

BookletChart™



Intracoastal Waterway – Barataria and Bayou Lafourche Waterways

NOAA Chart 11365

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
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16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27

**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.

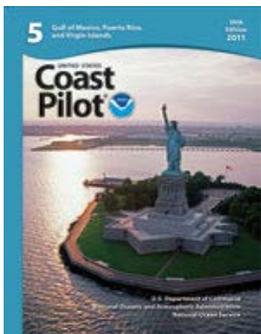
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11365>



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]
Mississippi River empties into the N central part of the Gulf of Mexico through a number of mouths or passes which, taken together, form the delta of the river. The river and its tributaries form the largest network of navigable waters in the world. The two principal passes, South Pass and Southwest Pass, are about 1,600 nautical miles from New York, 500 nautical miles from Key West, **Barataria Bay** is a large marsh-fringed, shallow lake, separated from the Gulf by two low, narrow sand islands known as **Grand Terre**

Islands. The bay has general depths of 4 to 6 feet and is frequented chiefly by oilmen, fishermen, and oystermen, who use launches of 3 to 4 feet in draft. Except for fishing camps, the only settlement on the bay is Grand Isle.

Barataria Waterway, extends in a N direction from the Gulf for about 34 miles through Barataria Bay to an intersection with the **Intracoastal Waterway** at the towns of **Barataria and Lafitte**.

A dredged channel leads across the bar at Barataria Pass into Barataria Bay, thence in landcuts through Beauregard, Mendicant and other islands on the W side of Barataria Bay, thence through **Mud Lake, Bayou St. Denis**, and Bayou Cutler, thence through a landcut known as **Dupre Cut**, and thence through Bayou Barataria to the Intracoastal Waterway. In March-April 2002, the controlling depth was 11 feet across the bar, thence 4 feet to Light 19, thence 5 feet to Light 43, thence 8 feet to the entrance of **Bayou Rigolettes**, thence 6 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.

Barataria Pass is the main entrance to Barataria Bay. A jetty, marked off its outer end by a private light, extends SE from the E tip of Grand Isle on the W side of the pass.

Hard sandbars with from 2 to 5 feet over them extend for about 1 mile offshore on each side of the channel. The bar off the entrance channel shows in extremely heavy winds. Inside the bar, depths up to 12 feet extend N as far as **Queen Bess Island**.

Former routes N through **Grand Bayou, Little Lake, Turtle Bay, Harvey Cutoff** and **Bayou Rigolettes** are little used as shoaling has occurred. Passage to the E is possible from the junction of Dupre Cut with Bayou Cutler across Round Lake and Lake Laurier into Lake Judge Perez. Local knowledge is advised.

Vessels should approach Barataria Waterway and Bay through Barataria Pass Safety Fairway. (See 166.100 through 166.200, chapter 2.)

Vessels should approach Bayou Lafourche and Pass Fourchon through the Belle Pass Safety Fairway.

Mooring to the bulkheads in the vicinity of the intersection of Bayou Lafourche and the Intracoastal Waterway is **prohibited**.

Pontoon bridges.—The pontoon bridges that cross Bayou Lafourche at Galliano, 5.5 miles above Galliano, and at Valentine are operated by cables that are suspended just above the water when the bridges are being opened or closed. The cables are dropped to the bottom when the bridges are in the fully opened or closed position. The pontoon bridge at Larose just E of the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway is operated by cables that are suspended just above or below the water when the bridge is being opened or closed. The cables are dropped to the bottom when the bridge is in the fully open position, but remain suspended while the bridge is fully closed. Extreme caution is advised in the area of these bridges. **Do not attempt to pass through the bridges until they are fully opened and the cables are dropped to the bottom.**

Dangers.—There are numerous oil well structures in and about Timbalier and Terrebonne Bays. Privately marked channels lead from Cat Island Pass to Bayou Terrebonne and Bayou Lafourche. Drilling operations are in progress near Caillou Island, **Brush Island**, and East Timbalier Island. Mariners should use the waters in this area only with local knowledge.

Vessels should enter Terrebonne Bay through Cat Island Pass Safety Fairway.

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

RCC New Orleans Commander
8th CG District (504) 589-6225
New Orleans, LA

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NAUTICAL CHART 11365

LOUISIANA

BARATARIA AND BAYOU LAFORCHE WATERWAYS INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO GULF OF MEXICO



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

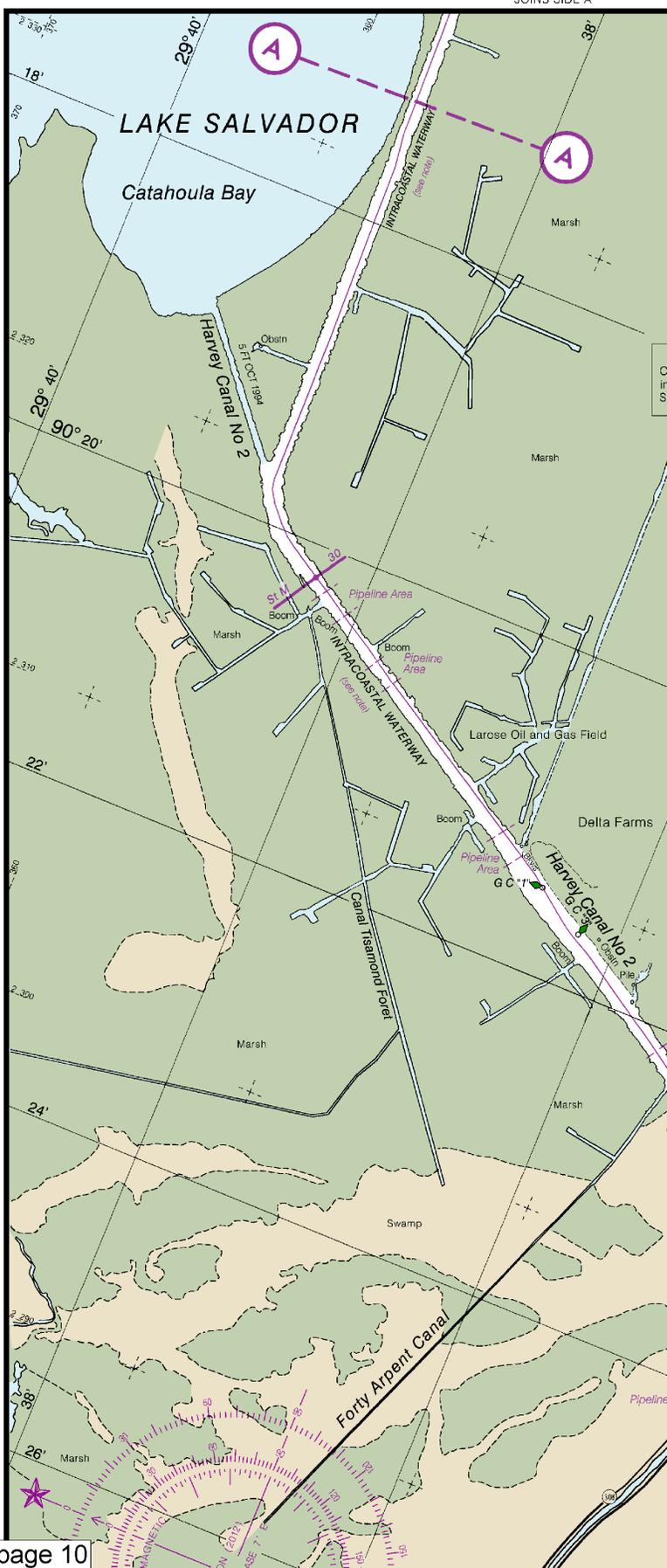
Mercator Projection, Scale 1:50,000 AT LAT 29°25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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



SIDE B

Joins page 10

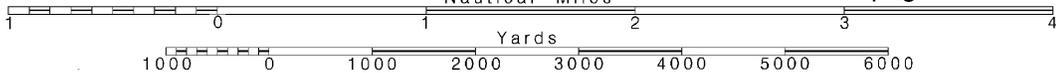
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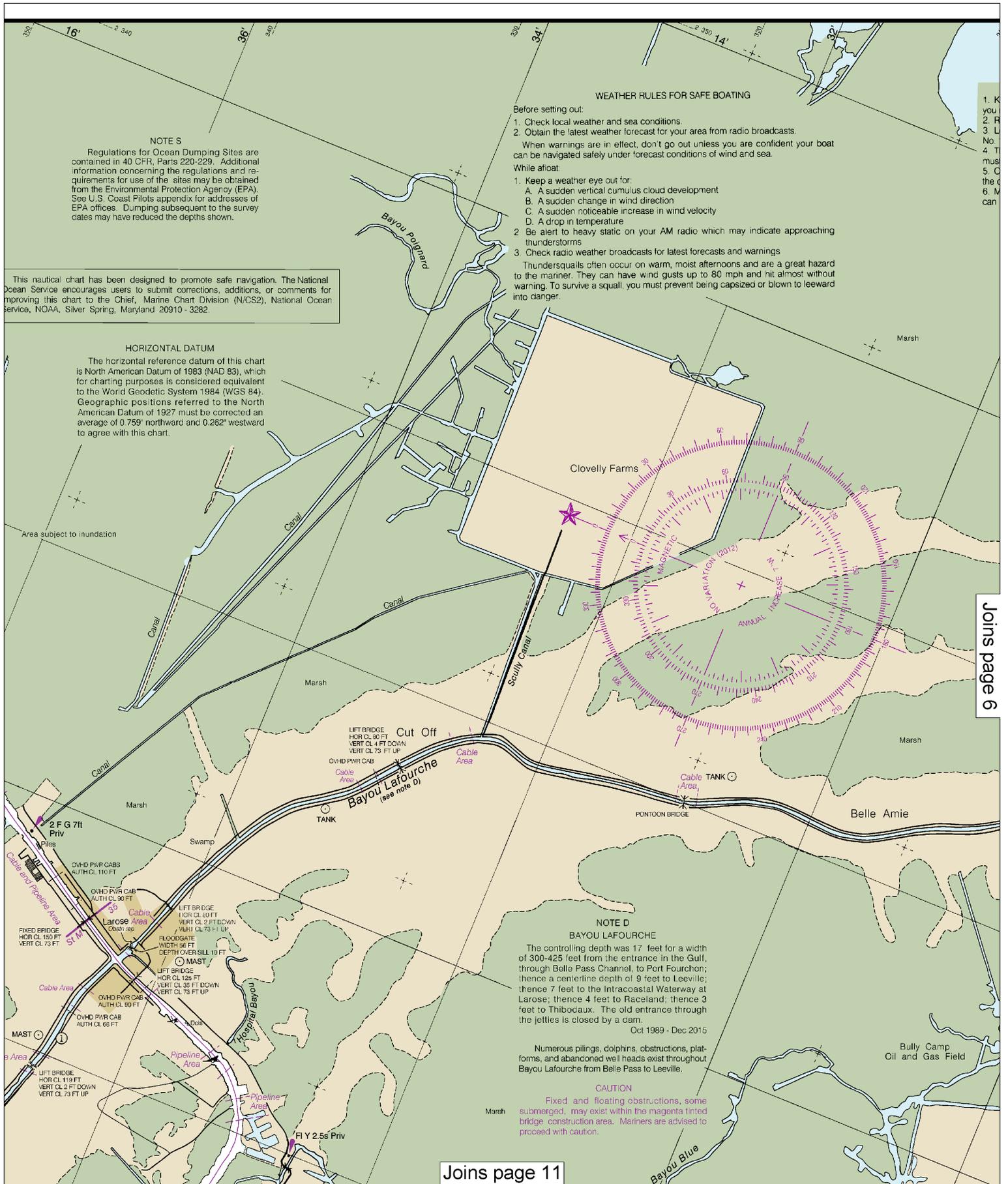
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

Joins page 11

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:66666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

- 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.

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

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

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

**MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS
 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE**

CITY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 New Orleans, LA (504) 522-7330
 *Recording (24 hours daily) *(504) 465-9215

OFFICE HOURS
 8:00 AM-4:00 PM (Mon.-Fri.)

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

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	BROADCAST TIMES
New Orleans, LA	KHB-43	162.55 MHz	24 hours daily
Baton Rouge, LA	KHB-46	162.40 MHz	24 hours daily
Morgan City, LA	KIH-23	162.475 MHz	24 hours daily
Gulfport, MS	KIH-21	162.40 MHz	24 hours daily

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.

NO	SMALL CRAFT FACILITY	SERVICES										SUPPLIES														
		DEPTHS	APPROACH FEET	ALONGSIDE FEET	BERTH HOUSING (REPORTED)	RAMP SURFACED (REPORTED)	REPAIR HULL/ENGINE/ELECTRICAL	MARINE RAILWAY	LIFT CAPACITY (TONS)	BOAT RENTAL	CHARTER HOUSES	FOOD/DRINKING CAMPING	WATER	WATER STORAGE	WATER W/OUT TAP	TOILETS	POWER	LAUNDRY	PUMP-OUT STATION	BAIT/TROCKE	GROceries	HARDWARE	DIESEL OIL	GASOLINE		
1	BRIDGE SIDE MARINA	A	3	3	M	S																				
4	BON VOYAGE MARINA	A	4	4	BME	S	HMR																			

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS. THE TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY. THE TABULATED "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.

Joins page 5

Joins page 12

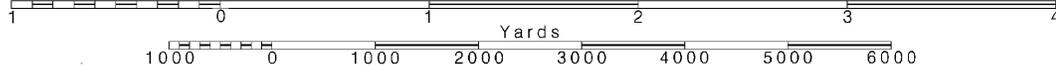


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

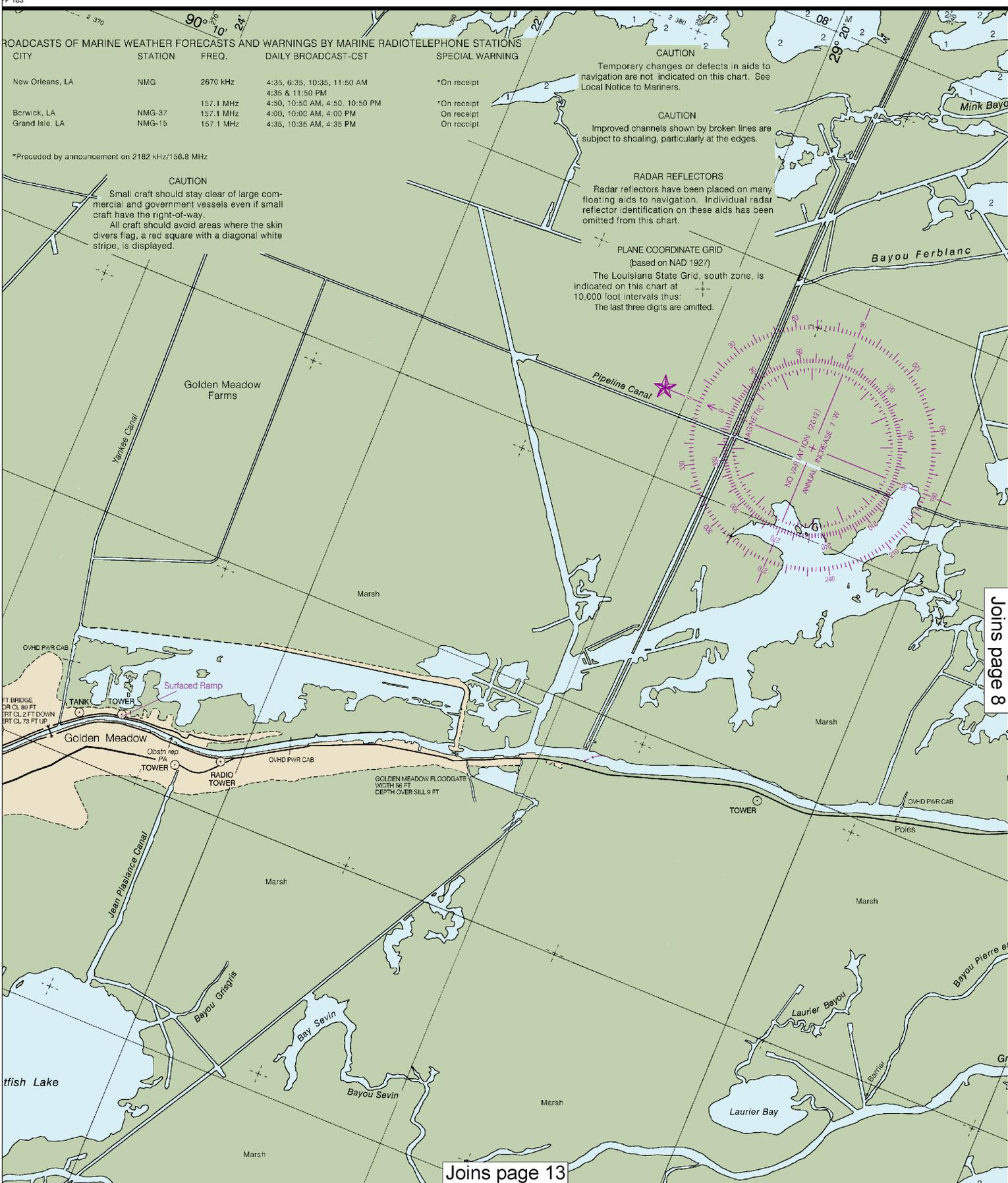
SCALE 1:50,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS				
CITY	STATION	FREQ.	DAILY BROADCAST-CST	SPECIAL WARNING
New Orleans, LA	NMG	2670 kHz	4:35, 6:35, 10:35, 11:50 AM 4:35 & 11:50 PM	*On receipt
Berwick, LA	NMG-37	157.1 MHz	4:50, 10:50 AM, 4:50, 10:50 PM	*On receipt
Grand Isle, LA	NMG-15	157.1 MHz	4:00, 10:00 AM, 4:00 PM	On receipt
Grand Isle, LA	NMG-15	157.1 MHz	4:35, 10:35 AM, 4:35 PM	On receipt

*Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz/156.8 MHz



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.

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

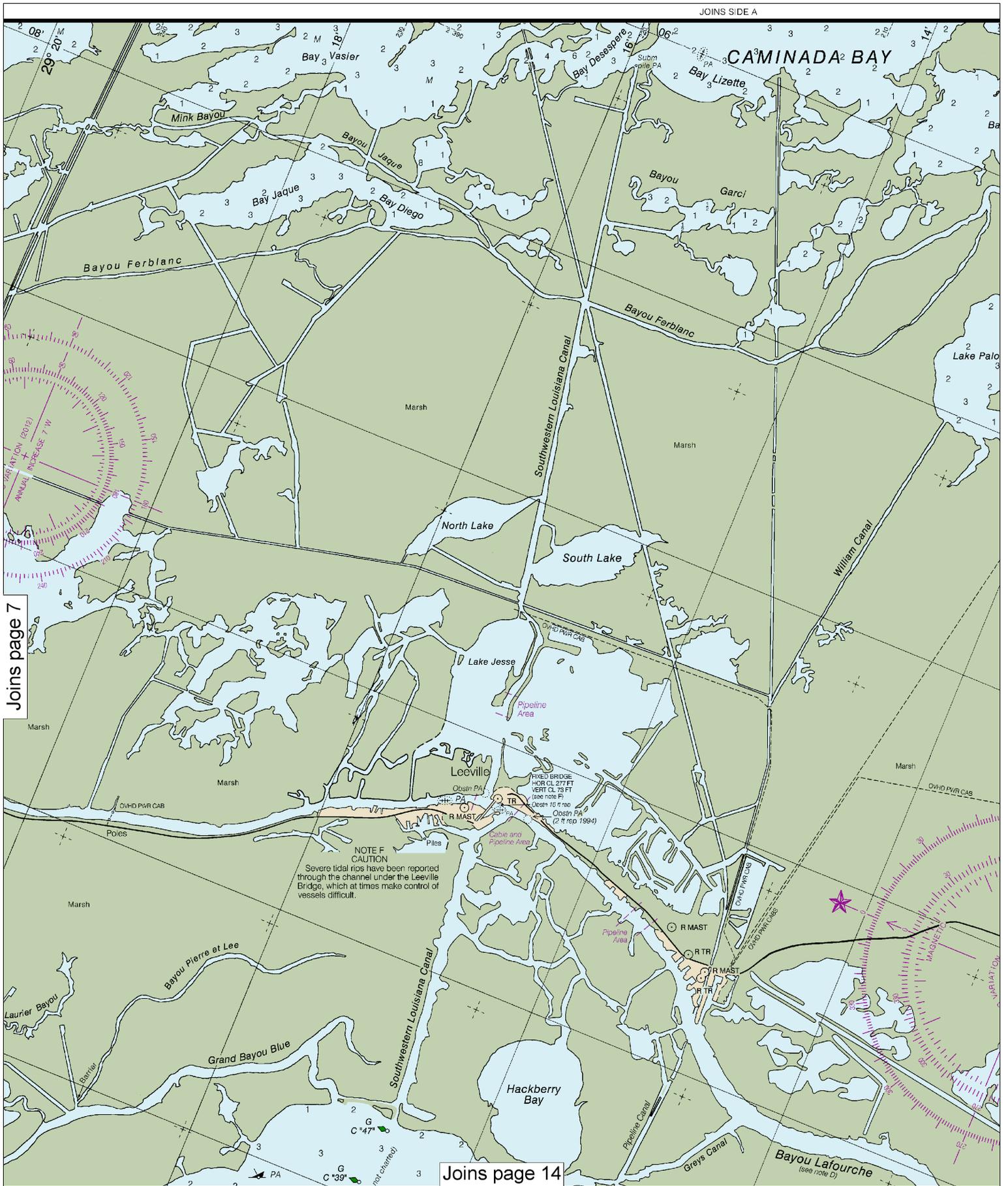
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated on this chart at 10,000 foot intervals thus:
The last three digits are omitted.

Joins page 8

Joins page 13

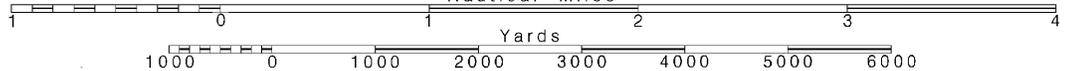


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Mercator Projection, Scale 1:50,000 AT LAT 29°25'
 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.

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

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

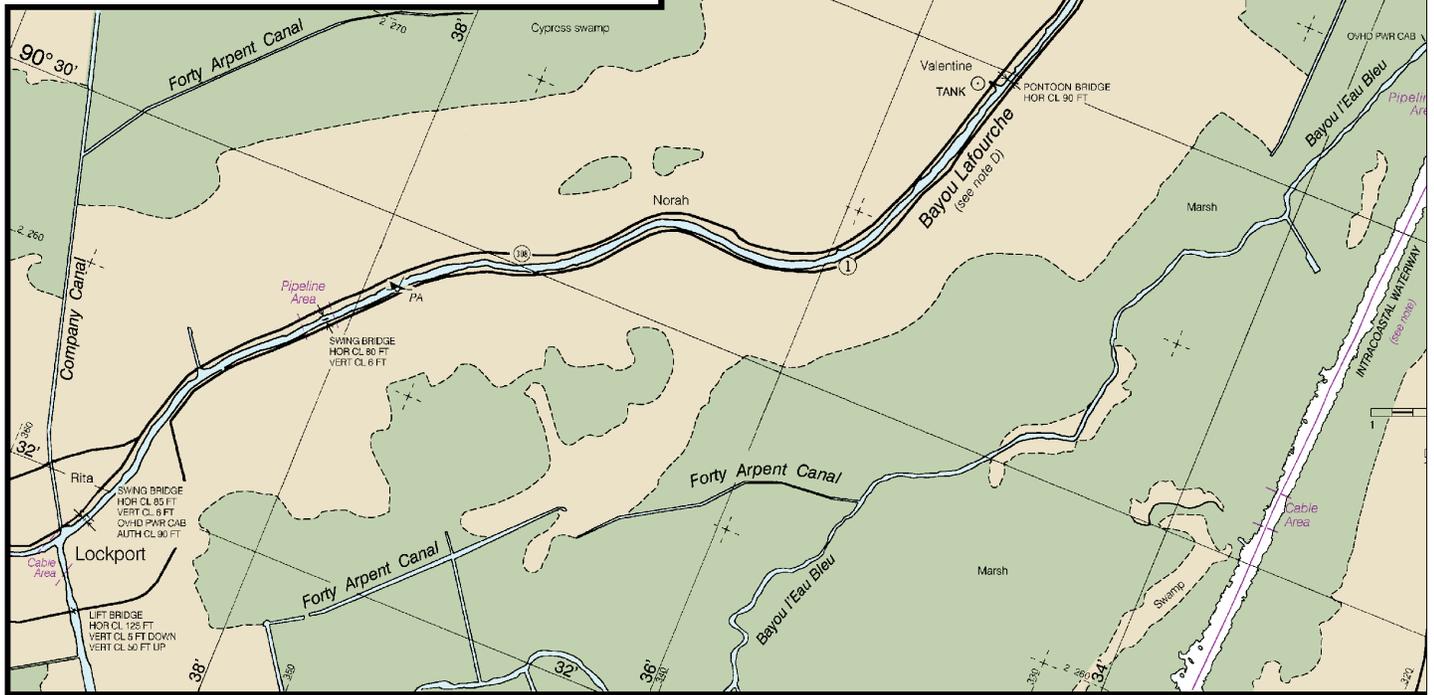
CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

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

SIDE B

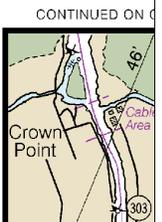
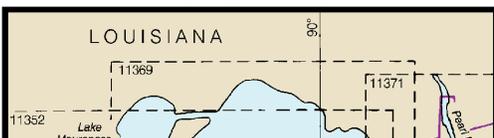


CONTINUED ON CHART 11352

11365

CONTINUED ON CHART 11355 (SIDE A)

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

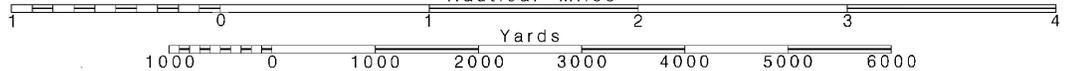


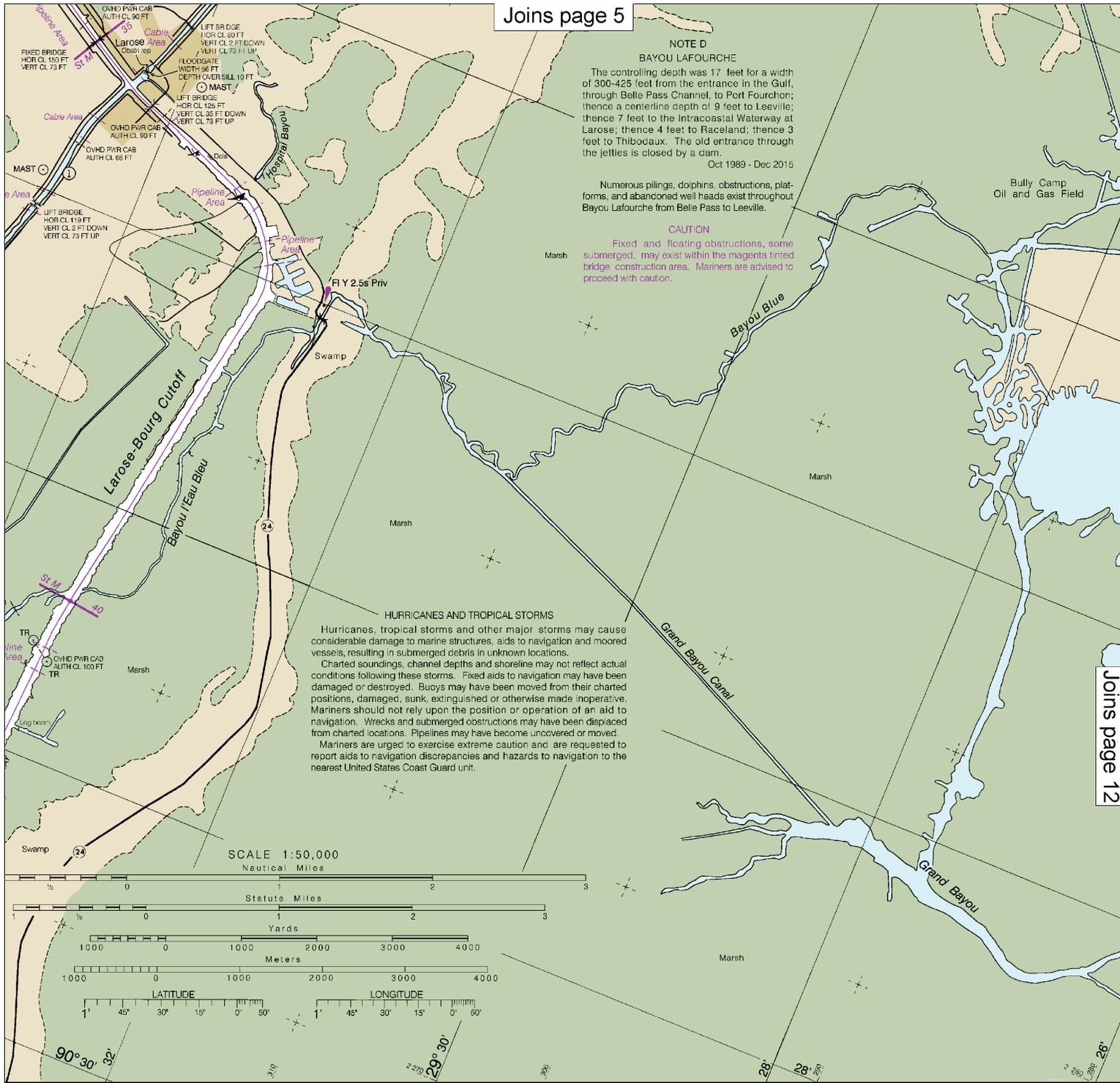
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
 Nautical Miles

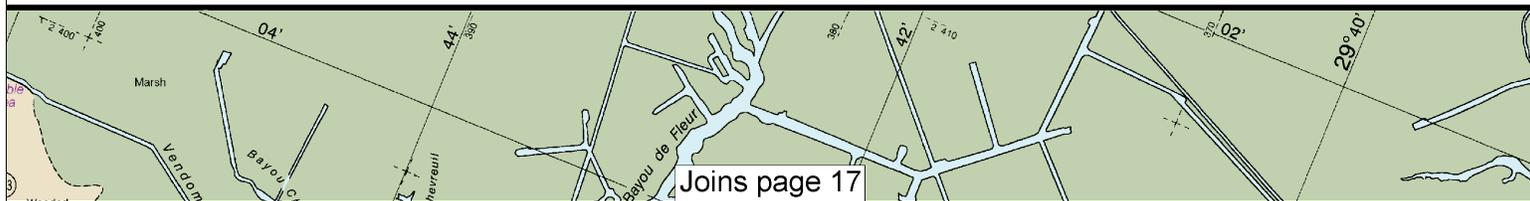
See Note on page 5.



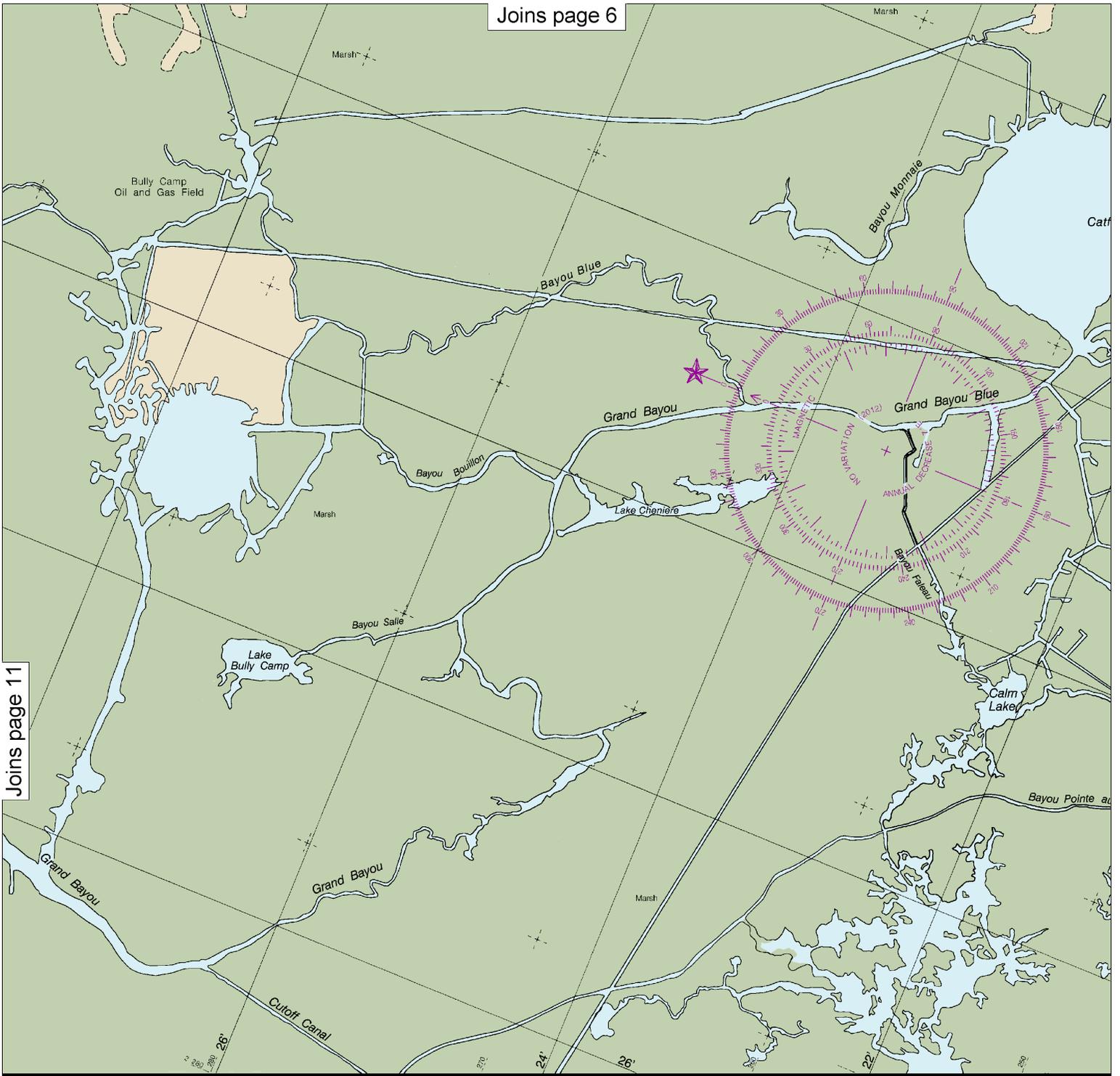


Joins page 12

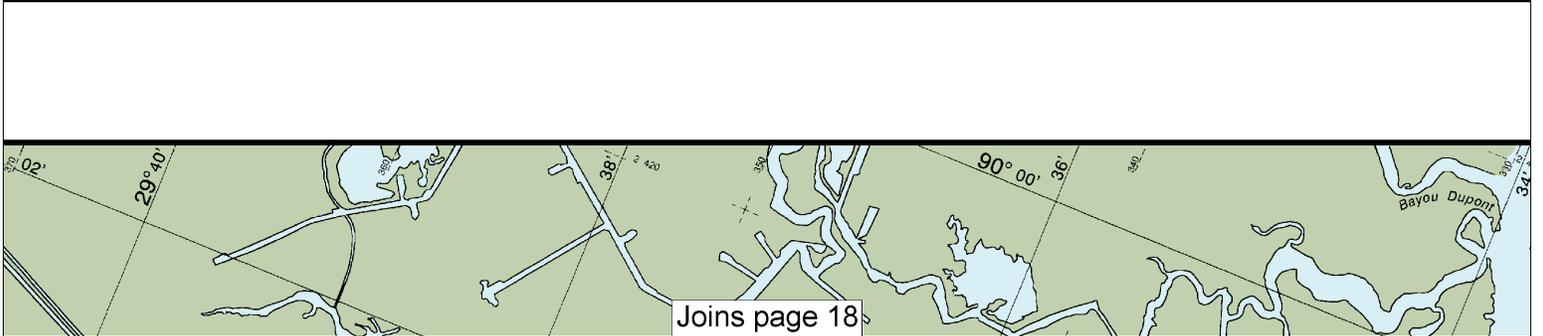
CHART 11367 (SIDE B)



Joins page 6



Joins page 11



Joins page 18

12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

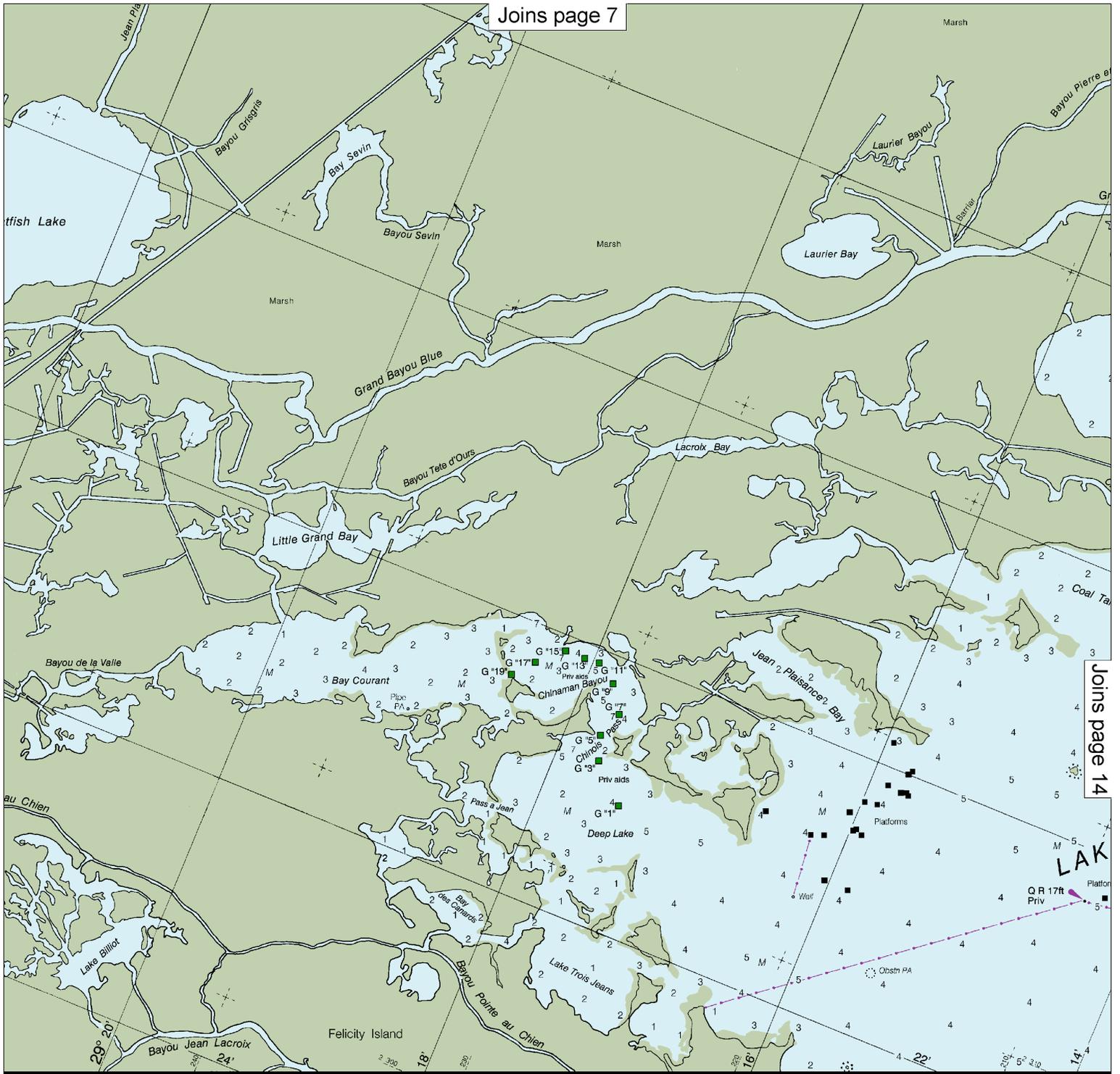
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

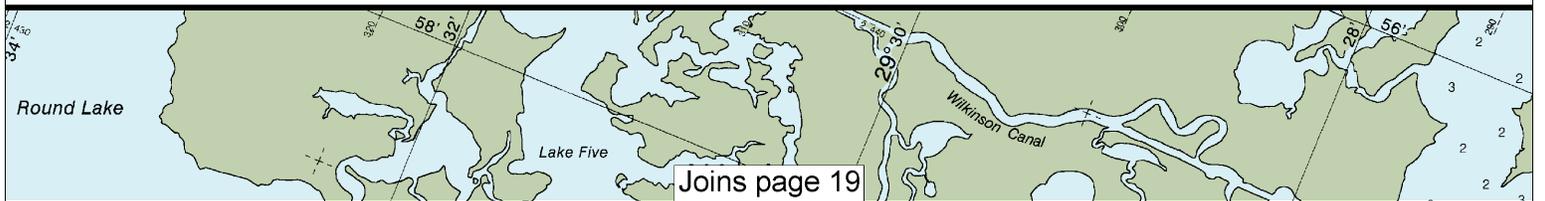


Joins page 7

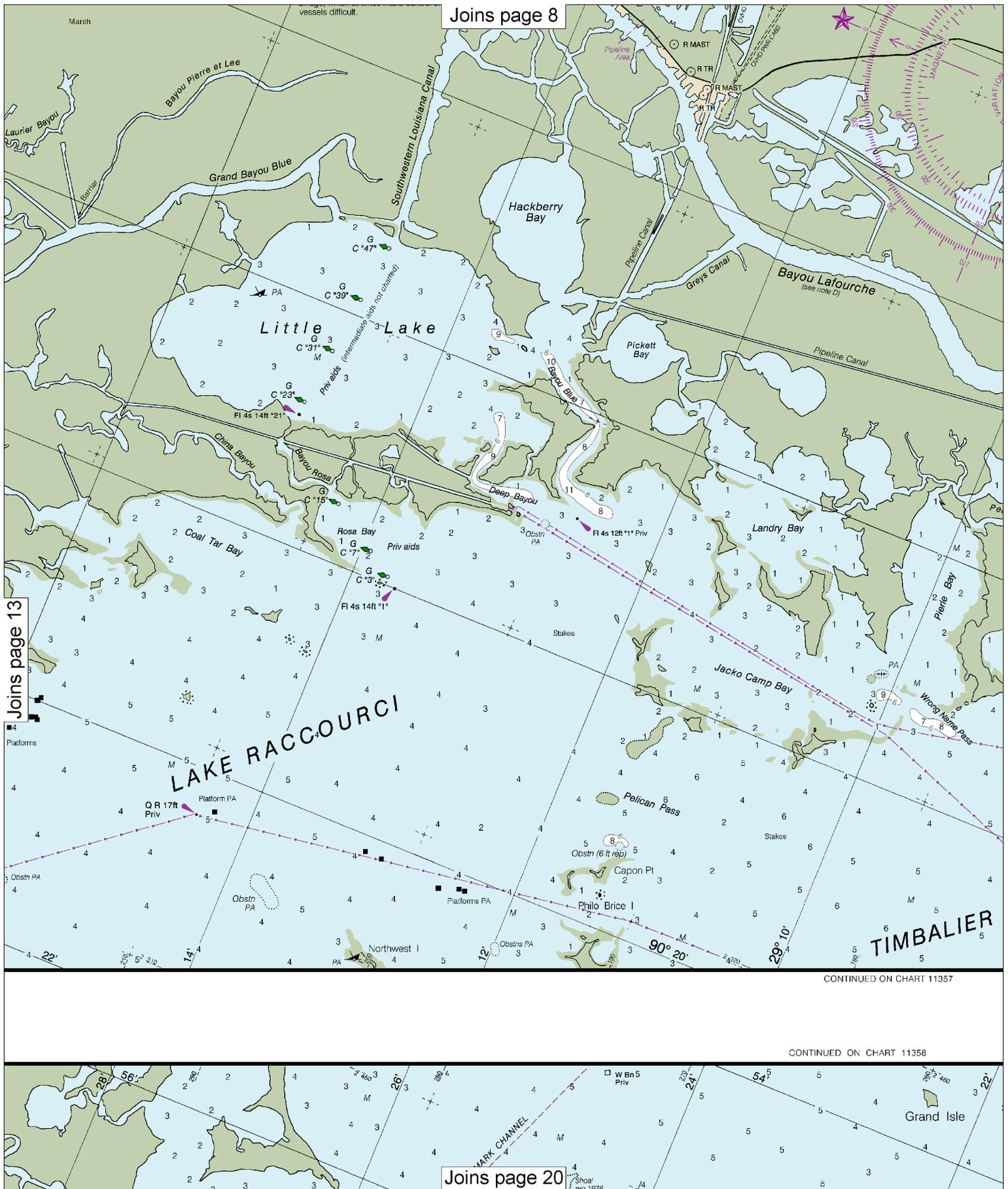


Joins page 14

1st Edition, 1984 KAPP 182



Joins page 19



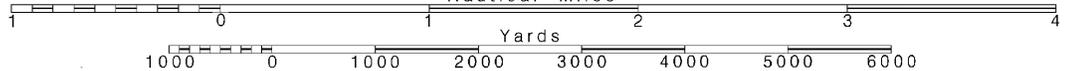
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

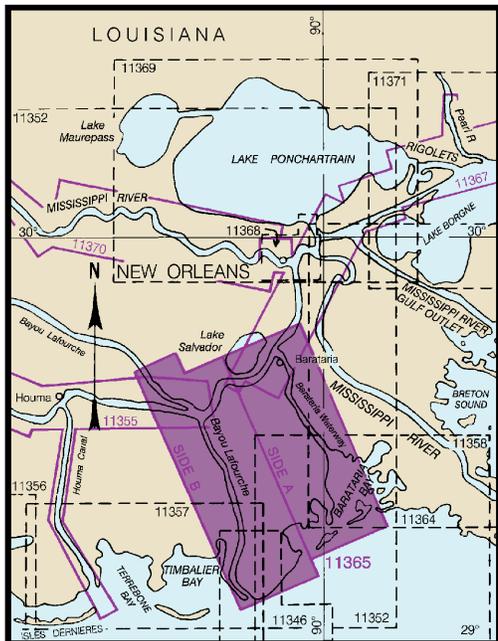
See Note on page 5.



11365

CONTINUED ON CHART 11355 (SIDE A)

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
 The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

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

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

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

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

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

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

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral

CONTINUED ON CHART



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

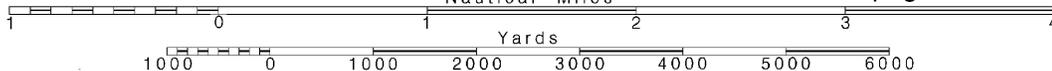
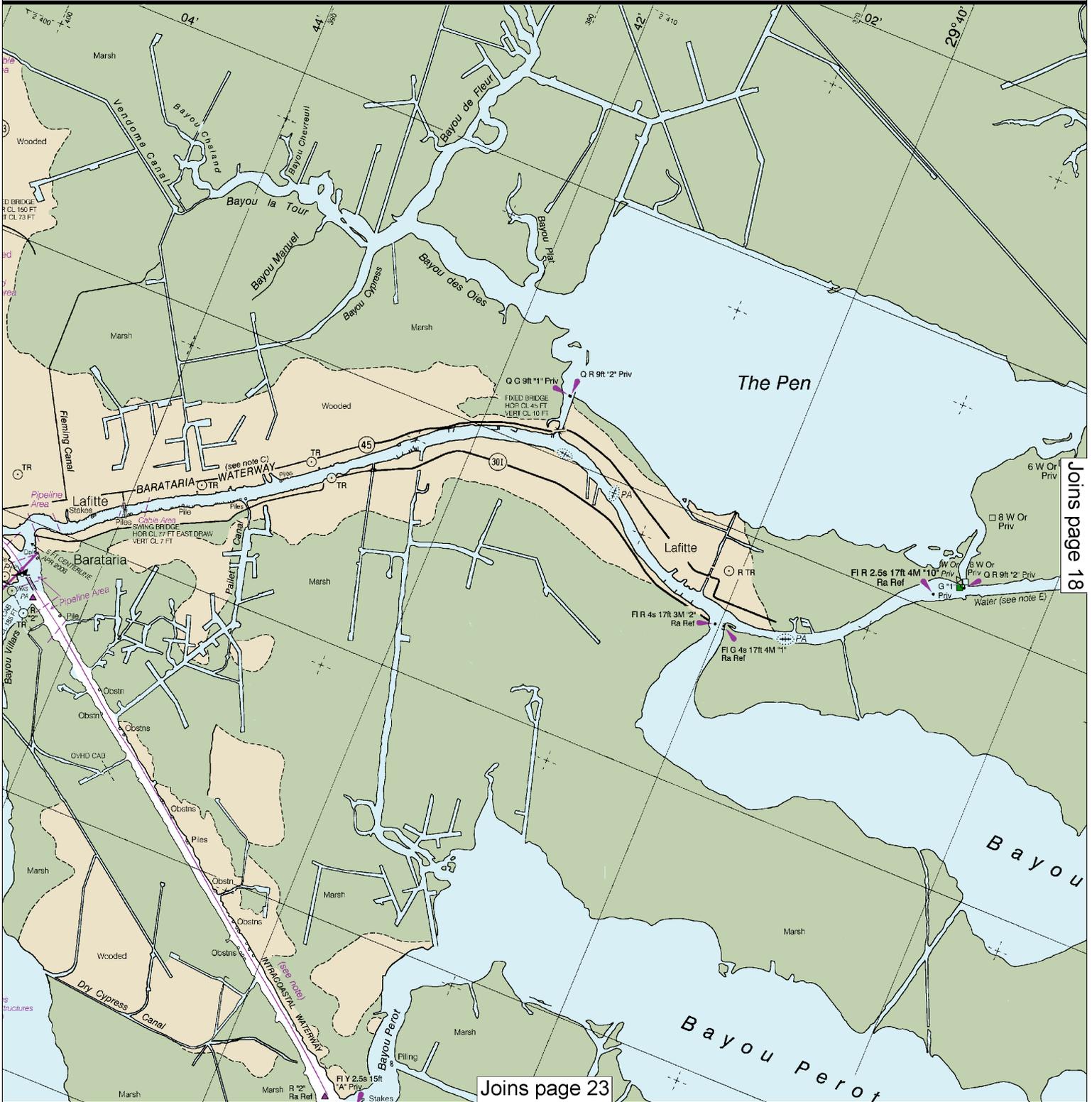
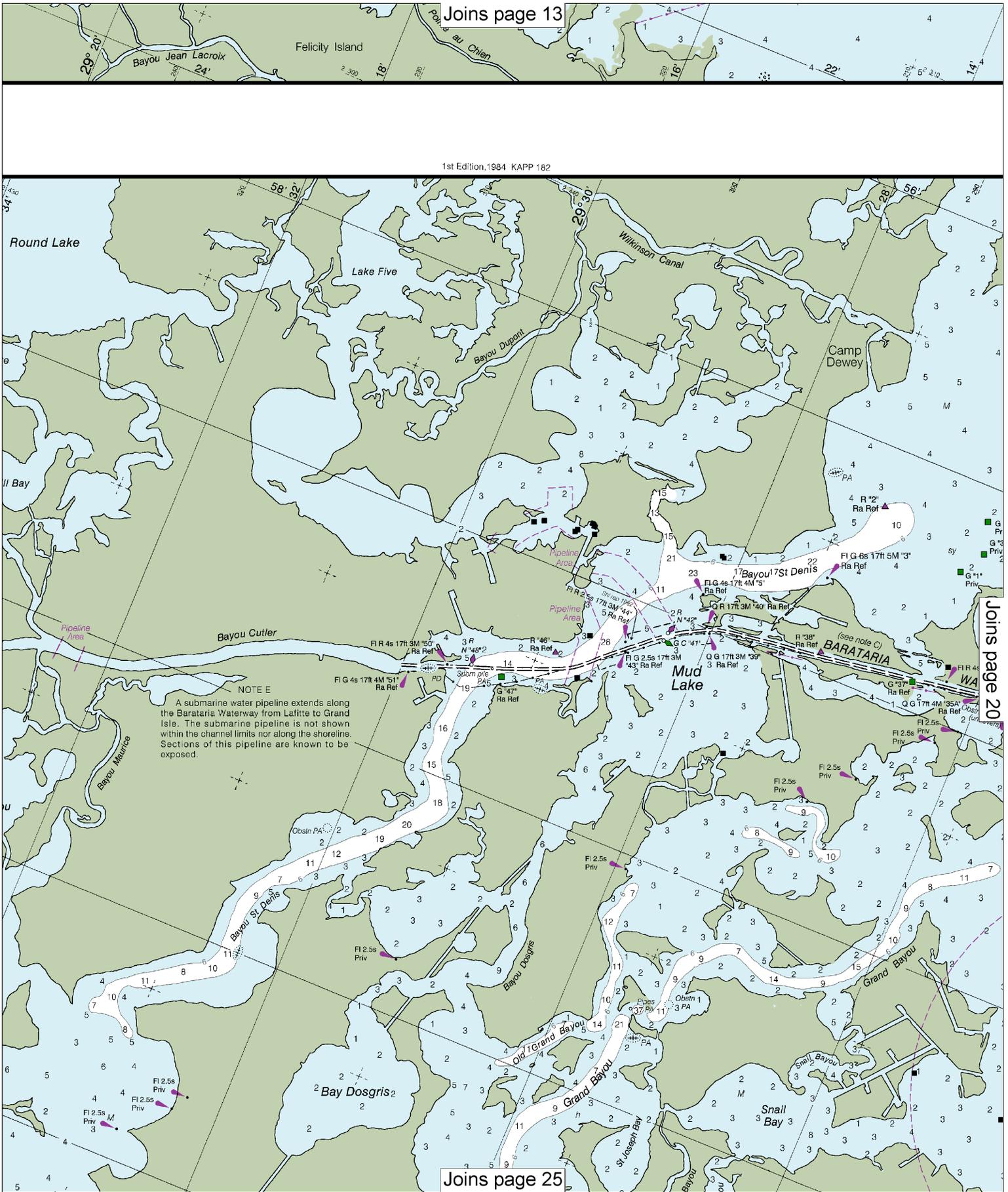


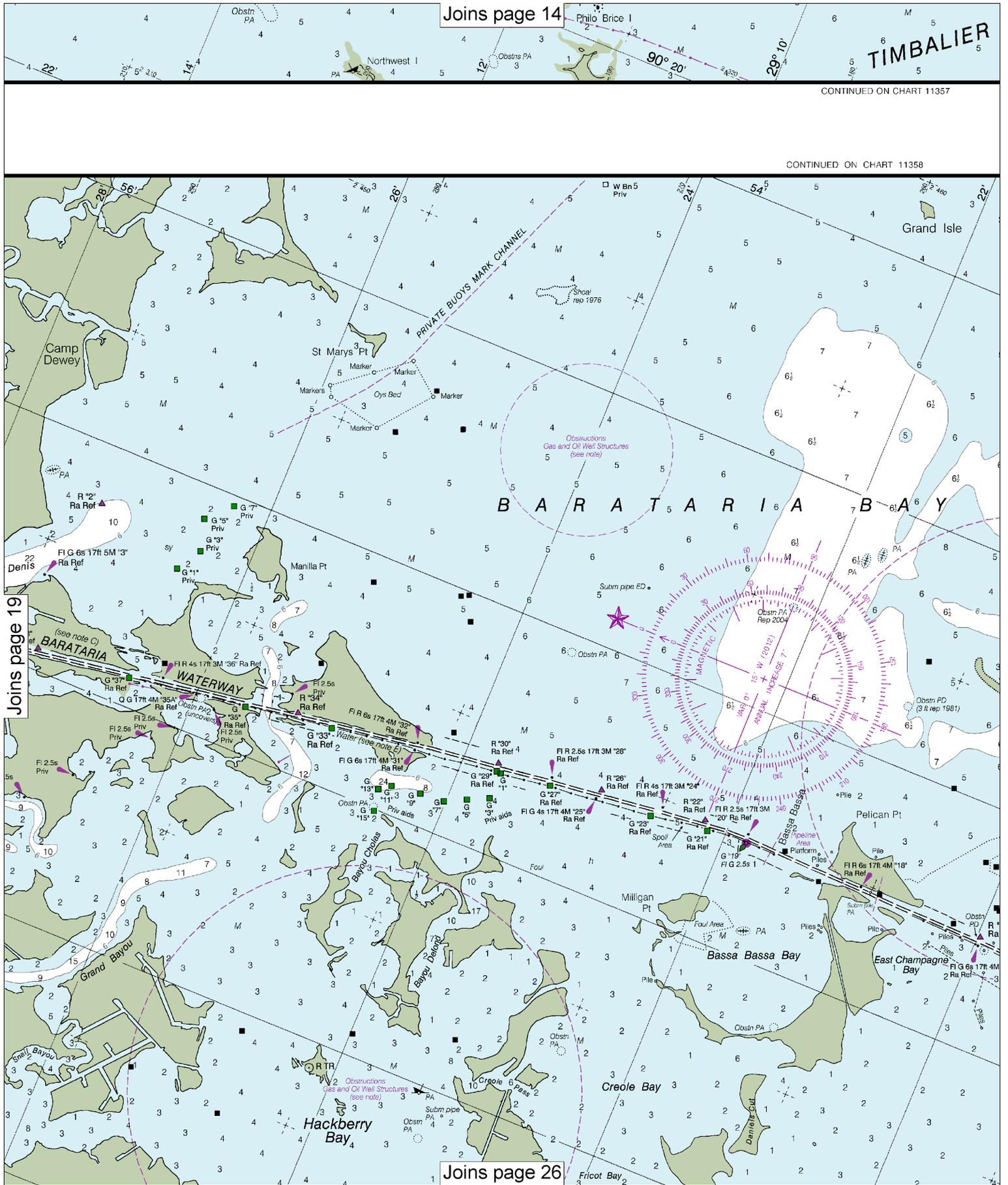
CHART 11367 (SIDE B)



Joins page 18

1st Edition, 1984 KAPP 182





Joins page 14

CONTINUED ON CHART 11357

CONTINUED ON CHART 11358

Joins page 19

Joins page 26

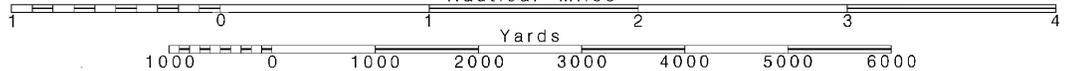
20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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

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

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

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

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

RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)

Motorist 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

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)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Manila, Barataria Bay, LA	(29°26' N/089°59' W)	1.0	---	---
Caminada Pass (bridge), LA	(29°13' N/090°02' W)	1.0	1.0	---
Timbalier Island, Timbalier Bay, LA	(29°05' N/090°32' W)	1.2	---	---
East Point (Grand Isle), LA	(29°16' N/089°57' W)	1.1	1.1	0.0

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://desandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Nov 2012)

FACILITIES

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

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

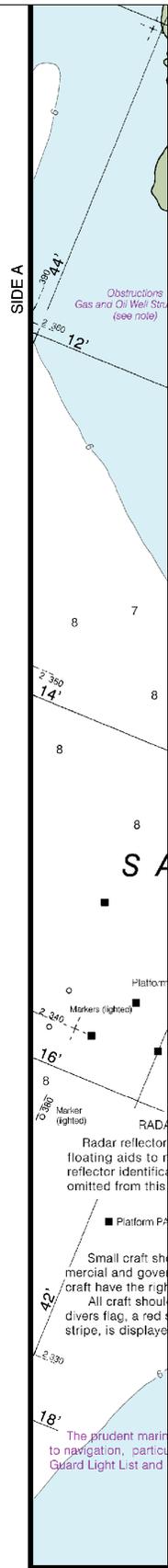
(based on NAD 1927)

The Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated on this chart at 10,000 foot intervals thus: ---

The last three digits are omitted.

NO	SMALL CRAFT FACILITY	SERVICES										SUPPLIES												
		DEPTHS	APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)	ALONGSIDE FEET (REPORTED)	BERTHS (CONCRETE/NATURAL DRAINAGE)	RAMP SURFACED/NATURAL	REPAIRS (HULL/MOTOR/PROP)	MARINE HULL MOTOR/PROP	LIFT CAPACITY/TONS	BOAT SERVICE	FOOD/DRINKING/CAMPING	CHARTER/HOUSE/SALE	WATER	WATER/POWER/TELEPHONE	MATERIALS	CHARTER/SALES								
1	BRIDGE SIDE MARINA	A	3	3	M	S									F	C	T	P	D	C	W	G	BT	G
4	BOY VOYAGE MARINA	A	4	4	BME	S	HMR								C	FL	TS	P	WD	C	W	GH	BT	DG

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS. THE TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY. THE TABULATED "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.



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23rd Ed., Dec. 2012. Last Correction: 12/6/2016. Cleared through: LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4416 (10/29/2016)

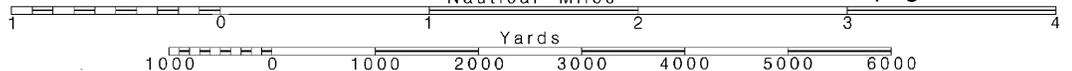
22

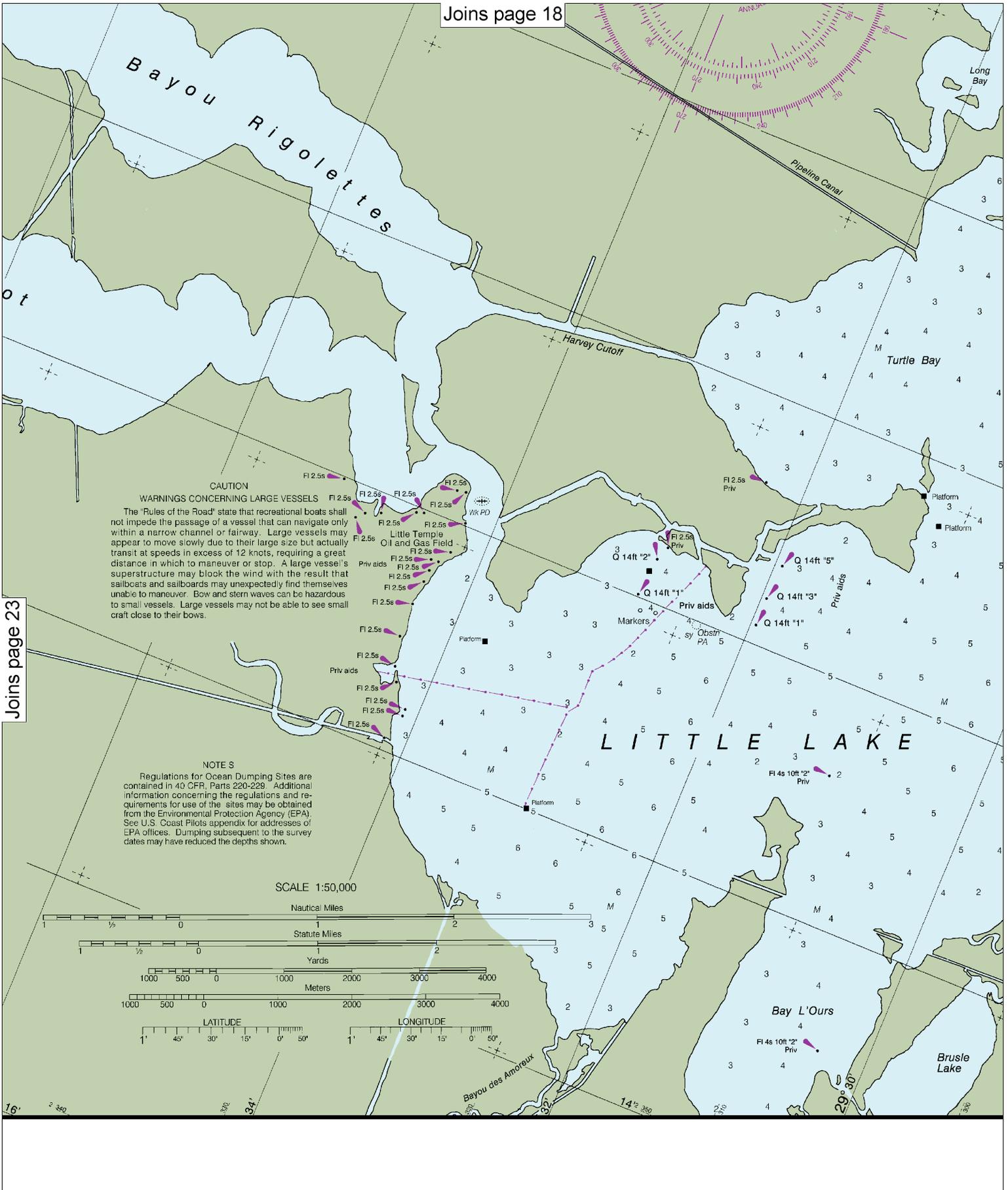
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



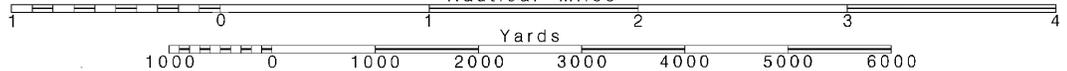


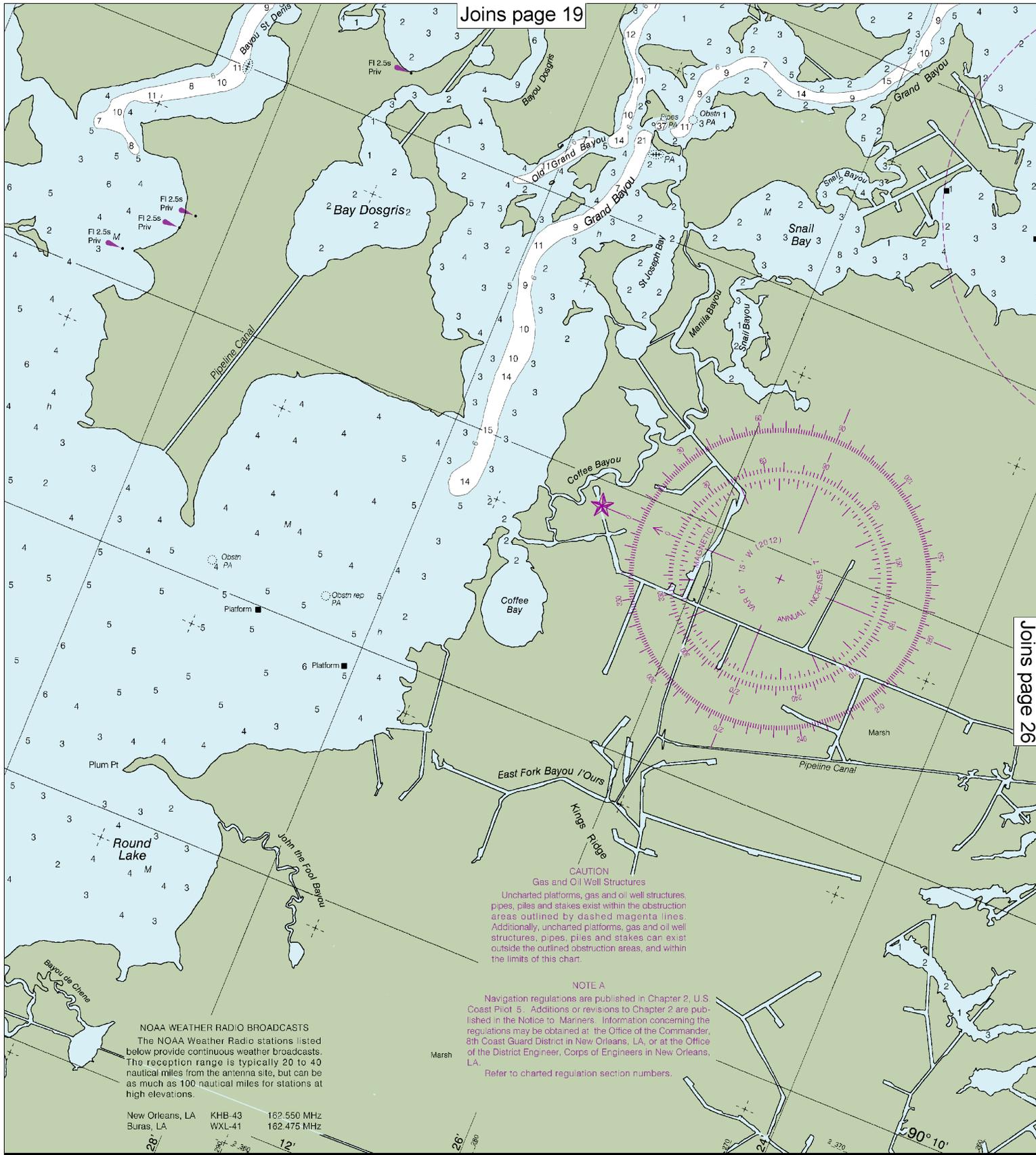
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



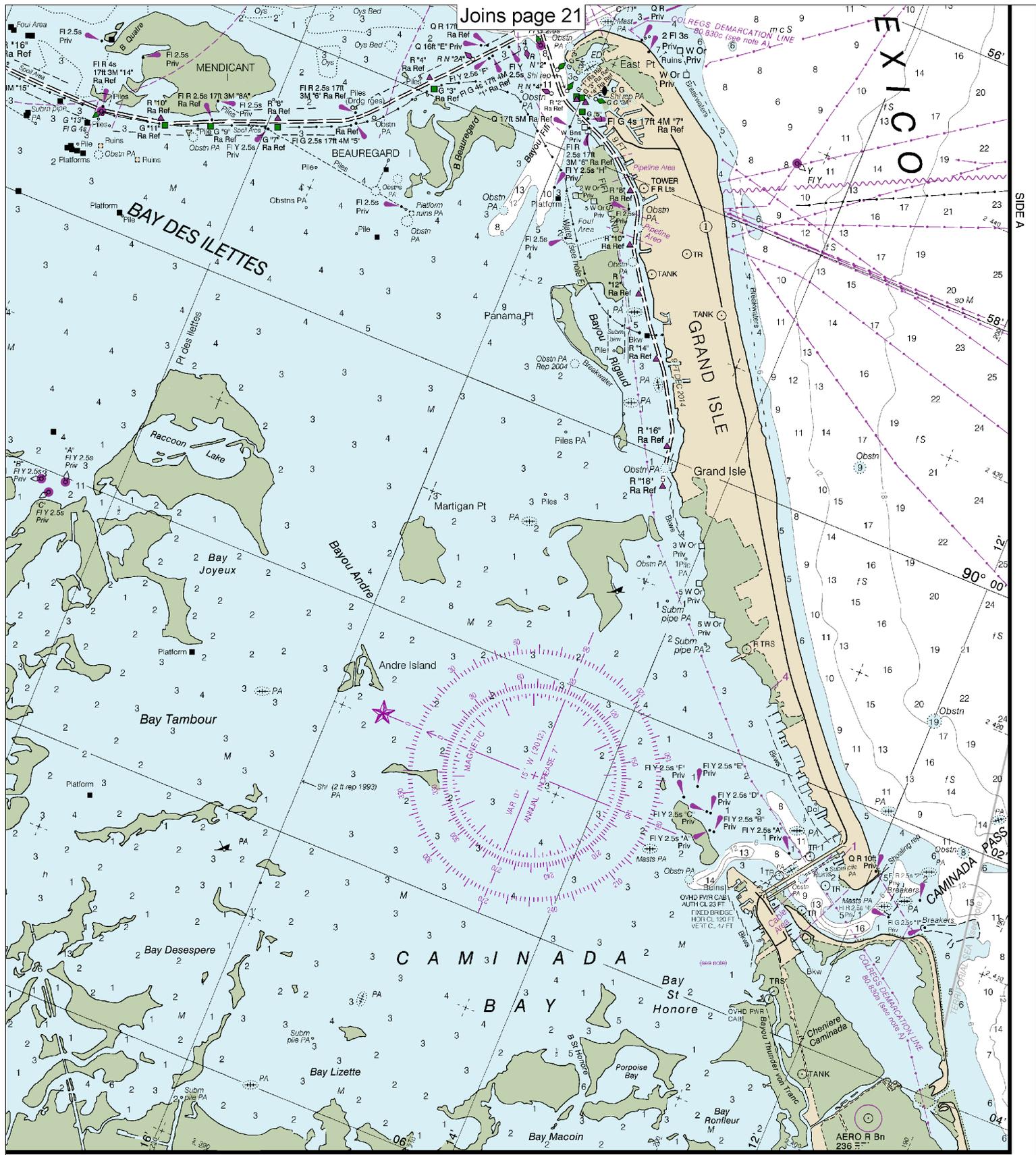


NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
 The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New Orleans, LA	KHB-43	162.550 MHz
Buras, LA	WXL-41	162.475 MHz

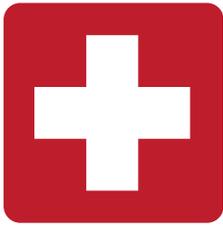
CAUTION
 Gas and Oil Well Structures
 Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction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

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



JOINS SIDE B

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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>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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 @NOAAcharts



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.