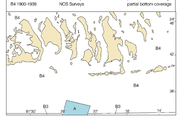
11445

SOURCE

A 1990-2001	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3 1940-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



NOTE D
PROHIBITED AREAS
(Prior to be avoided)
Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary regulations (15 CFR Part 6, 101-805 and MO Advisory [NOS]). These areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

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.

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*.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°38'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

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

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 require a wide berth. Vessels of 61 meters (200 feet) or more in transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, inspiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the sails of a small craft, causing the vessel to maneuver erratically and 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.

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 (PCS32), 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	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Bahia Honda Key (24°39'N 81°24'W)		0.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.5
Spanish Harbor (24°42'N 81°26'W)		0.1	0.9	-0.1	-1.5

(2/01)

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables with extensive pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may be encountered within areas of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and the protective covering/burial may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

FLORIDA
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

BAHIA HONDA KEY TO SUGARLOAF KEY

Formerly C & GS 803, 1st Combined Ed., Apr. 1958 (KAPR 329)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

OVERHEAD POWER CABLES
Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. Highway No.1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

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 North American Datum 1927 can be converted on average of 1.52"1.0"northward and 0.68"0"westwardly agreed with this chart.

CAUTION
Hurricanes and tropical storms disturb objects on the sea floor and cause considerable damage to offshore structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels resulting in extensive debris being submerged in the navigable waters. Aids to navigation may not be replaced, have been displaced from charted locations, and in positions may have become uncovered or moved due to the force of storm surge. Aids to navigation may not be reliable immediately following such storms. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report to the nearest Coast Guard unit any hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard Unit.

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

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).

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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 Notice to Mariners.

COLREGS: 80.740 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in Notice to Mariners. Copies of documents governing the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

FIXED BRIDGES
The bridges between Little Duck Key and Bahia Honda Key are a series of fixed bridges.
HOR Cl., 14 FT

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depth:
The intracoastal waterway project depth is 12 feet from Norfolk, Virginia to Ft. Pierce, Florida, thence 10 feet to Miami, and thence 7 feet to Cross Bank in Florida Bay. The authorized Federal project extension from Cross Bank to Key West is 6 feet (see Chart 11441 for improved). Controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances:
The intracoastal waterway distance routes from Key West leading to the Intracoastal Waterway in Florida Bay are indicated by magenta lines. Mileage distances shown along the waterway and routes are in statute miles, southward from Jacksonville, Fla. and eastward from Apalachicola.
Tables for converting Statute Miles to equivalent Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Statute Miles shown on this chart are CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

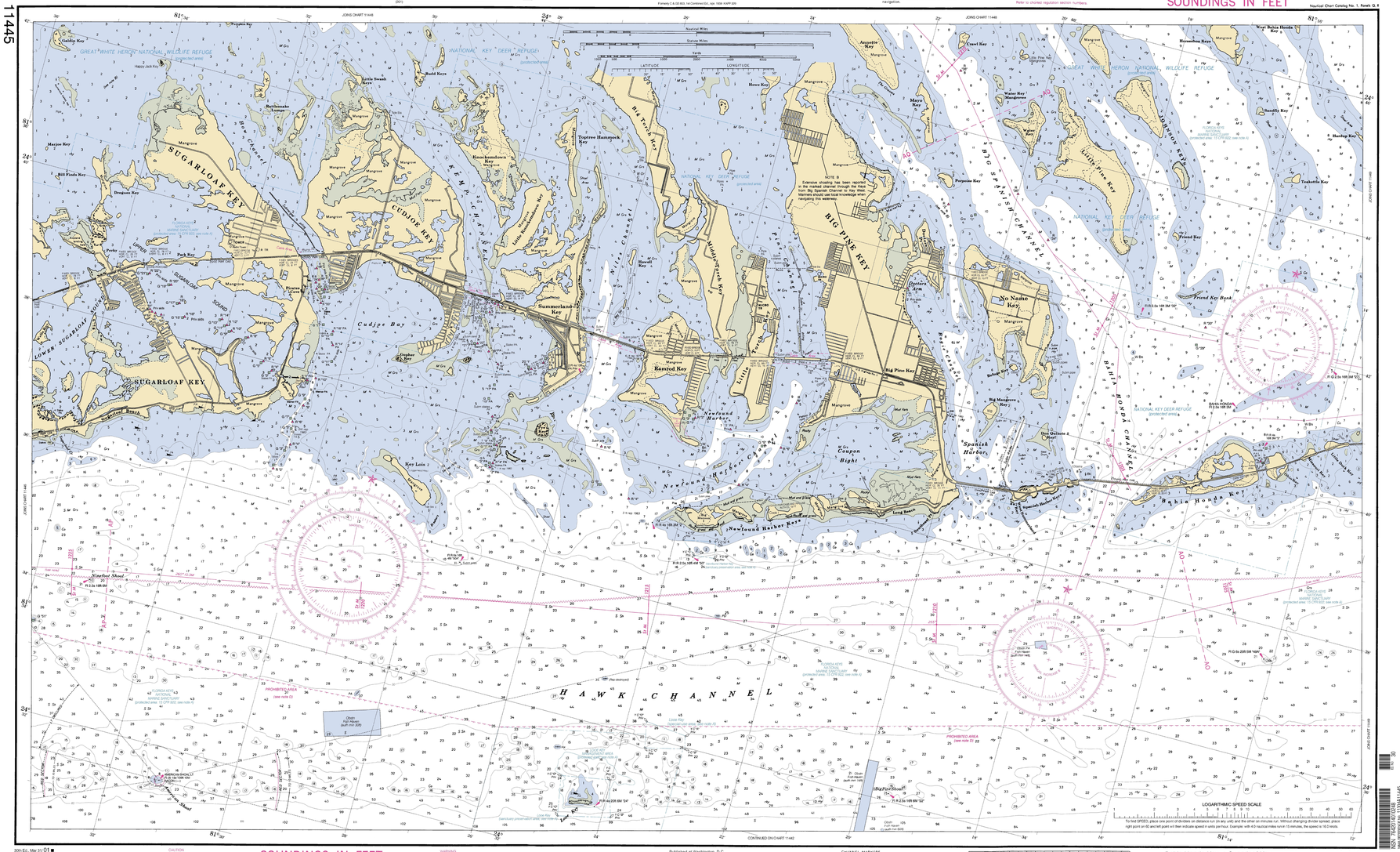
NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for planning purposes it is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz
Tavernier Key, FL	WWD-86	162.40 MHz

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation are found in U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 2, Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio navigation warnings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panels Q, R



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 on then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

30th Ed., Mar 31/01 ■

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CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners published weekly by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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.

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

CHANNEL MARKERS
Reflectors on daybeacons and buoys along the Intracoastal Waterway are green on the left-hand and red on the right-hand side when proceeding southward.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Bahia Honda Key to Sugarloaf Key
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

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NSN 7642-01-130-4411445