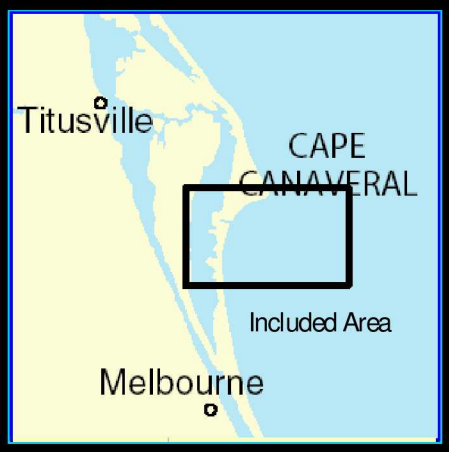
BookletChart™

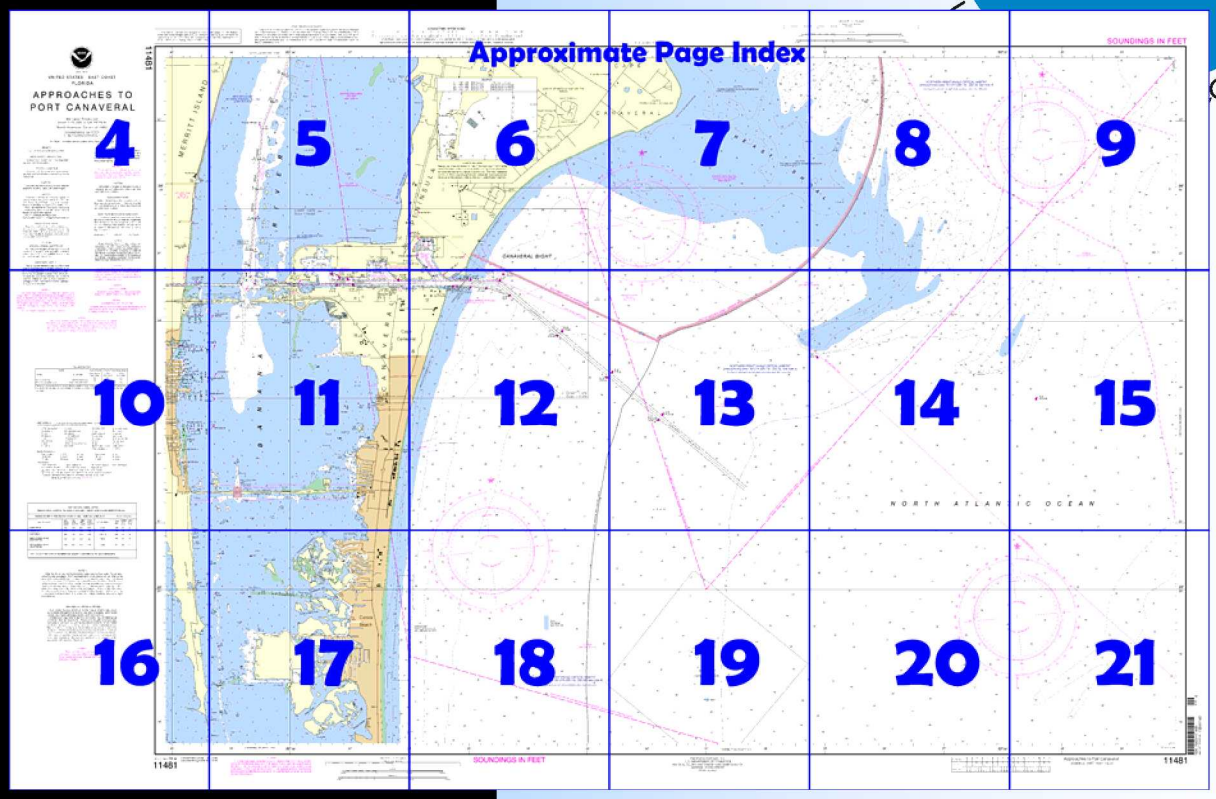
Approaches to Port Canaveral

(NOAA Chart 11481)



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™?

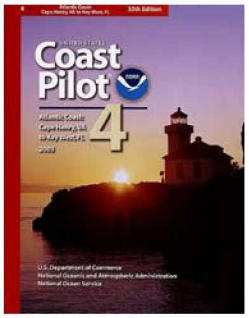
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 4, Chapter 10 excerpts]
(78) The **John F. Kennedy Space Center** and the **Cape Canaveral Air Force Station** occupy most of **Canaveral Peninsula** and **Merritt Island**. The huge Vehicle Assembly Building at the center, said to be one of the world's largest buildings, is visible far from shore.
(81) **Cape Canaveral,** where the coast makes a sharp bend westward, is low and sandy. The shore is constantly moving eastward. **Cape Canaveral Light** (28°27'37"N., 80°32'36"W.), 137 feet above the water, is shown from a white and black horizontally banded conical tower 1 mile inshore from the cape.
(82) A **Security Zone** has been established to include certain land and water areas at Port Canaveral and adjacent areas at Kennedy Space Center and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. During certain operations the Security Zone may be temporarily expanded.
(83) Shoals extend 13 miles north and northeast from Cape Canaveral; mariners should use care when in the vicinity of the shoals. The outer shoals consisting of **Hetzel Shoal, Ohio Shoal,** and **The Bull**, have a least depth of 11 feet. The inner shoals consisting of **Chester Shoal** and **Southeast Shoal** have depths of 2 to 18 feet. A lighted whistle buoy is 2.5 miles northeast of Hetzel Shoal. A lighted buoy is off the southeast end and along the south side of Southeast Shoal. In a heavy sea the shoals are marked by breakers, but with a smooth sea there is nothing to indicate them. Only small light-draft vessels in calm seas should pass inside the outer shoals.
(86) A **danger zone** for missile testing extends 3 miles offshore from False Cape to the entrance to Port Canaveral.
(89) A U.S. Navy project for Port Canaveral provides for an entrance channel 44 feet deep to East Basin, thence 41 feet in East Basin. A Federal project provides for a channel 40 feet deep from East Basin to Middle Basin, thence 35 feet deep in Middle Basin, thence 31 feet deep from Middle Basin to West Basin, and thence 31 feet in West Basin. The entrance to the harbor is protected by jetties. The approach channel is marked by white **310°** lighted range and lighted buoys; the entrance channel between the jetties is marked by a green **270°** lighted range, a light, and lighted and unlighted buoys. The entrance to East Basin is marked by a red **325°30'** lighted range. Canaveral Barge Canal leads westward to Banana River and the Intracoastal Waterway from the western end of the harbor just west of West Basin entrance.
(90) The National Marine Fisheries Service has advised that the sea turtles and manatees which inhabit the Port Canaveral area are considered to be threatened and endangered species. In order to protect these turtles and manatees, its is requested that excursions from the centerline of the approach and entrance channels be held to a minimum.
(93) The Navy pier on the east side of Middle Basin is within a **restricted area**, and East Basin is within a **danger zone**.
(107) **Port Canaveral Coast Guard Station** is at the northeast corner of West Basin.
(127) A large water tank is prominent about 4.5 miles southward of **Cocoa Beach**, and 13 miles southward of Cape Canaveral Light. **Indian Harbor Beach** is marked by a water tank. **Indialantic** is marked by prominent water tanks.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 26/09
Corrected through LNM Sep. 15/09

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, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES

Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

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.

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

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 1.017" northward and 0.819" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

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

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ∘(Approximate location)

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).

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

NOTE S

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

NOTE D

SECURITY ZONE

Regulations are published in Chapter 10 (Cape Canaveral, Chart 11484) U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missle debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance exists in this area.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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.

NOTE C

WEATHER ROCKET IMPACT AREA

Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards in the impact area, shown by a thin dashed magenta line, due to falling rocket casings.

NOTE E

The heavy dashed magenta lines represent the limits of launch hazard areas associated with the majority of launches from Cape Canaveral. Launch debris may fall within these areas. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

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.

NOTE X

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

CAUTION

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

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Cape Canaveral	(28°26'N/080°34'W)	3.8	3.7	0.2
Port Canaveral Entrance	(28°24'30"N/080°36'W)	4.2	3.8	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jul 2009)

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

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

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

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:

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

(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: — — — —

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

APPROACHES TO PORT CANAVERAL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat 28°25'N

North American Datum of 1983

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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CAUTION

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⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

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NOTE A

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AUTHORITIES

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

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.

CAUTION

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

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

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.

Melbourne, FL	WJX-70	162.55 MHz

NOTE S

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

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missle debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance exists in this area.

NOTE D
SECURITY ZONE

Regulations are published in Chapter 10 (Cape Canaveral, Chart 11484) U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

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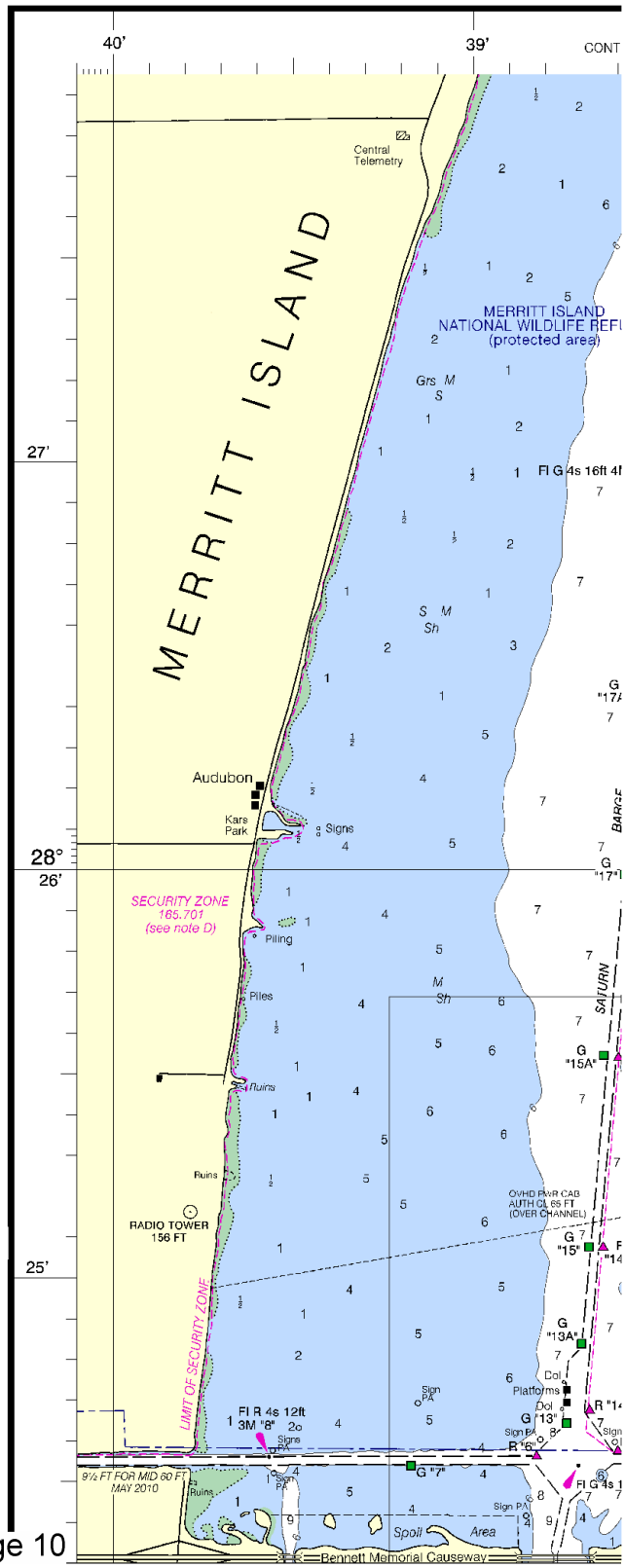


Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

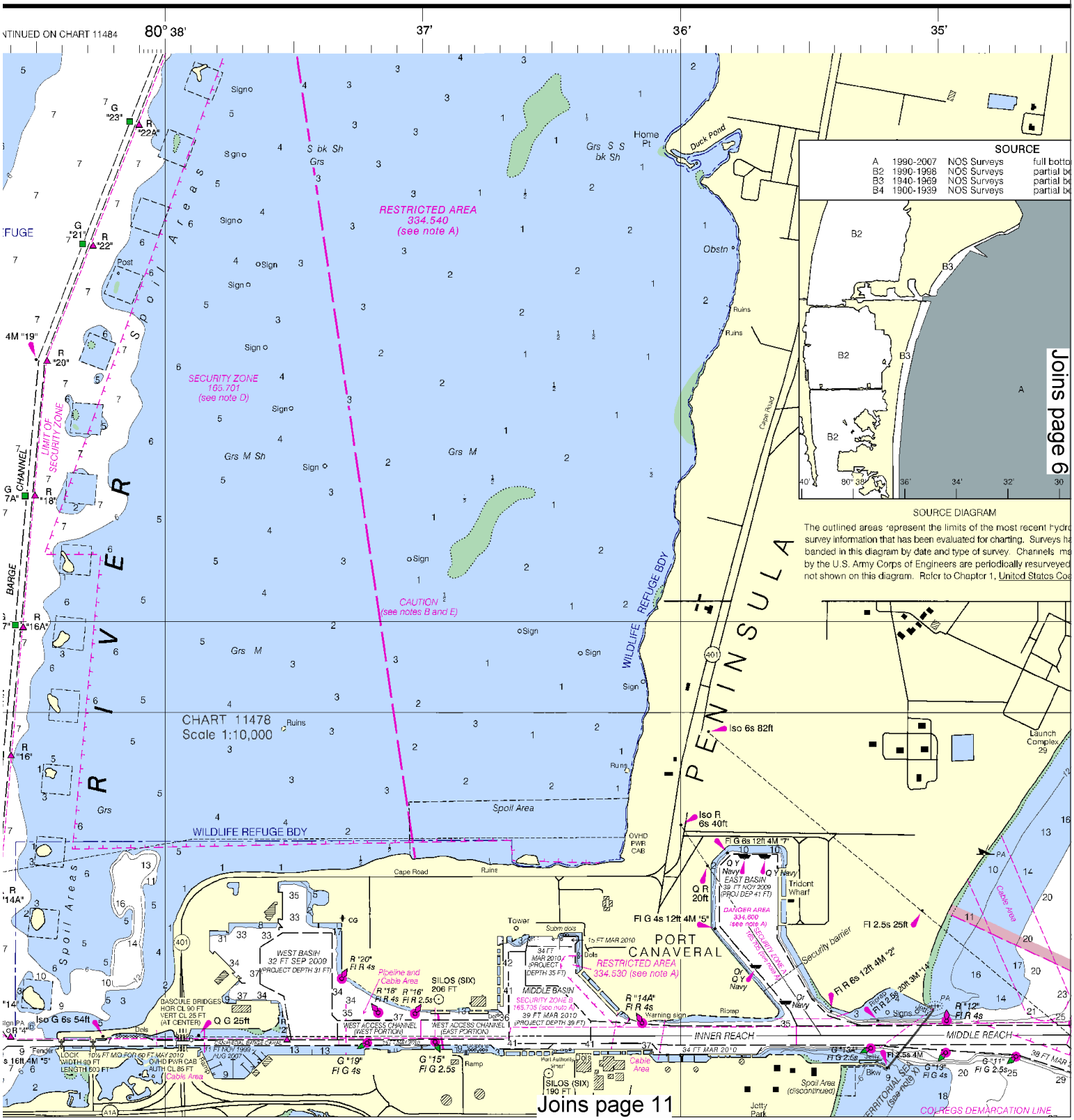
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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

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

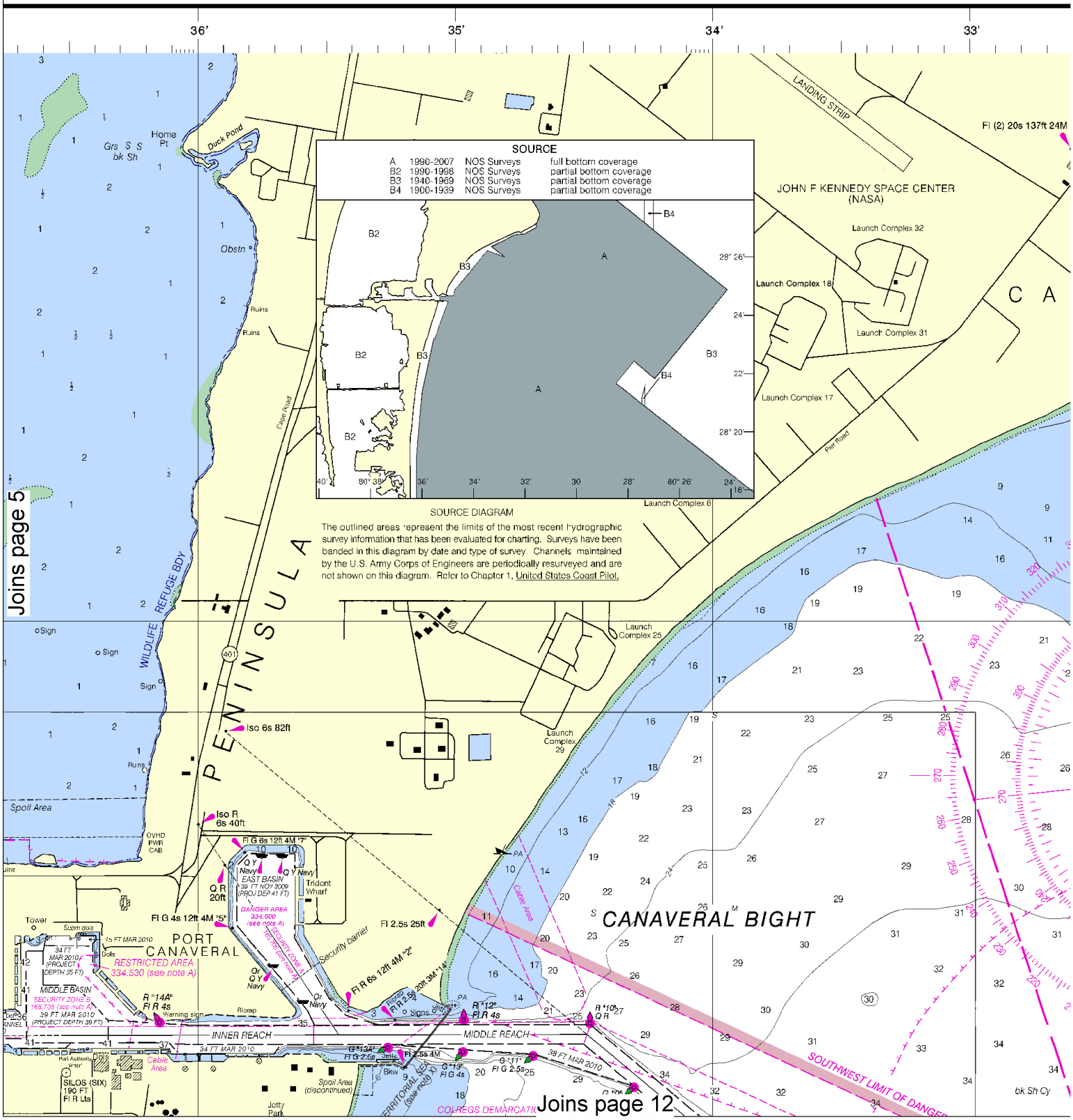


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:33333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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

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



6

North

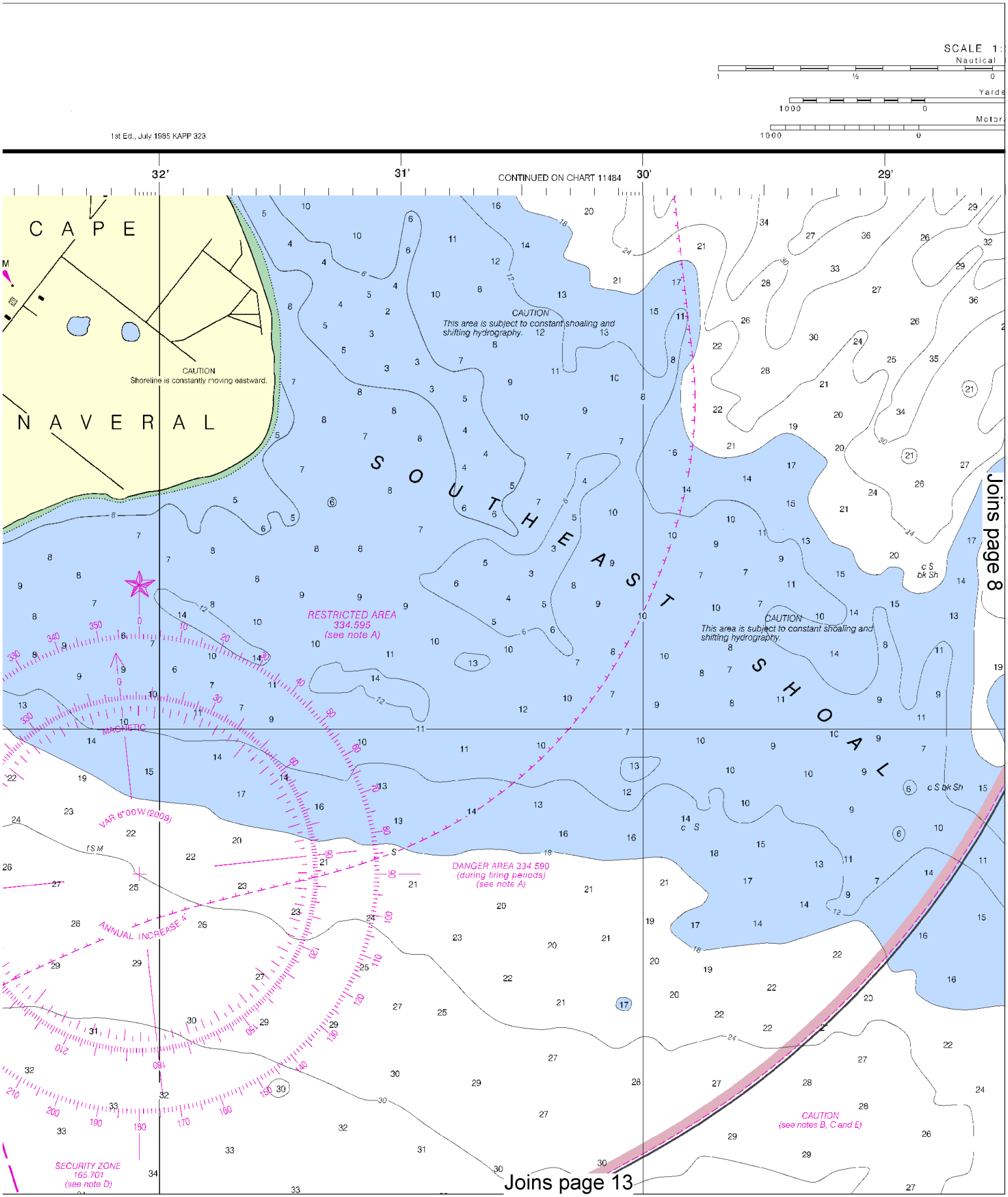
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0511 2/1/2011,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0711 2/12/2011,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

SCALE 1:25,000

Nautical Miles

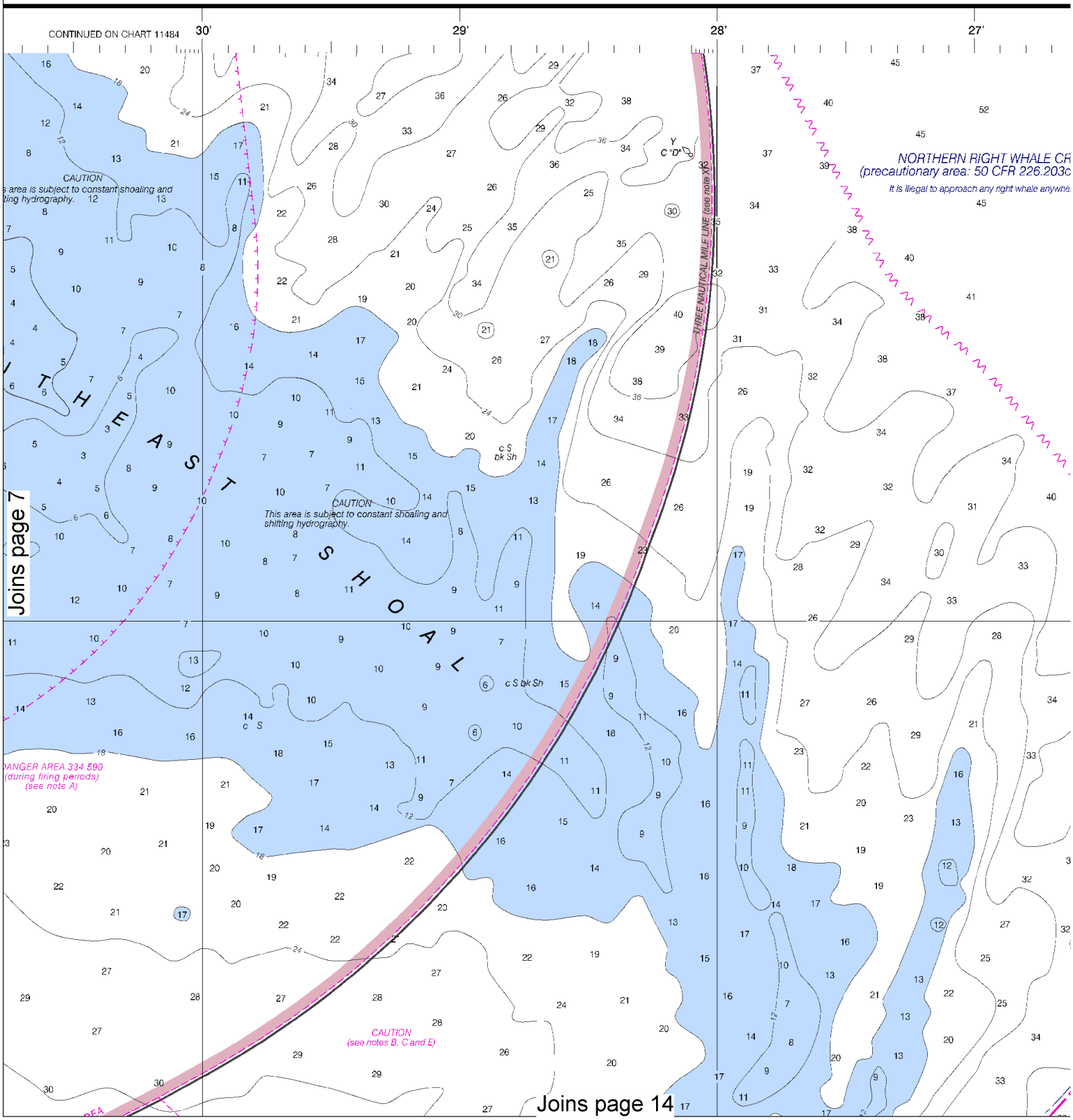
1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000

Meters

1000 0 1000 2000



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

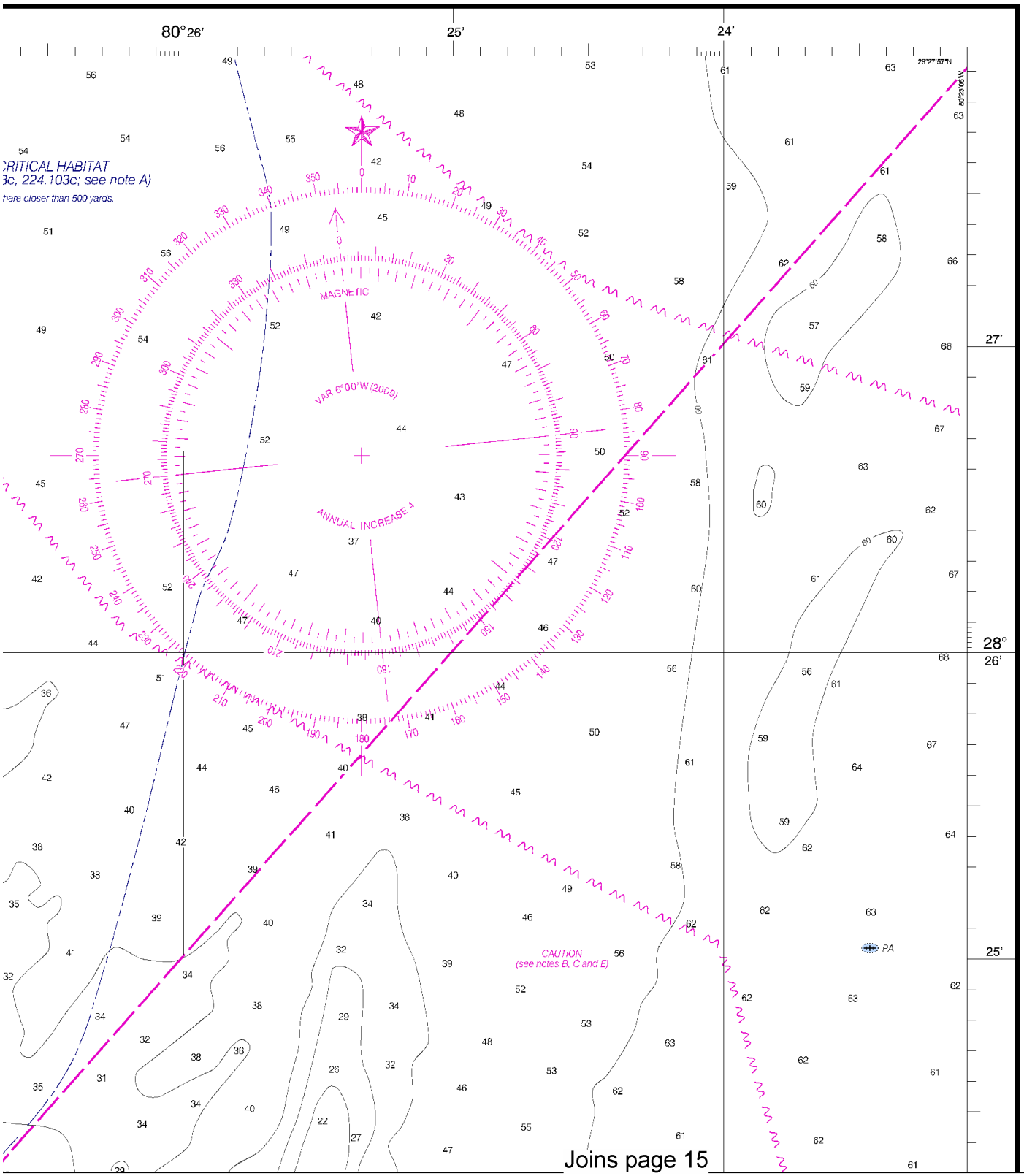
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



vertical clearance is not available for the white charted horizontal clearance.

Joins page 4

See U.S. EPA offices of the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

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NOTE B

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FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES

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TIDAL INFORMATION

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(Jul 2009)

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	Isc 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	Submd 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.

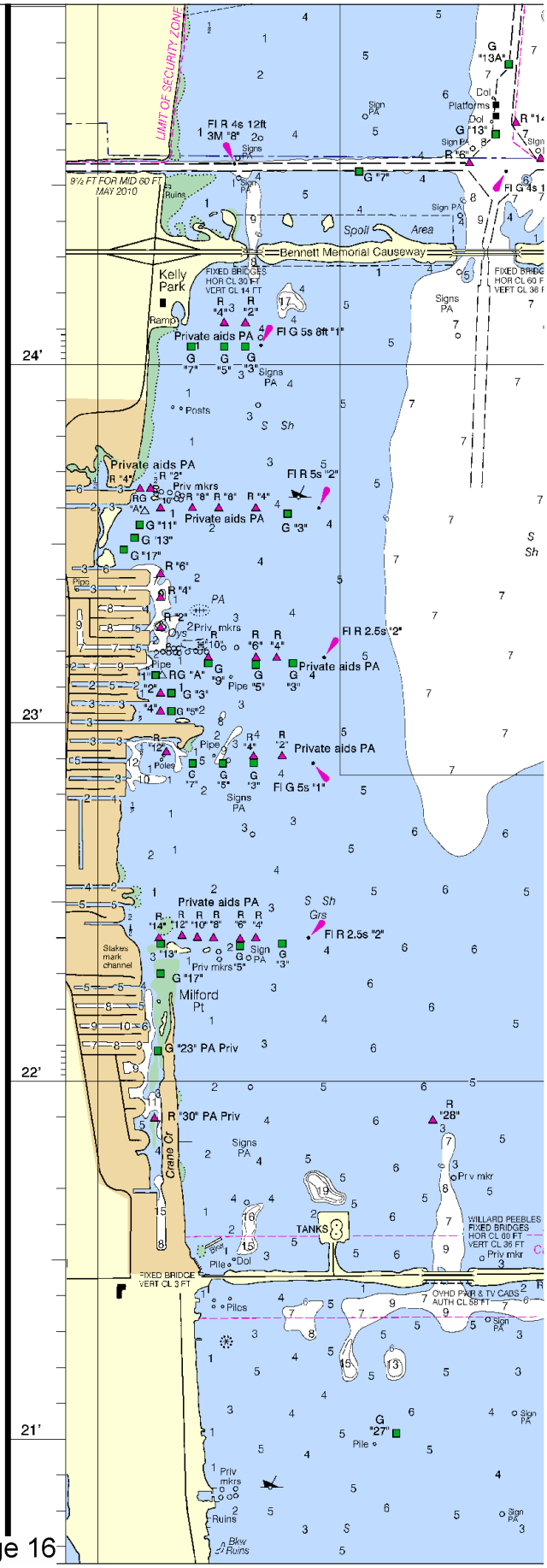
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF APR 2005 AND SURVEYS TO MAR 2010

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
OUTER REACH	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.8	3-10	400	4.7	44
MIDDLE REACH	40.0	40.5	39.9	39.7	3-10	400	0.9	44
INNER REACH	39.3	42.0	41.2	38.4	3-10	400	0.7	40
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	38.0	40.1	40.4	37.2	11-09	400	0.3	39
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.0	11-09	400	0.3	31



Joins page 16

North

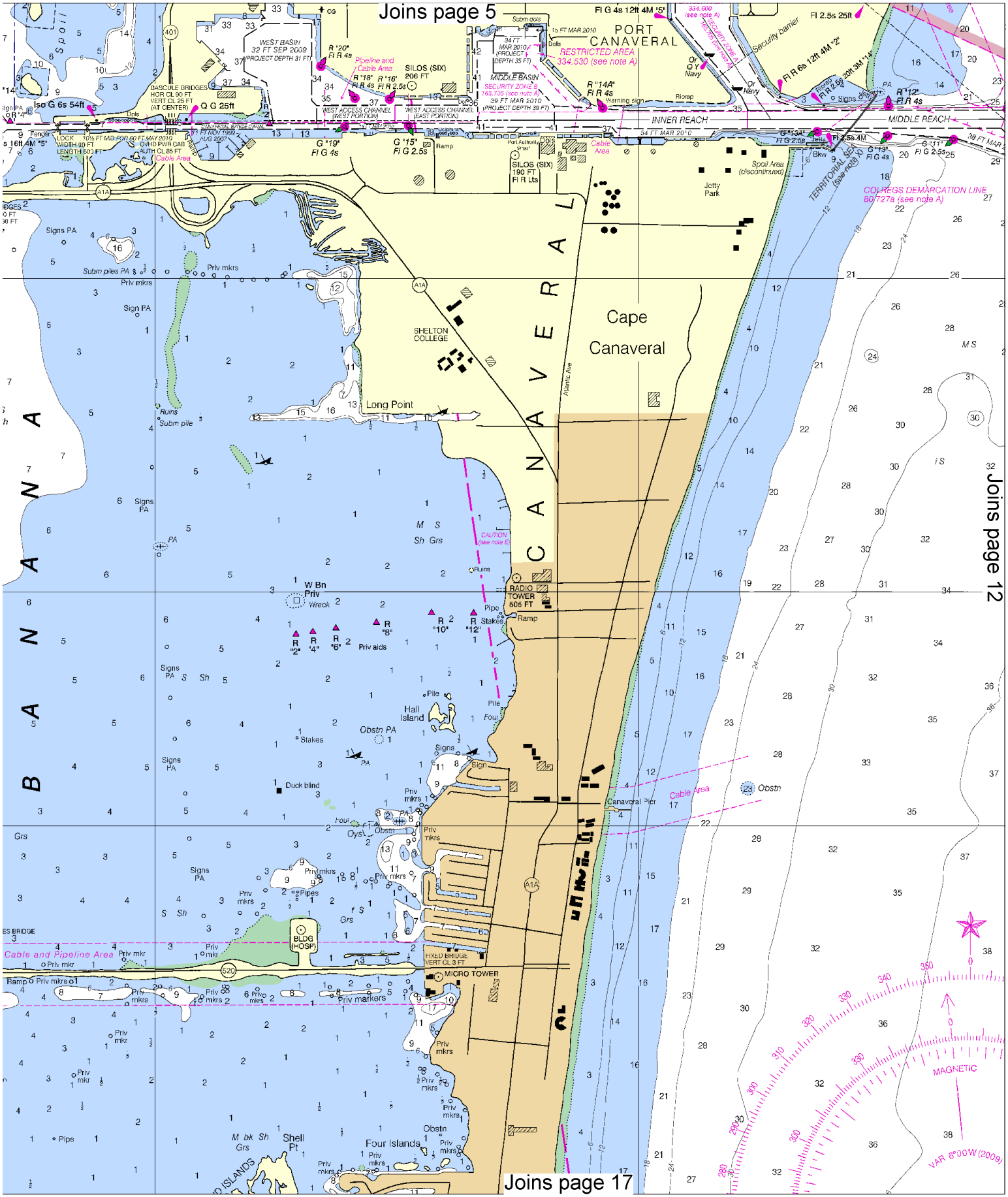
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

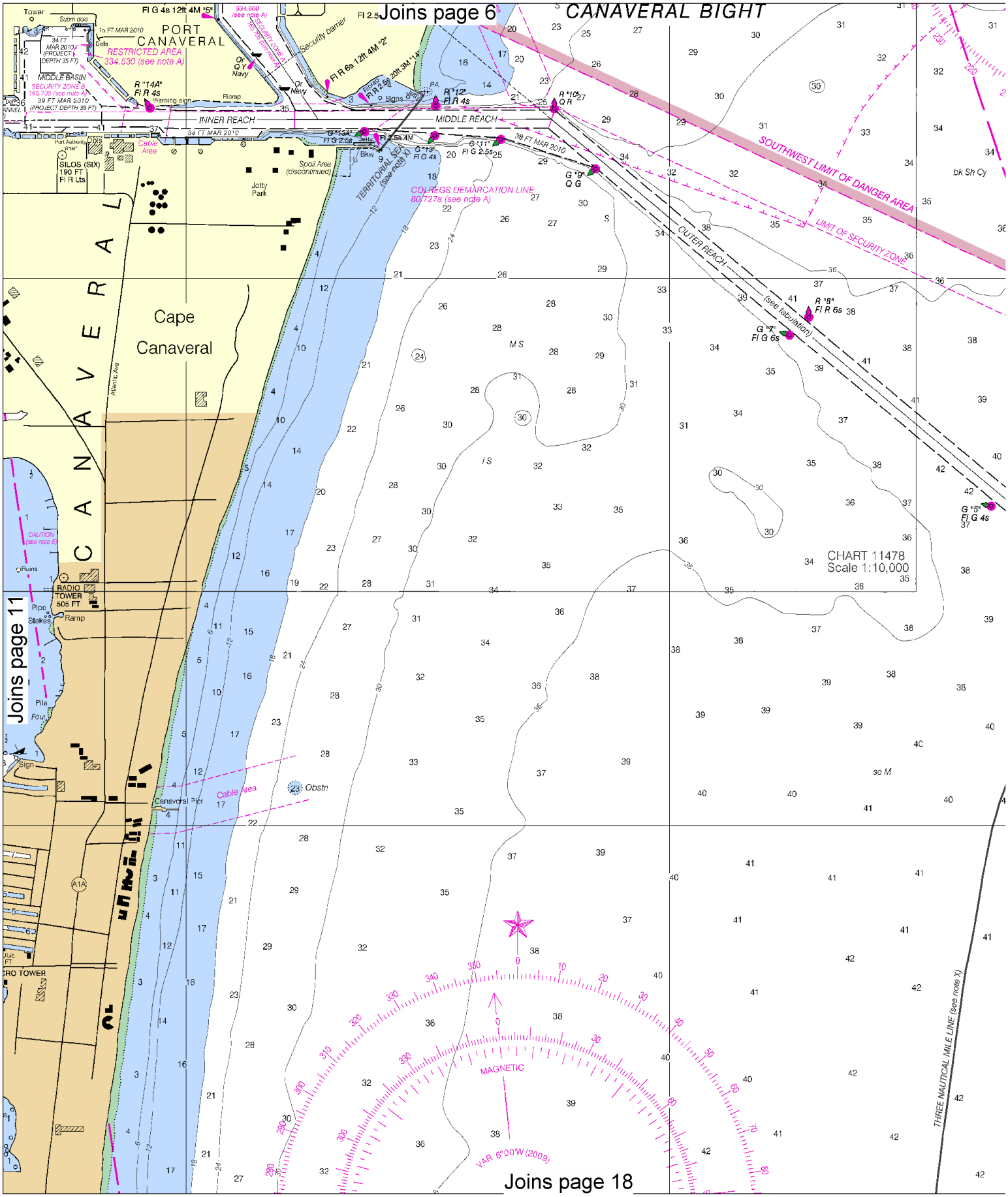
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
PORT CANAVERAL
RESTRICTED AREA 334.530 (see note A)
INNER REACH
MIDDLE REACH
Cape Canaveral
CANAVERAL
BANANA
SHELTON COLLEGE
Long Point
Hall Island
Four Islands
Shell Pt
Cable and Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Canaveral Pier
MICRO TOWER
BLDG (HOSP)
RADIO TOWER 505 FT
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.727a (see note A)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
MAGNETIC
VAR 6°00'W (2009)



12

North

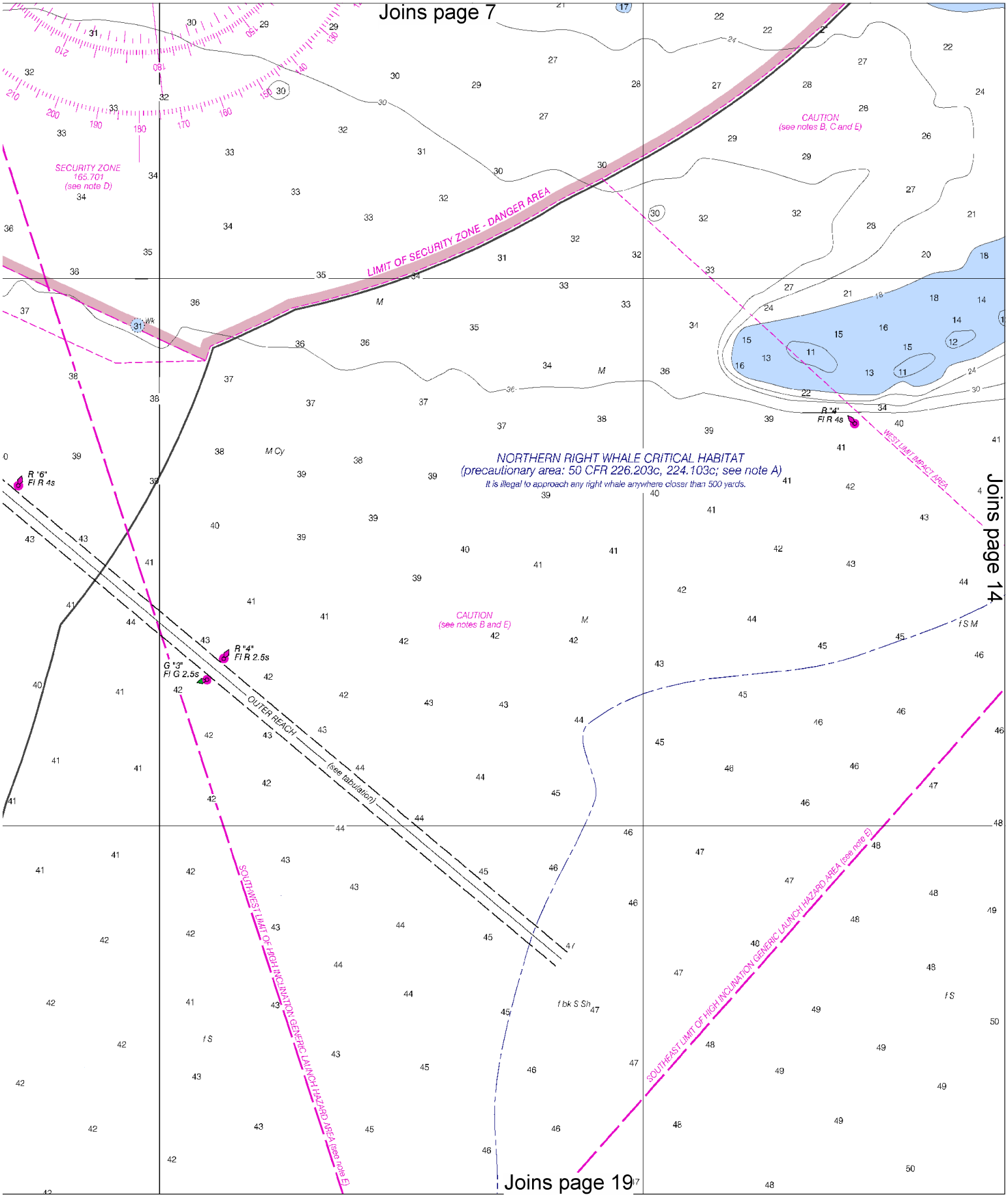
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

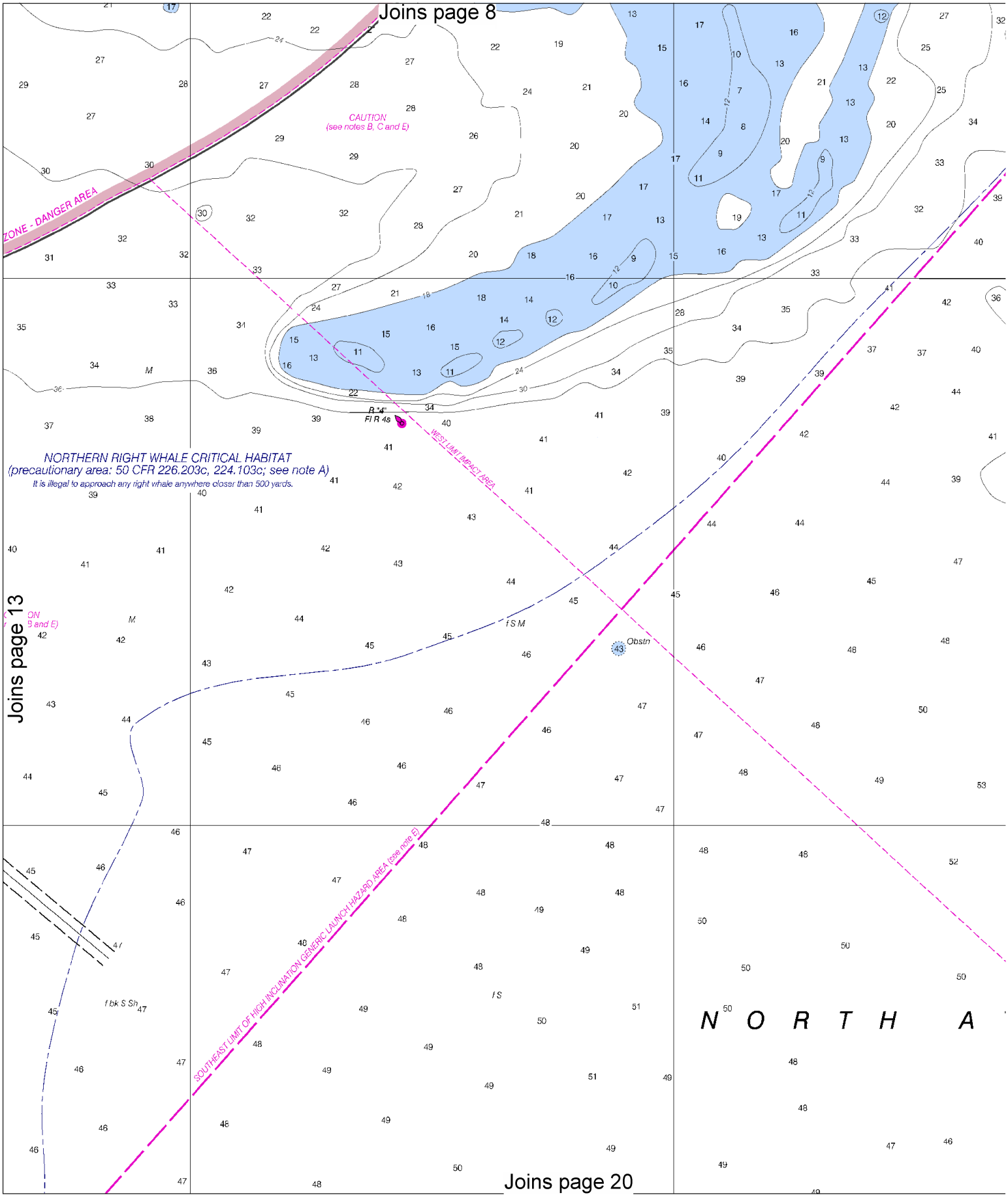
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 7
SECURITY ZONE
165.701
(see note D)
LIMIT OF SECURITY ZONE - DANGER AREA
CAUTION
(see notes B, C and E)
NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.
R "4"
Fl R 4s
WEST LIMIT IMPACT AREA
R "6"
Fl R 4s
R "4"
Fl R 2.5s
G "3"
Fl G 2.5s
OUTER REACH
(see tabulation)
CAUTION
(see notes B and E)
SOUTHWEST LIMIT OF HIGH INCLINATION GENERIC LAUNCH HAZARD AREA (see note E)
SOUTHEAST LIMIT OF HIGH INCLINATION GENERIC LAUNCH HAZARD AREA (see note E)
Joins page 14
Joins page 19



North

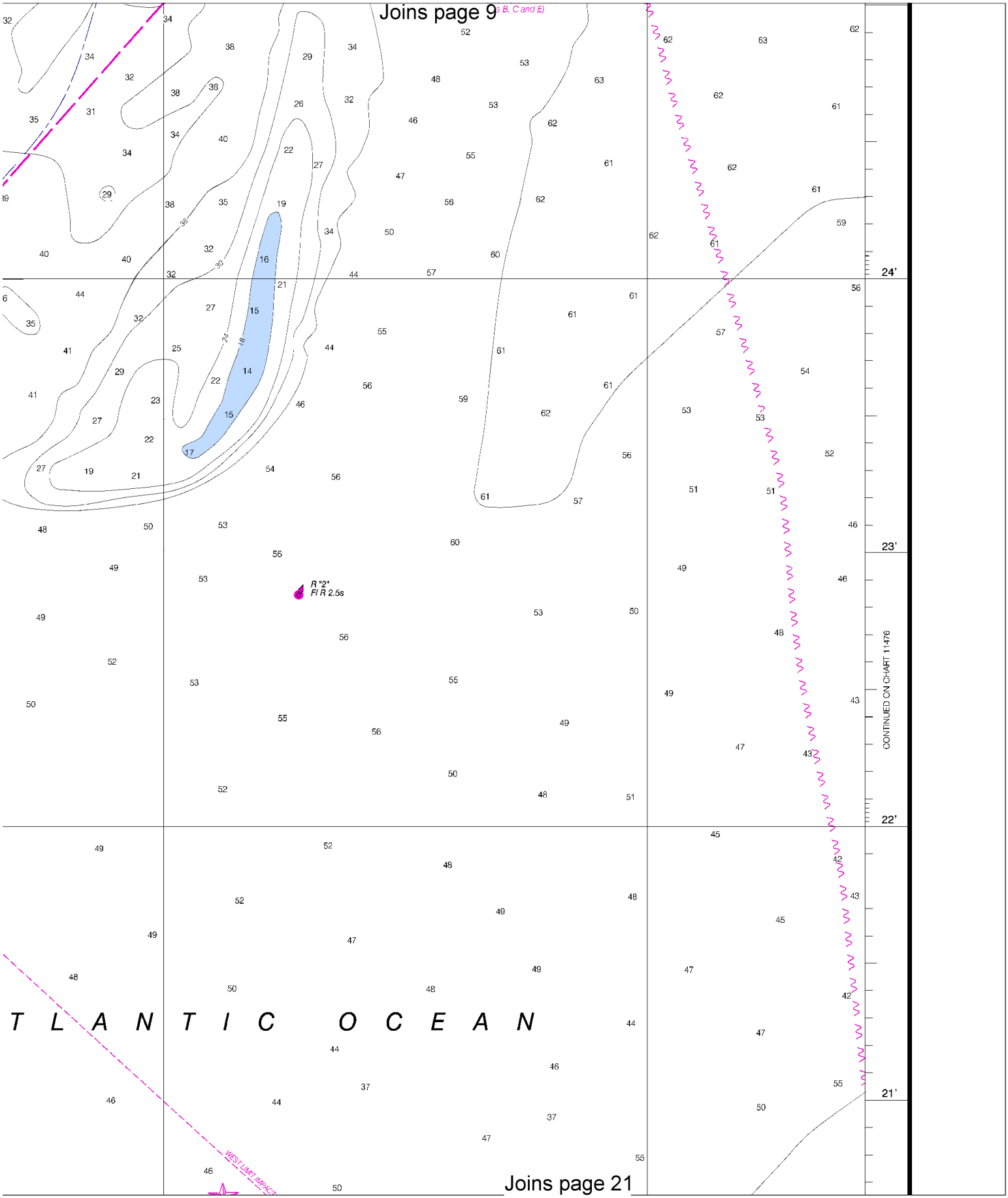
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 9
B, C and E)
R "2"
Fl R 2.5s
24'
23'
22'
21'
CONTINUED ON CHART 11476
T L A N T I C O C E A N
WEST LIMIT IMPACT
Joins page 21

Joins page 10

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF APR 2006 AND SURVEYS TO MAR 2010

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
OUTER REACH	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.6	3-10	400	4.7	44
MIDDLE REACH	40.0	40.5	39.9	39.7	3-10	400	0.9	44
INNER REACH	39.3	42.0	41.2	38.4	3-10	400	0.7	40
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	38.0	40.1	40.4	37.2	11-09	400	0.3	39
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.0	11-09	400	0.3	31

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NOTE X

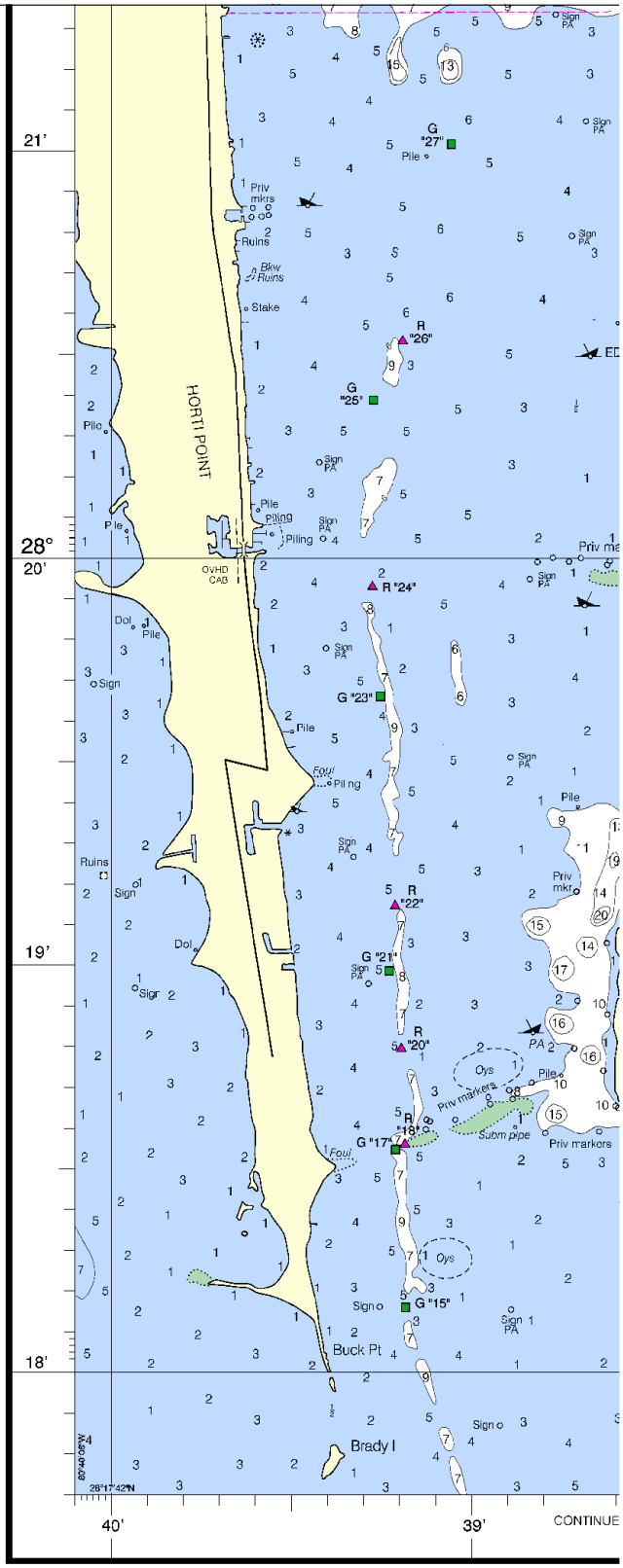
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical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

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.



7th Ed., Sep./09 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 26/09
Corrected through LNM Sep. 15/09

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This chart has been
weekly by the National C
Mariners (LNM) issued
dates shown in the lowe
Mariners published after th
nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

North

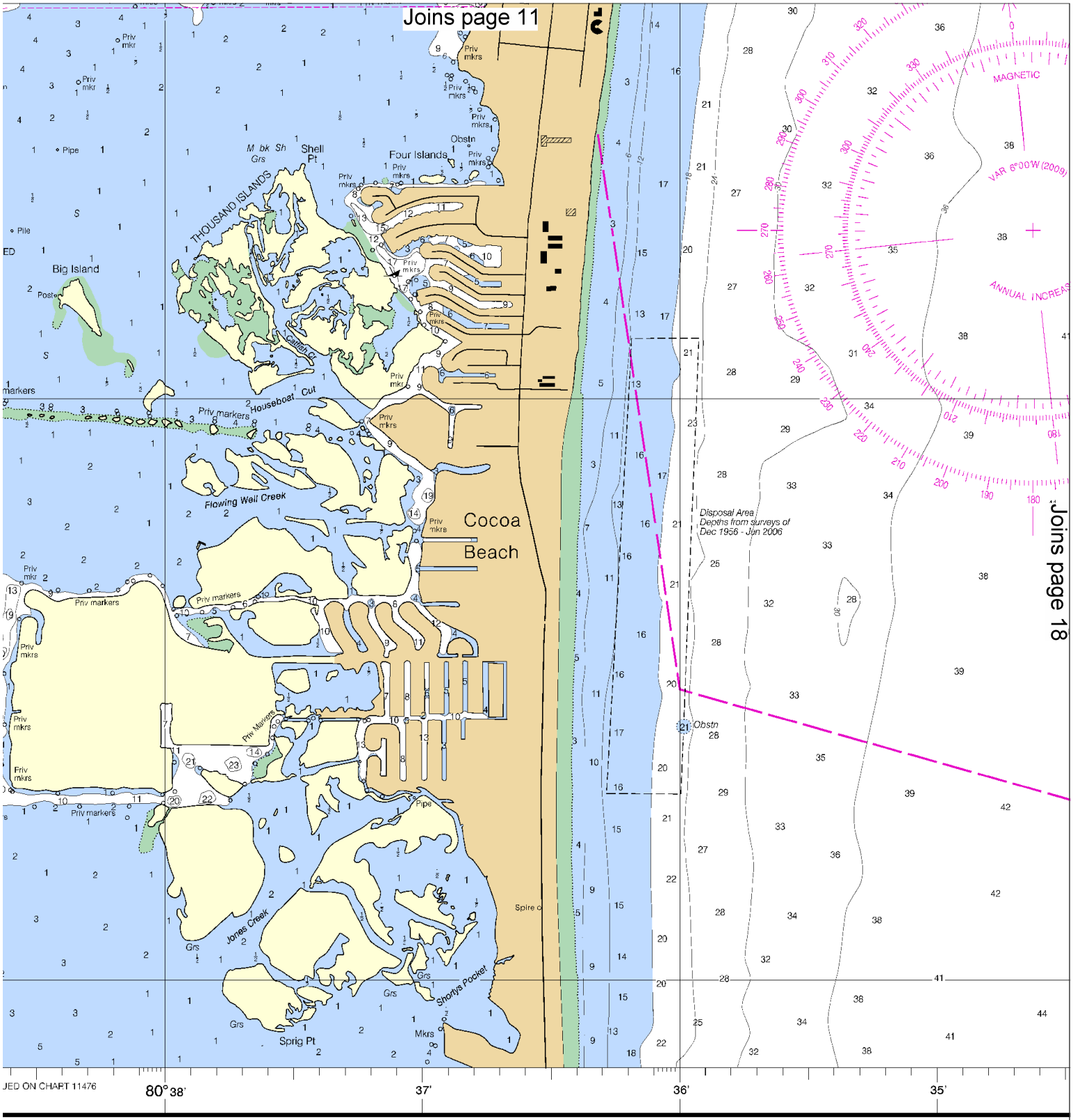
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000



CAUTION

...n corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published ...l Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to ...d periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the ...ver left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to ... the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

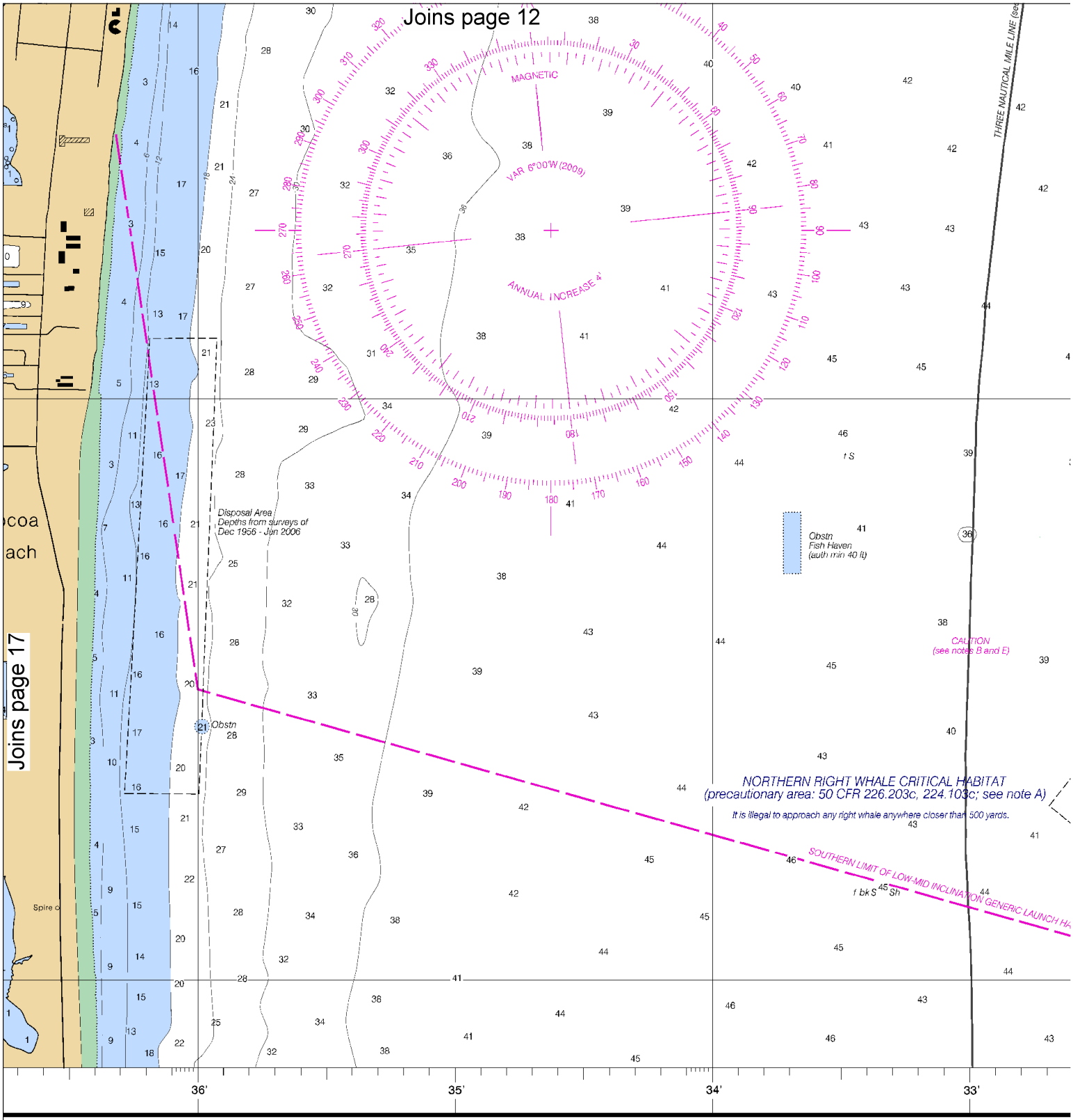
SCALE 1:25,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

Meters

SOUND



SCALE 1:25,000

Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

0 1000 2000

Meters

0 1000 2000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

North

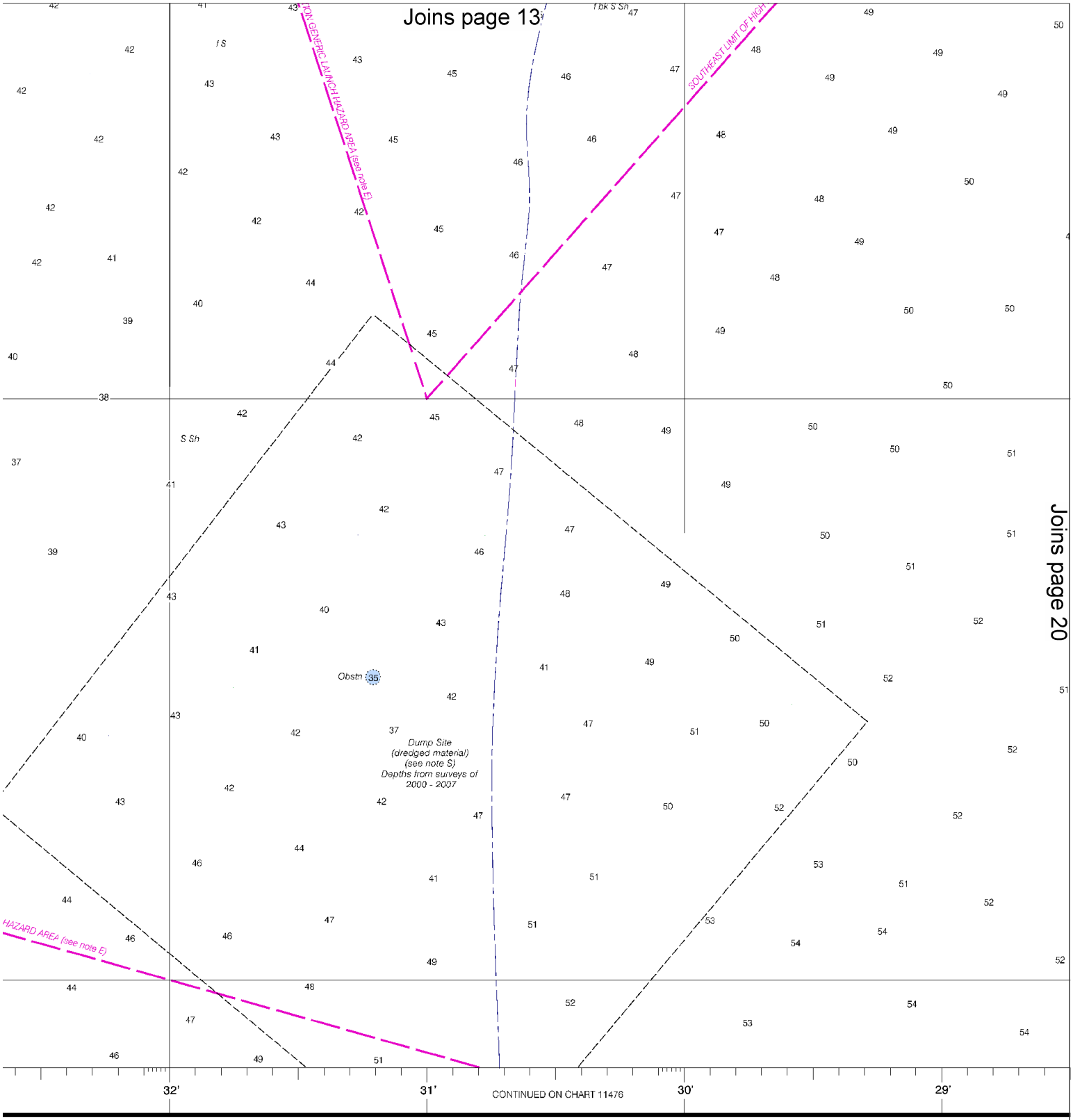
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000



Published at Washington, D.C.
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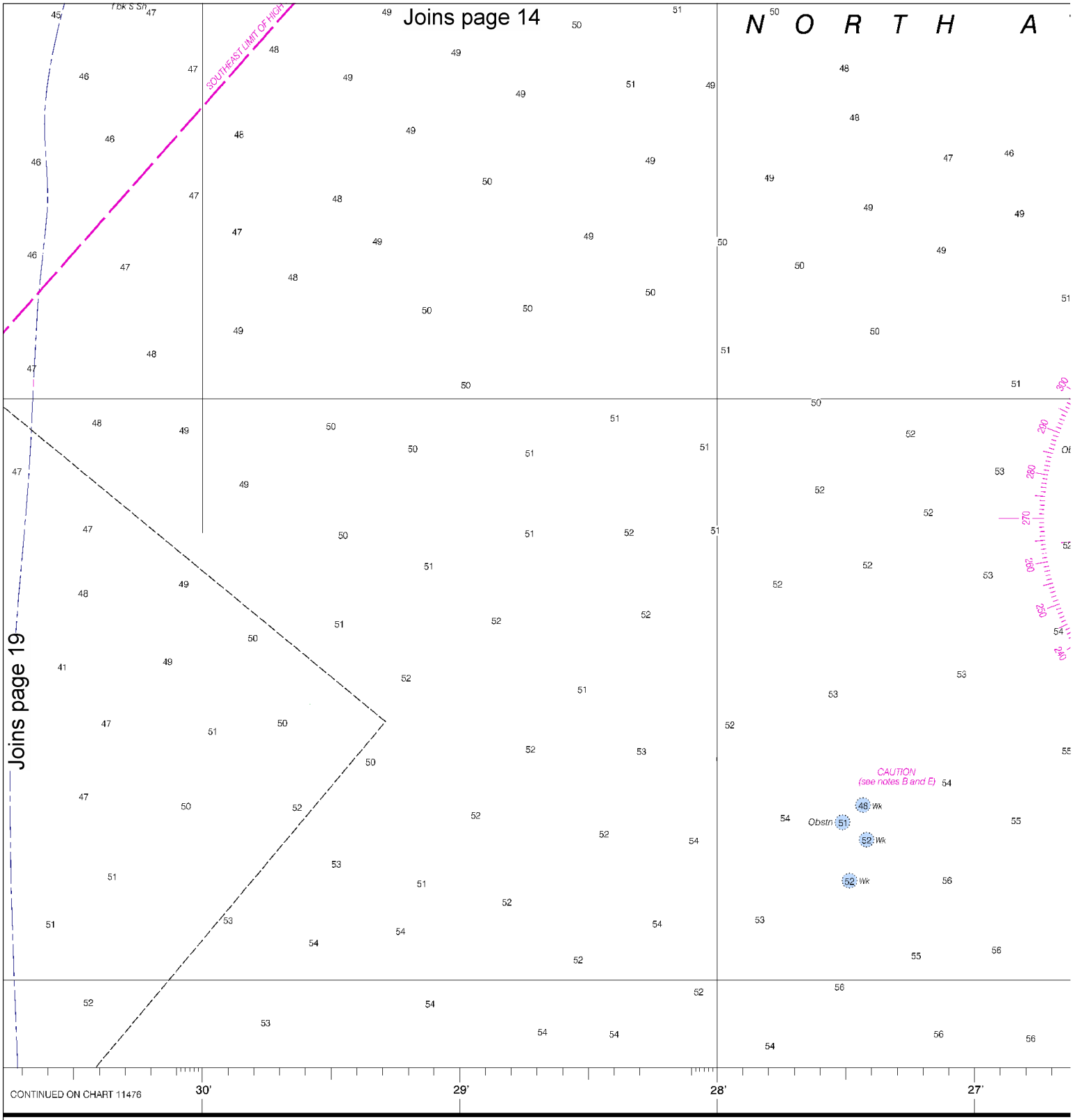
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



D.C.
MMERCE
C ADMINISTRATION
VICE

FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	

North

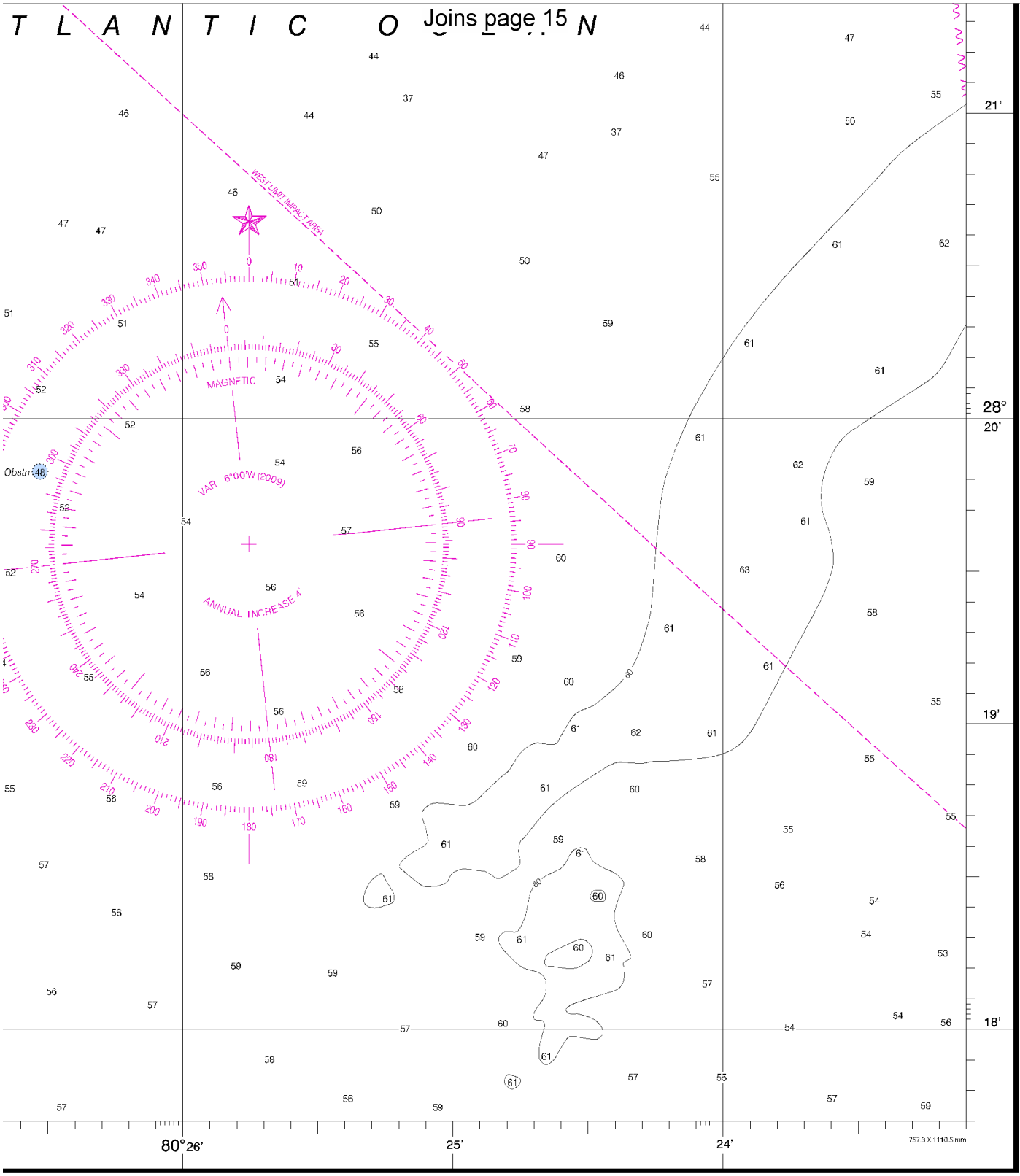
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000



Approaches to Port Canaveral

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:25,000

11481

NSN 7642014014489

NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BHA11481

ED. NO. 7

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

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

Distress Call Procedures

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

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Mayport – 904-247-7350
Coast Guard Canaveral – 321-868-4200
Indiatlantic Fire & Rescue – 321-723-0366
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.