BookletChart™

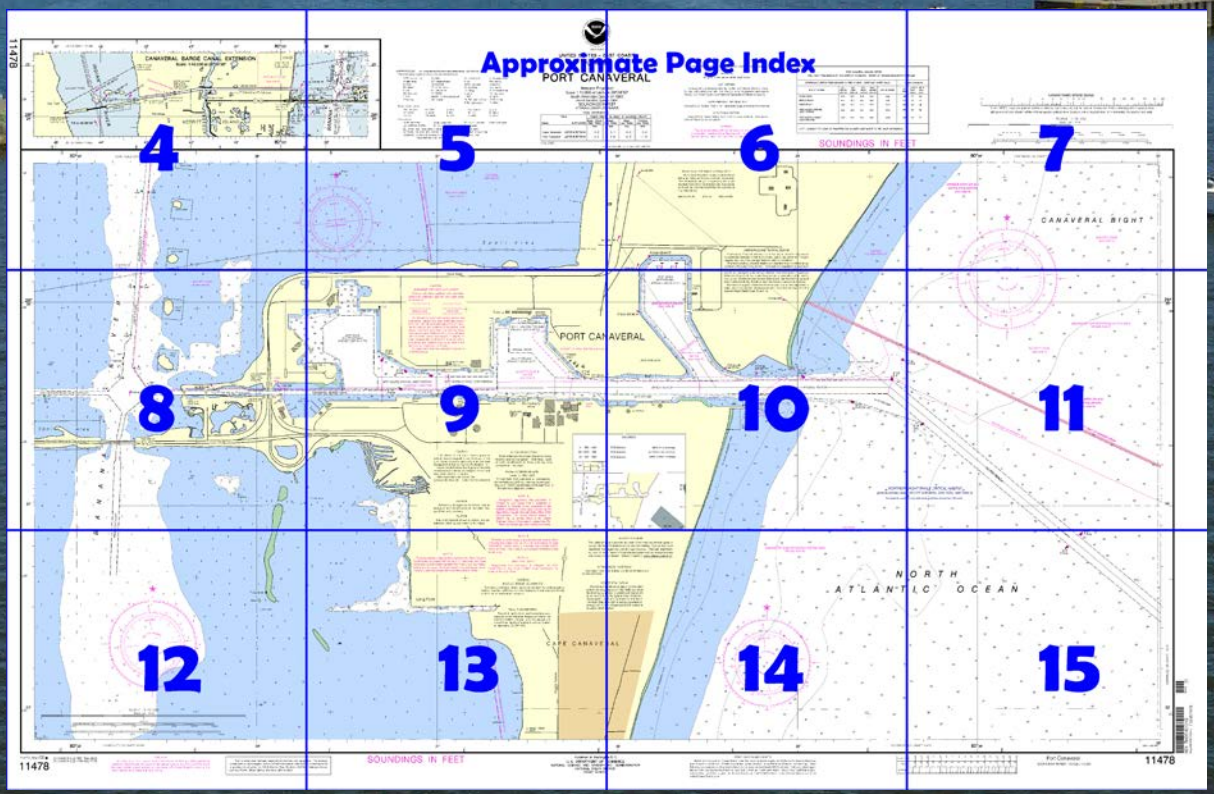
Port Canaveral

NOAA Chart 11478

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.

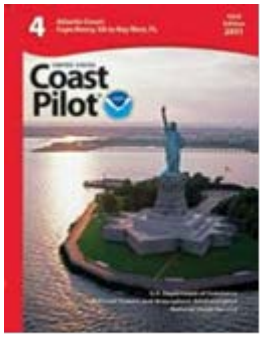
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=11478.



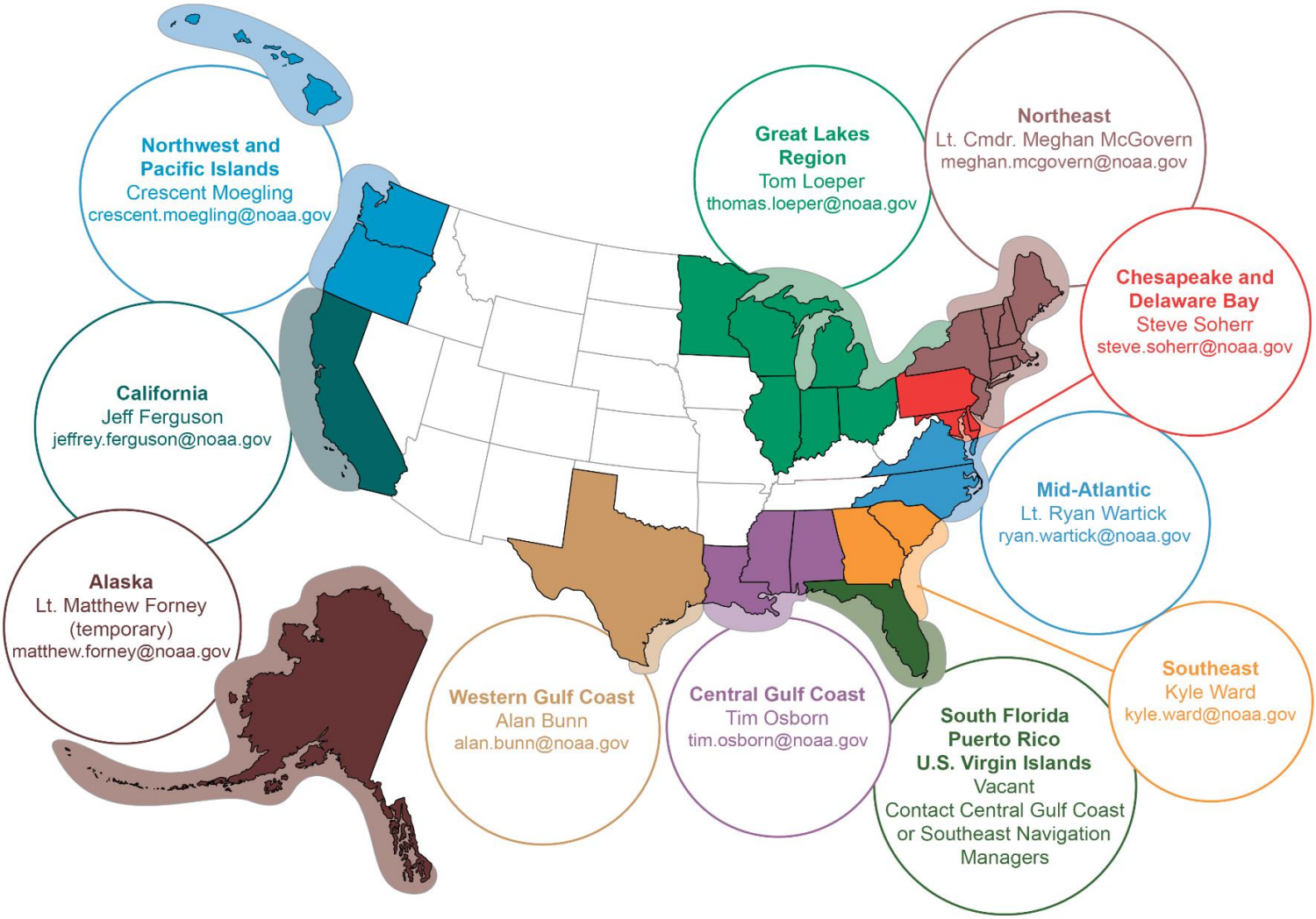
(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Port Canaveral (Canaveral Harbor) is 4 miles southwest of Cape Canaveral Light and 150 miles south of the entrance to the St. Johns River. The city of **Cape Canaveral** is just southward of the port. The principal commodities handled in the harbor are petroleum products, cement, asphalt, salt, general cargo, citrus products, and newsprint. Commercial party fishing vessels, cruise ships, and many pleasure crafts operate from the port.

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 harbor is maintained at or near project depths. (See Notice to Mariners and latest edition of chart for controlling depths.) 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, lights and lighted 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. (See also chart 11484 and chapter 12.)
Caution.–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. To protect these turtles and manatees, it is requested that excursions from the centerline of the approach and entrance channels be held to a minimum.
North Atlantic Right Whales.–Approaches to Port Canaveral lie within designated critical habitat for endangered North Atlantic right whales (See **50 CFR 226.203(c)**, chapter 2). The area is a calving ground from generally November 15 through April 15. It is illegal to approach right whales closer than 500 yards. (See **50 CFR 224.103(c)**, chapter 2 for limits, regulations, and exceptions.) Special precautions may be needed to protect and avoid these animals. (See North Atlantic right whales, indexed as such, chapter 3.)
Small craft should stay clear of large vessels entering, leaving, or maneuvering in the harbor.
Dangers.–The Navy pier on the east side of Middle Basin is within a **restricted area**, and East Basin is within a **danger zone**. (See **334.530 and 334.600**, chapter 2, respectively, for limits and regulations.) All areas north of the harbor channel are within defined Security Zones A and B. (See **165.705**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Canaveral Barge Canal, **Mile 893.8,** connects the Intracoastal Waterway with Port Canaveral described in chapter 10. A Federal project provides for a 12-foot channel from the Intracoastal Waterway through land cuts in Merritt Island, thence across Banana River, thence through a barge lock, and thence to the deepwater turning basin at Port Canaveral. (See Notice to Mariners and latest editions of the charts for controlling depths.) The lock, about 1.5 miles westward of the turning basin, has a width of 90 feet and a length of 600 feet, and is in operation between the hours of 0600 and 2130 daily. (See **207.160**, chapter 2, for canal and lock regulations.) Vessels are required to tie up fore and aft to the south wall inside the lock, allowing sufficient slack in the lines to provide for a rise or fall of water of about 4 feet. Vessels are restricted from using the lock while a petroleum barge is in passage. Smoking is prohibited within the lock. The channel is well marked by aids to navigation. Limiting clearances are 21 feet at the center for the State Route 401 drawbridges and 65 feet for the overhead power cables. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.273**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.)
A fish camp and several marinas are on the south side of Canaveral Barge Canal, both eastward and westward of State Route A1A highway bascule bridge. Berthage with electricity, water, ice, a launching ramp, pump-out station, and wet and dry storage are available.
Several marinas are in the dredged basin on the south side of the barge canal opposite **West Basin**. Berths with gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity, launching ramps, pump-out stations, water, and ice are available; lifts to 75 tons are available for hull, engine, and electronic repairs.

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

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

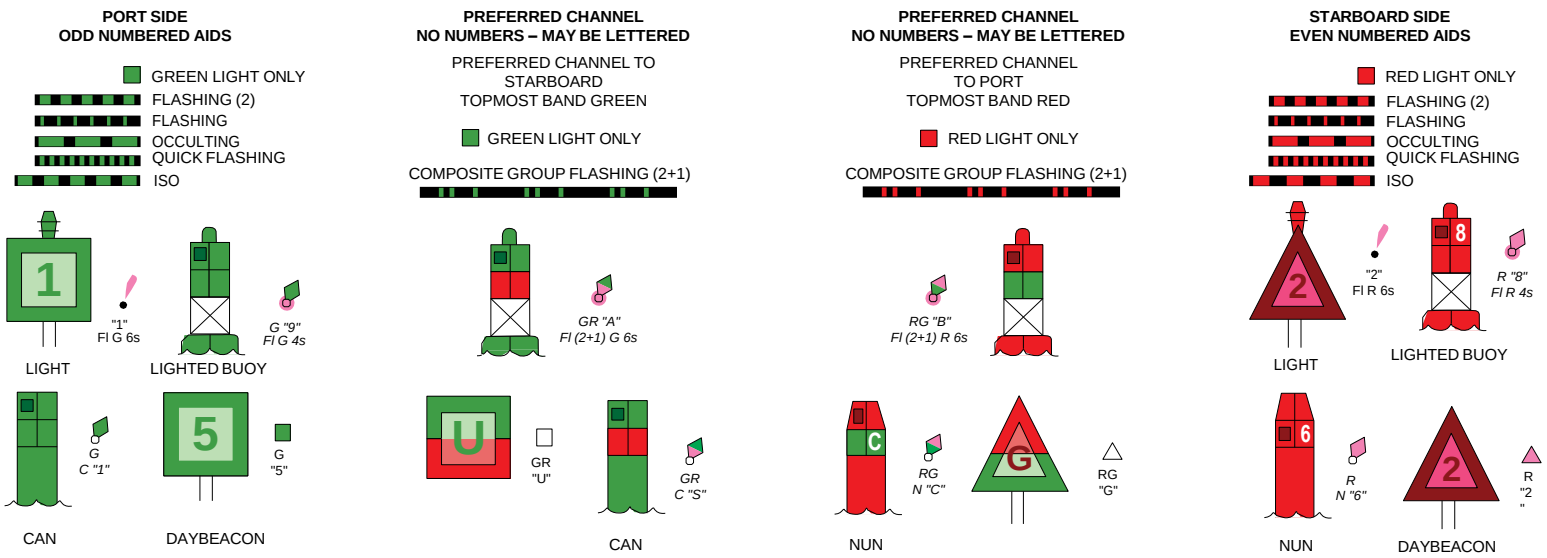
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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*.

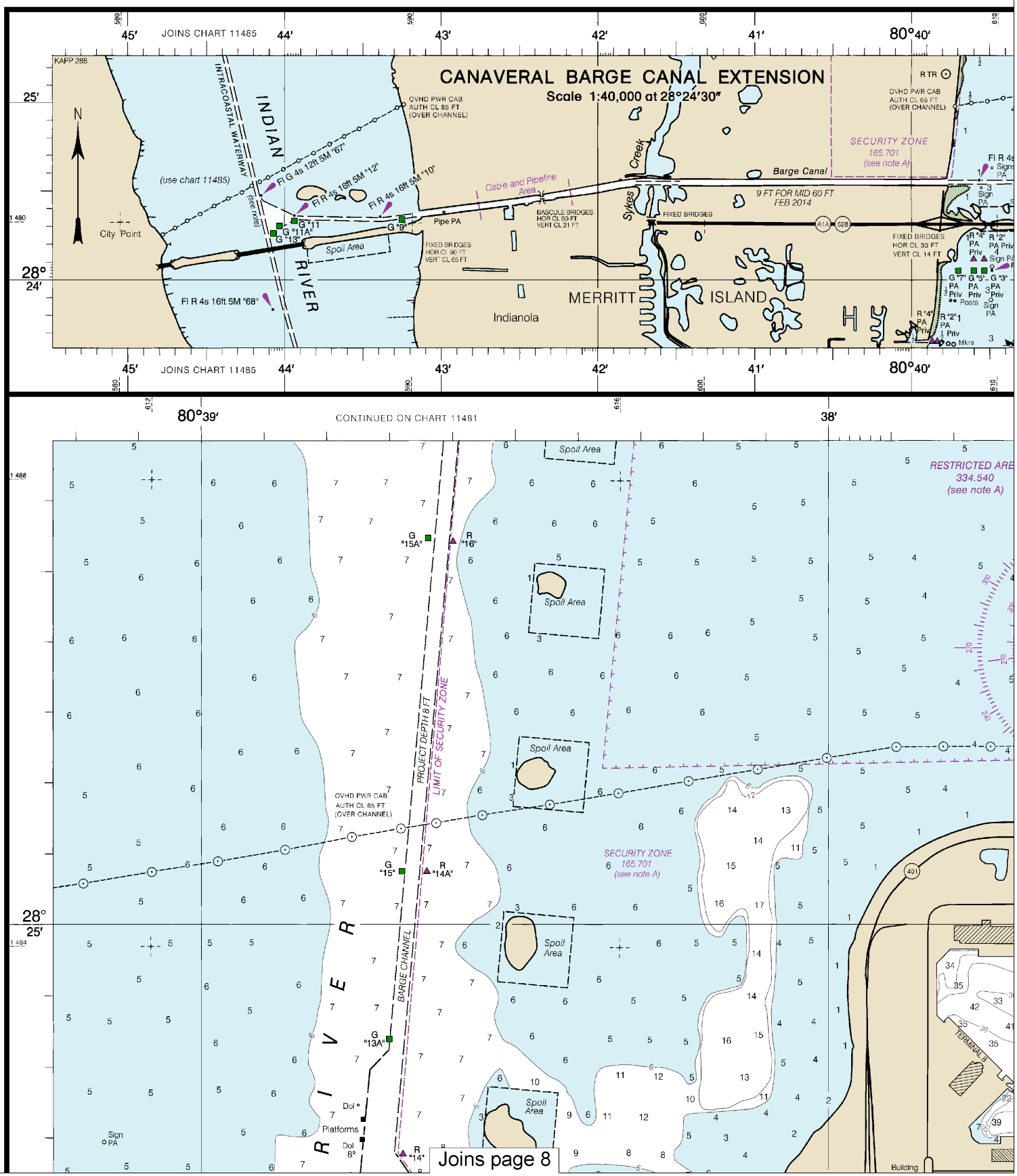
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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*

11478



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

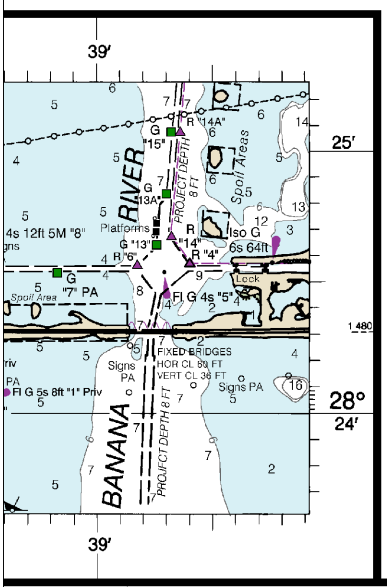
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKE

UNITED STATES - E

FLORIDA

PORT CAN

Mercator Projec
Scale 1:10,000 at Latitud
North American Datu
(World Geodetic Syste
SOUNDINGS IN
AT MEAN LOWER LOW

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	
NAME	(LAT/LONG)
Cape Canaveral	(28°26'N/80°34'W)
Port Canaveral	(28°25'N/80°36'W)

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum v
tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Inte

(Feb 2015)

Form

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	Iso 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

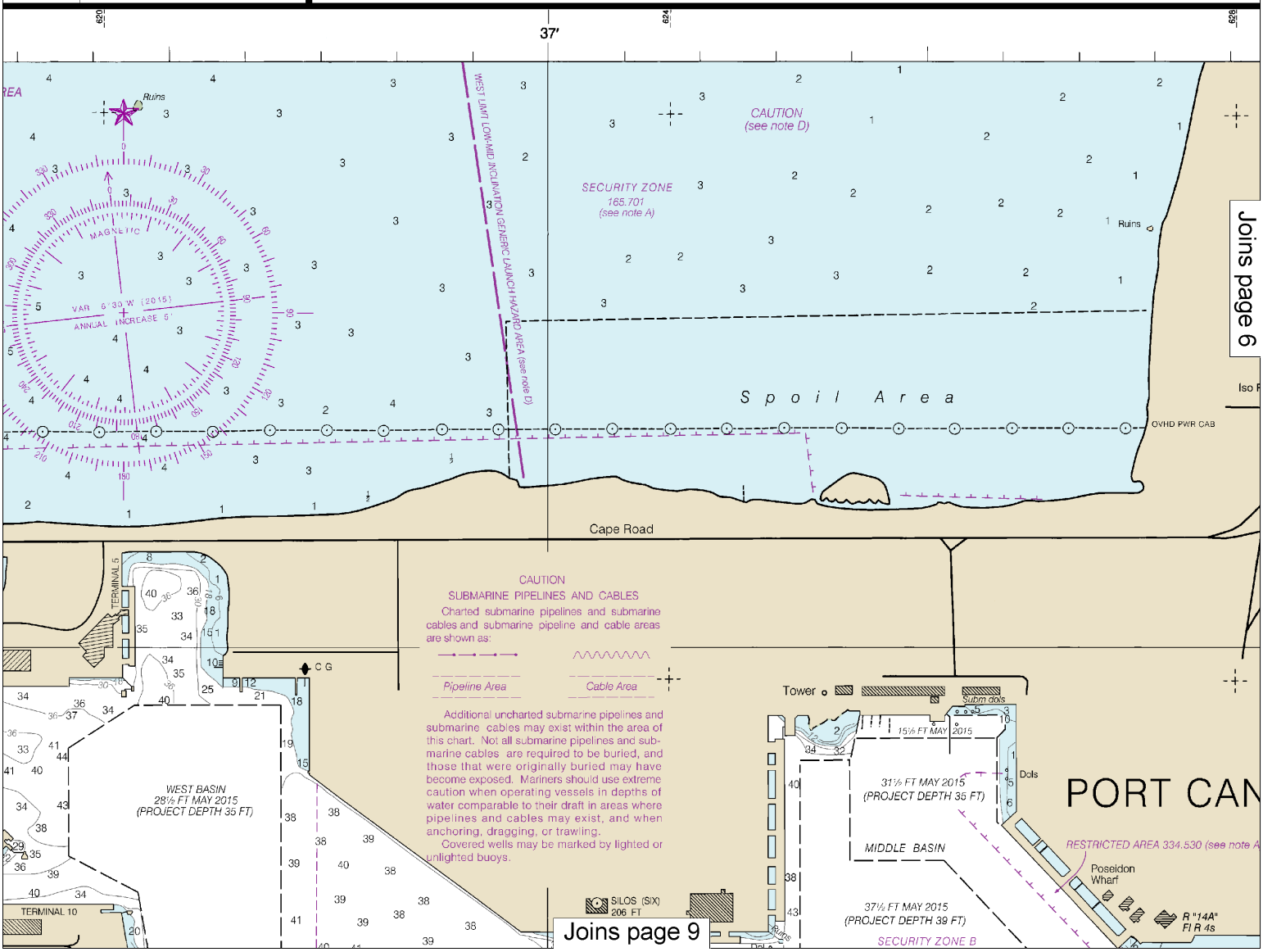
Bottom characteristics:

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	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(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:



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

ON'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

CANAVERAL

Mercator Projection
0,000 at Latitude 28°24'30"
American Datum of 1983
orld Geodetic System 1984)
OUNDINGS IN FEET
MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
	feet	feet	feet
(28°26'N/80°34'W)	3.8	3.7	0.2
(28°25'N/80°36'W)	4.2	3.8	0.2

dicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, ns are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

Formerly C&GS 456, 1st Ed., Nov. 1957 KAPP 287

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

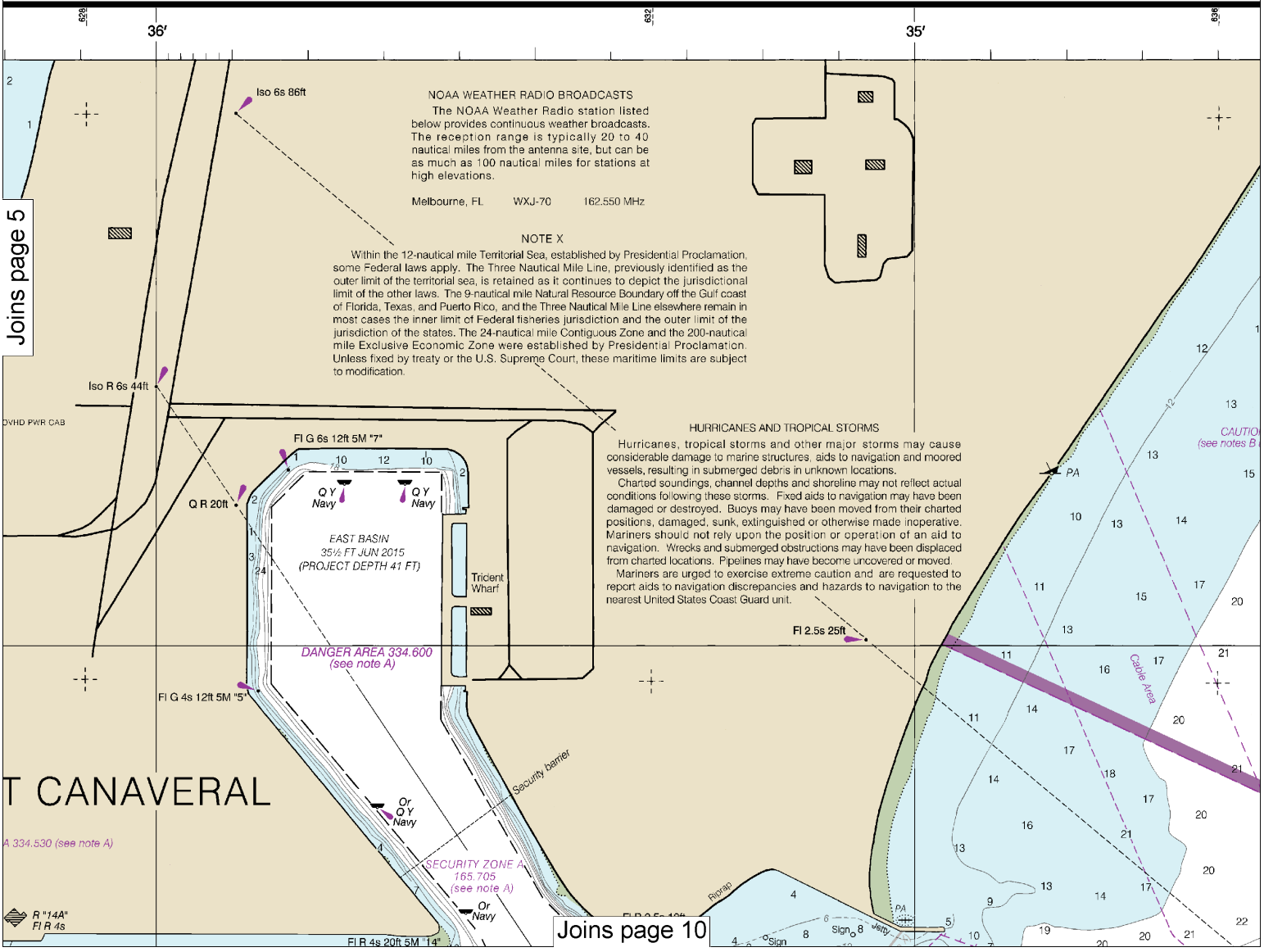
PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPT
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WA

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER
OUTER REACH	43.7	44.1	43.3	42.8
MIDDLE REACH	43.9	45.1	44.7	43.8
INNER REACH	42.9	44.1	44.2	41.6
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.2
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)	33.2	34.1	33.5	33.3

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO TH

SOUNDINGS



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

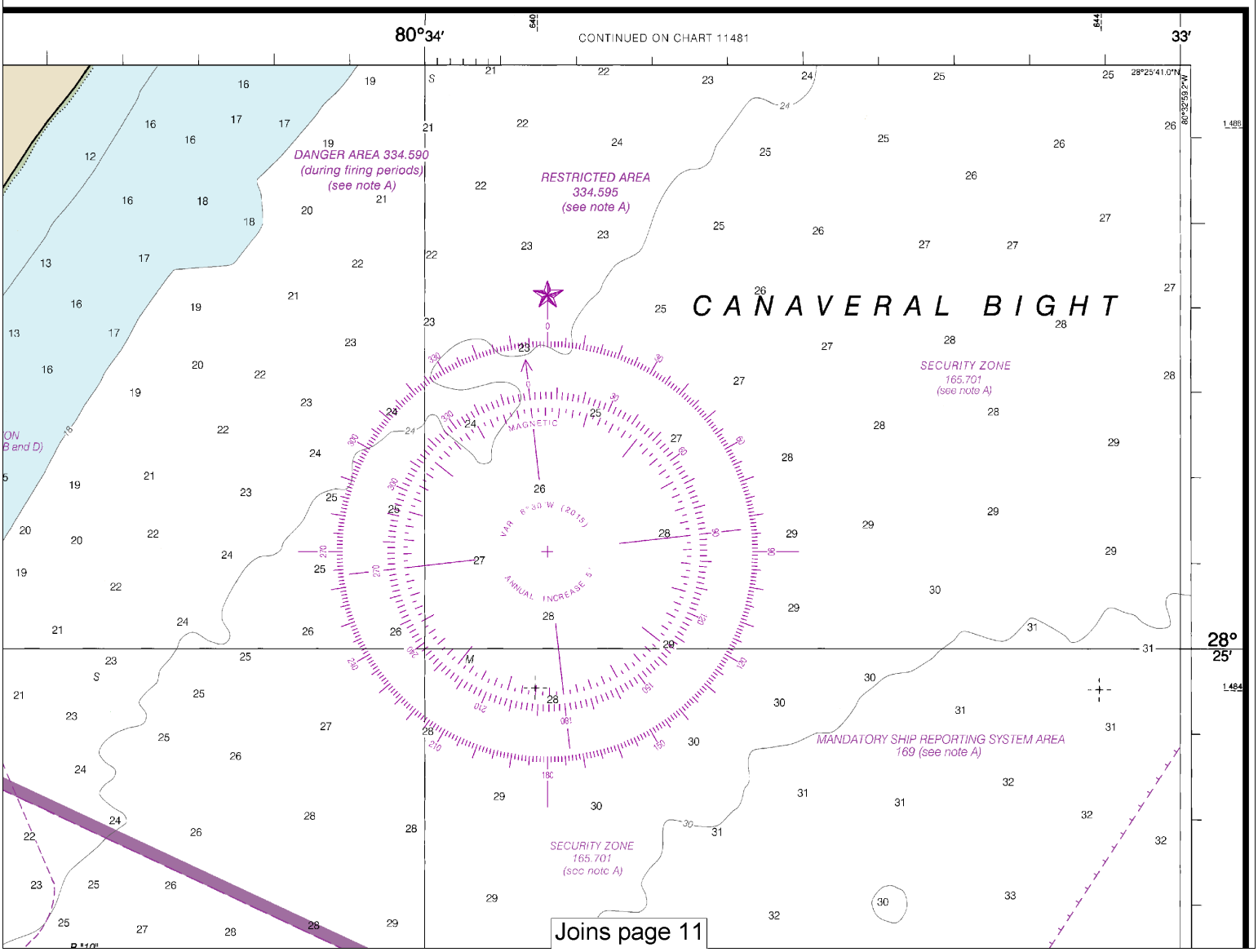
PTHS
ERS - SURVEYS TO JUN 2015

WATER (MLLW)	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
6-15	400	4.7	44-46
6-15	400	0.9	46
5-15	400	0.7	44
5-15	400	0.3	43
5-15	400	0.3	35

THE ABOVE INFORMATION

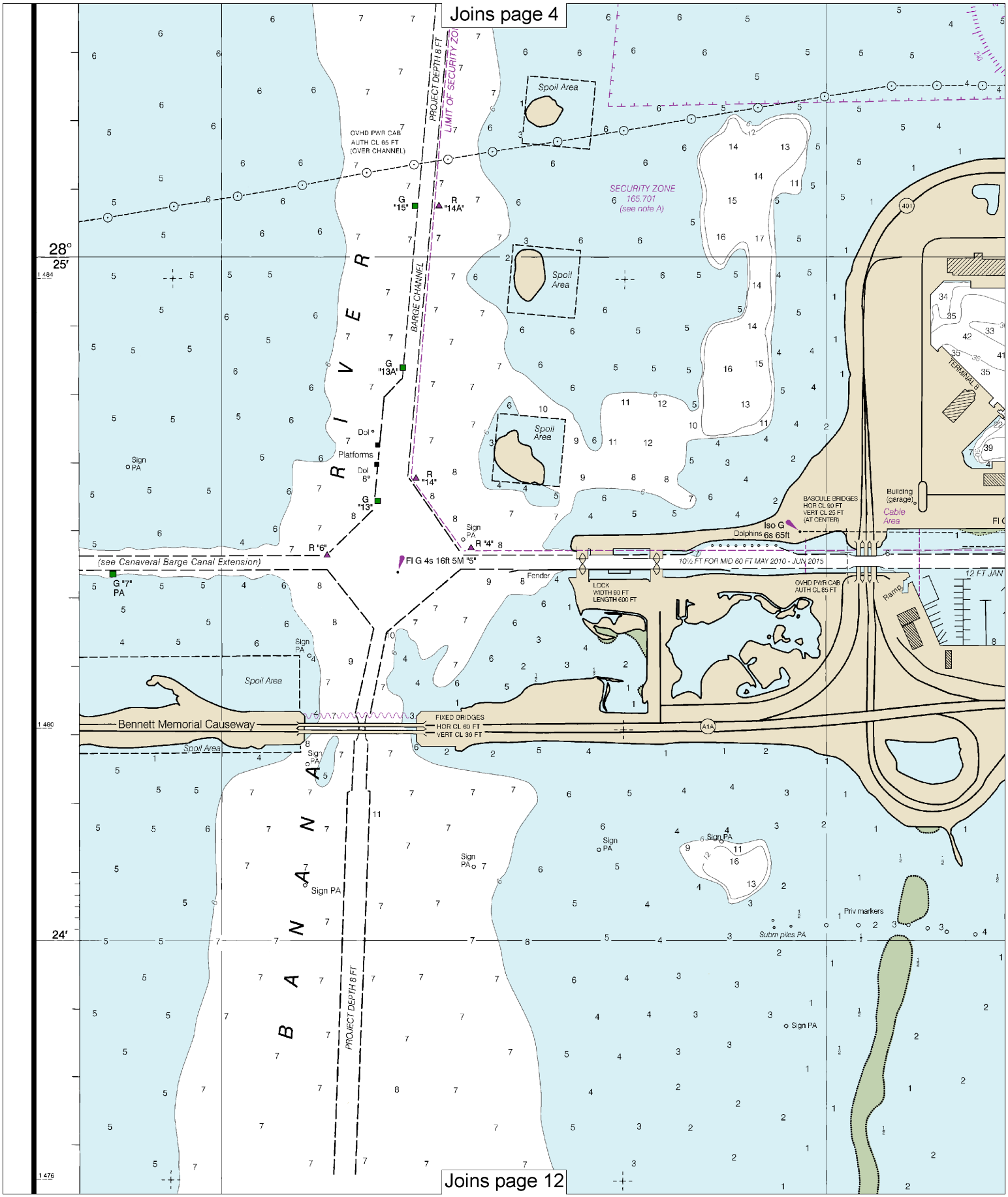
IN FEET

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Mile
½ 0 ½
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
Meters
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



Joins page 11

hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
25th Ed., Mar. 2015. Last Correction: 11/15/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles

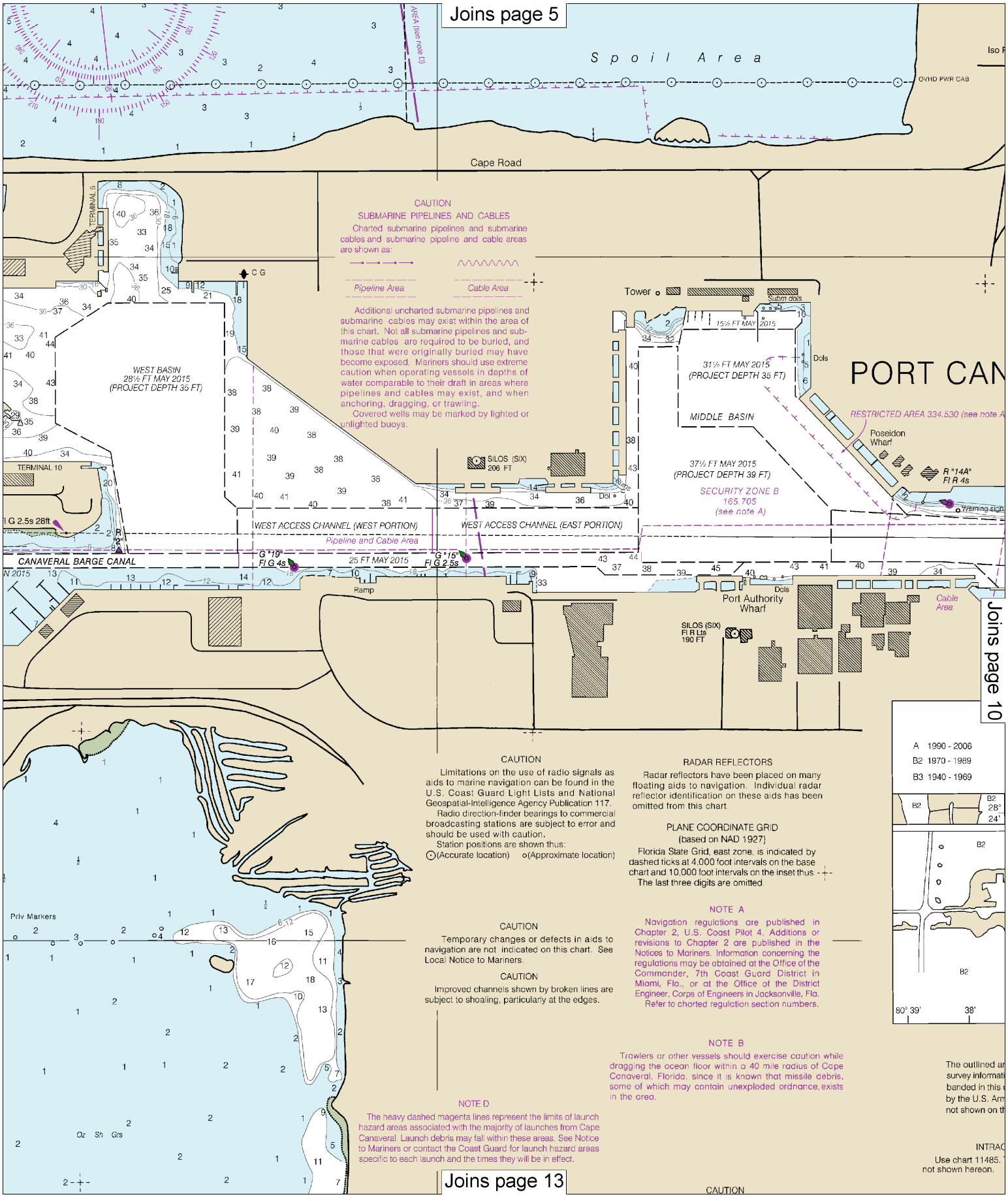
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5



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) o(Approximate location)

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)

Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals on the base chart and 10,000 foot intervals on the inset thus - +- The last three digits are omitted.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning 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 chorted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral, Florida, since it is known that missile debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance, exists in the area.

NOTE D

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.

A 1990 - 2006
B2 1970 - 1989
B3 1940 - 1969

B2
B2
B2
B2
80° 39'
38'

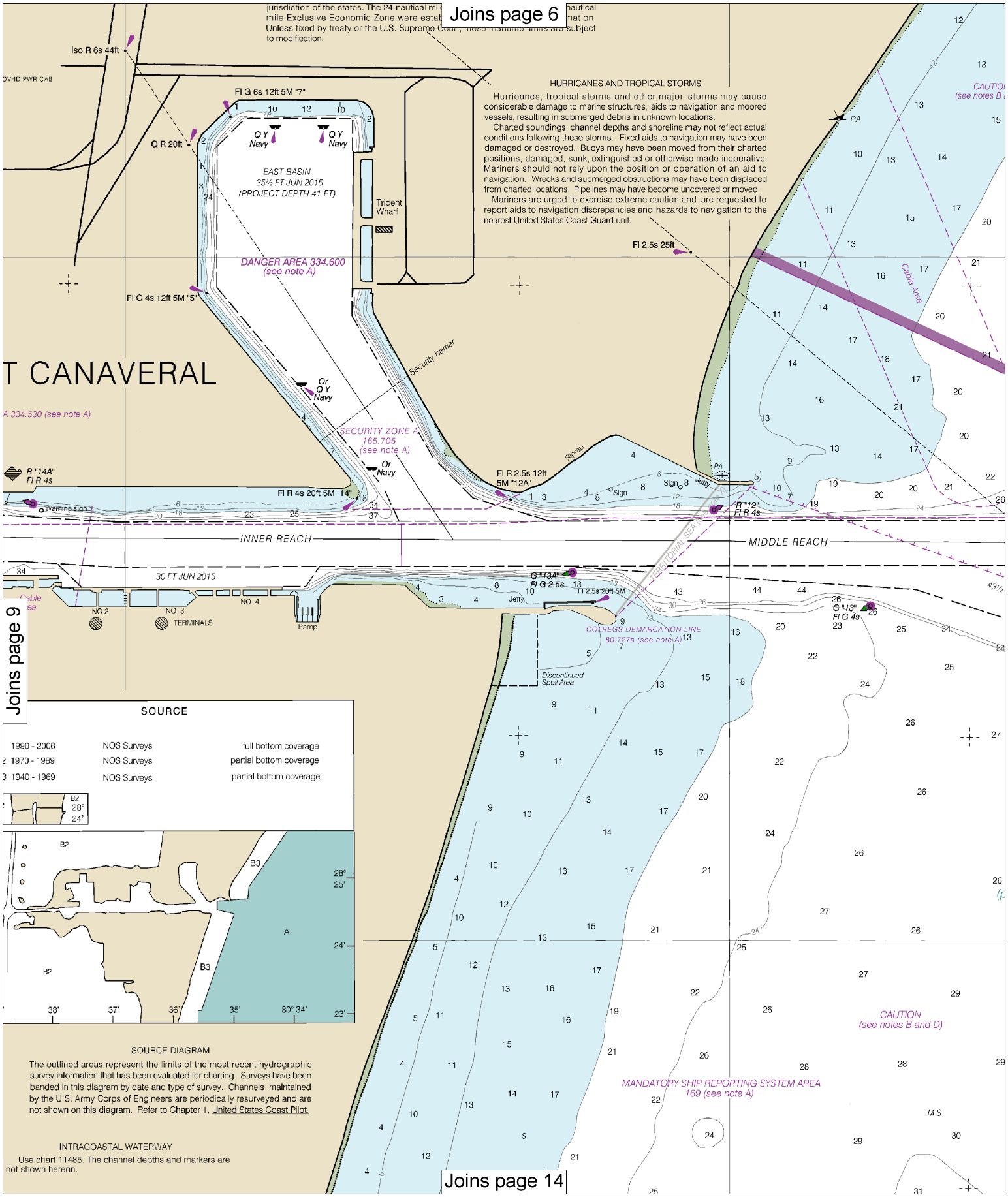
The outlined ar
survey informati
banded in this
by the U.S. Arm
not shown on th

INTRAC
Use chart 11485.
not shown hereon.

CAUTION

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

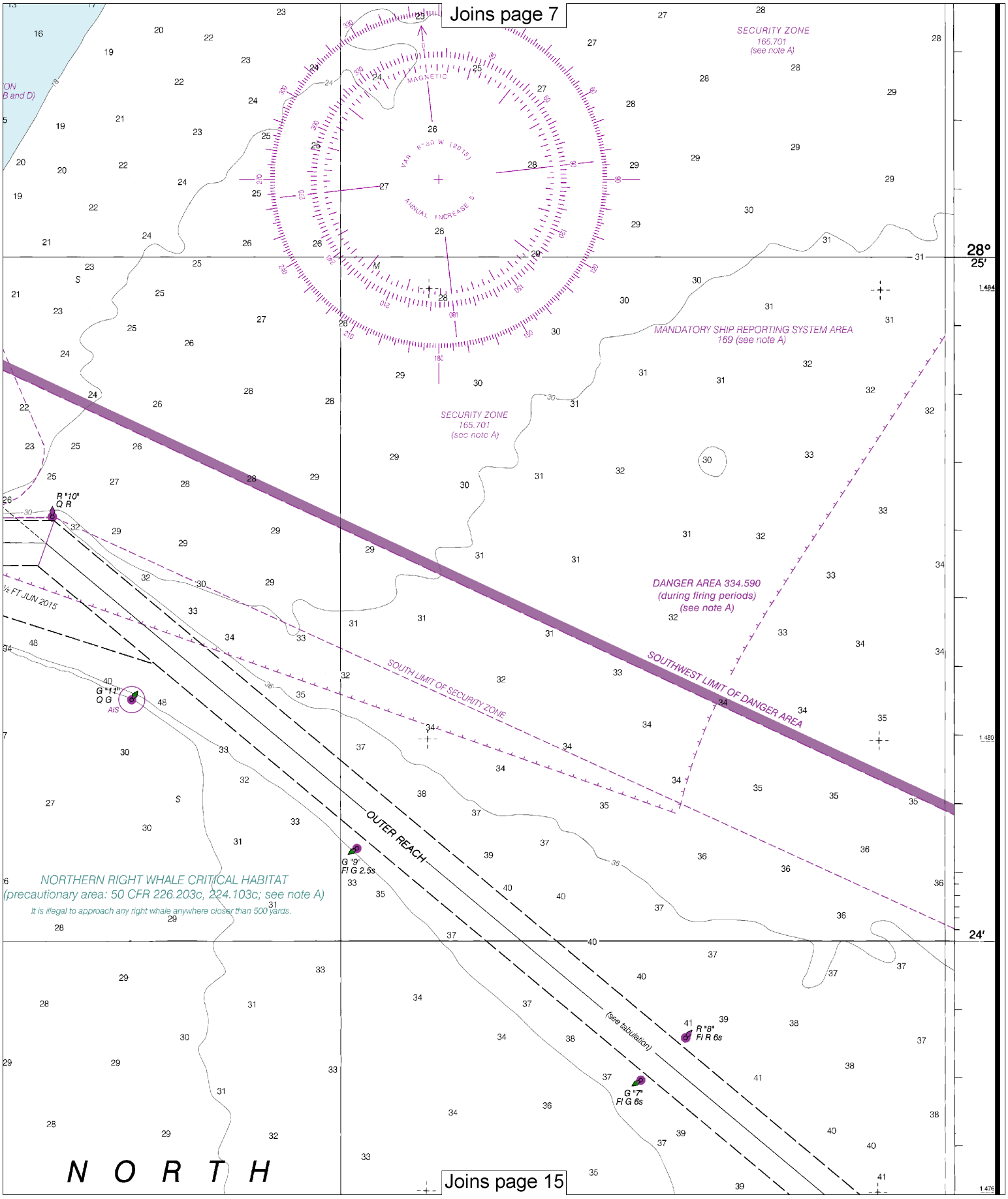
Nautical Miles

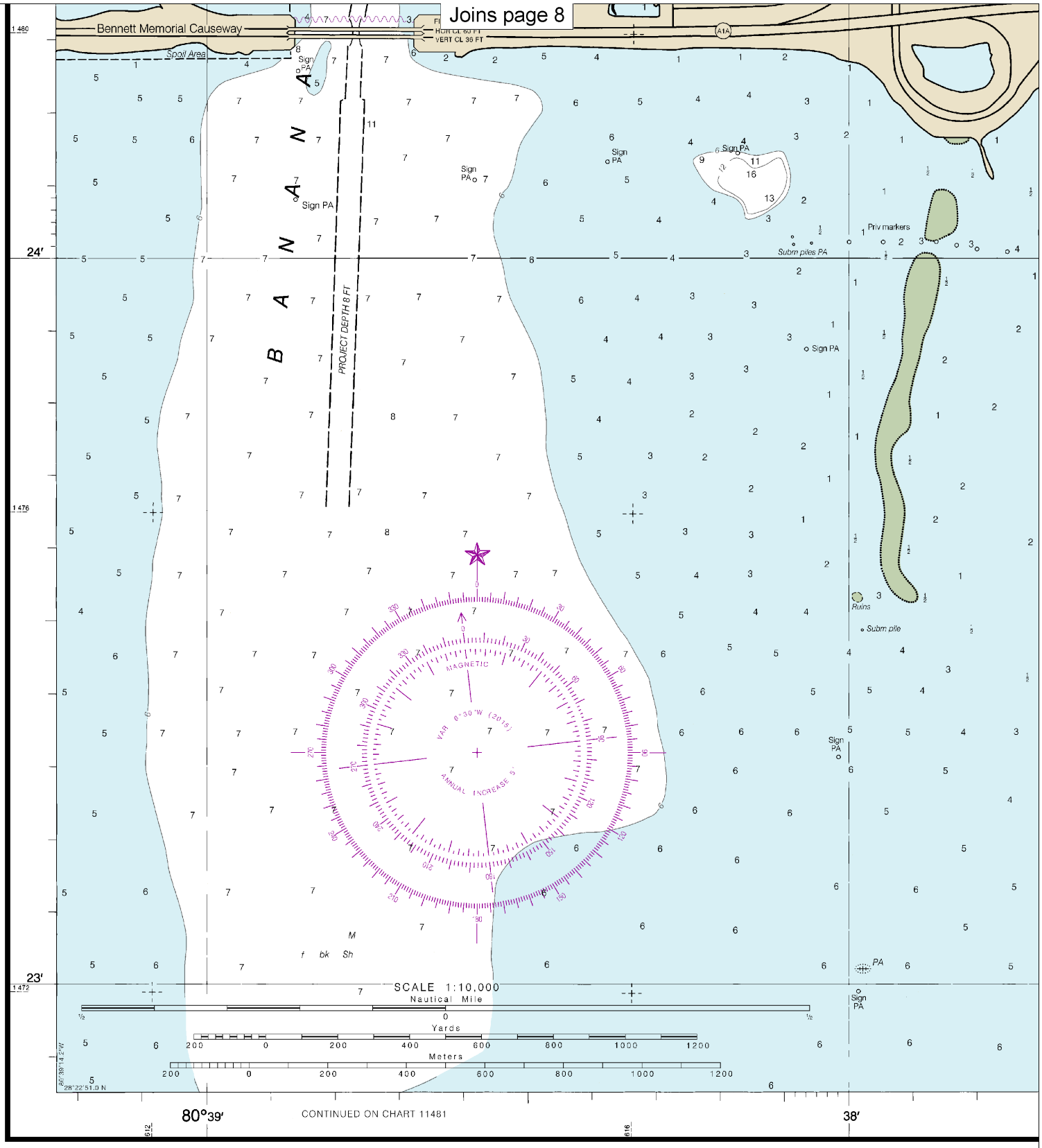
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
SECURITY ZONE
165.701
(see note A)
MAGNETIC
VAR 6° 30' W (2015)
ANNUAL INCREASE 5'
28°
25'
MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA
169 (see note A)
SECURITY ZONE
165.701
(see note A)
R "10"
Q R
DANGER AREA 334.590
(during firing periods)
(see note A)
SOUTHWEST LIMIT OF DANGER AREA
SOUTH LIMIT OF SECURITY ZONE
G "11"
Q G
AIS
OUTER REACH
G "9"
Fl G 2.5s
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.
(see tabulation)
R "8"
Fl R 6s
G "7"
Fl G 6s
24'
N O R T H
Joins page 15



11478

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.

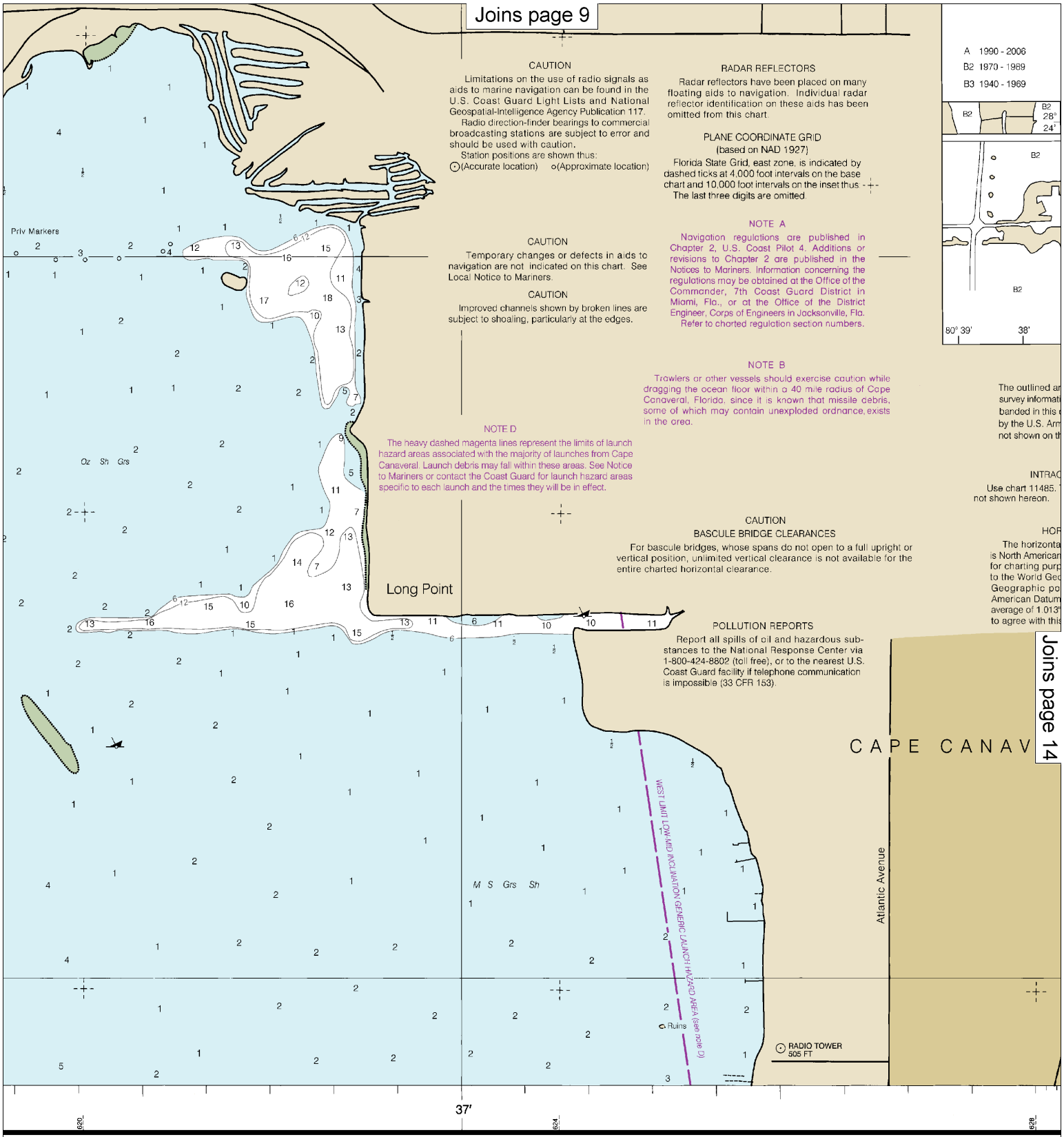
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, c
about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.g

25th Ed., Mar. 2015. Last Correction: 11/15/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



discrepancies or comments
a.gov/staff/contact.htm.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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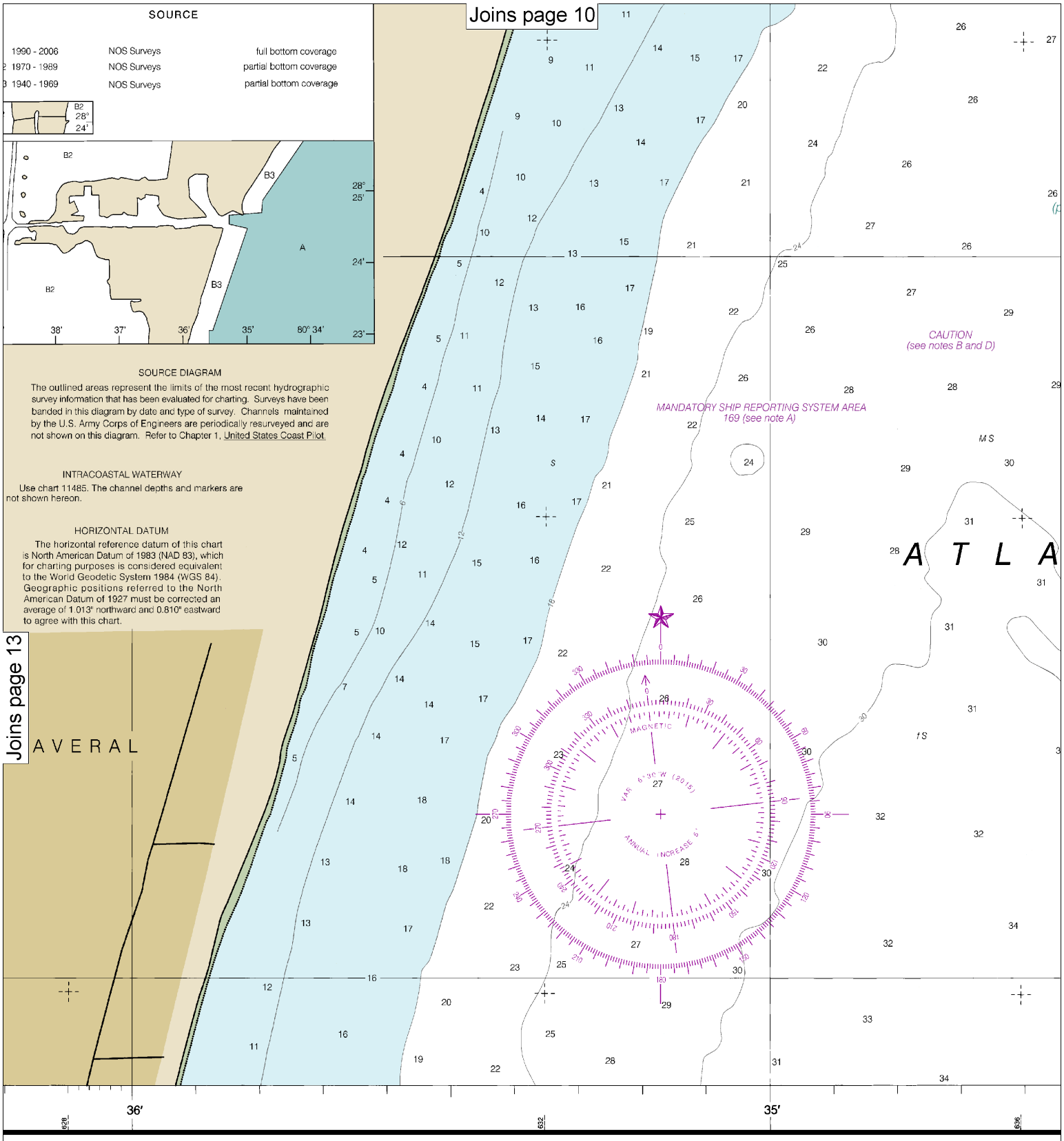
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF C
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPH
NATIONAL OCEAN SE
COAST SURVE



ished at Washington, D.C.
PARTMENT OF COMMERCE
C AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
TIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

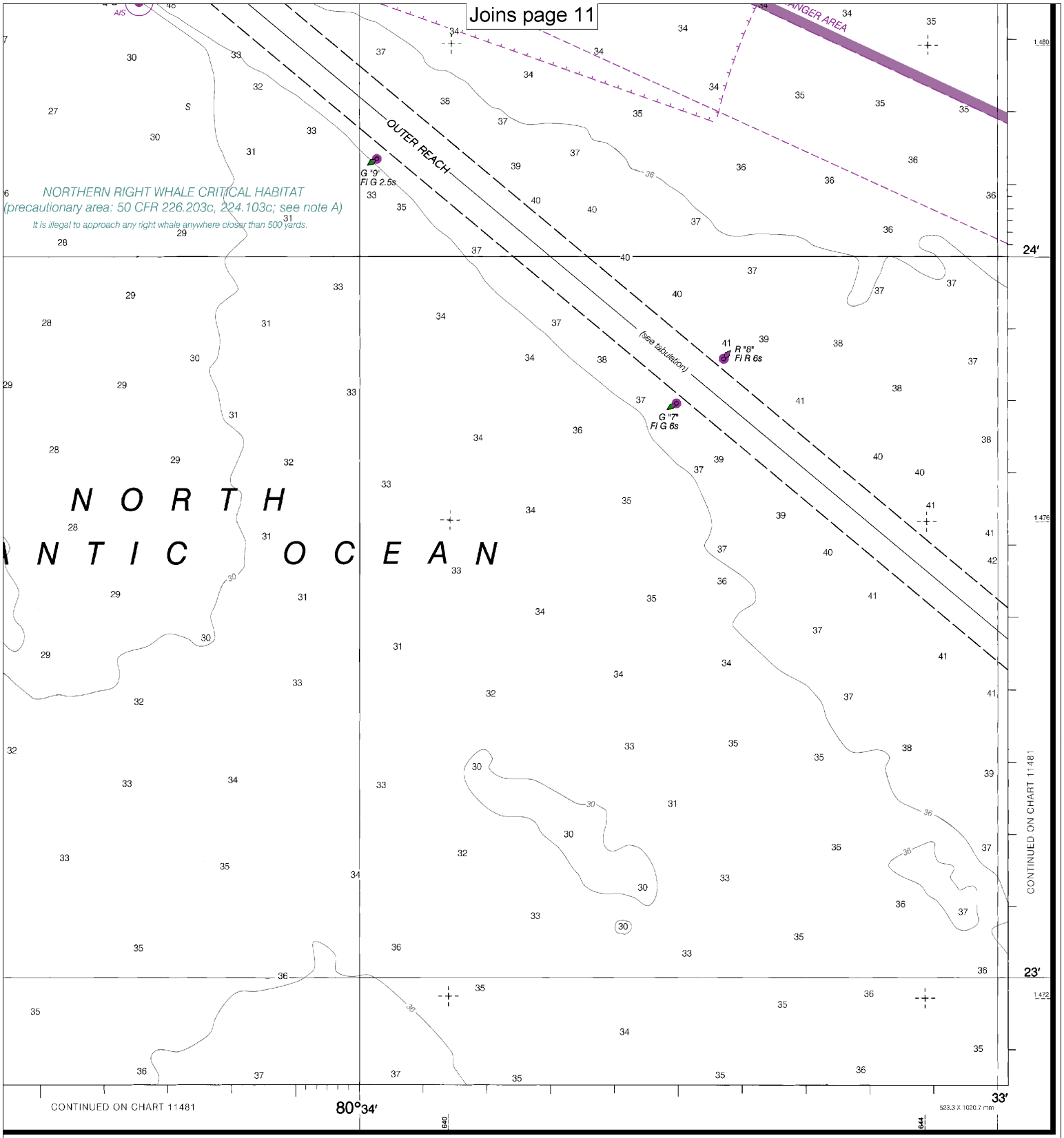
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



Port Canaveral

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

11478

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

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://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.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 Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

twitter —— 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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker