

# BookletChart™

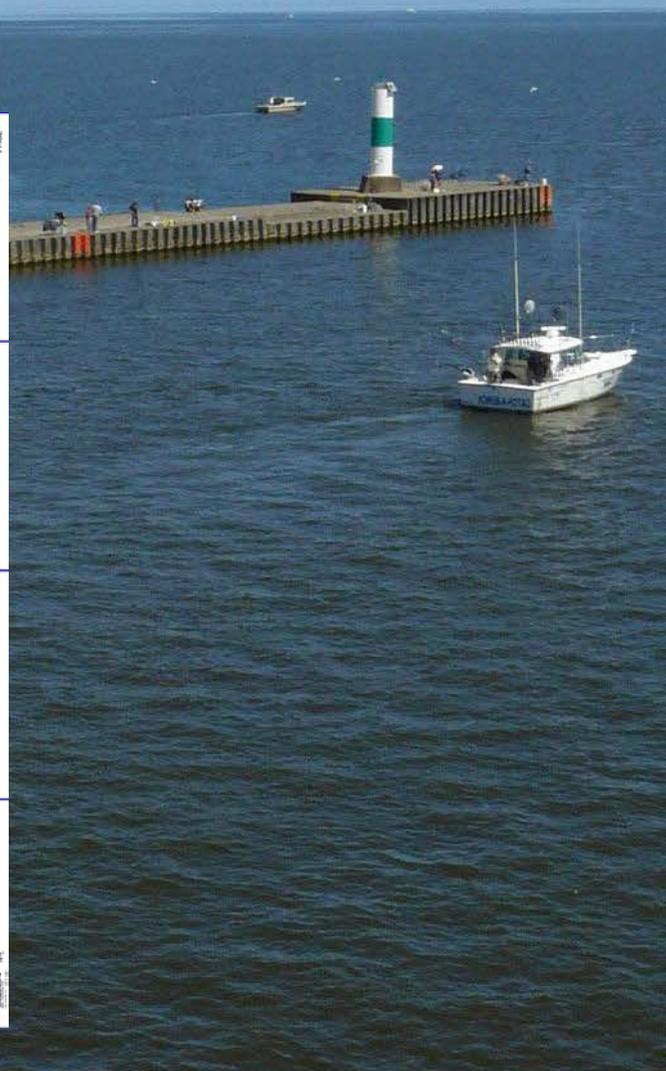
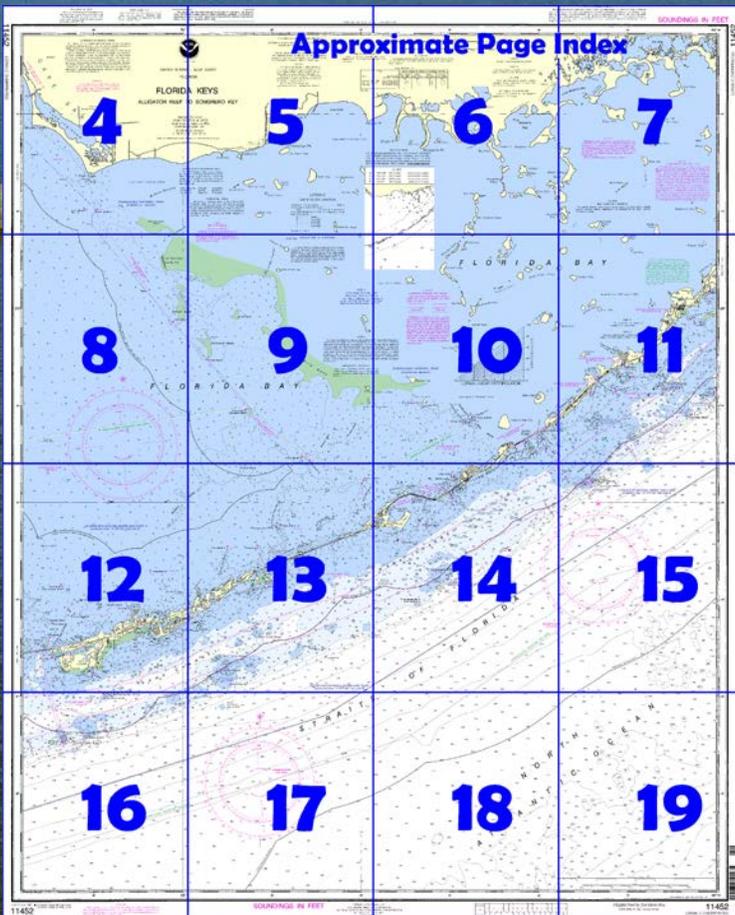


## Florida Keys – Alligator Reef to Sombrero Key NOAA Chart 11452

*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](http://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.

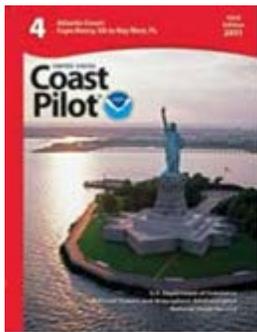
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11452>



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

**Alligator Reef Light** (24°51'06"N., 80°37'06"W.), 136 feet above the water, is shown from a white, octagonal pyramidal skeleton tower with black top, on pile foundation, enclosing a square dwelling and stair cylinder.

**Indian Key Channel**, northwestward of Alligator Reef Light leads from the Straits of Florida east of **Lignumvitae Key** to Florida Bay. It is marked by daybeacons. The depth was 6 feet. The channel has a tendency to

deepen with westerly winds and fill with southeasterly winds. Local knowledge is advised. The bridge across the channel has a clearance of 27 feet.

**Channel Five**, 8.4 miles westward of Alligator Reef Light, is a natural channel that had a depth of 7 feet. A strong current sets through the channel. Vessels drawing up to three feet can follow the marked route leading westward and northwestward in Florida Bay to Cape Sable and Flamingo.

**Flamingo**, on the north side of Florida Bay 9 miles east of East Cape (25°07'N., 81°05'W.), is a visitors center in **Everglades National Park**. A 300-foot tower and an 86-foot standpipe 0.3 mile northeast of the visitors center are prominent.

**Tennessee Reef Light** (24°44'48"N., 80°46'54"W.), 49 feet above the water, is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on piles, 0.7 mile off the southwestern end of **Tennessee Reef**. A lighted buoy is about 5.6 miles northeast of the light.

**Long Key Anchorage**, 3 miles north-northwestward of Tennessee Reef Light, has soft bottom in depths of 15 to 18 feet, but it is exposed to southerly winds.

A partially submerged steel beam was 2.8 miles northwest of Tennessee Reef Light in about 24°46.5'N., 80°49.3'W.

**Turtle Shoal Anchorage**, 20 miles southwestward of Alligator Reef Light and 1 mile westward of **East Turtle Shoal** (24°43'30"N., 80°56'00"W.), 27 feet above the water, has a soft bottom in a depth of 27 feet. It is a fair anchorage in fine weather. **West Turtle Shoal** affords another anchorage in depths of 24 to 36 feet 1 mile to its westward. A 1-mile-square fish haven is immediately southward of West Turtle Shoal.

A well-protected yacht basin and a marina are at **Duck Key**. A private light and private daybeacons mark the channel entrance to Duck Key. A depth of 10 feet could be carried to the yacht basin, thence 5 feet to the marina beyond. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, and water are available at the yacht basin and marina. A launching ramp, ice, and marine supplies are available at the marina. Hotels and restaurants are nearby.

**Key Colony Beach**, 3 miles southwestward of Valhalla, is a protected harbor westward of **Fat Deer Key**. The depth was 9 feet in the entrance channel. The channel is marked by private daybeacons. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, berthing with electricity, and a launching ramp are available.

**Florida Bay**.—Depths are shallow and irregular; the bottom is mostly mud. From April to October the waters of the bay are clear and the shoals plainly discernible, but during the winter the water frequently turns milky and renders the shoals indistinguishable.

A protected area of the **Everglades National Park** is in the northern part of Florida Bay.

For the protection of wildlife, all keys in the Florida Bay portion of Everglades National Park are closed to landing except those marked as designated camping areas. The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulation.

**Manatees**.—Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted throughout the Everglades National Park.

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

RCC Miami      Commander  
7th CG District      (305) 415-6800  
Miami, FL

# 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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).  
To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://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>

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.

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

11452

05'

81°

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.

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.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

FLORIDA

FLORIDA KEYS

ALLIGATOR REEF TO SOMBRERO K

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 24°52'

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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

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.

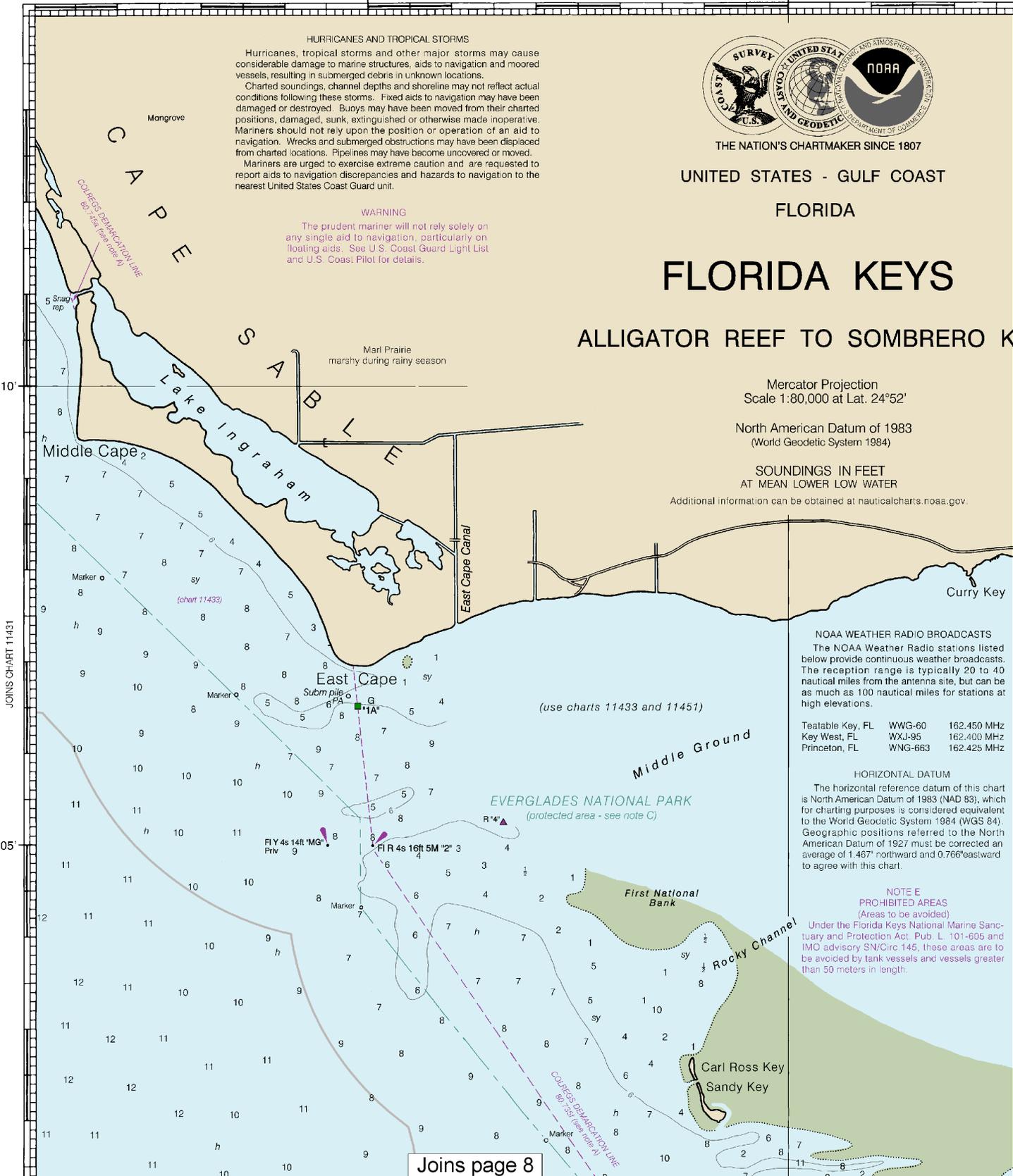
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.450 MHz
Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.400 MHz
Princeton, FL	WNG-683	162.425 MHz

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 1.467' northward and 0.766' eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE E  
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.



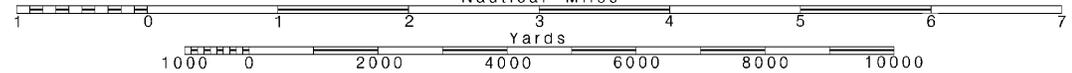
JOINS CHART 11431

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

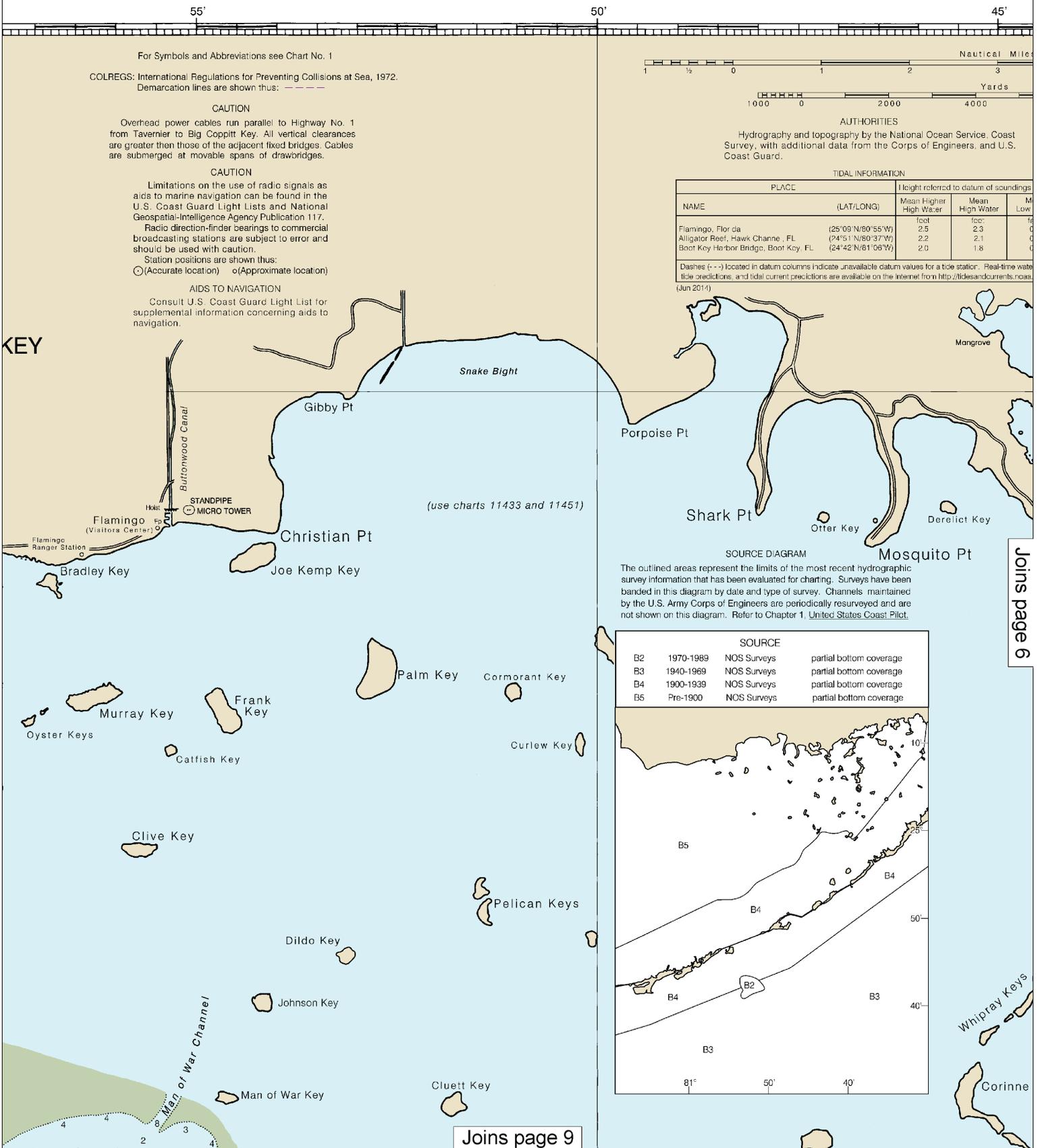
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



50'

45'

ations see Chart No. 1

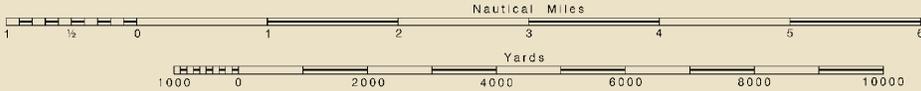
or Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

parallel to Highway No. 1  
Key. All vertical clearances  
acent fixed bridges. Cables  
ns of drawbridges.

of radio signals as  
can be found in the  
Lists and National  
oy Publication 117.  
arings to commercial  
subject to error and  
on.

Approximate location)

Guard Light List for  
concerning aids to



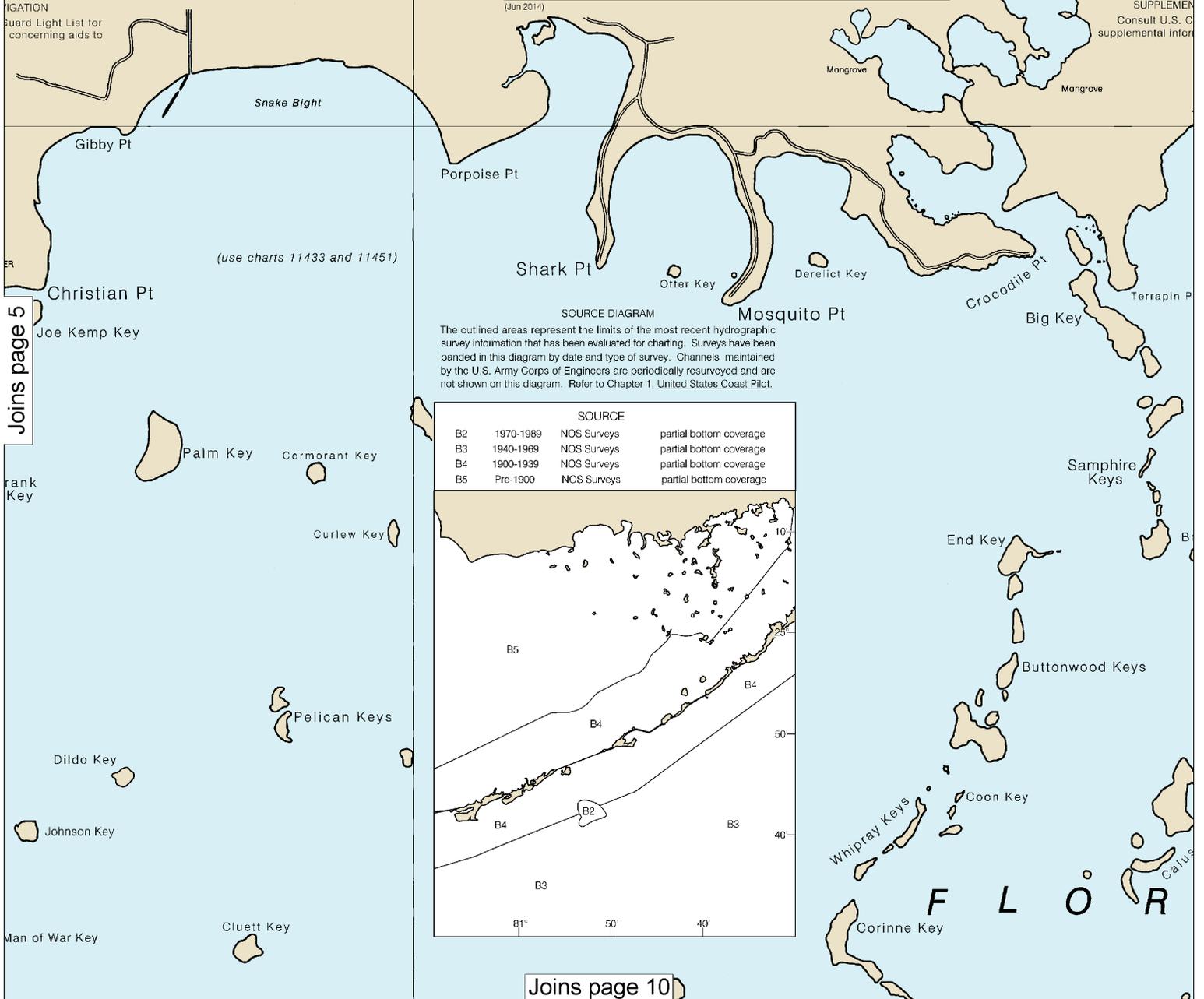
AUTHORITIES

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Flamingo, Florida	(25°09' N/80°55' W)	foot	foot	foot
Alligator Reef, Hawk Channel, FL	(24°51' N/80°37' W)	2.5	2.3	0.3
Boat Key Harbor Bridge, Boat Key, FL	(24°42' N/81°06' W)	2.2	2.1	0.2
		2.0	1.8	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>. (Jun 2014)



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

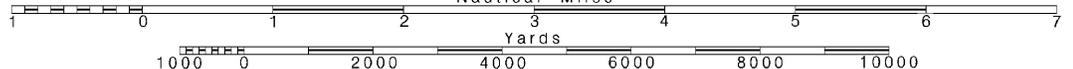


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

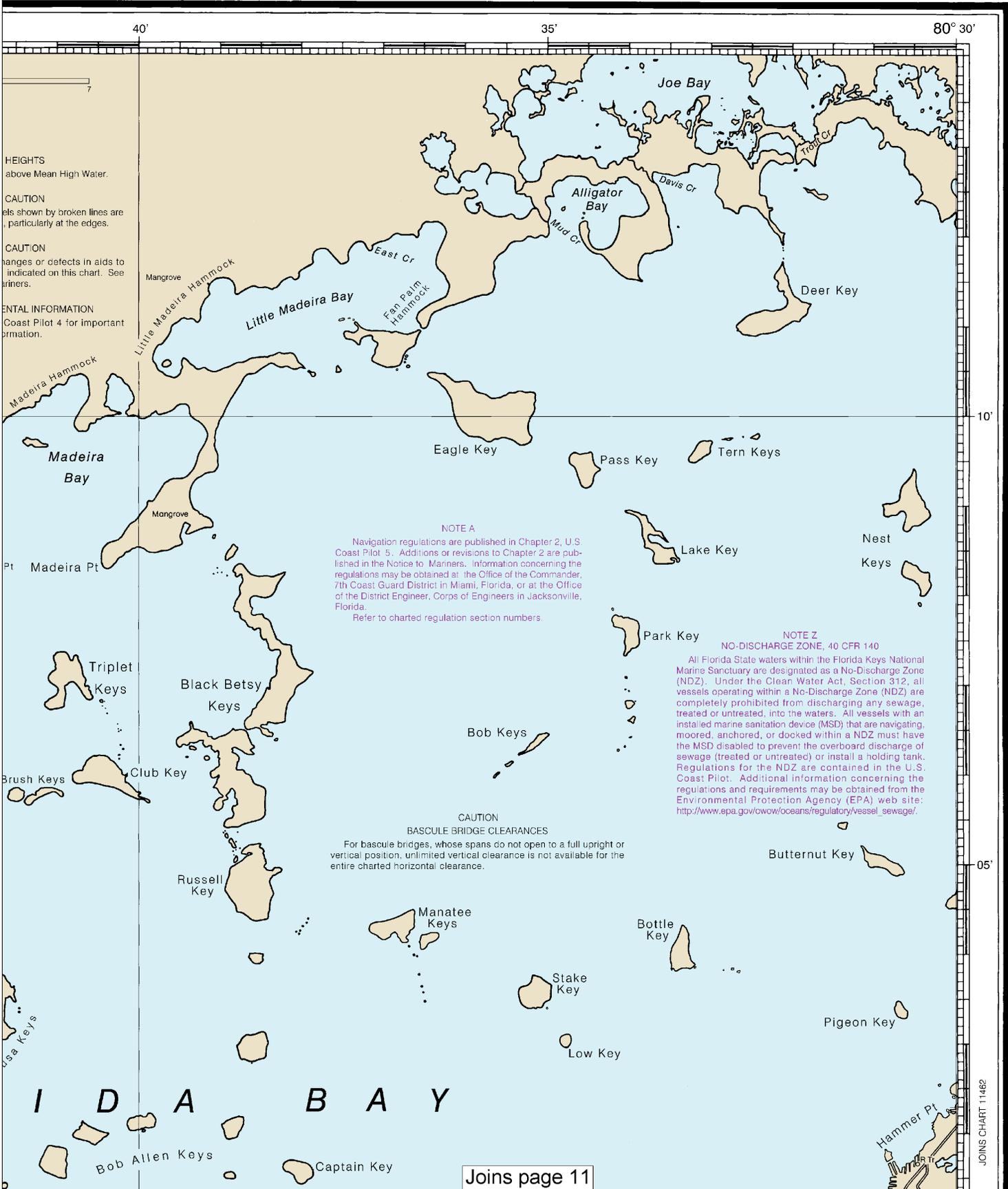
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

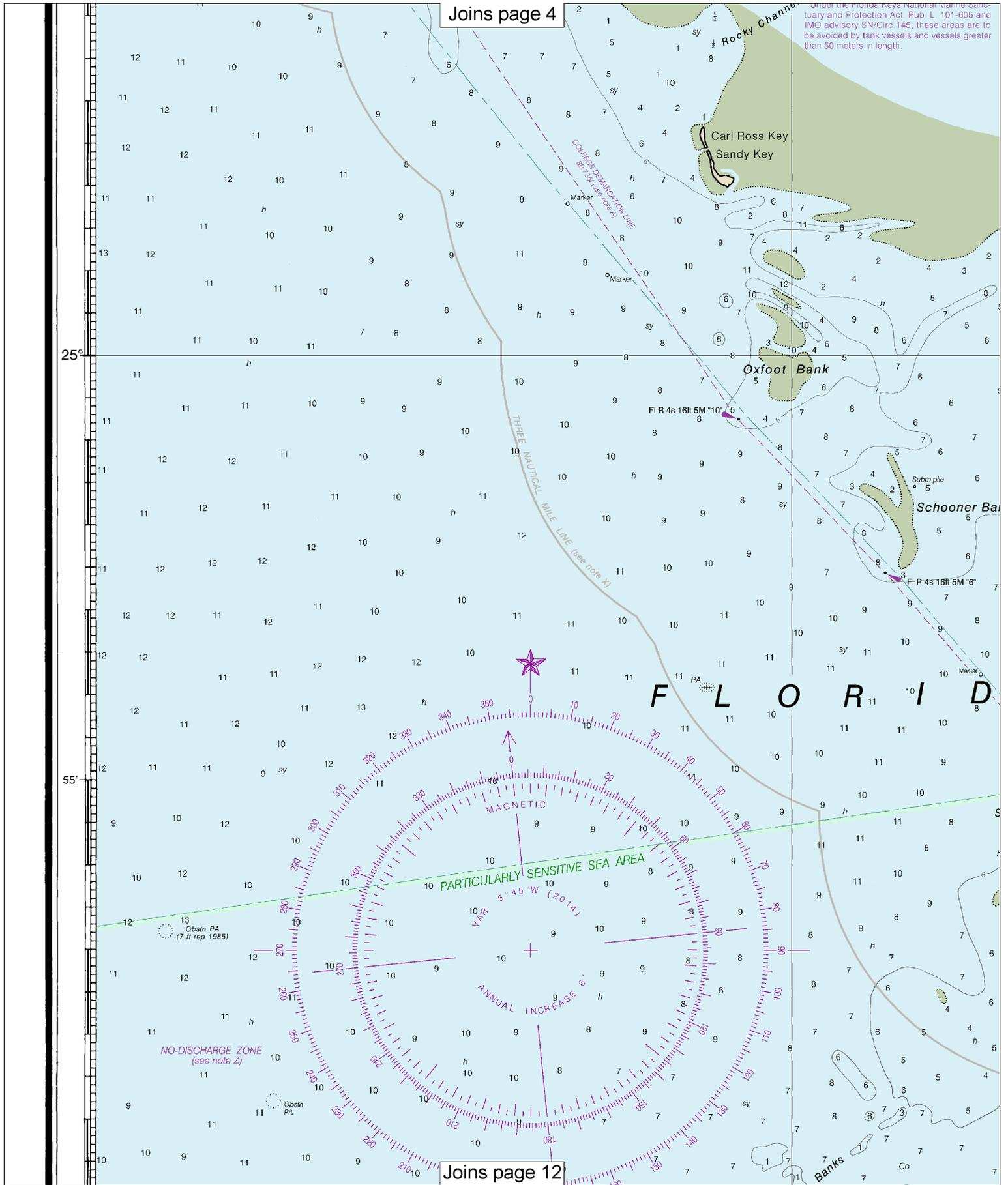


# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11452



23rd Ed., Sep. 2014. Last Correction: 8/26/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)



Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-606 and IMO advisory SN/Circ 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

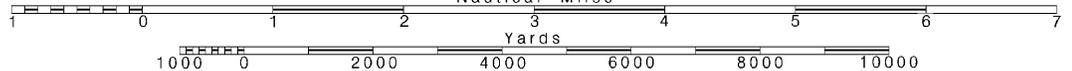
Joins page 4

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

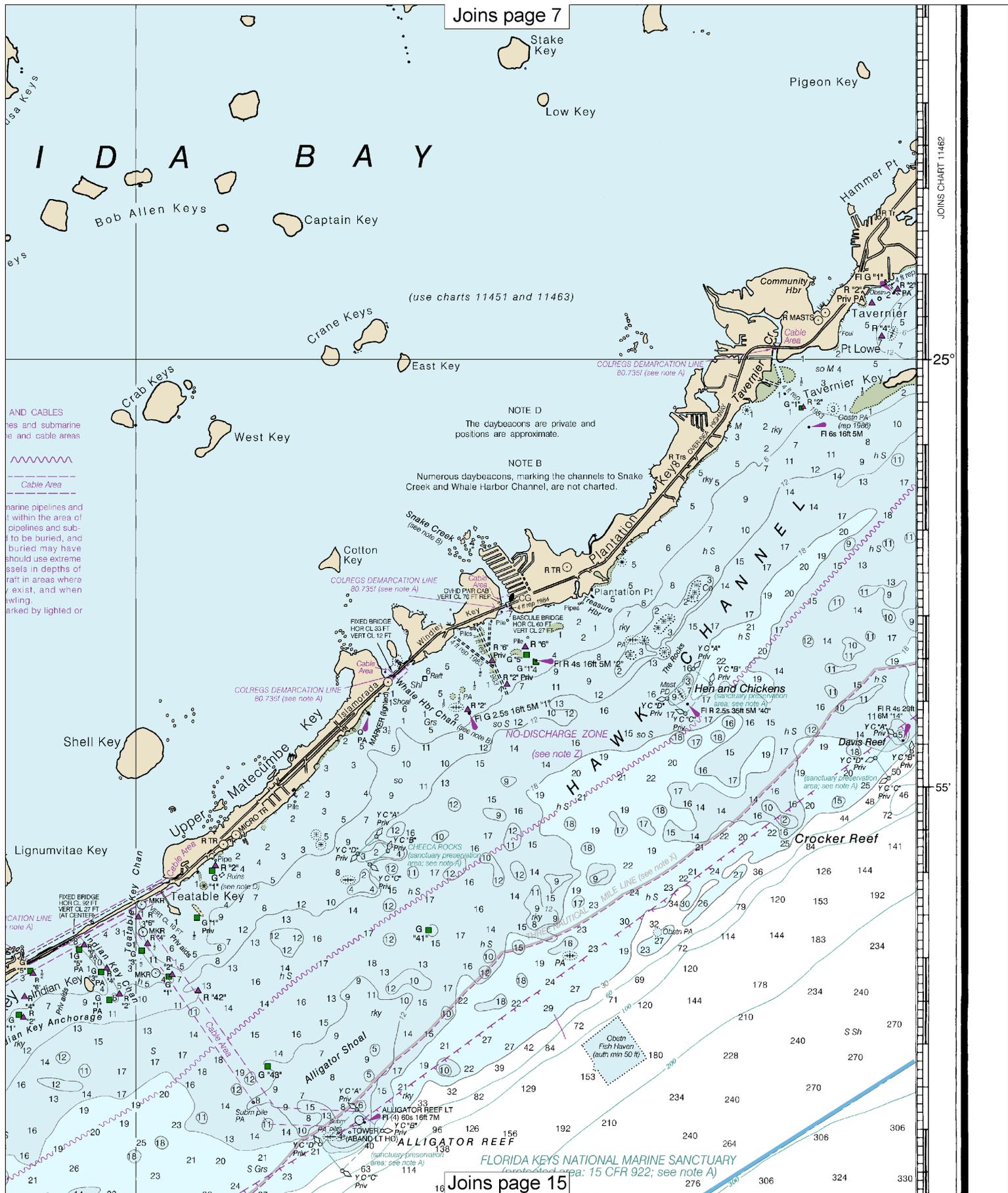
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)

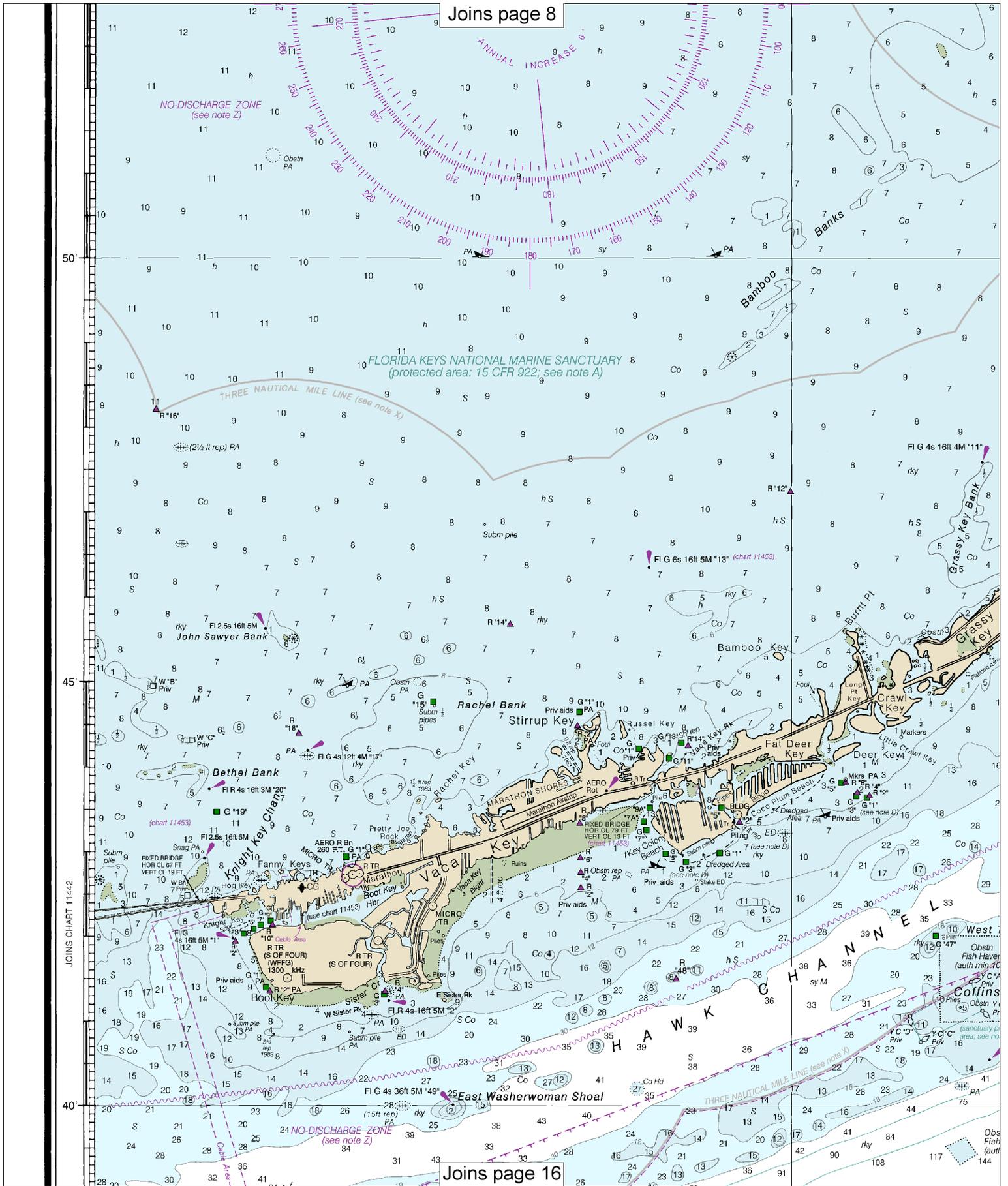
JOINS CHART 11462

25°

55'

330

Joins page 8



Joins page 16

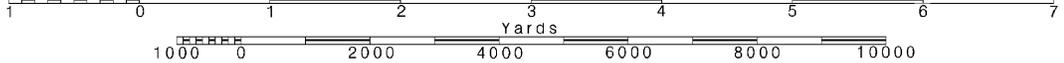
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

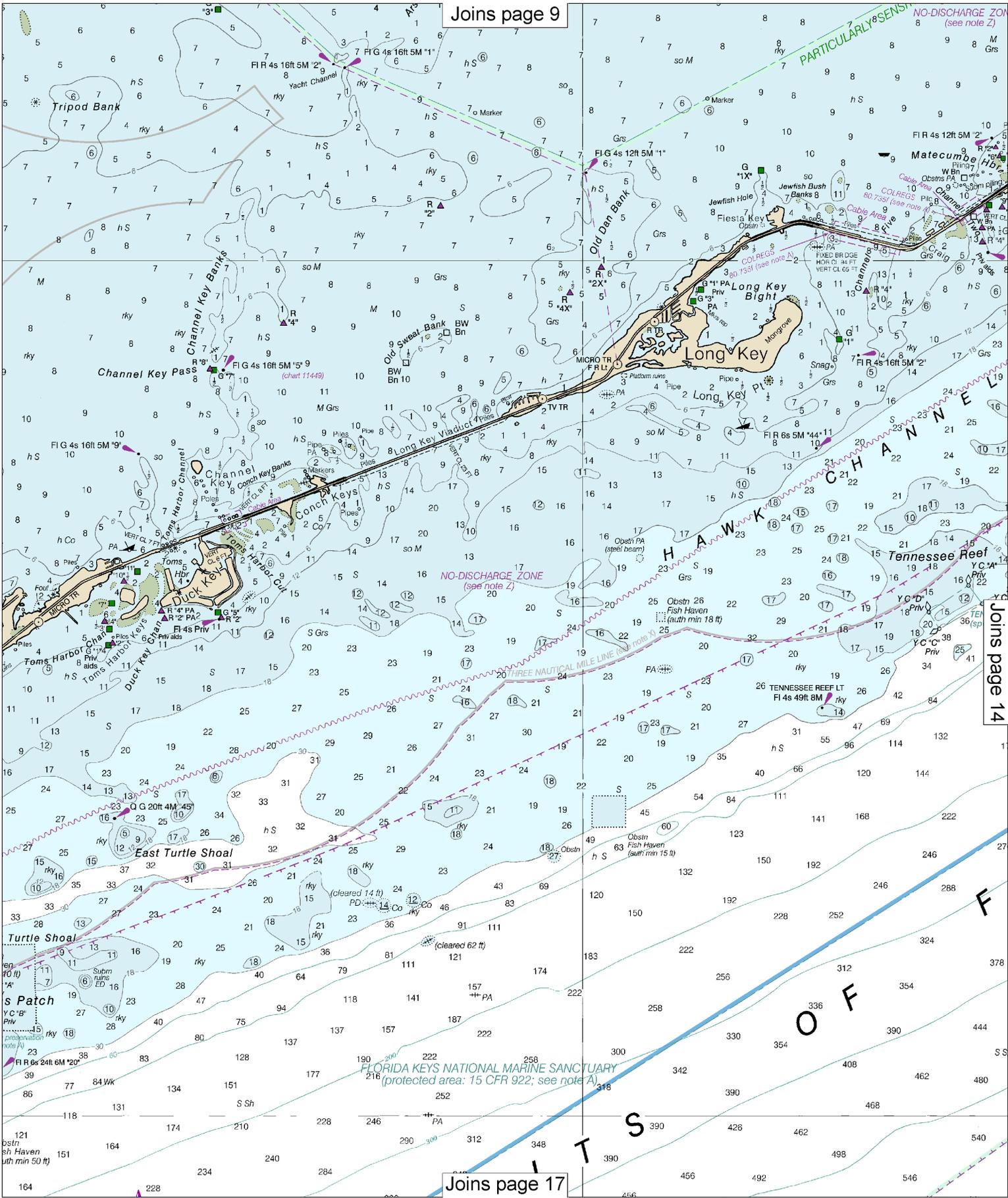
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SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

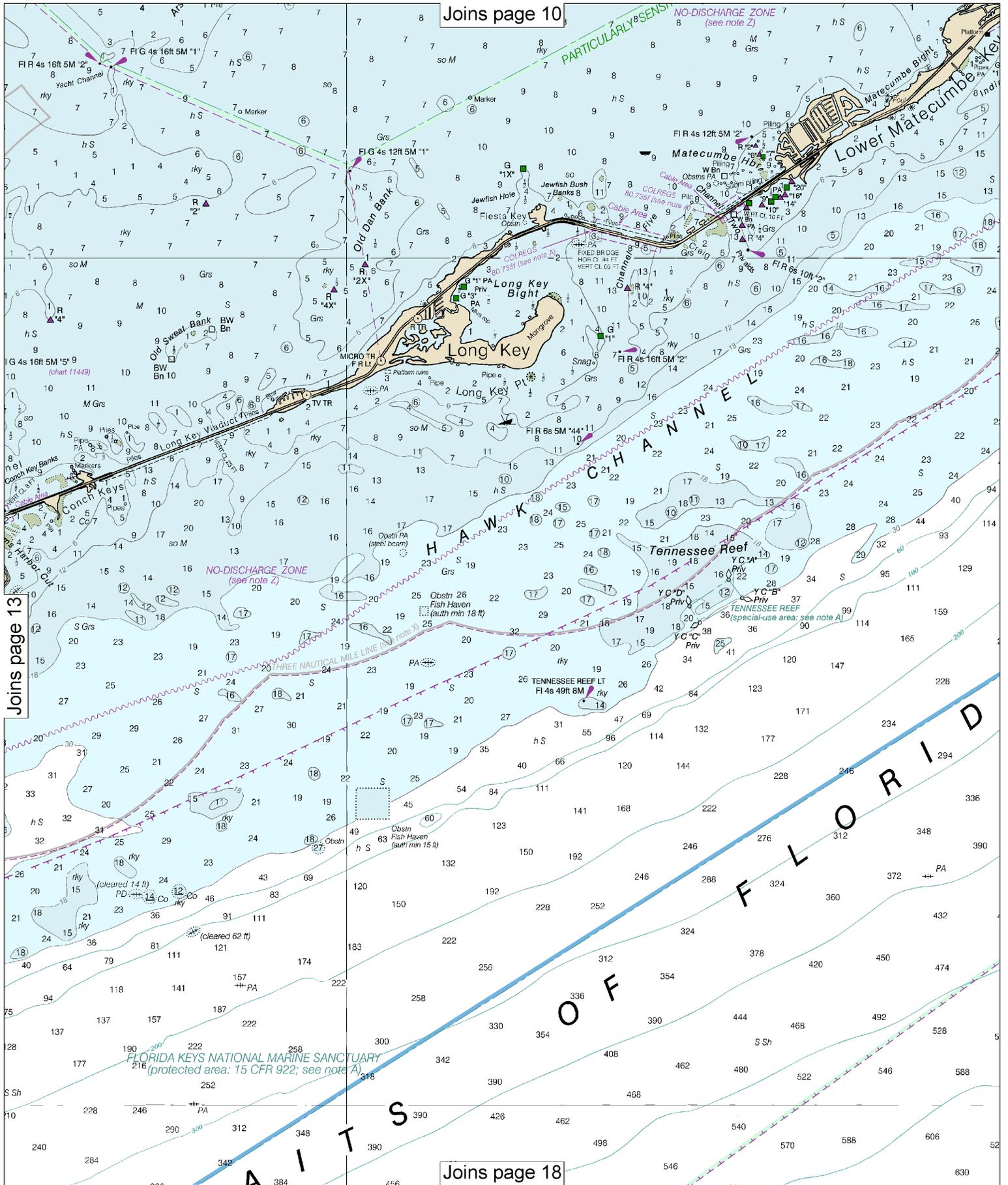
See Note on page 5.



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Joins page 17



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 18

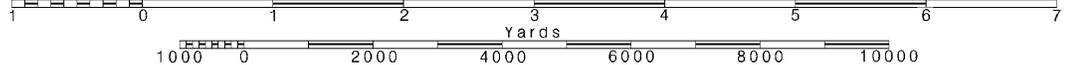
**14**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

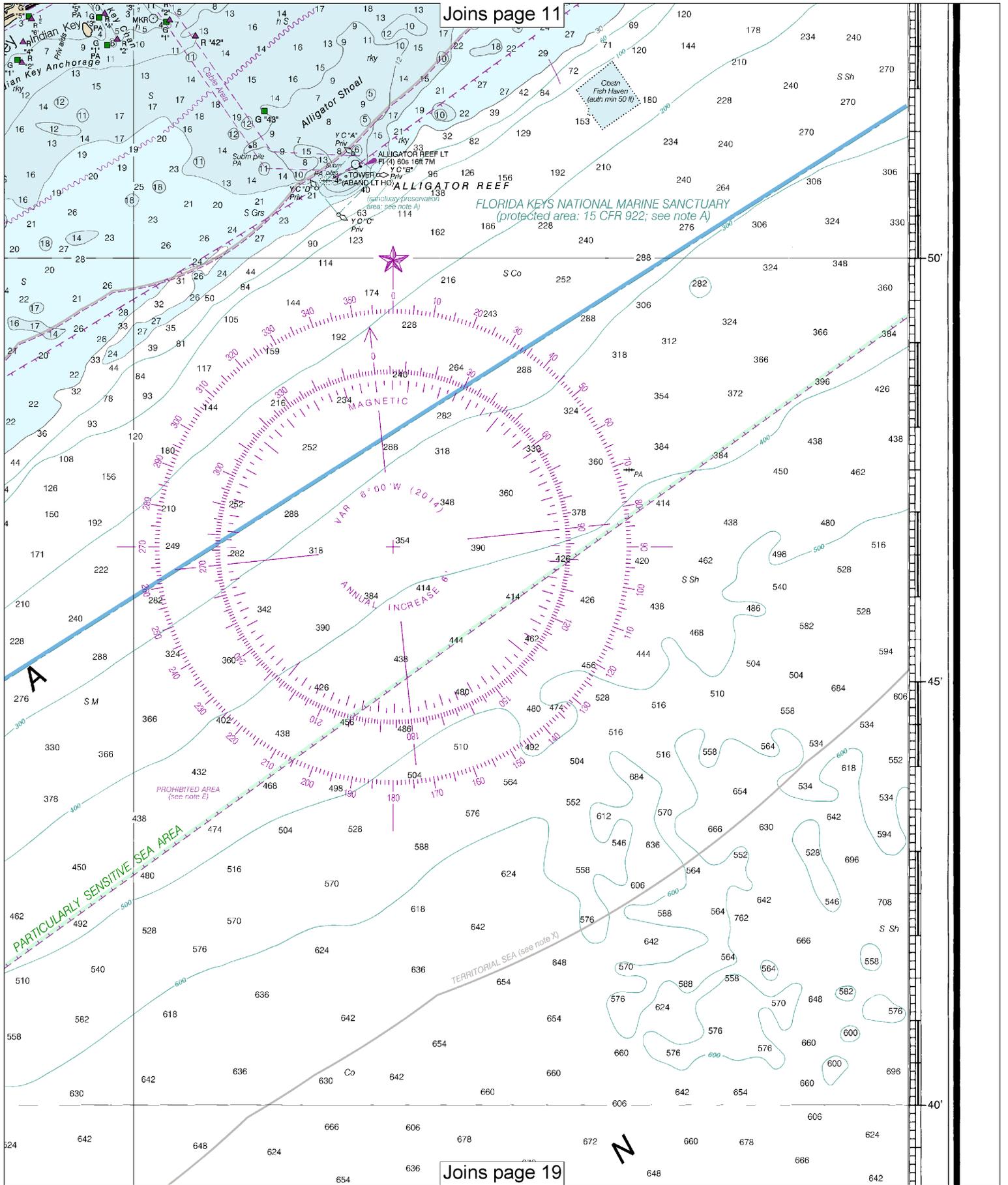
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SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

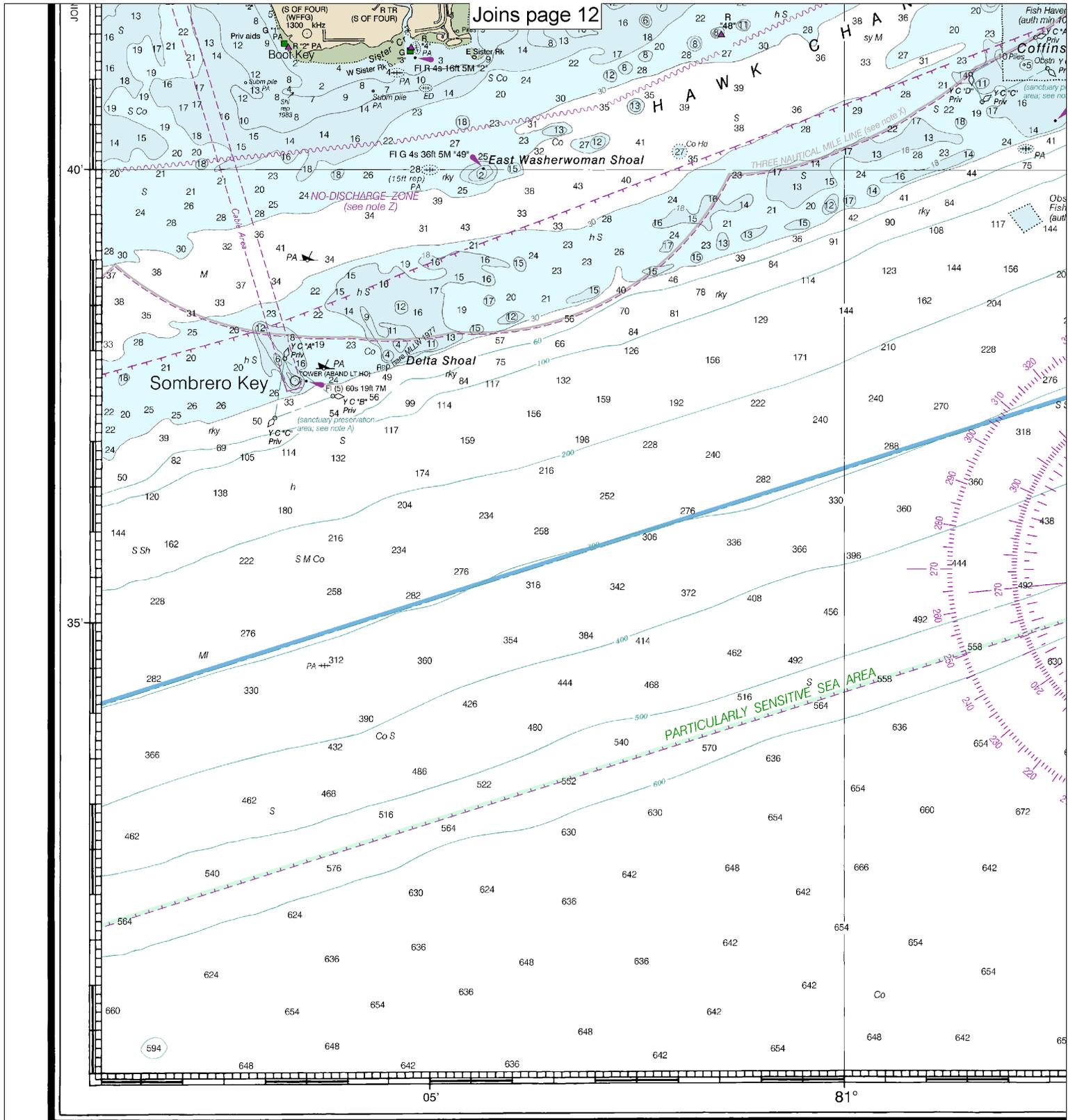
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11



Joins page 19



11452

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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov)

SOUNDINGS IN FE

23rd Ed., Sep. 2014. Last Correction: 8/26/2016. Cleared through:  
 LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

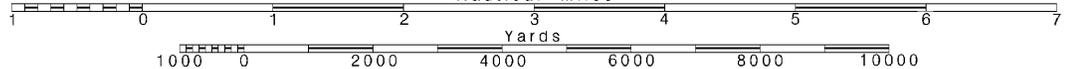
16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

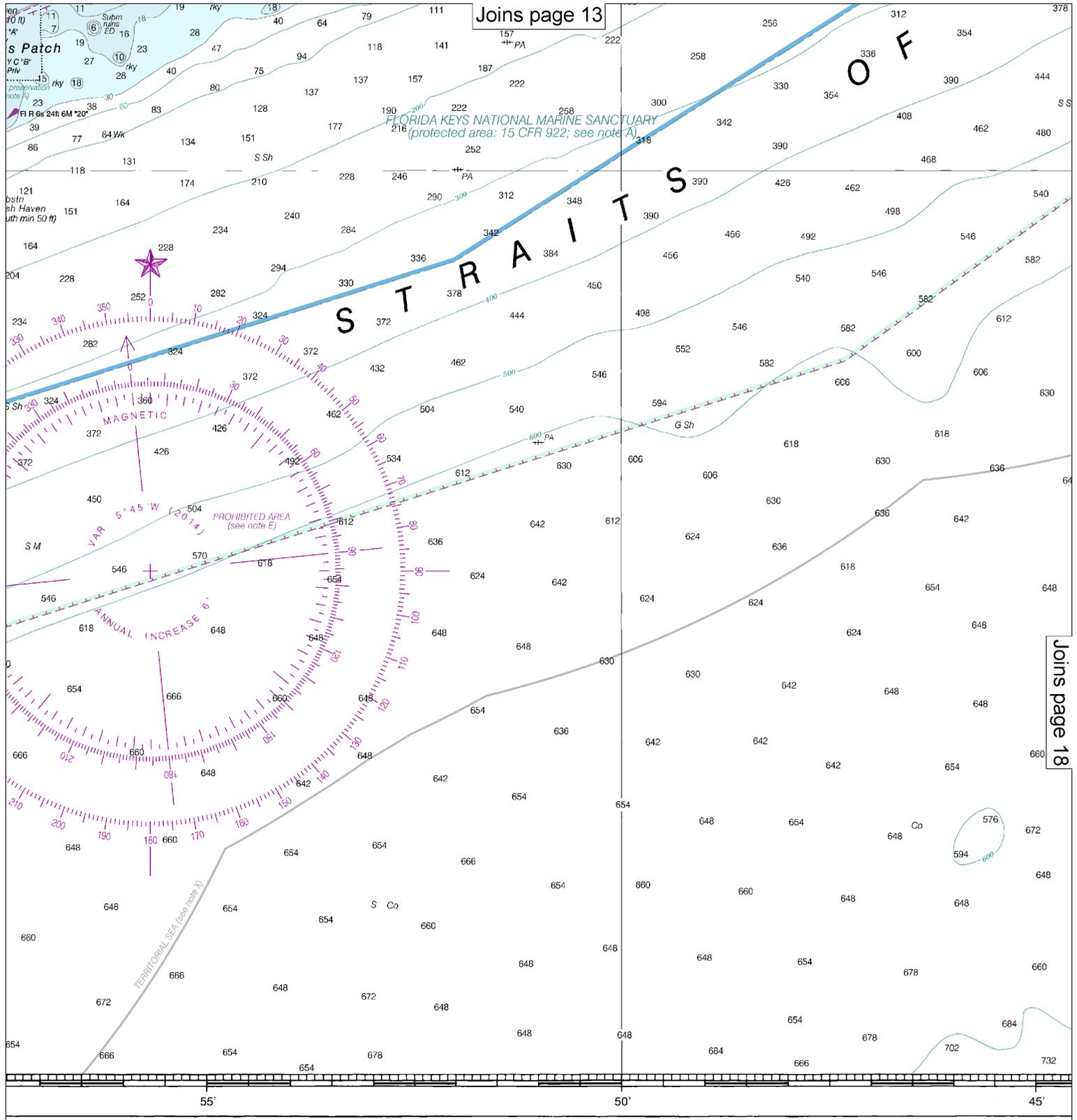
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



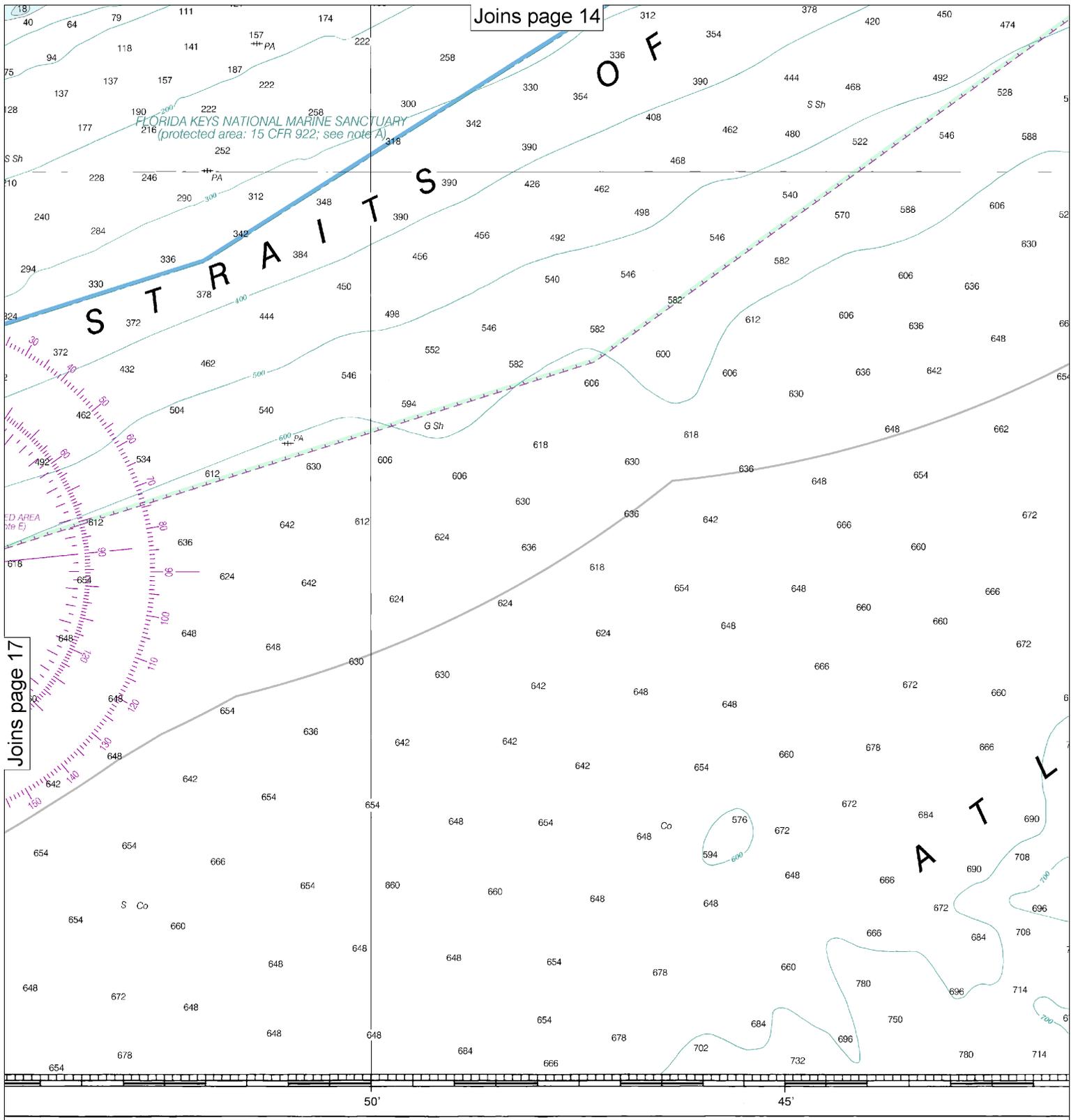
Joins page 13



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EET

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



Joins page 17

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

18

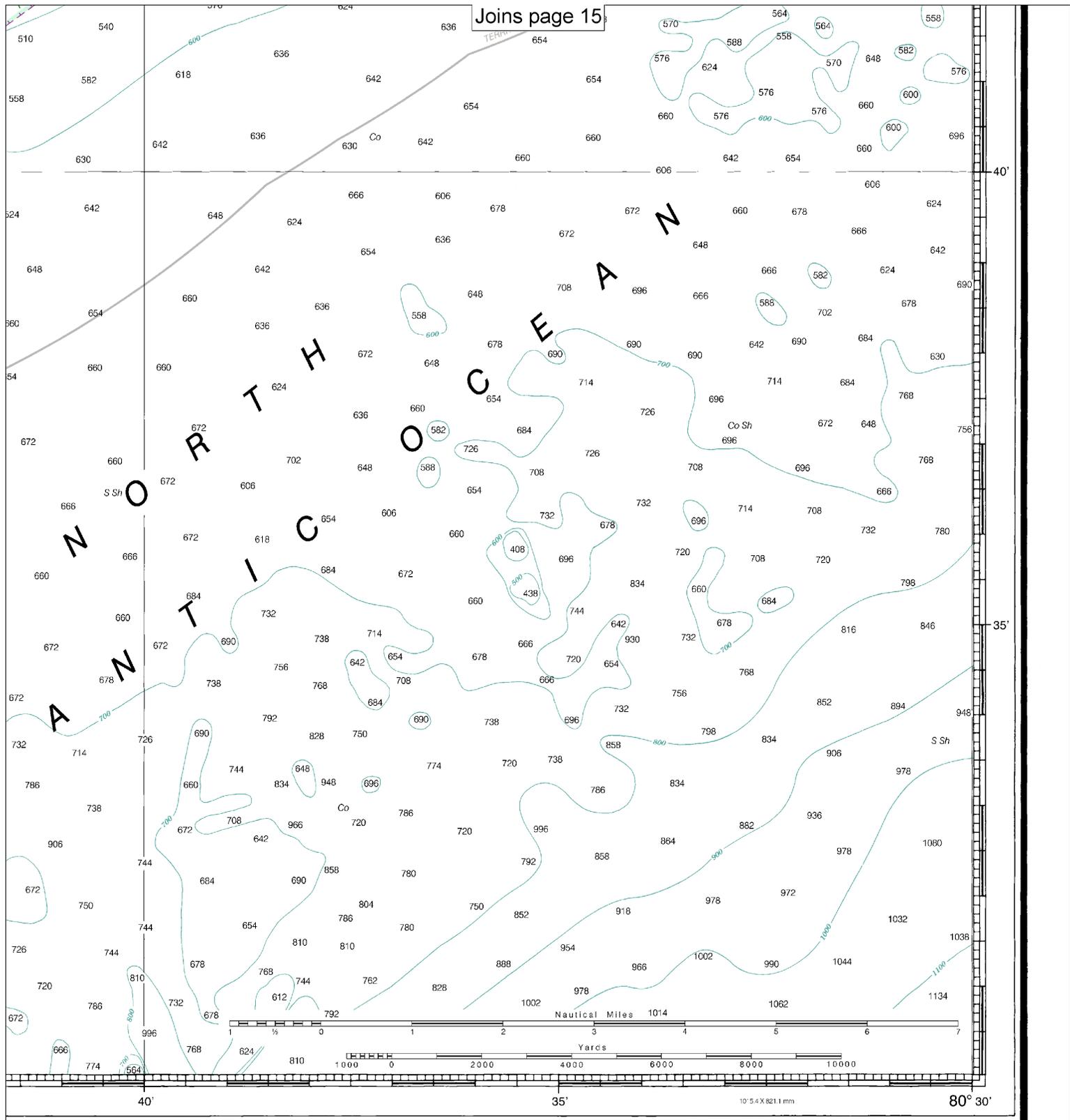
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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

Alligator Reef to Sombrero Key  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11452



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](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.