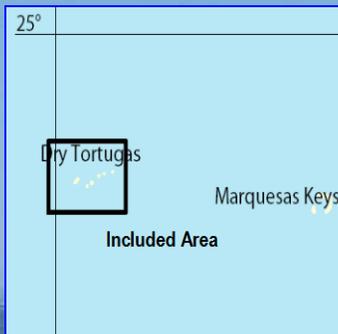


BookletChart™

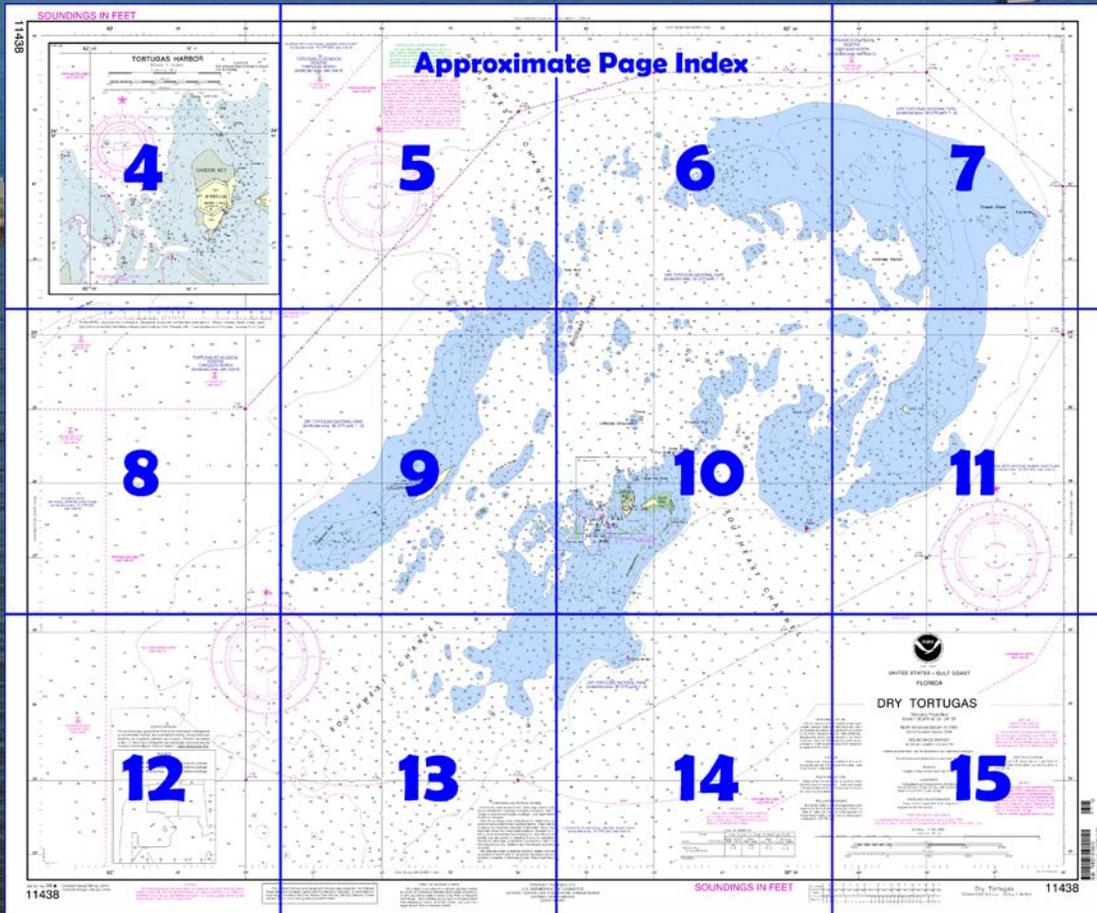
Dry Tortugas NOAA Chart 11438



*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



**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.

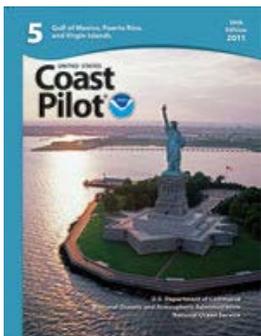
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11438>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The **Dry Tortugas** are a group of small keys and reefs 63 miles W from Key West. The group is about 11 miles long, in a NE-SW direction, and 6 miles wide. **Pulaski Shoal**, at the NE end of the group, is 12 miles NW of Rebecca Shoal. **Pulaski Shoal Light** (24°41'36.0"N., 82°46'22.7"W.) is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal pyramidal skeleton tower on piles on the E side of the shoal.

The keys are low and irregular, and have a thin growth of mangrove. In general, they rise abruptly from deep water and have fairly good channels between them. They are continually changing in size and shape.

Garden Key is the site of historic **Fort Jefferson National Monument**, a hexagonal structure with walls 425 feet long rising from a surrounding moat. The fortress, once a military prison, is now a government reservation administered by the National Park Service. An abandoned lighthouse, 67 feet high, is behind the SE bastion. A fixed white light, visible at least 8 miles, is displayed at night from the tower by the National Park Service. Garden Key and the surrounding waters of the Dry Tortugas are subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Commercial fishing is prohibited within these waters. The S and N of the three wharves on the E side of the key are in ruins.

The center wharf, off the SE front of the fort, is in good condition, with 16 to 22 feet alongside. No fuel, provisions, or water are available.

Loggerhead Key, the other of the two principal keys in the Dry Tortugas, is 2.5 miles W of Garden Key. **Dry Tortugas Light** (24°38'00"N., 82°55'14"W.), 151 feet above the water, is shown from a 151-foot conical tower, lower half white and upper half black, near the center of Loggerhead Key.

Fort Jefferson and Dry Tortugas Light are good landmarks and can be seen at a distance of 10 to 12 miles on a clear day. Fort Jefferson has the appearance of a bare rocky island, and is an excellent radar target at distances greater than 12 miles.

Bush Key, just E of Garden Key, is a refuge for noddy and sooty terns. These birds come in early April and leave in September.

When approaching the Dry Tortugas from E or SE, soundings give little warning of danger, as depths of 10 to 15 fathoms are found close to the reefs in many places. The water shoals more gradually in the approaches from NW or SW, but an approaching vessel should stay in depths greater than 15 fathoms if uncertain of her position.

Southeast and Southwest Channels are the principal approaches; both are marked and the shoals can be identified on a clear day by the difference in color of the water. Northwest Channel is unmarked.

Southeast Channel skirts the reefs S of **East Key** and **Middle Key**, and passes between the 25-foot shoal S of **Hospital Key** and **Iowa Rock** off **Bush Key Shoal**. Iowa Rock is marked by a light. The reefs S of Middle Key can be cleared by keeping S of a line through the abandoned lighthouse on Fort Jefferson and Dry Tortugas Light. The channel has depths of 20 feet or more, but it should be used with caution by vessels drawing more than 18 feet.

Southwest Channel leads between the reefs W and SW of Garden Key and those off Loggerhead Key. The least depth found along the marked channel is 31 feet, but the same caution is advised as with Southeast Channel.

Excellent anchorage for small craft is found in the deep water of Bird Key Harbor, reached through the narrow channel encircling Garden Key, which is well marked. The entrance to **Bird Key Harbor** is narrow, and care is required to avoid the shoals on either side. The main entrance channel is marked by daybeacons.

In emergencies, the best shelter is SW of Garden Key and the channel encircling it, where protection is afforded from NW winds. However, the holding ground is poor, as boats drag anchor along the silty bottom.

A **general anchorage** is in Bird Key Harbor. (See **110.1** and **110.190**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Currents- In Southwest Channel, 1 mile S of Loggerhead Key, the current floods N and ebbs SW at an average velocity at strength of 0.5 knot. In Southeast Channel the current floods N and the ebb S at an average velocity at strength of 0.6 knot.

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

RCC New Orleans

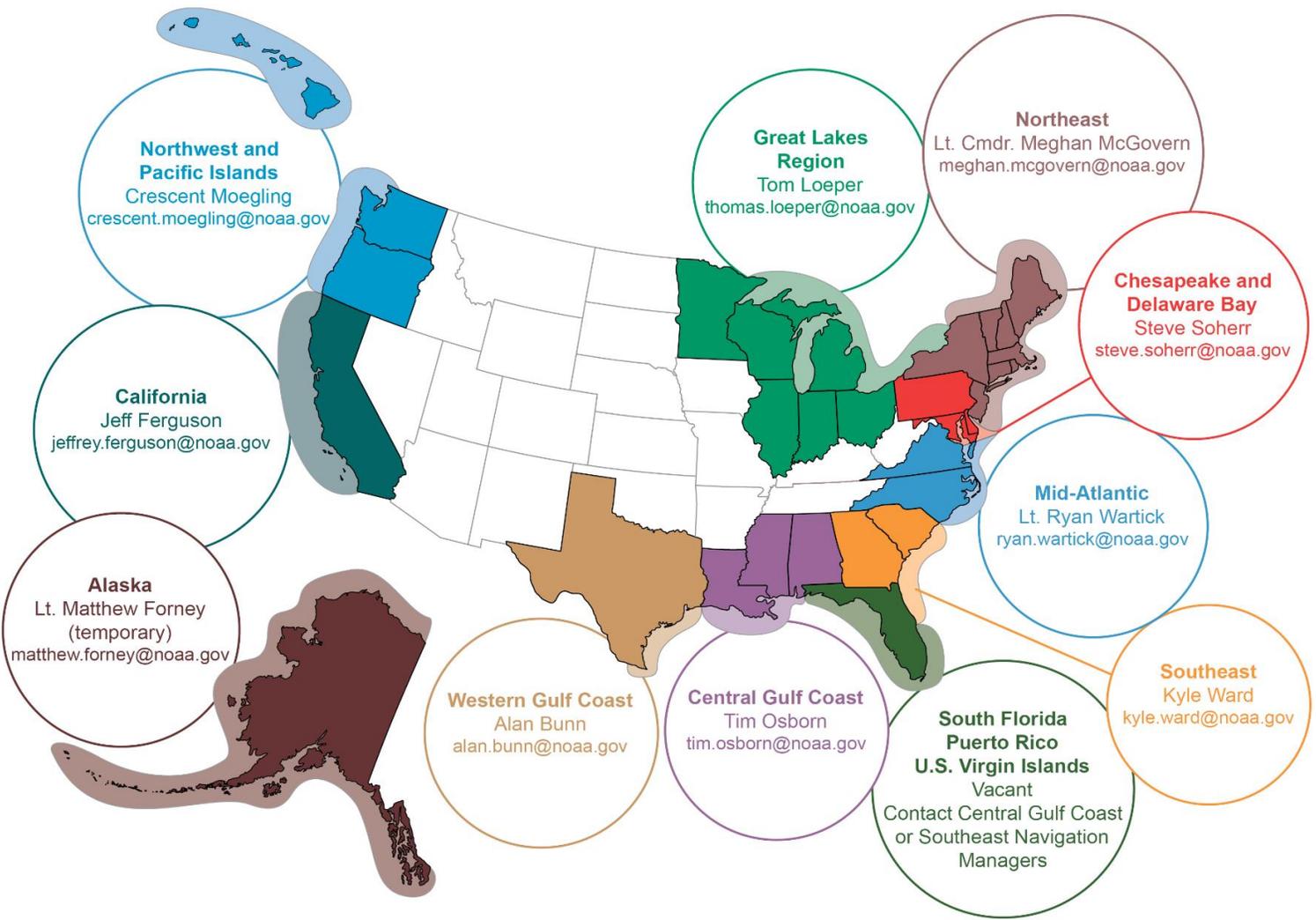
Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

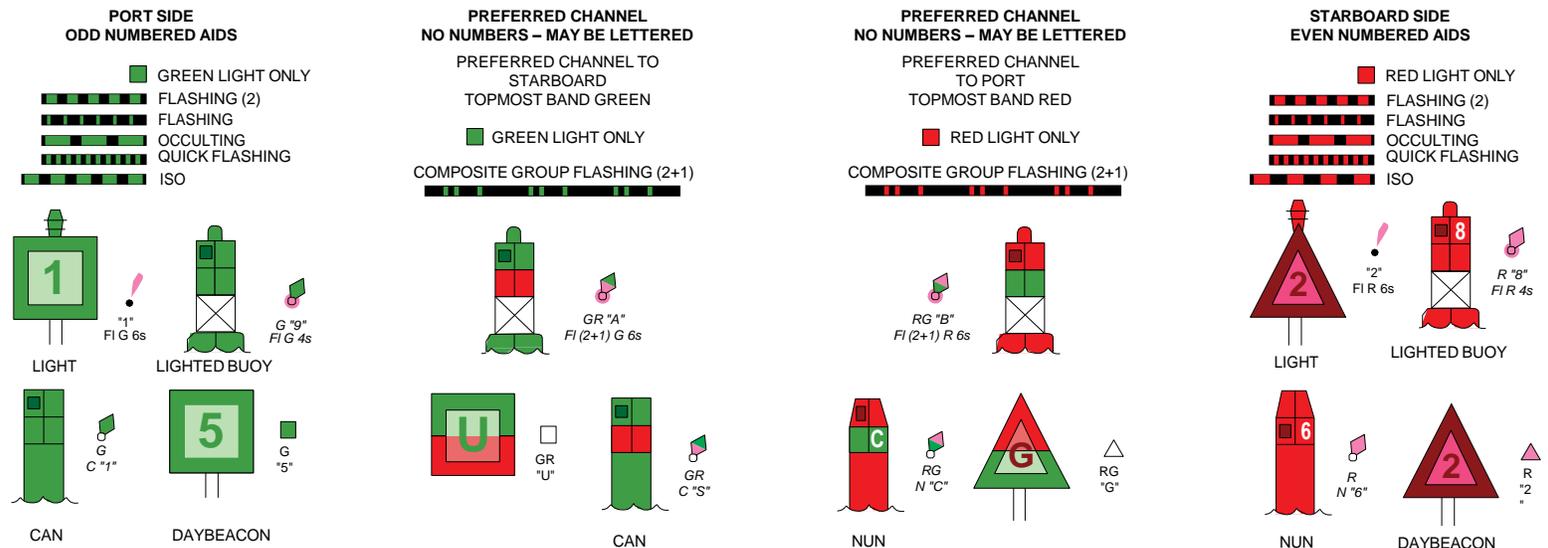
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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

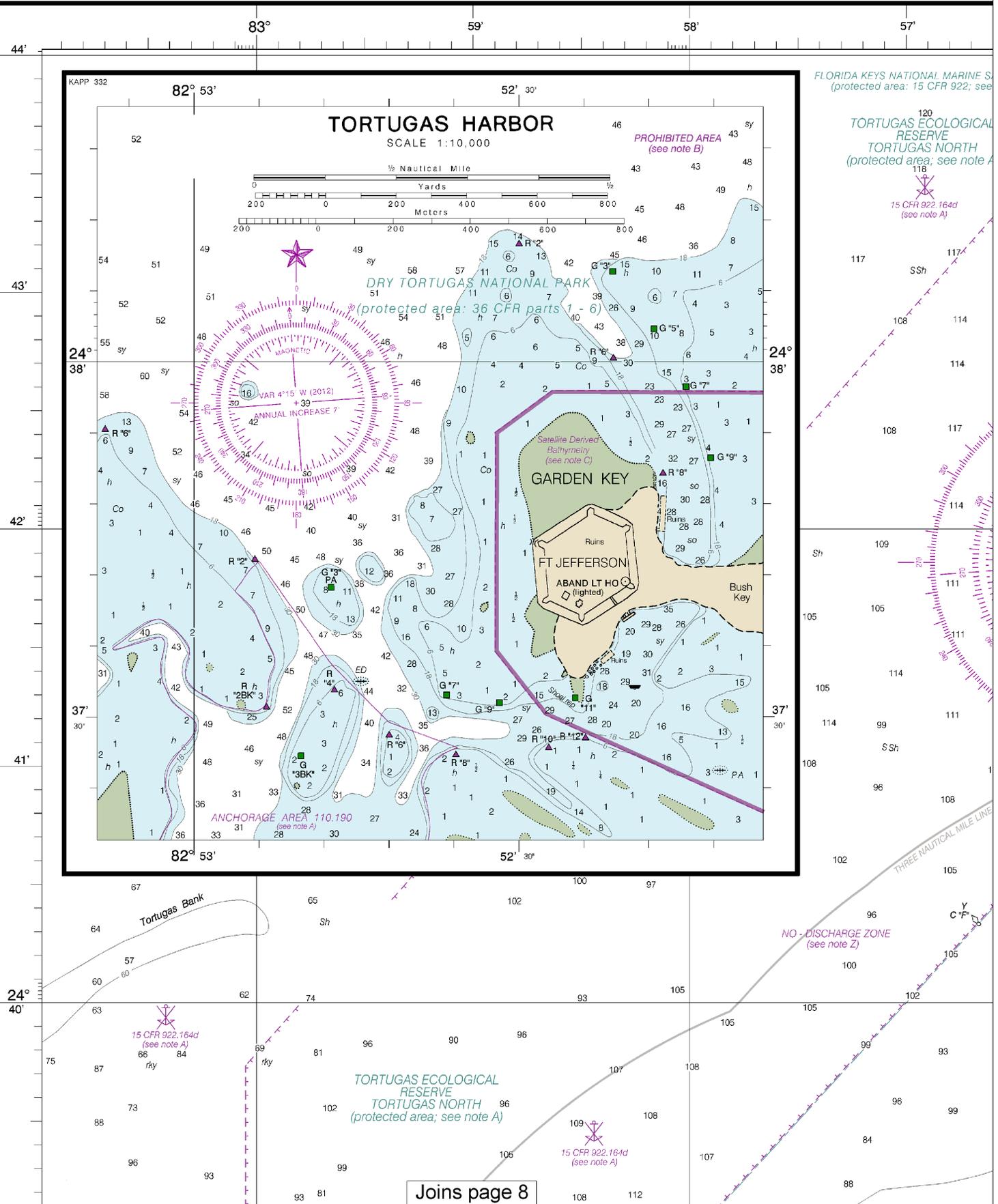
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



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>

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11438



Joins page 8

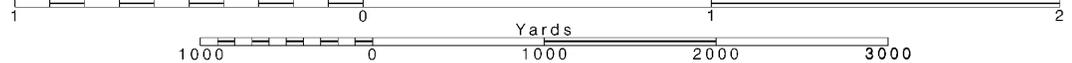
4

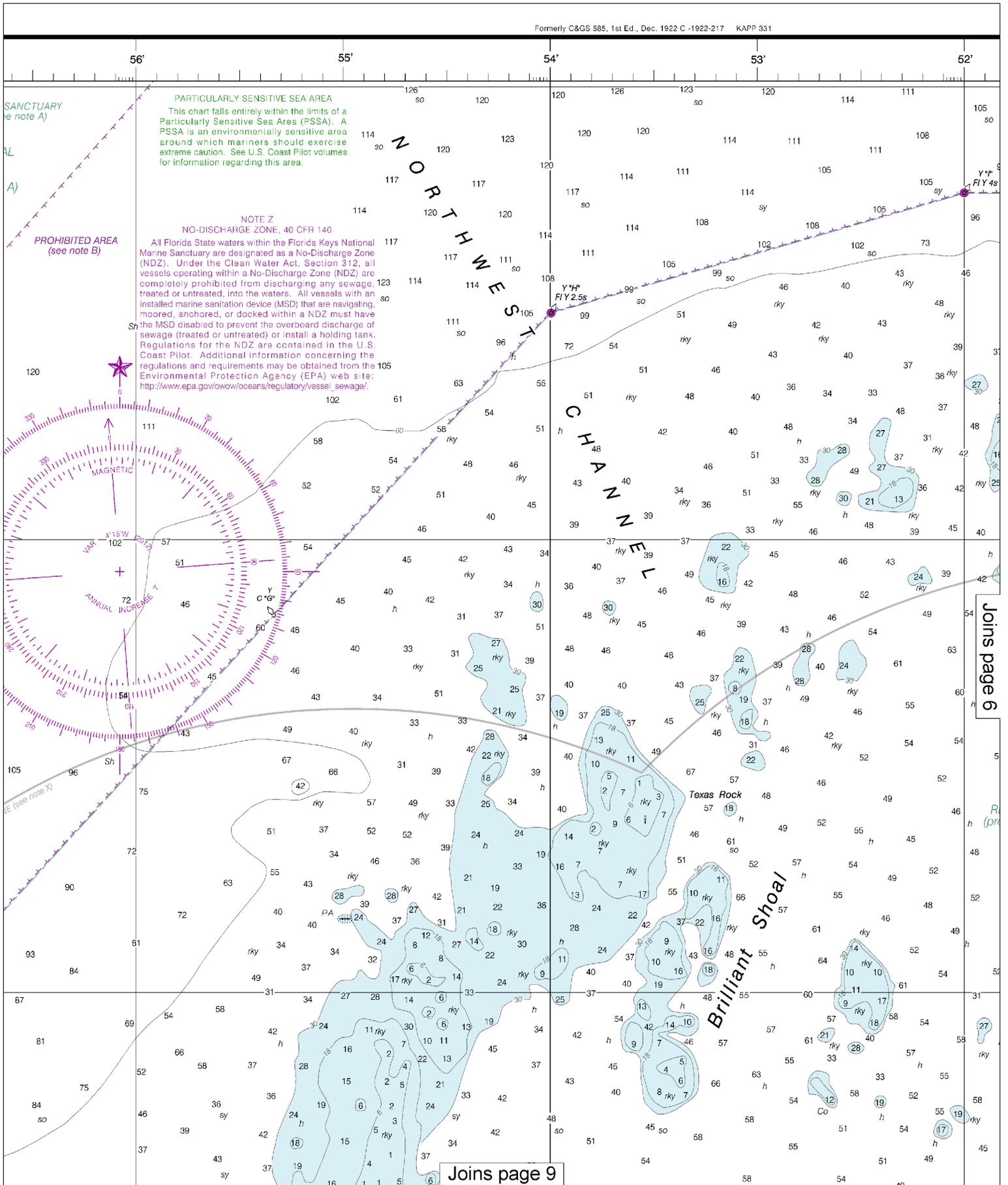
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

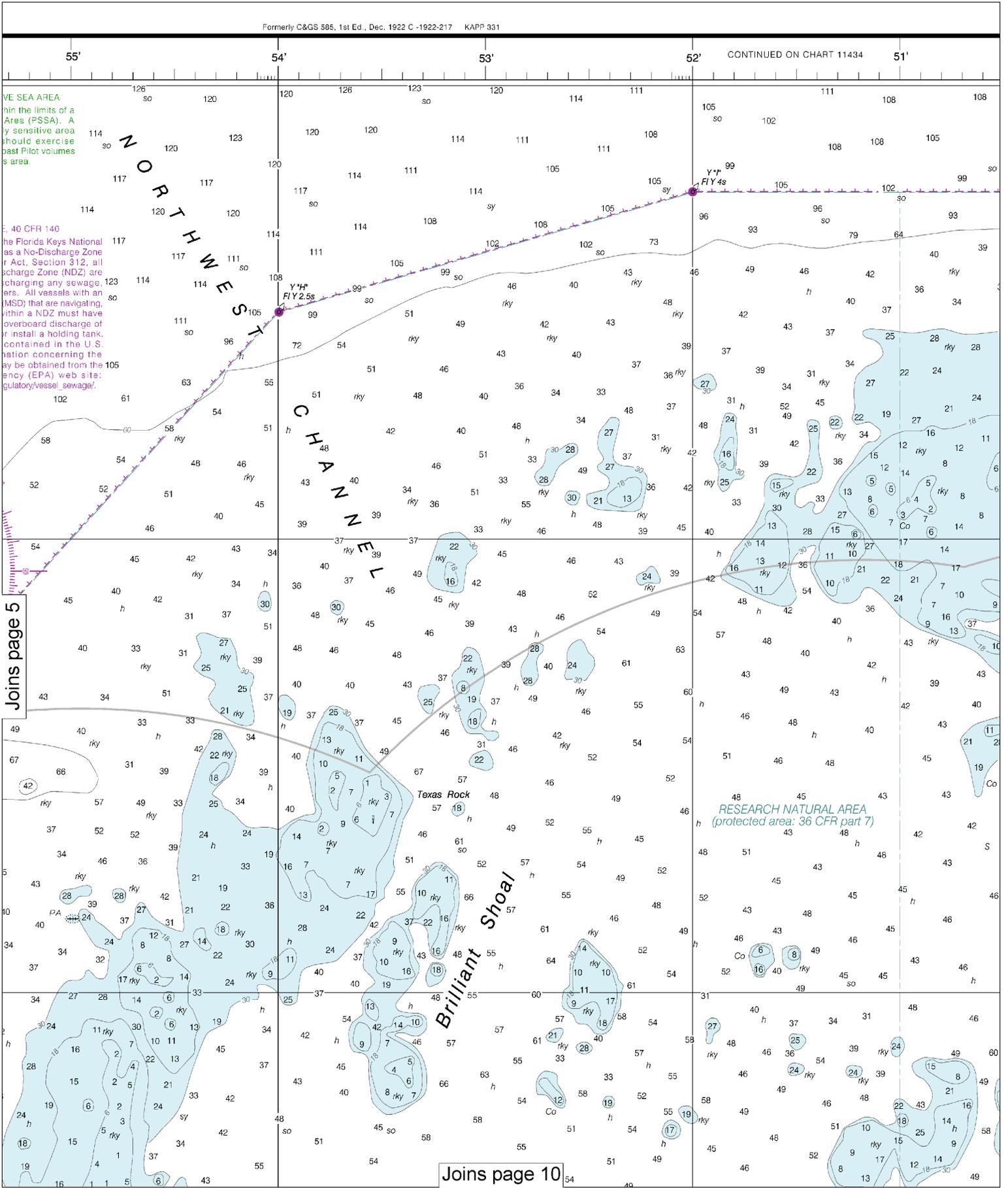


VE SEA AREA
Within the limits of a
Area (PSSA). A
sensitive area
should exercise
past Pilot volumes
s area.

E. 40 CFR 140
The Florida Keys National
as a No-Discharge Zone
r Act, Section 312, all
harge Zone (NDZ), are
charging any sewage, 123
ers. All vessels with an
MSD) that are navigating,
within a NDZ must have
overboard discharge of
r install a holding tank,
contained in the U.S.
ation concerning the
y be obtained from the
ency (EPA) web site:
gulatory/Vessel_sewage/.

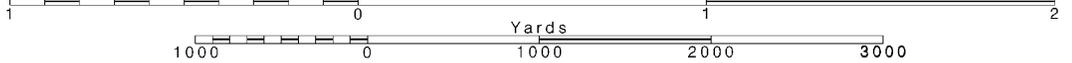
Joins page 5

Joins page 10

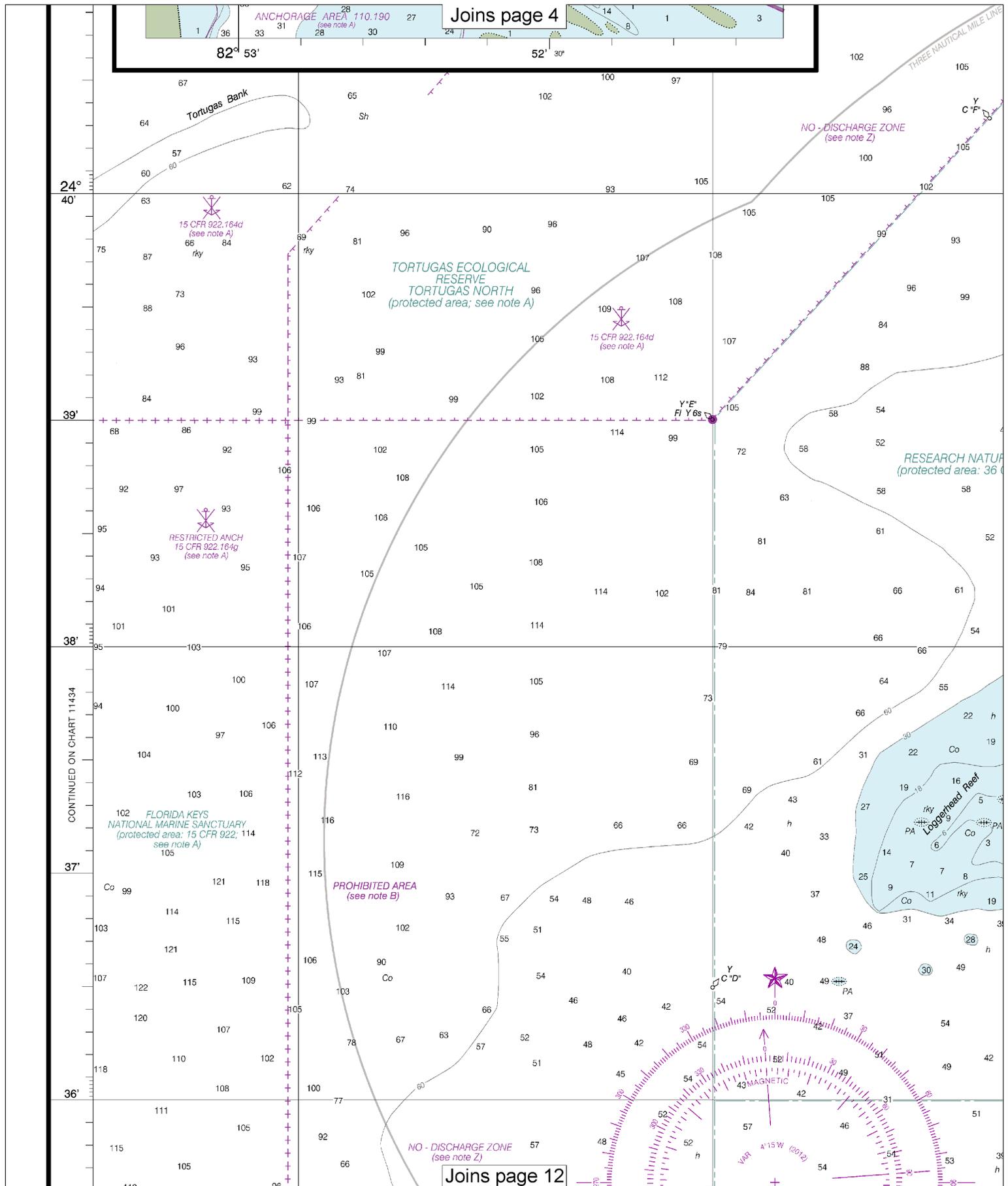


Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:30,000

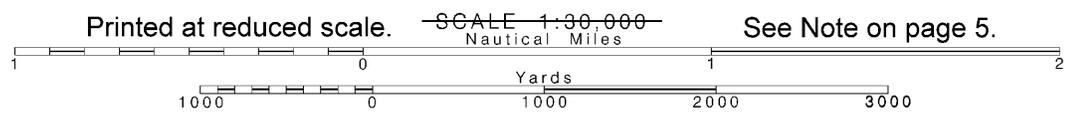
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

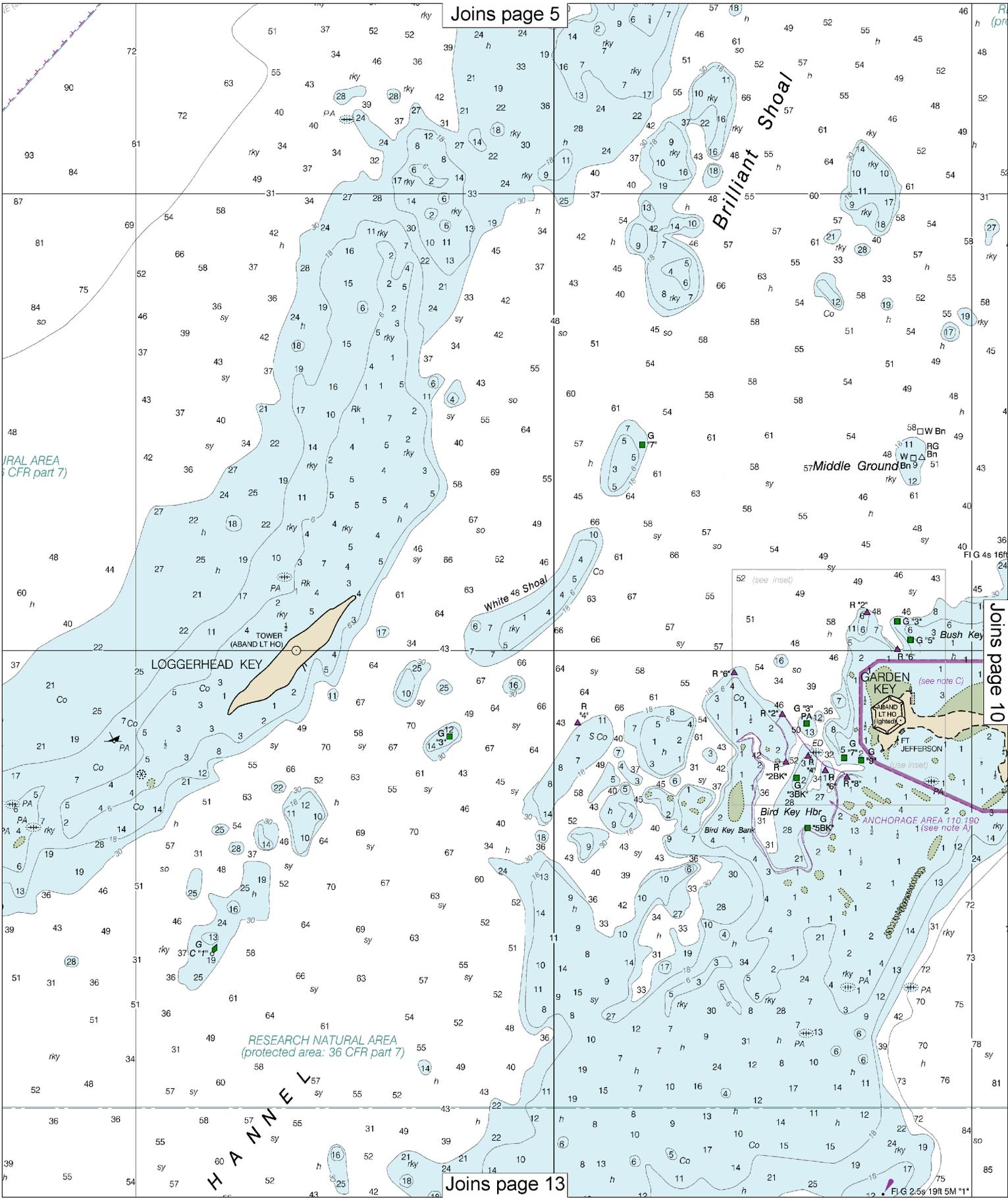


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



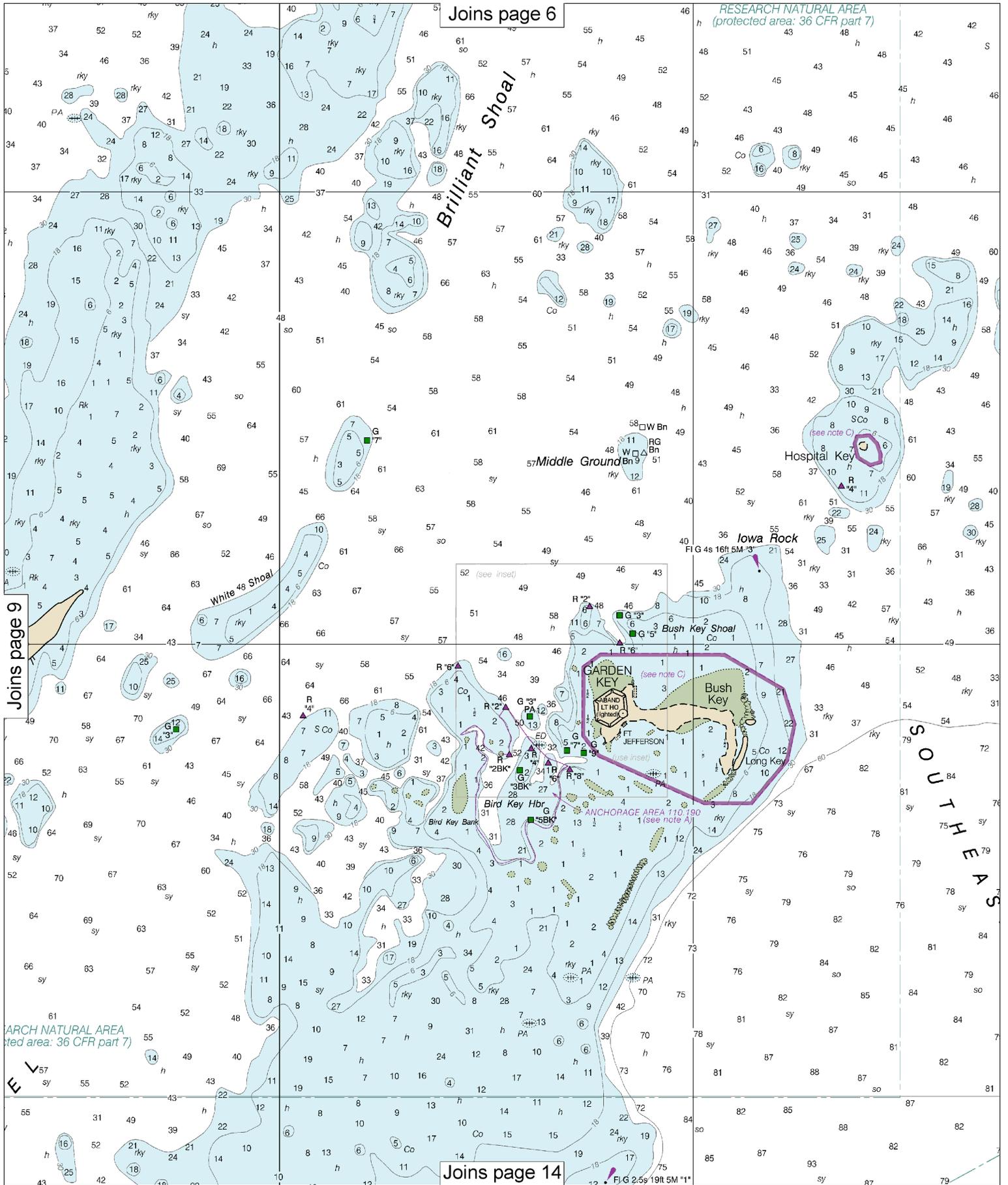
See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Joins page 6

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
(protected area: 36 CFR part 7)

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

ARCH NATURAL AREA
(protected area: 36 CFR part 7)

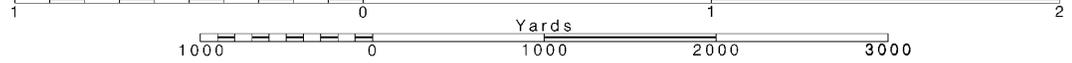


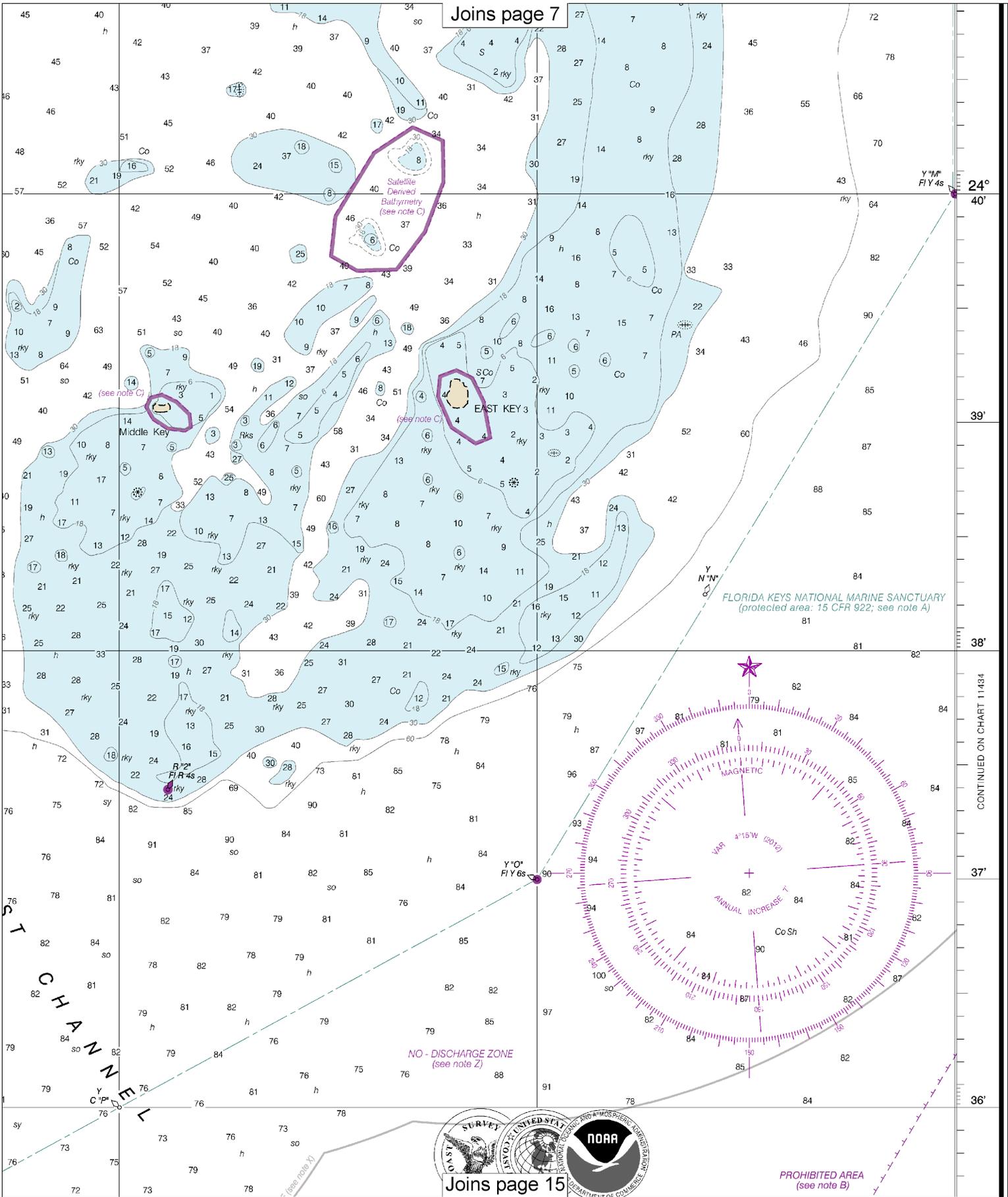
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.





102 FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922, 114 see note A) 105

PROHIBITED AREA (see note B)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

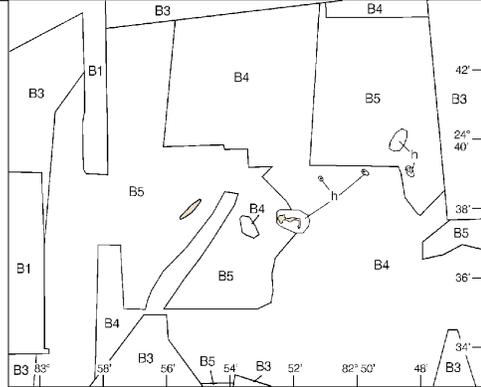
SOURCE DIAGRAM

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.

SOURCE

B1	1990 - 2004 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	1850 - 1899 NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
h	2015 - 2016 Satellite Imagery	(see note C)

RESTRICTED ANCH 15 CFR 922.164g (see note A)



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.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

11438

14th Ed., Nov. 2012. Last Correction: 1/30/2017. Cleared through: LNM: 0317 (1/17/2017), NM: 0417 (1/28/2017)

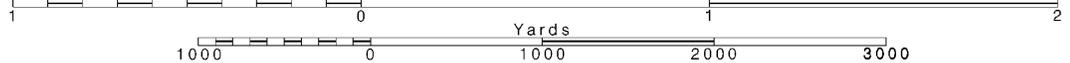


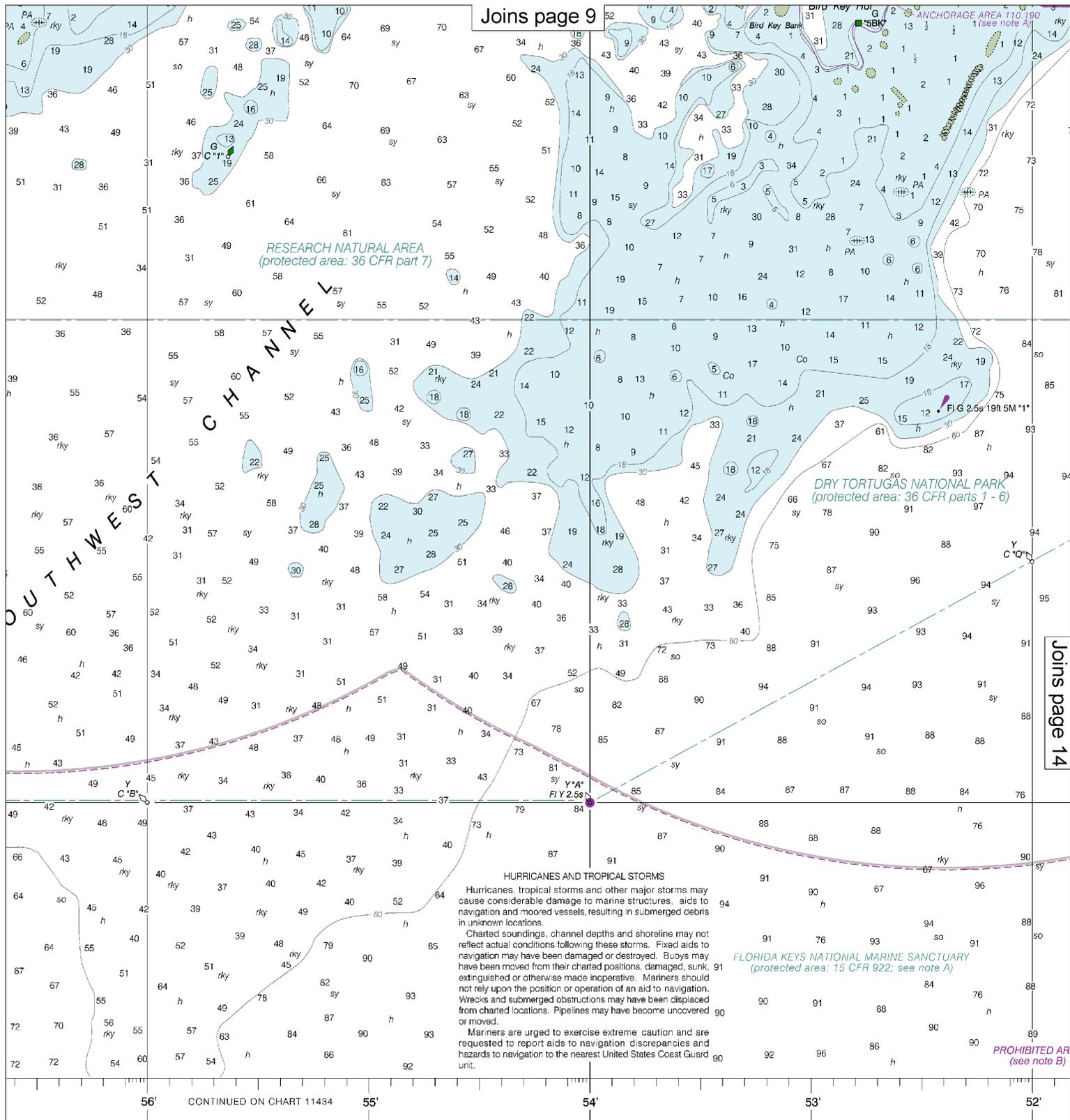
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

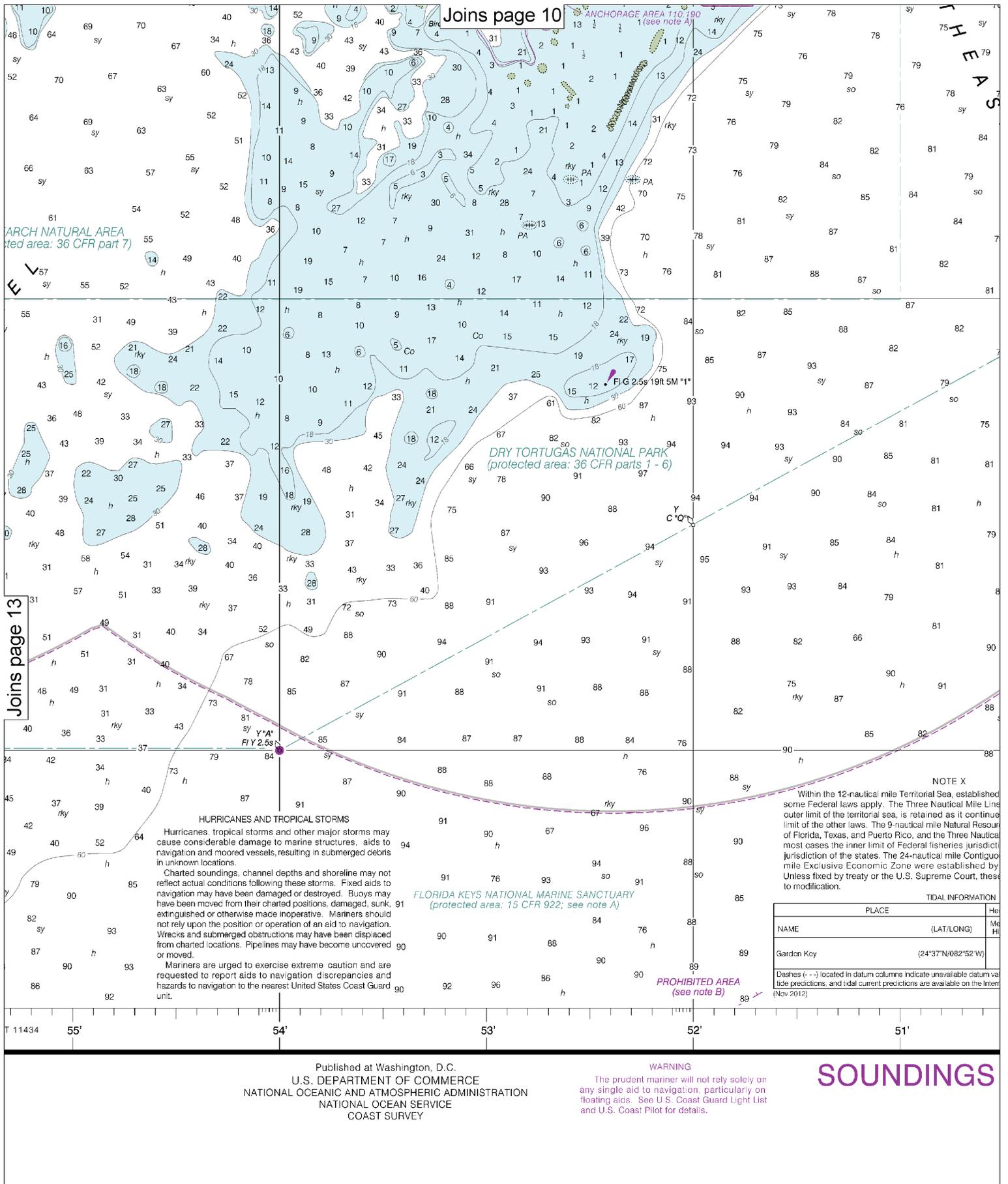




CORAL PROPAGATION
Uncharted submerged manmade structures, designed for the purpose of coral propagation, may exist within the limits of this chart, principally in shallow water areas.

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

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely any single aid to navigation, partic floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



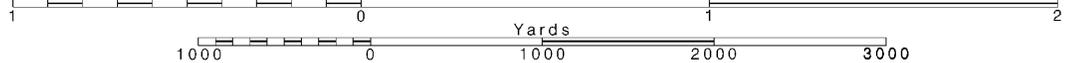
14

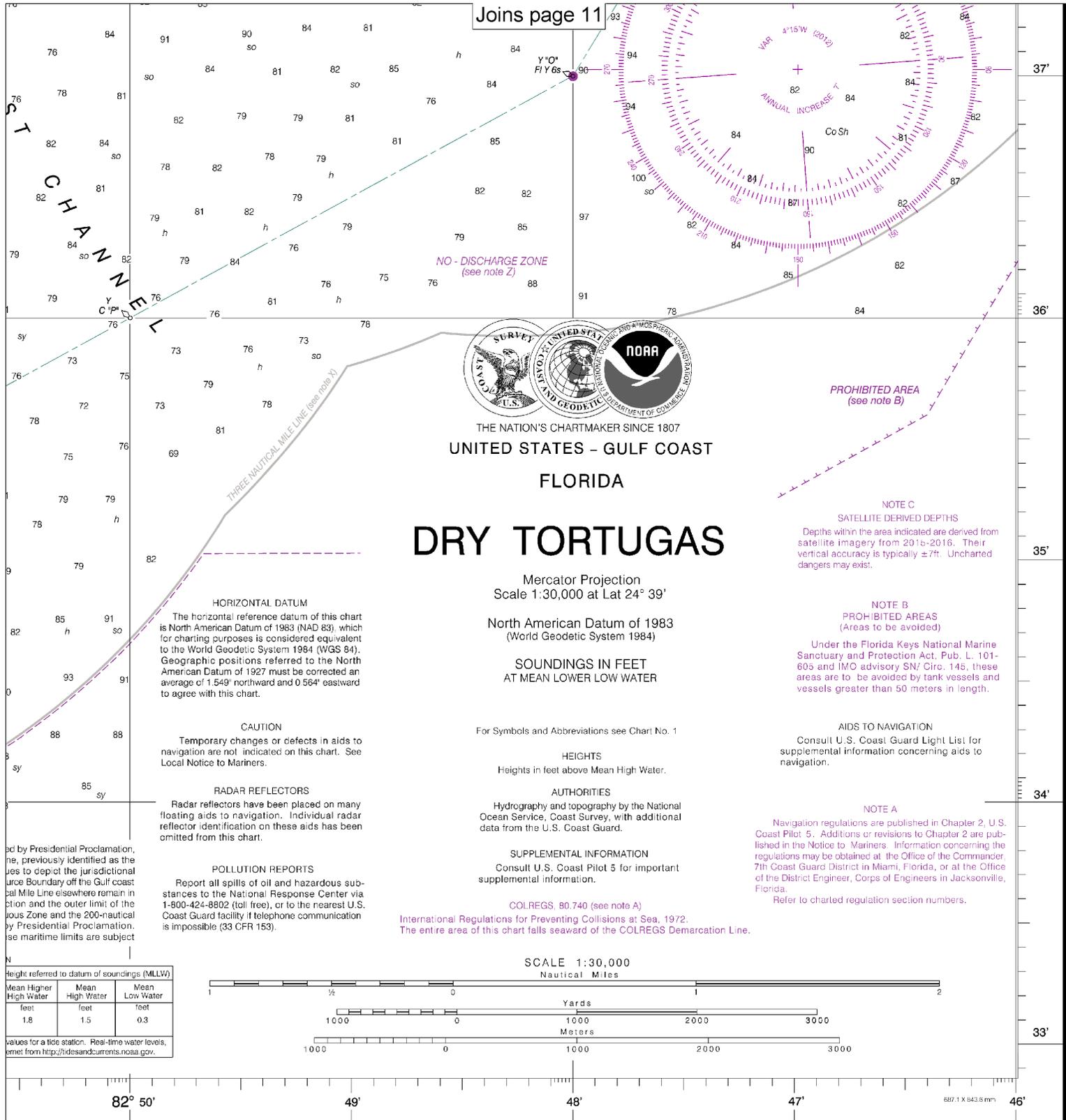
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
FLORIDA

DRY TORTUGAS

Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:30,000 at Lat 24° 39'

North American Datum of 1983
 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
 AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

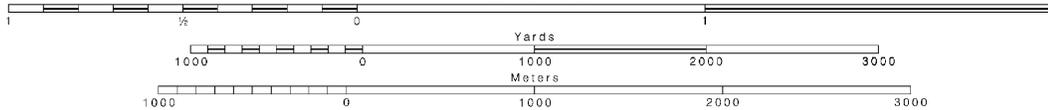
HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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

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.

SCALE 1:30,000
 Nautical Miles



ed by Presidential Proclamation,
 he, previously identified as the
 es to depict the jurisdictional
 ource Boundary off the Gulf coast
 al Mile Line elsewhere remain in
 ction and the outer limit of the
 ous Zone and the 200-nautical
 y Presidential Proclamation.
 se maritime limits are subject

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet 1.8	feet 1.5	feet 0.3

values for a tide station. Real-time water levels,
 ernet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

PROHIBITED AREA
 (see note B)

NOTE C
 SATELLITE DERIVED DEPTHS
 Depths within the area indicated are derived from satellite imagery from 2015-2016. Their vertical accuracy is typically ±7ft. Uncharted dangers may exist.

NOTE B
 PROHIBITED AREAS
 (Areas to be avoided)
 Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/ Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

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

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Dry Tortugas
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

11438



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.