**. 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.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Buttonwood Canal
The channel was reported to be 4 feet for centerline depth.
Apr. 1998

CUTHBERT LAKE
Cuthbert Lake closed to all boat traffic

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

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

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

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

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 1.450" northward and 0.748" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

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
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.

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.

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

FACILITIES
Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, FL	(321) 255-0212	8 AM - 4PM M-F
Miami, FL	(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, FL	(813) 645-2506	8 AM - 4 PM M-F
Key West, FL	(305) 295-1316	24 hours daily

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide 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
Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING
Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecast 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

Thunderstorms 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.

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	10n receipt
Key West, Fla.	NOK	157.1 MHz	7:00 AM & 5:00 PM	10n 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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
			Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
			feet	feet	feet	feet
	East Cape, Cape Sable	(25°07'N/81°05'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6	-2.0
	Shark River Entrance	(25°21'N/81°08'W)	4.5	4.2	0.6	-2.0
	Flamingo	(25°09'N/80°55'W)	2.5	2.3	0.3	-1.5

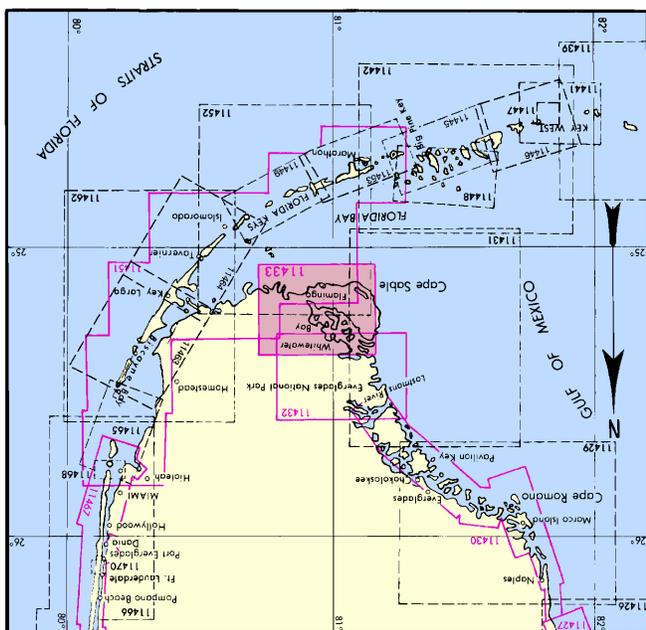
Note - In Whitewater Bay the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot
(Feb 2005)

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 Stations.

11433

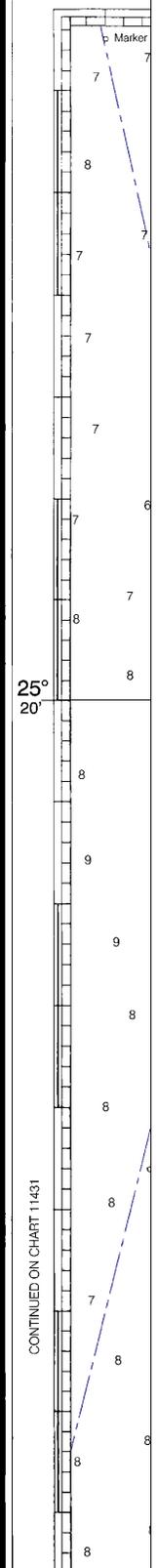
ED. NO. 14
NSN 7642014010241
11XHA11433
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11433

11433



NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

Chart 11433, 14th Ed., Mar/05
Corrected through NM Mar.26/05, LNM Mar.22/05
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 10

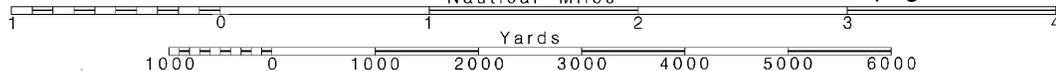
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

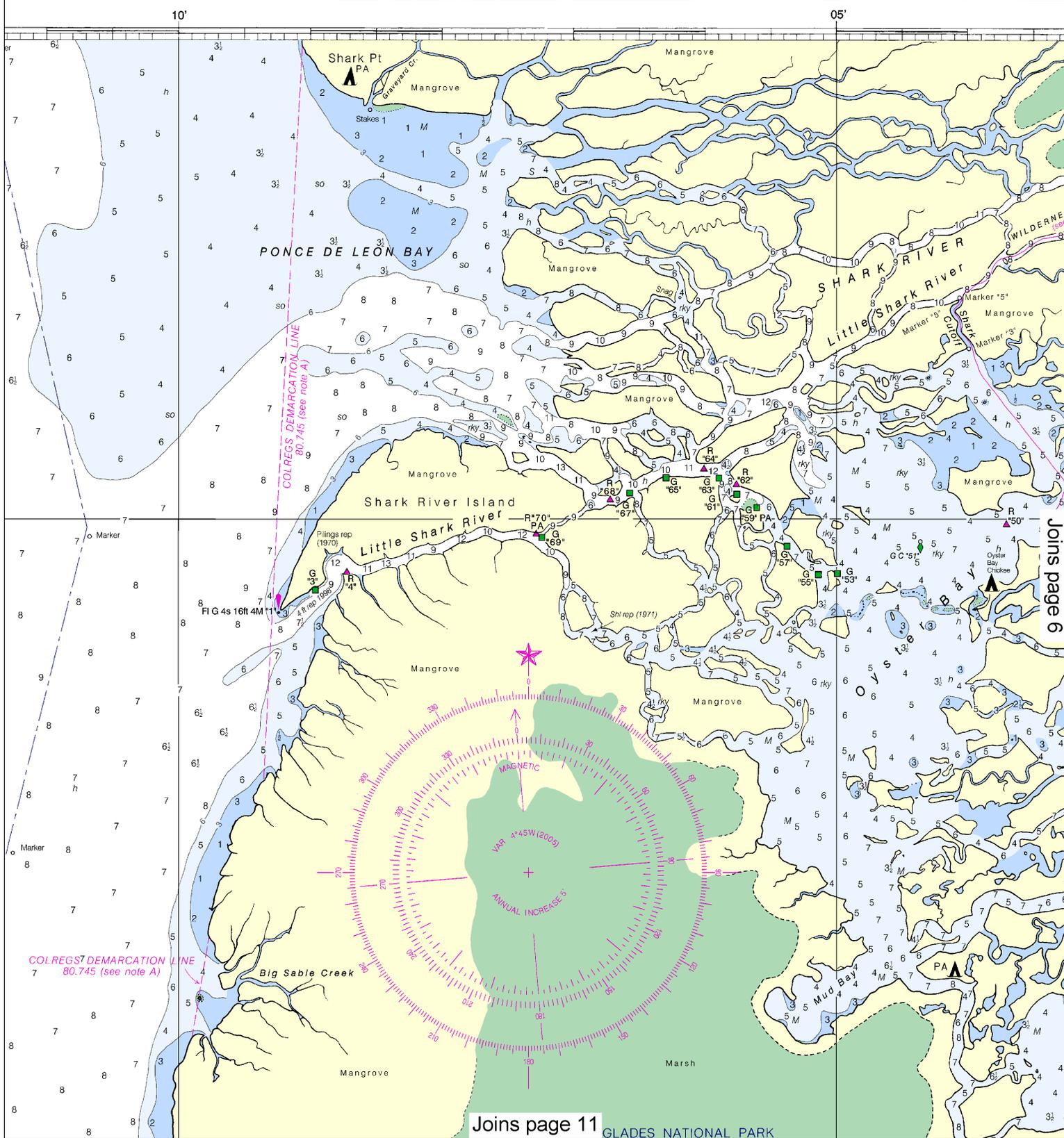
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



GLADES NATIONAL PARK

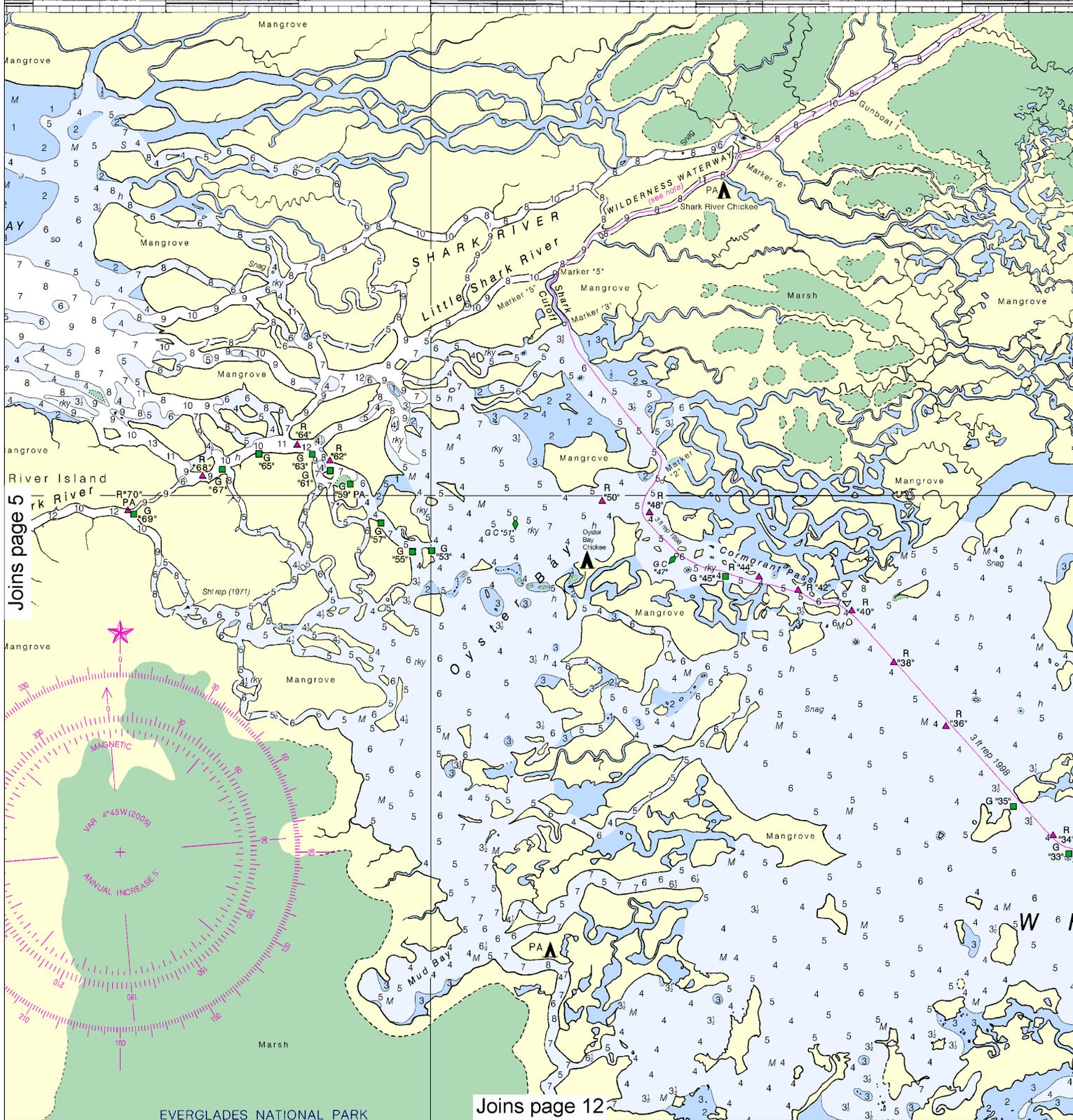
IN FEET -- SCALE 1:50,000



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.

05'

JOINS CHART 11432



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

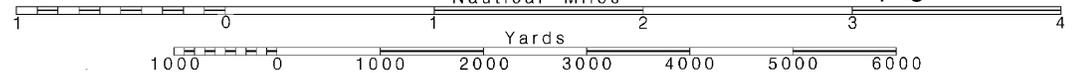
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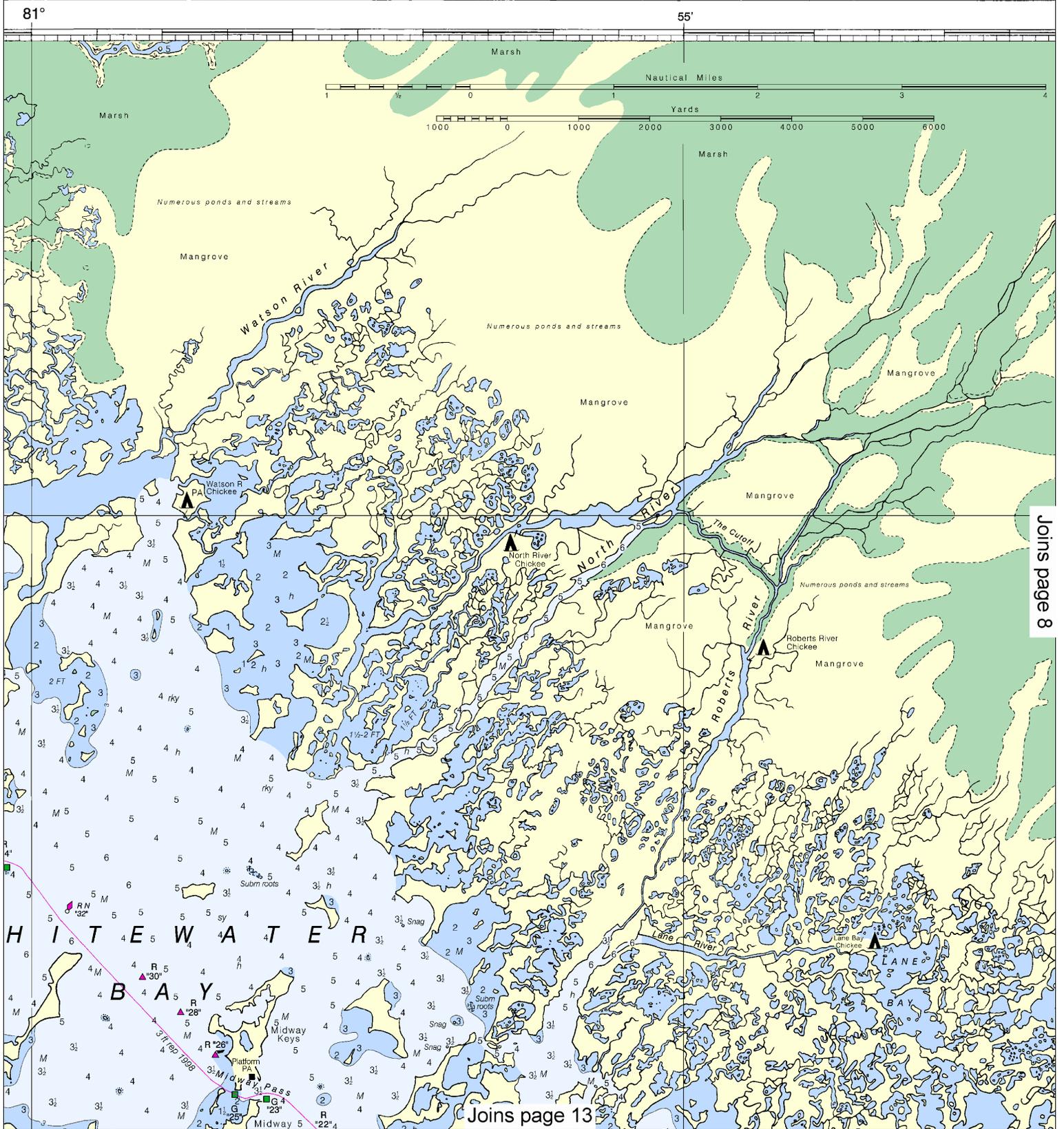
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

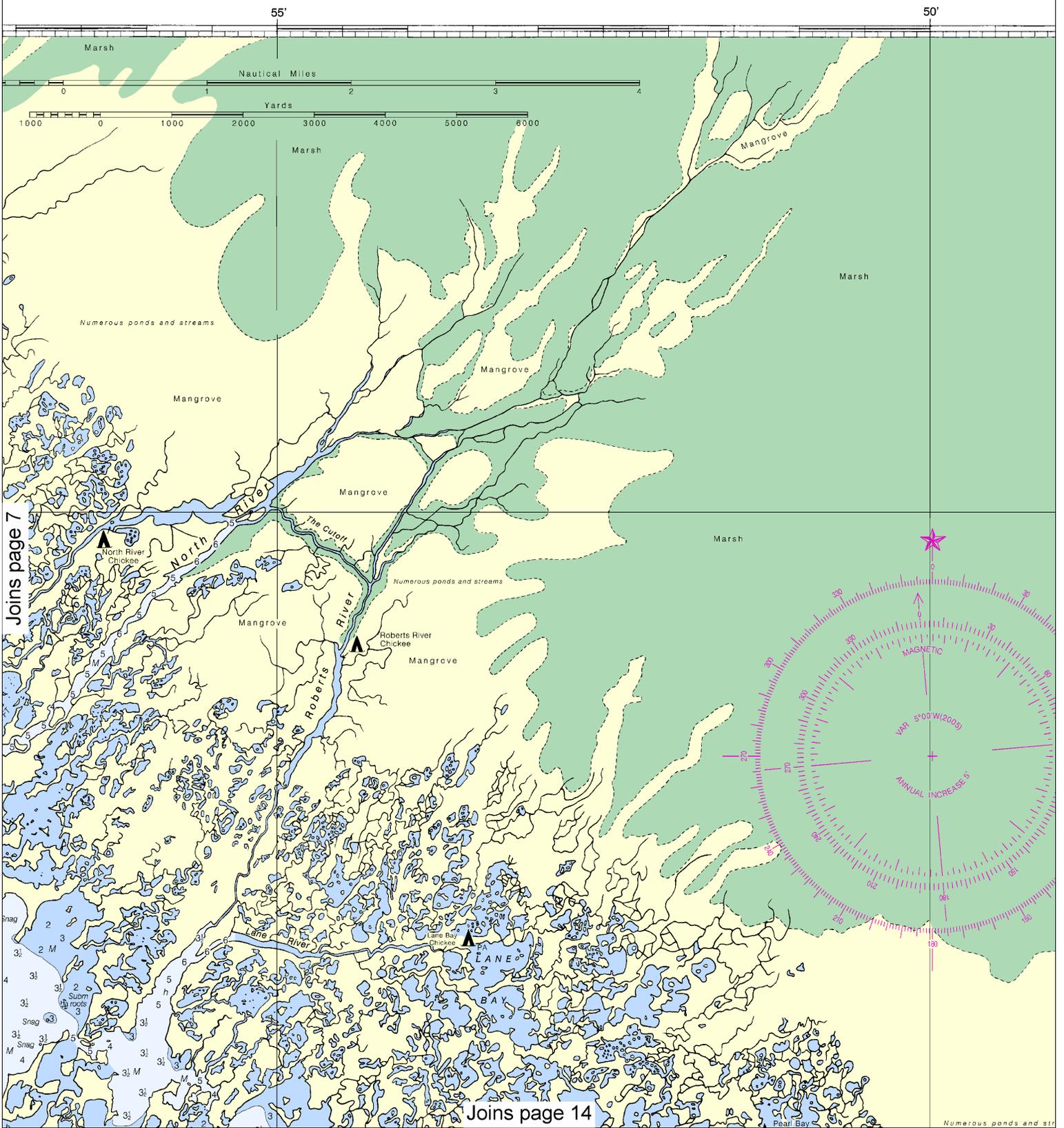
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 8

Joins page 13

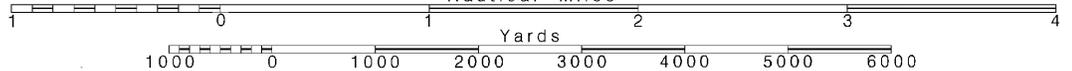


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11433

80° 45'

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 Stations.

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.

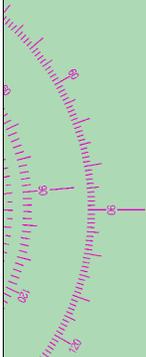
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

25°
20'

NOTE C 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.



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SIDE A

Chart 11433, 14th Ed., Mar/05
Corrected through NM Mar 26/05, LNM Mar 22/05
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



FLORIDA EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK WHITEWATER BAY



NAUTICAL CHART 11433

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 25° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

SIDE A

CONTINUED ON CHART 11431

15'

25° 10'

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

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

Joins page 16

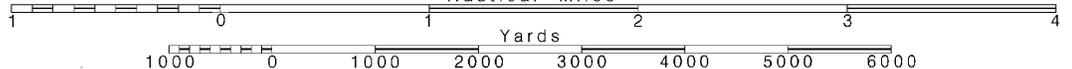
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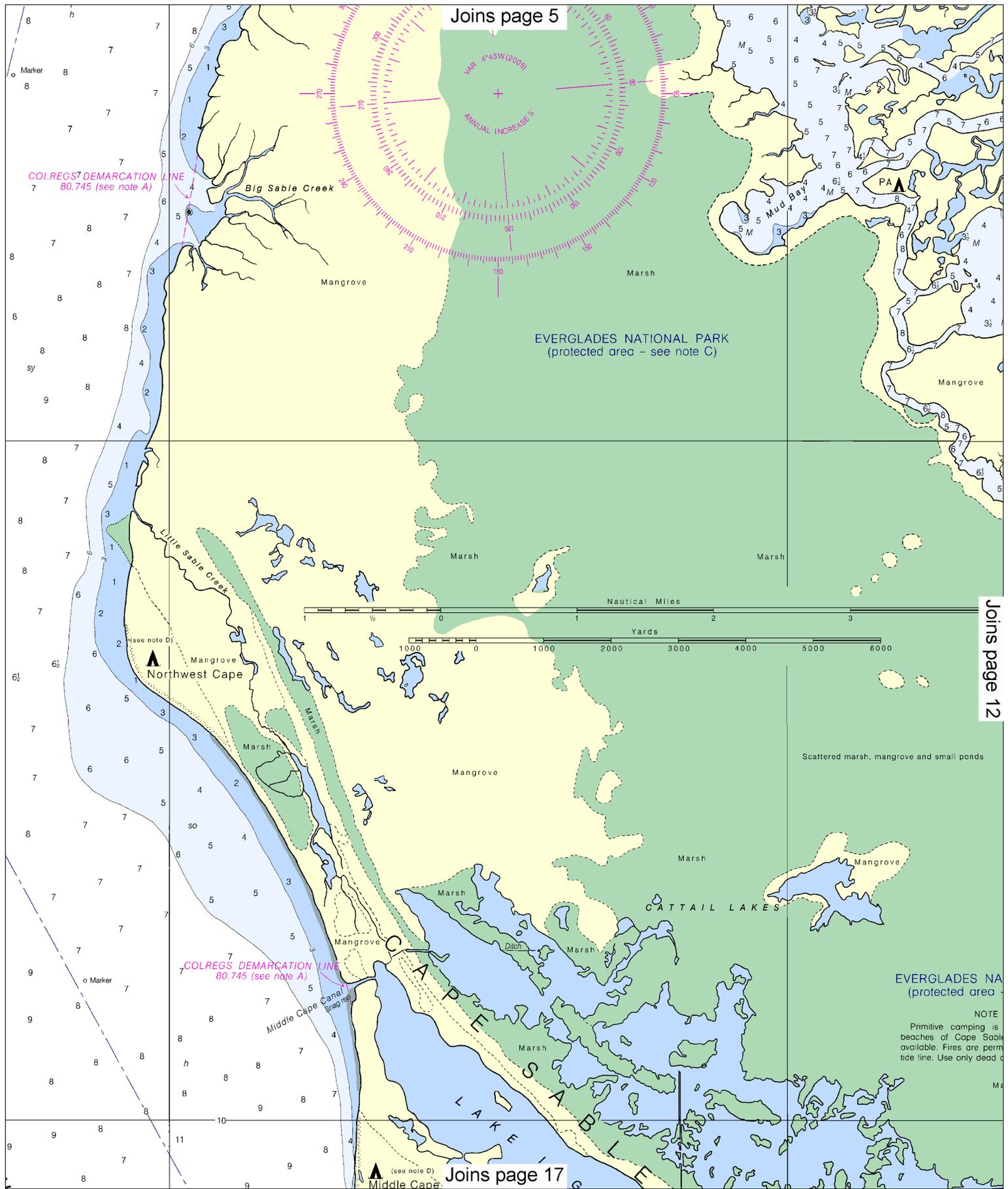
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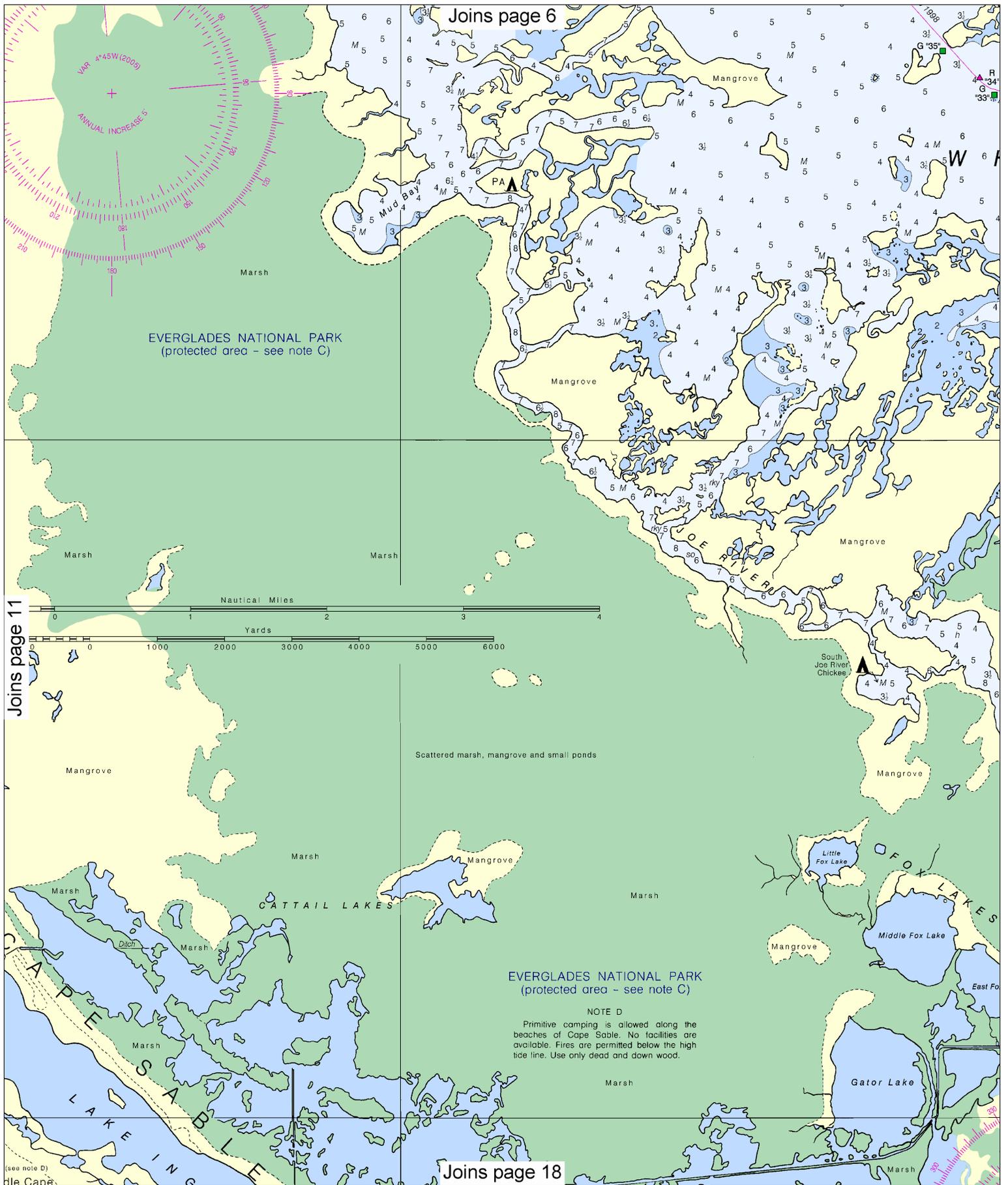
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







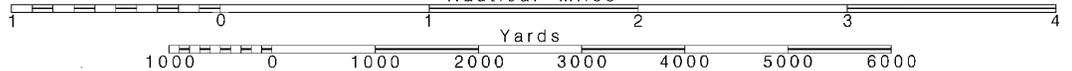
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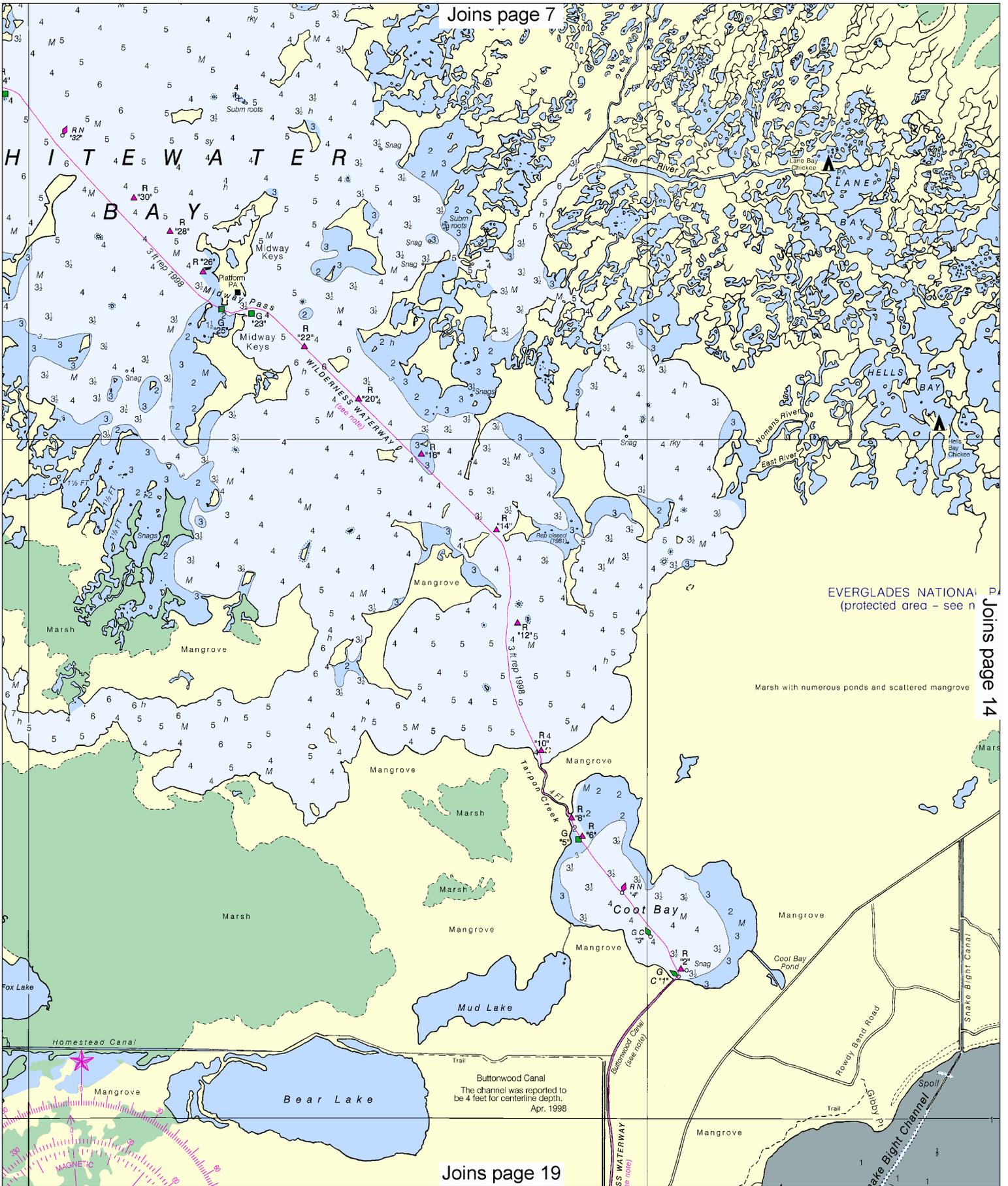
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

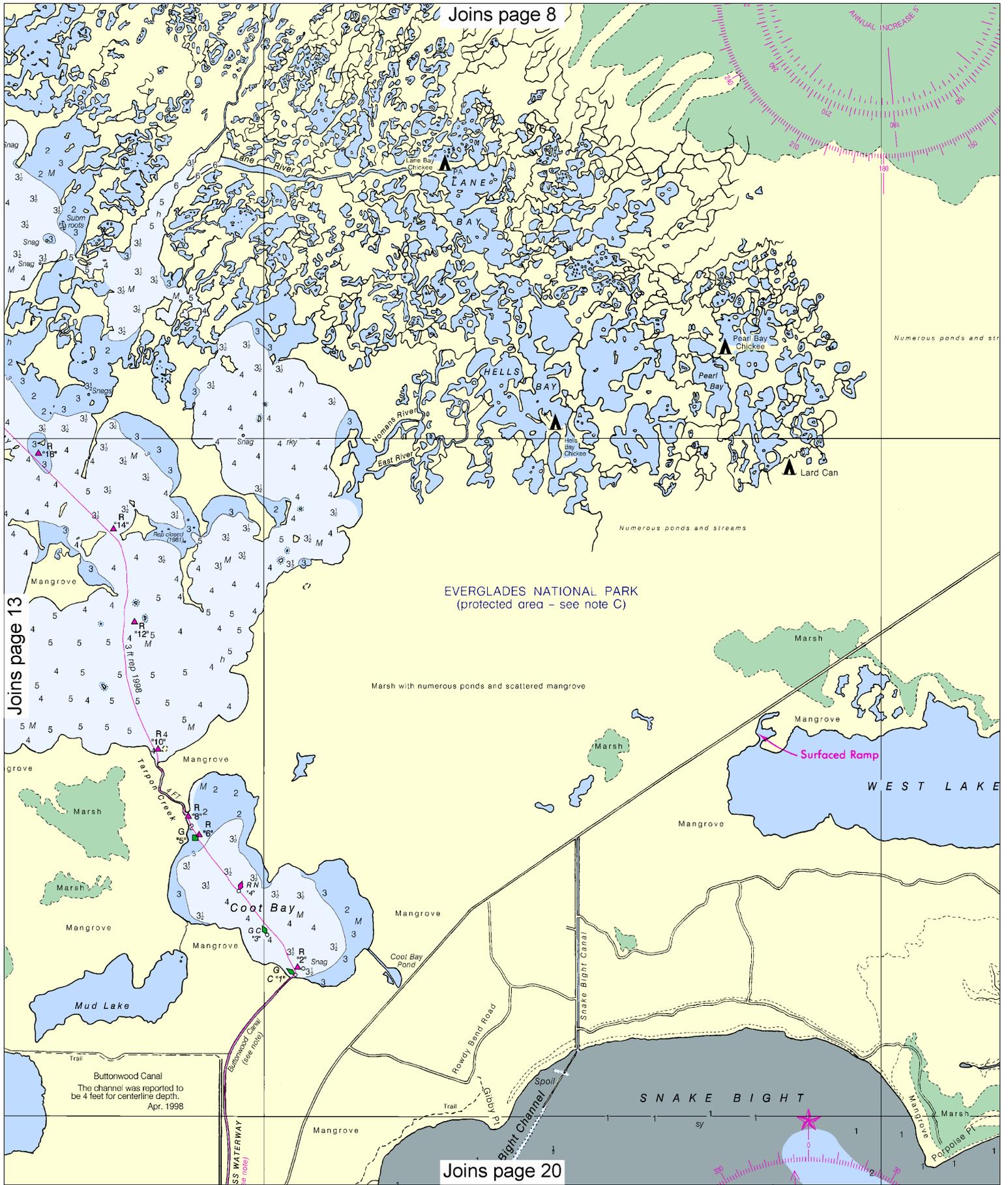




EVERGLADES NATIONAL P (protected area - see n

Marsh with numerous ponds and scattered mangrove

Buttonwood Canal
The channel was reported to be 4 feet for centerline depth. Apr. 1998



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.

Joins page 9

SIDE A



15'

25°
10'

Joins page 21

FLORIDA



NAUTICAL CHART 11433

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 25° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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.

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 1.450' northward and 0.748' eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

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

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
East Cape, Cape Sable	(25°07'N/81°05'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6	0.6	-2.0
Shark River Entrance	(25°21'N/81°08'W)	4.5	4.2	0.6	0.6	-2.0
Flamingo	(25°09'N/80°55'W)	2.5	2.3	0.3	0.3	-1.5

Note - In Whitewater Bay the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(Feb 2005)

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	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M stature miles
D/A 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	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) 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 forecast 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.

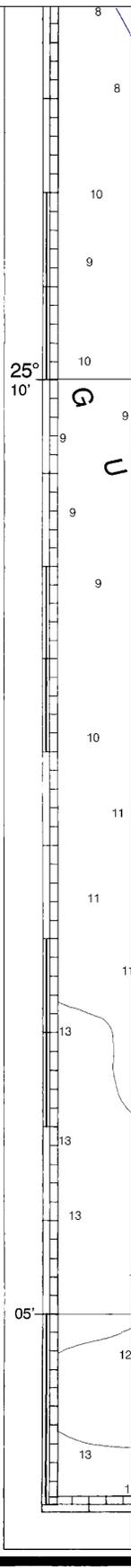
While afloat:

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.



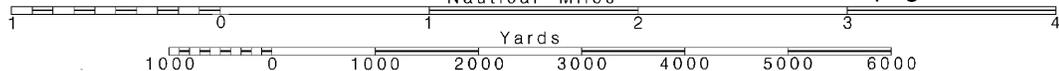
SIDE B

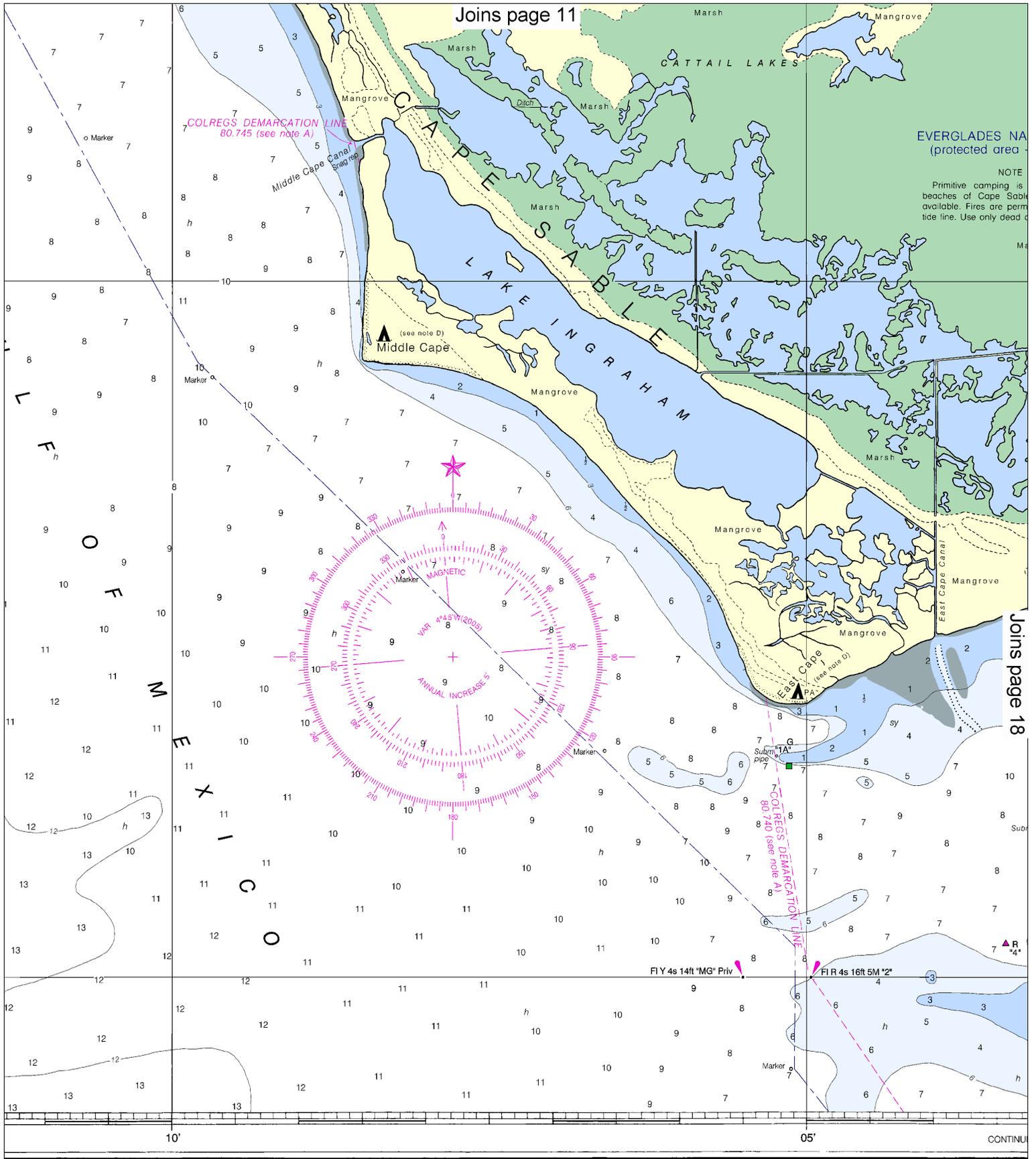
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

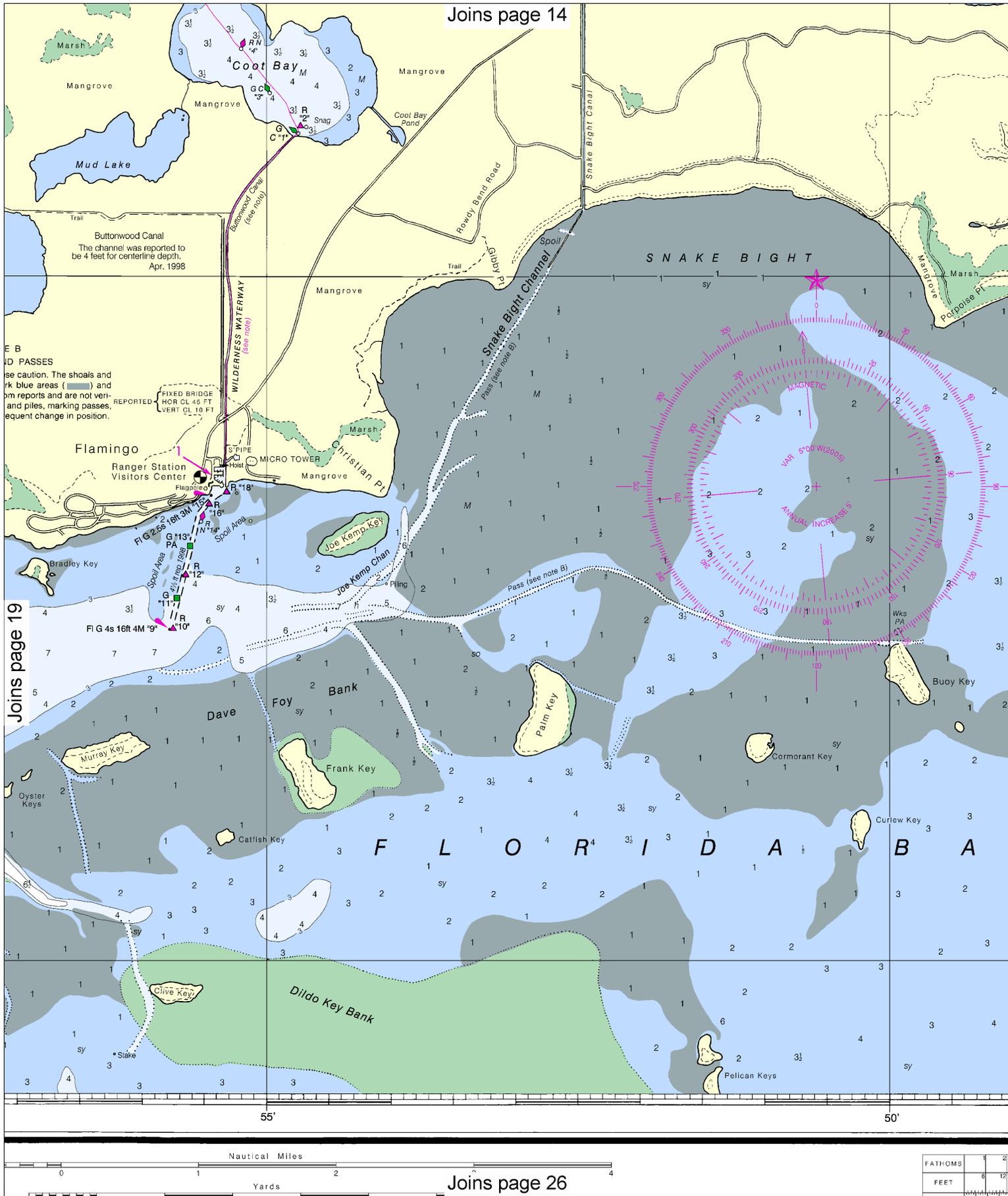




Corrected through NM Mar. 26/05
Corrected through LNM Mar.22/05

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NMs) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard. Joins page 23

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



Joins page 19

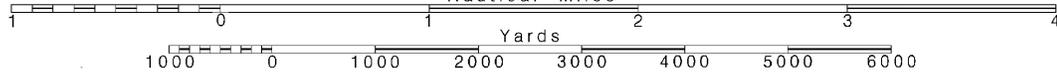


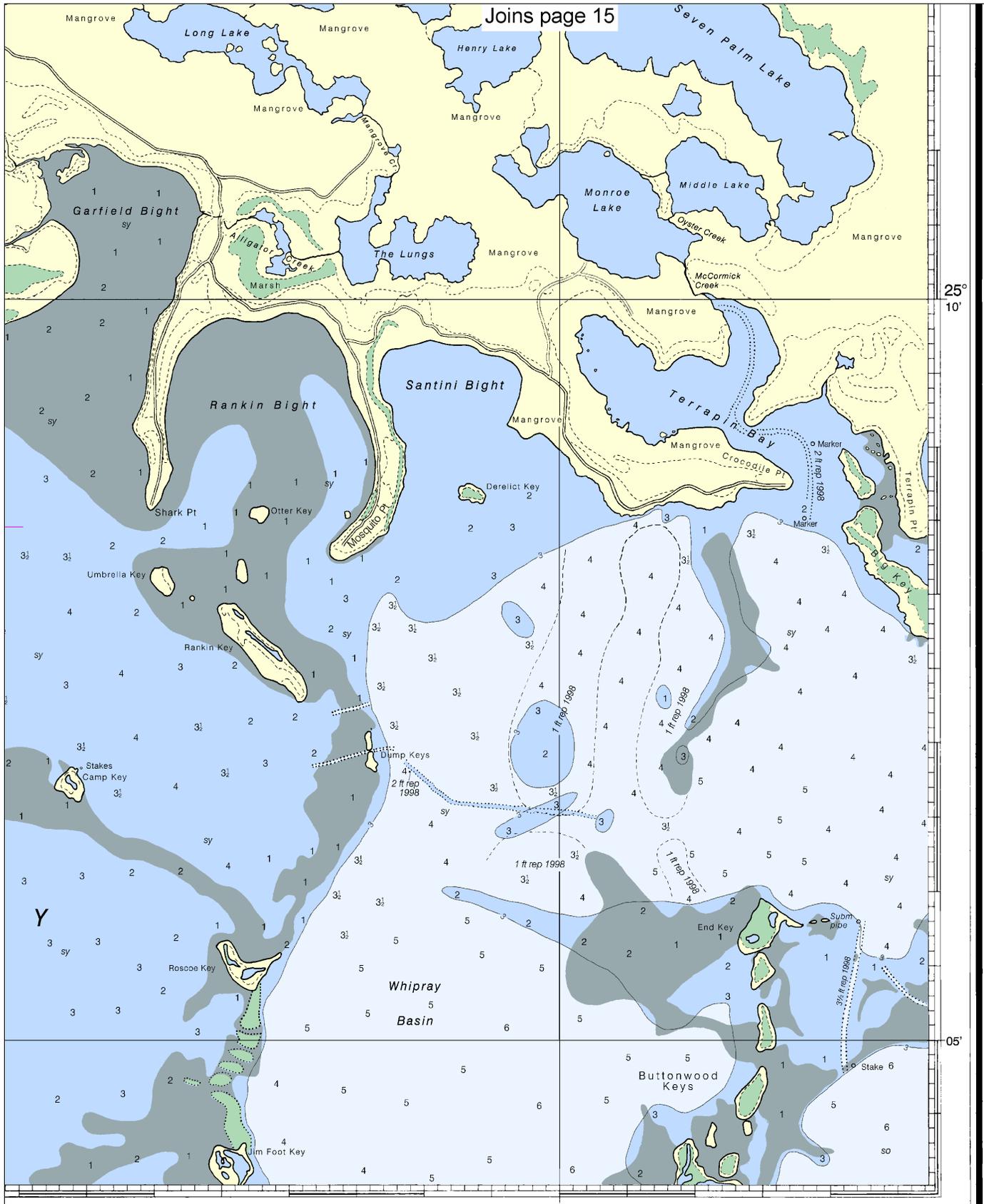
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 15

25°
10'

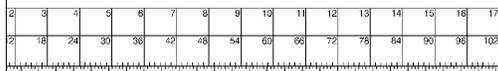
SIDE B

05'

CONTINUED ON CHART 11451

80° 45'

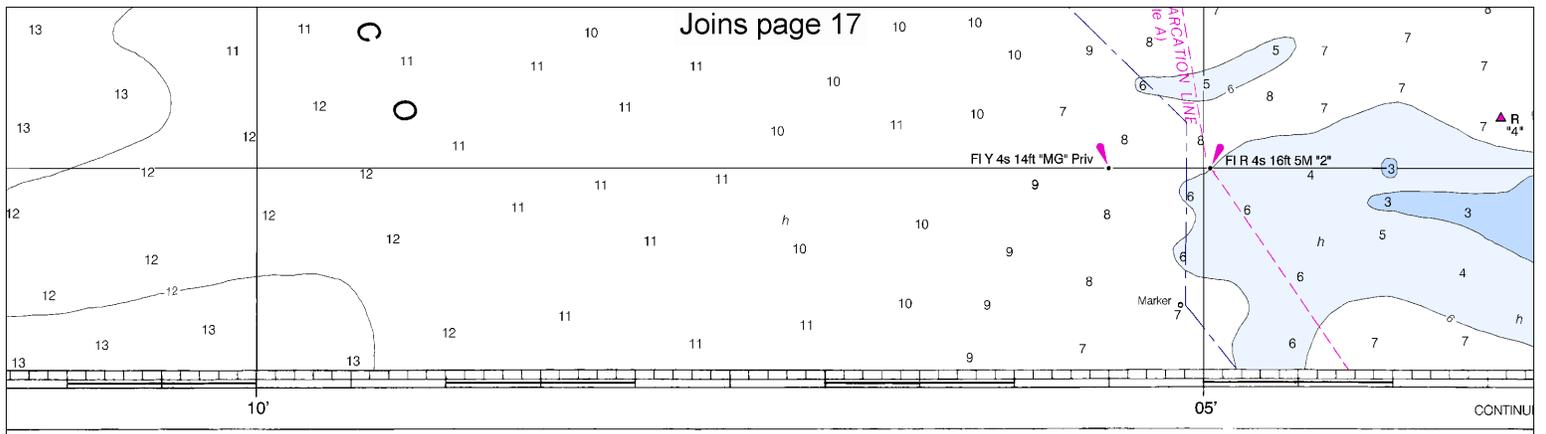
(Inner nearest line 71.09 cm. N.S. x 98.72 cm. E.W.)



Whitewater Bay
SOUND Joins page 27 50,000

11433

21



Corrected through NM Mar. 26/05
 Corrected through LNM Mar.22/05

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.

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.

**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.

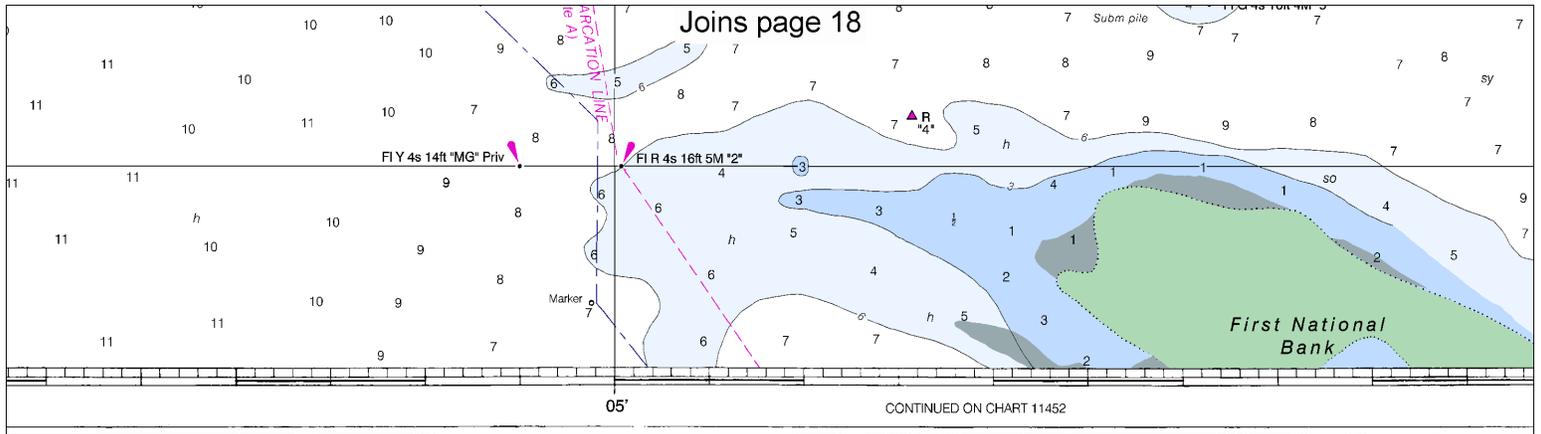
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

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, 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.



Refer to Mariners (NM) published agency and the Local Notice to Coast Guard district to the

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

U.S. NATIONAL O

Joins page 23

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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.

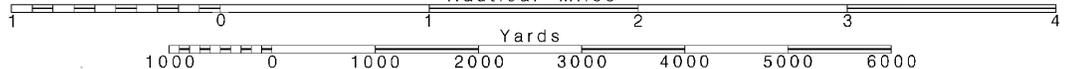
24

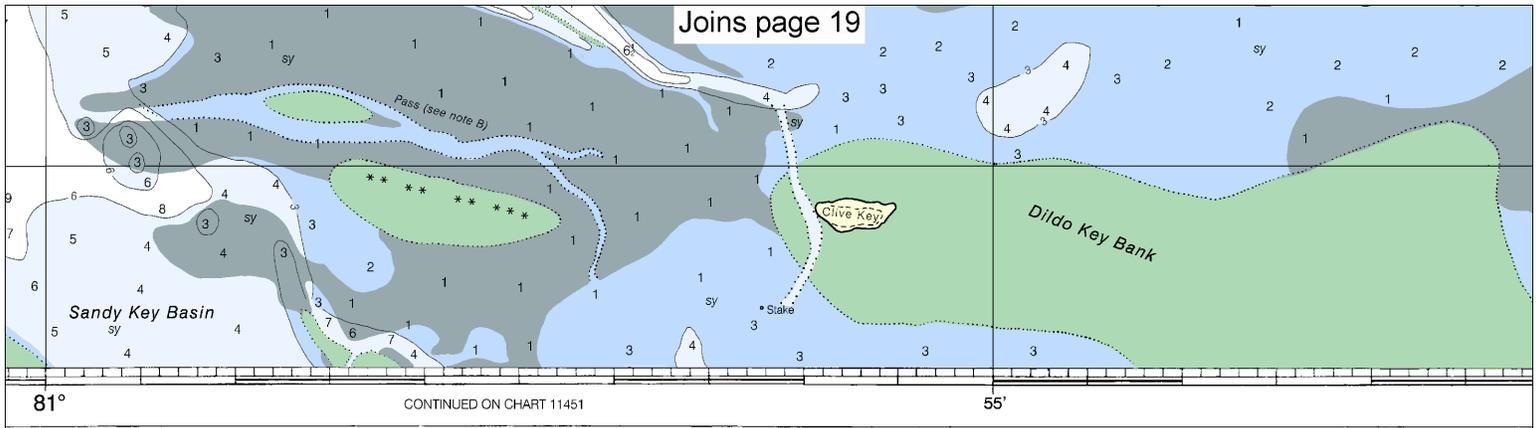
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

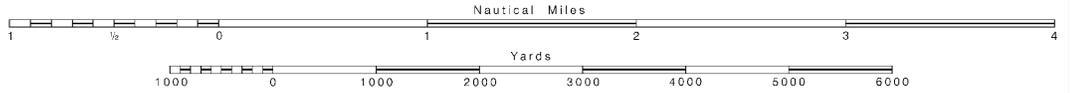
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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



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
Key West, Fla.	WKWF	1600 kHz			

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.

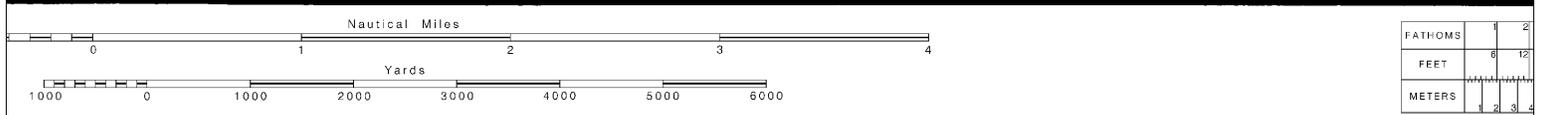
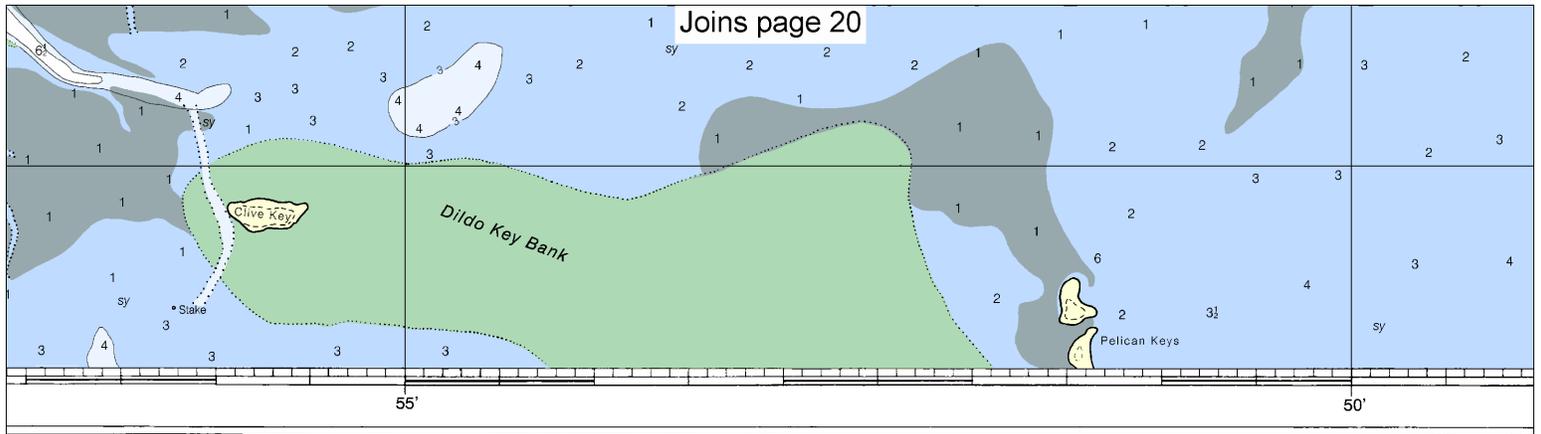
MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, FL	(321) 255-0212	8 AM - 4PM M-F
Miami, FL	(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, FL	(813) 645-2506	8 AM - 4 PM M-F
Key West, FL	(305) 295-1316	24 hours daily

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide 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
Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz



Joins page 25

AL WEATHER SERVICE

TIME	DAY
6:15	Daily

for Notices to Mariners and technology. New . Ask your chart agent /NauticalCharts.gov, OceanGrafix.com, or

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, FL	(321) 255-0212	8 AM - 4PM M-F
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BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	DAILY BROADCAST-EST	SPECIAL WAR
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

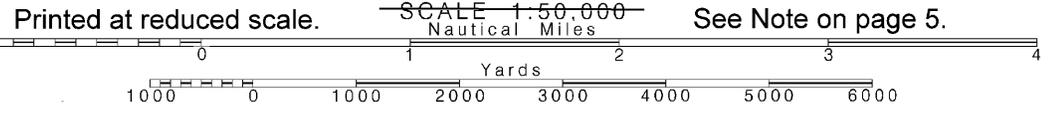
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz

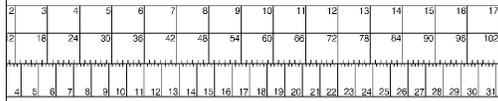
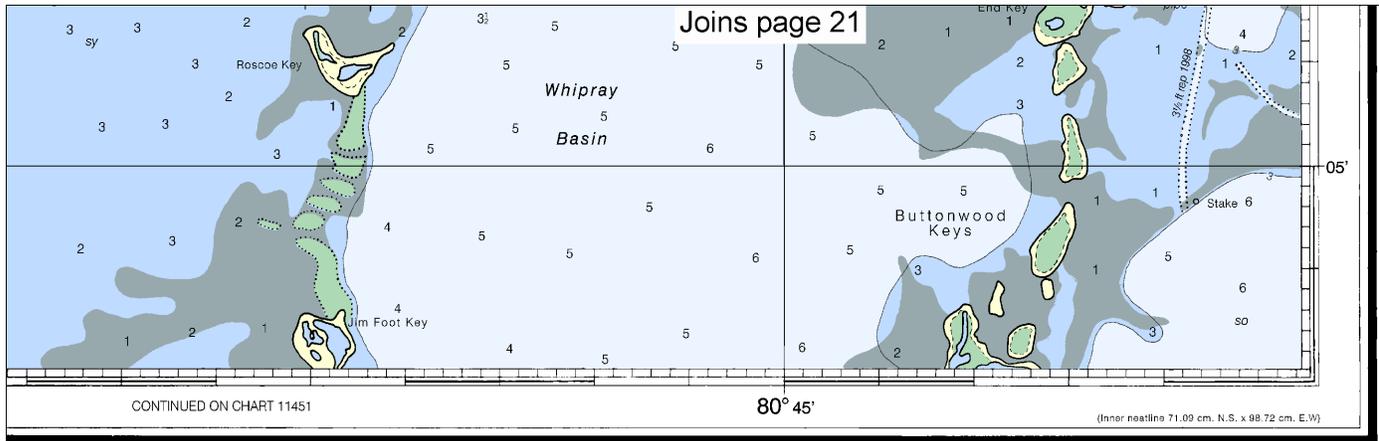
Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



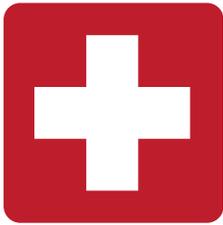
Whitewater Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11433

ARNING

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.



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 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

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.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

