

# BookletChart™



## St. Augustine Light to Ponce de Leon Inlet

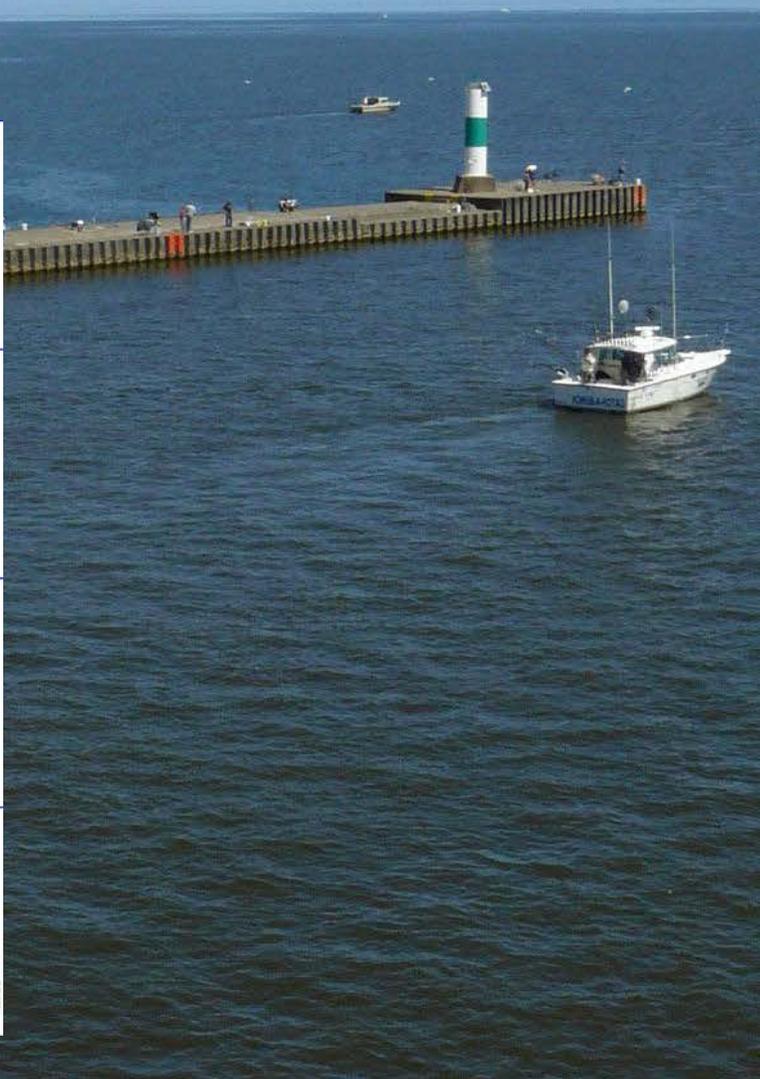
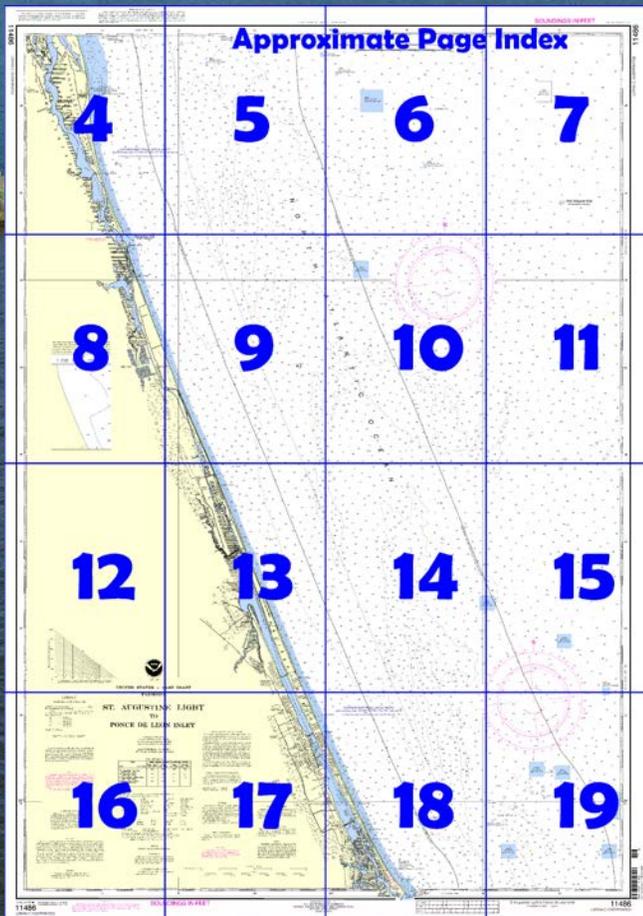
NOAA Chart 11486

*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.

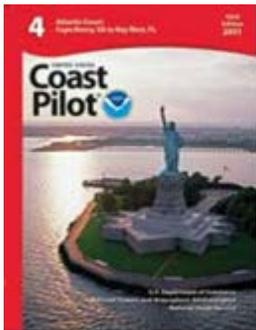
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11486>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

From St. Augustine Inlet to Ponce de Leon Inlet the coast continues straight, broken only by Matanzas Inlet. The 5-fathom curve is within 0.5 mile of the shore except off St. Augustine Inlet and Matanzas Inlet. Numerous marked and unmarked fish havens are as much as 18 miles offshore. An **oceanic spring** is 8.2 miles southeastward of St. Augustine Light and 2.4 miles east of **Crescent Beach**. The location of the spring can be easily detected

by the appearance of the water; noticeable swirls, similar to those in a swiftly running stream, can be seen at a distance of about a mile. At times, especially in rough weather, there is a marked disturbance of the

water and yellowish color trails off to the northeastward. In choppy weather, a slick is the most noticeable feature. In fact, it has all the appearances of a shoal or reef.

A closer view shows a slick swirl with a slight overfall, the center of the swirl moving about 100 feet, first to the eastward and then to the westward, and a noticeable streak of current to the northeastward. The swirls and overfalls vary rapidly in intensity, as though large bubbles or intermittent volumes of water were being emitted. A boat will be thrown out of the swirl so that it is difficult to hold it in position.

A strong odor, quite similar to the smell of water from the various sulfur springs of Florida, is noticeable, and under favorable circumstances can easily be detected 2 miles away.

**Matanzas Inlet** (see chart 11485) is 11 miles southward of St. Augustine Light. It affords an outlet for Matanzas River, which extends northward to St. Augustine and southward, following the coast for a distance of 8 or 10 miles to **Graham Swamp**. The inlet is obstructed by a shifting bar, and breakers extend across the entire entrance in normal weather. However, in 1983, it was reported that with local knowledge about 3 feet could be carried through the entrance. The Intracoastal Waterway passes through a land cut of the Matanzas River just inside the entrance. State Route A1A highway bridge across the inlet has a 41-foot fixed span with a clearance of 10 feet. An overhead power cable crossing on the west side of the bridge has a clearance of 32 feet. **Fort Matanzas National Monument** is about 1 mile northwestward of the inlet.

At **Marineland**, 13.6 miles southward of St. Augustine Light, is a conspicuous building housing an oceanarium.

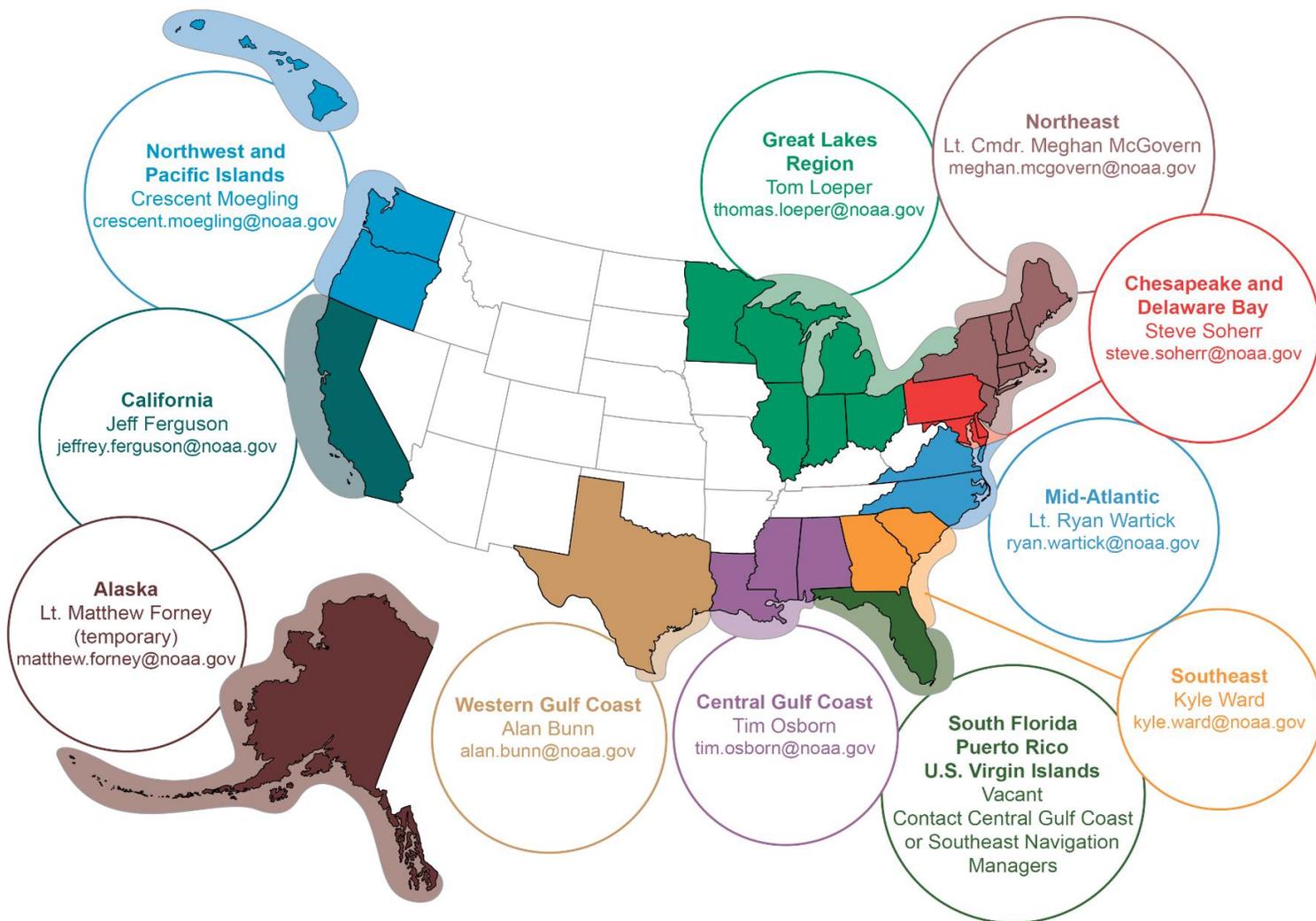
**Flagler Beach** is 26.5 miles southward of St. Augustine Light. The microwave tower and ocean pier are good landmarks. The T-shaped pier extending offshore is 650 feet long and 20 feet wide.

**Daytona Beach** is a popular winter resort about 42 miles southward of St. Augustine Light. The buildings, water tanks, and radio towers are visible from seaward. The large recreation pier on the oceanfront is a prominent landmark for passing vessels.

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

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

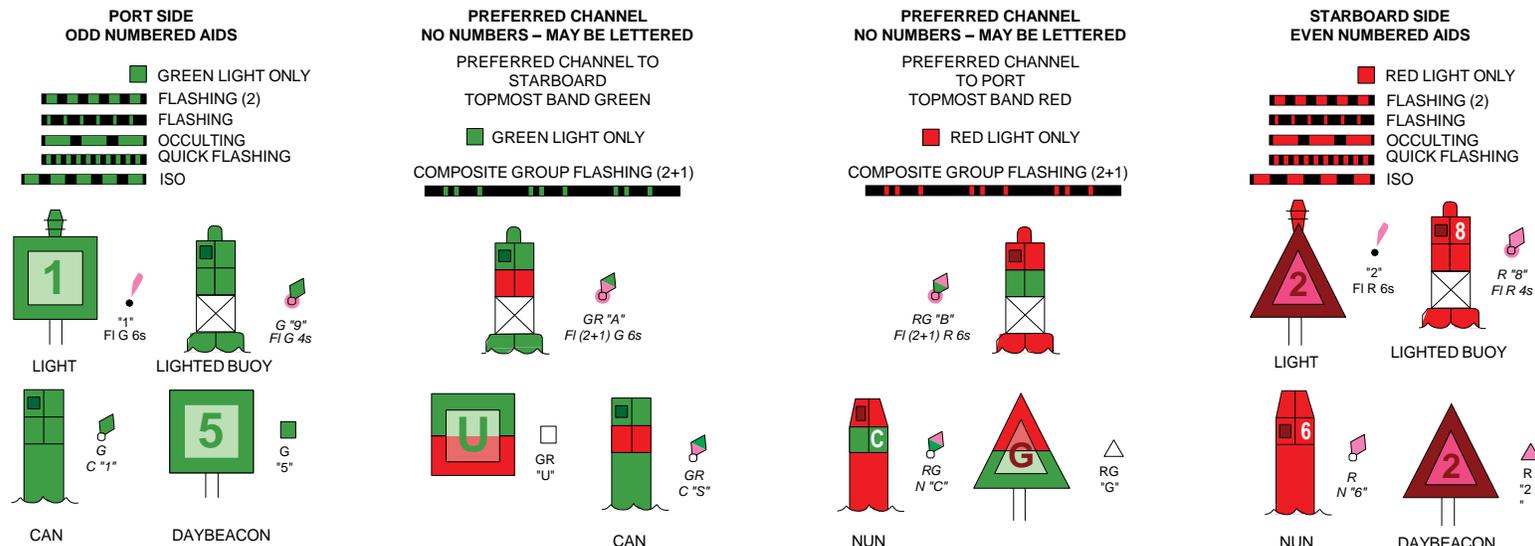
# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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).

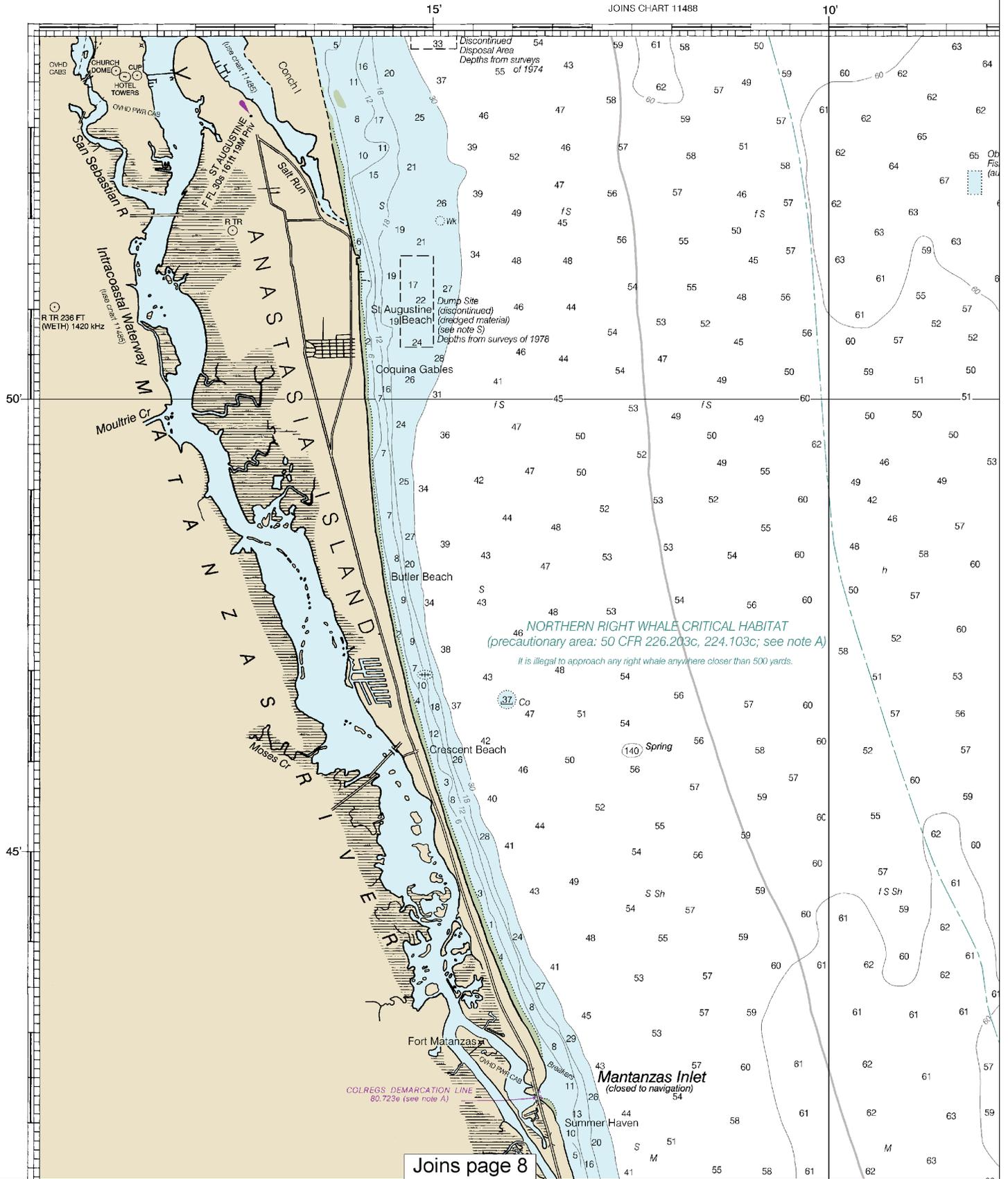
## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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>

11486



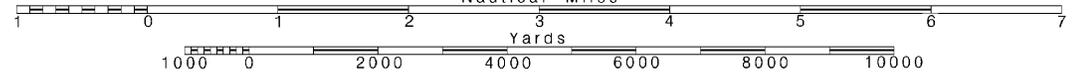
Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles

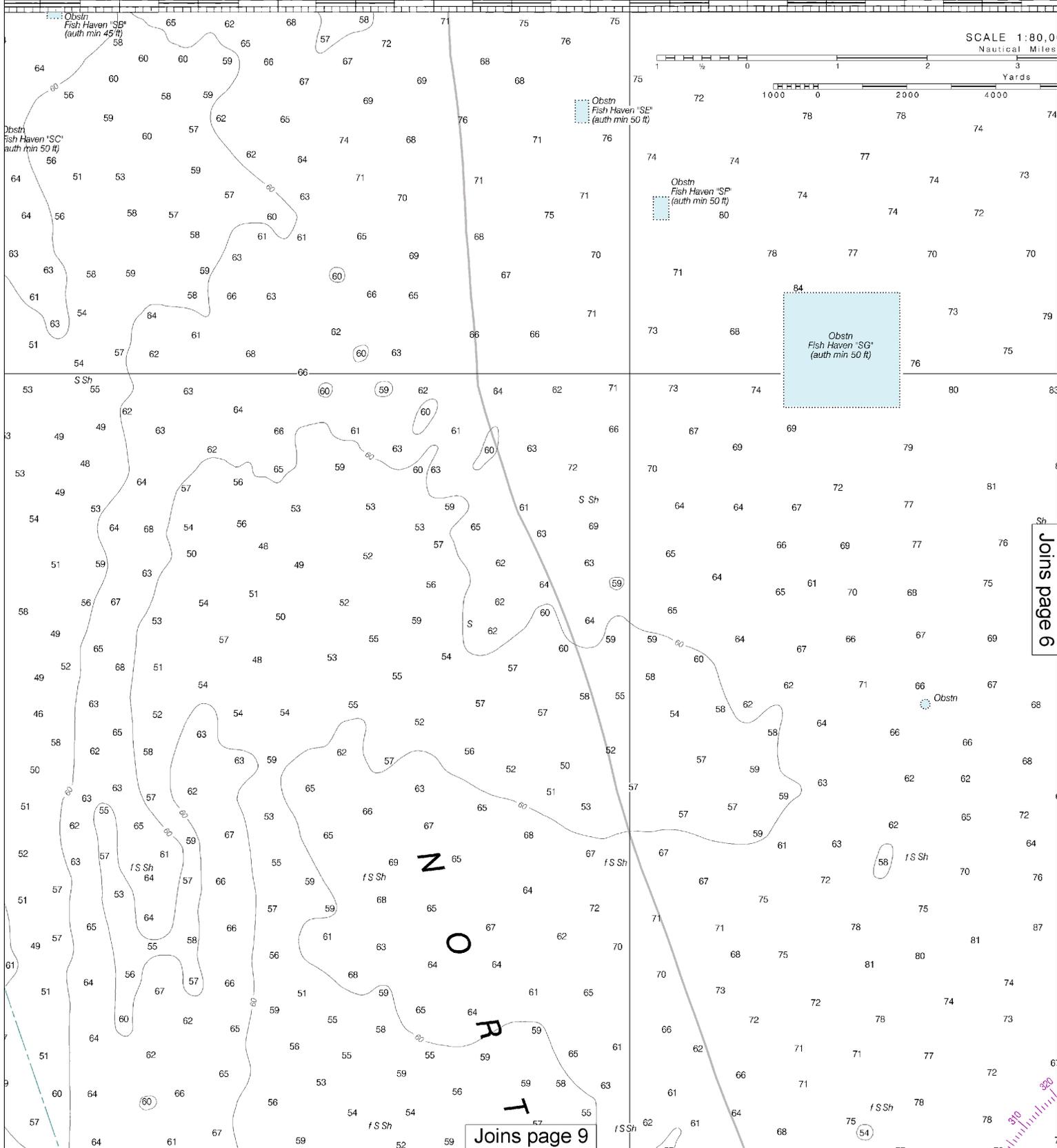
See Note on page 5.



05'

81°

55'



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.



05'

81°

55'

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000  
Yards

Obstn  
Fish Haven "SE"  
(auth min 50 ft)

Obstn  
Fish Haven "SP"  
(auth min 50 ft)

Obstn  
Fish Haven "SG"  
(auth min 50 ft)

Obstn  
Fish Haven "S"  
(auth min 50 ft)

Joins page 5

Joins page 10



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

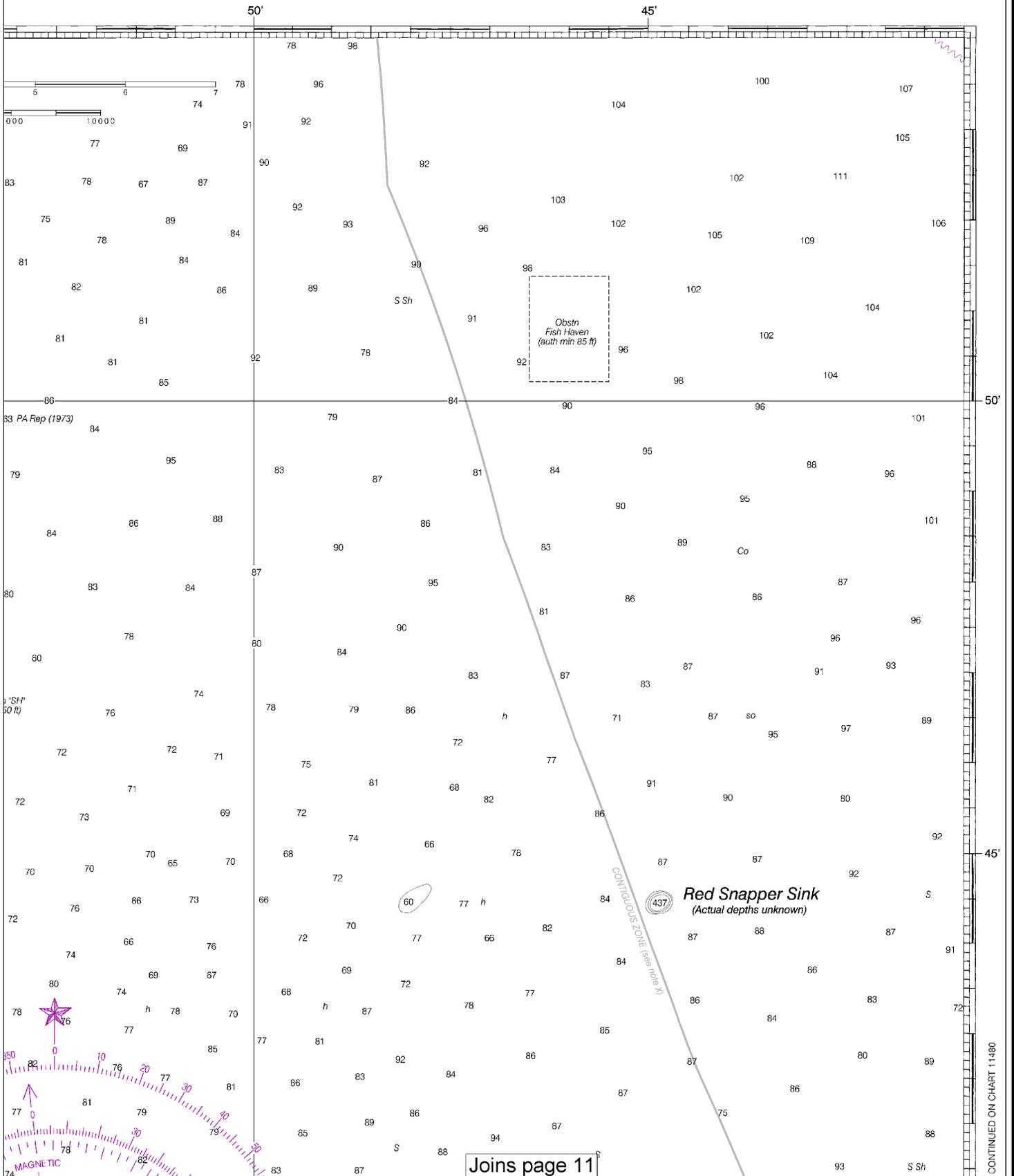
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000  
Yards

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11486



83 PA Rep (1973)

SH\* (50 ft)

Joins page 11

CONTINUED ON CHART 11480

16th Ed., Nov. 2010. Last Correction: 11/21/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)



COLREGS DE  
80.723e

Joins page 4

Mataanzas Inlet  
(closed to navigation)

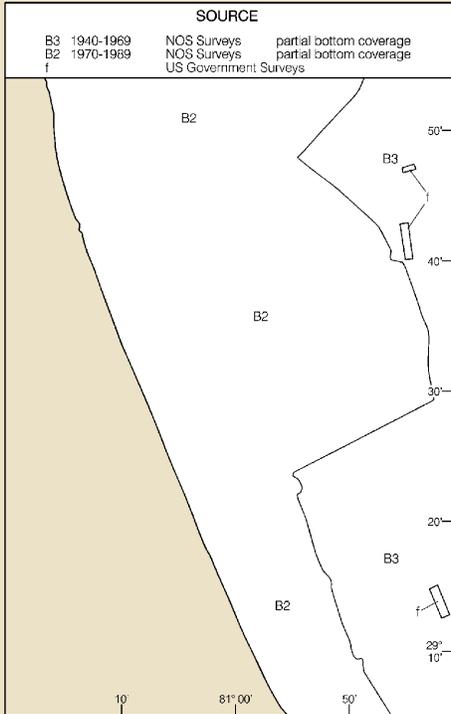
40'

35'

30'

Joins page 12

**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.



Palm Coast

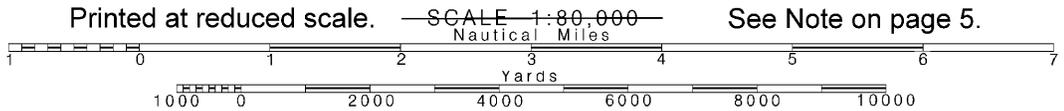
INTRODUCING MATARANZA

OWHD PWR CAB

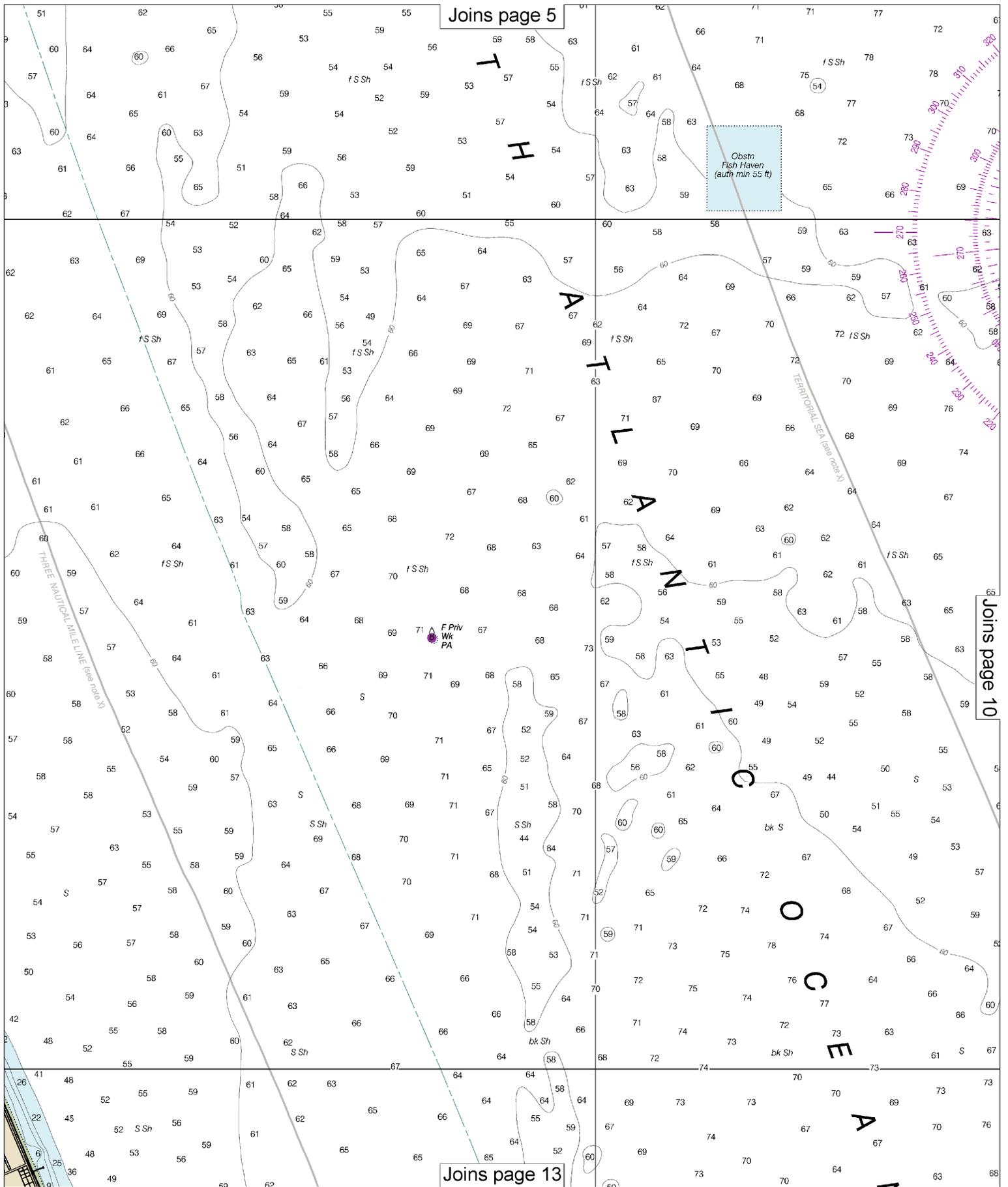
OWHD PWR CAB

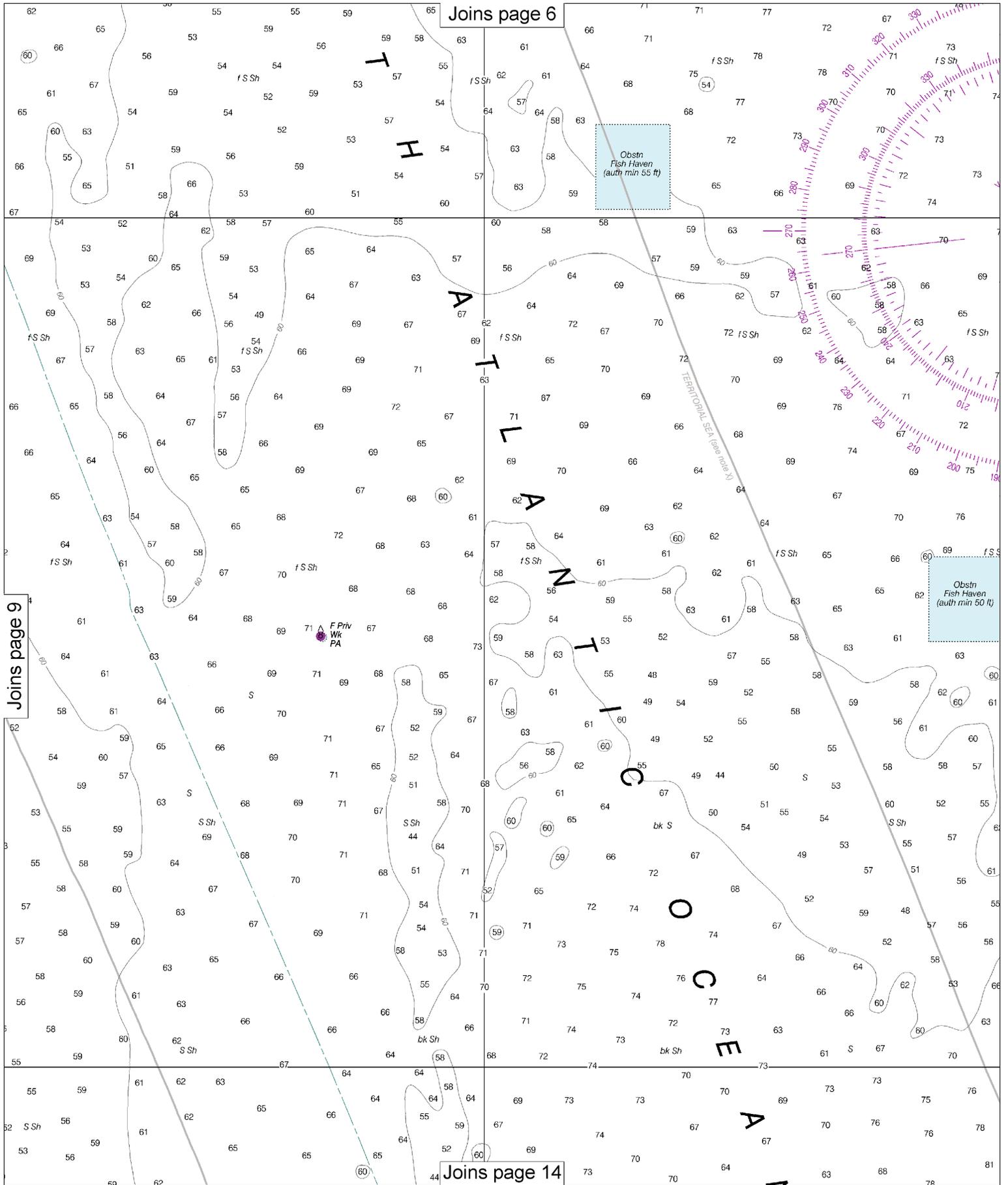


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

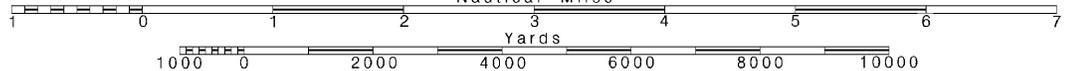




Printed at reduced scale.

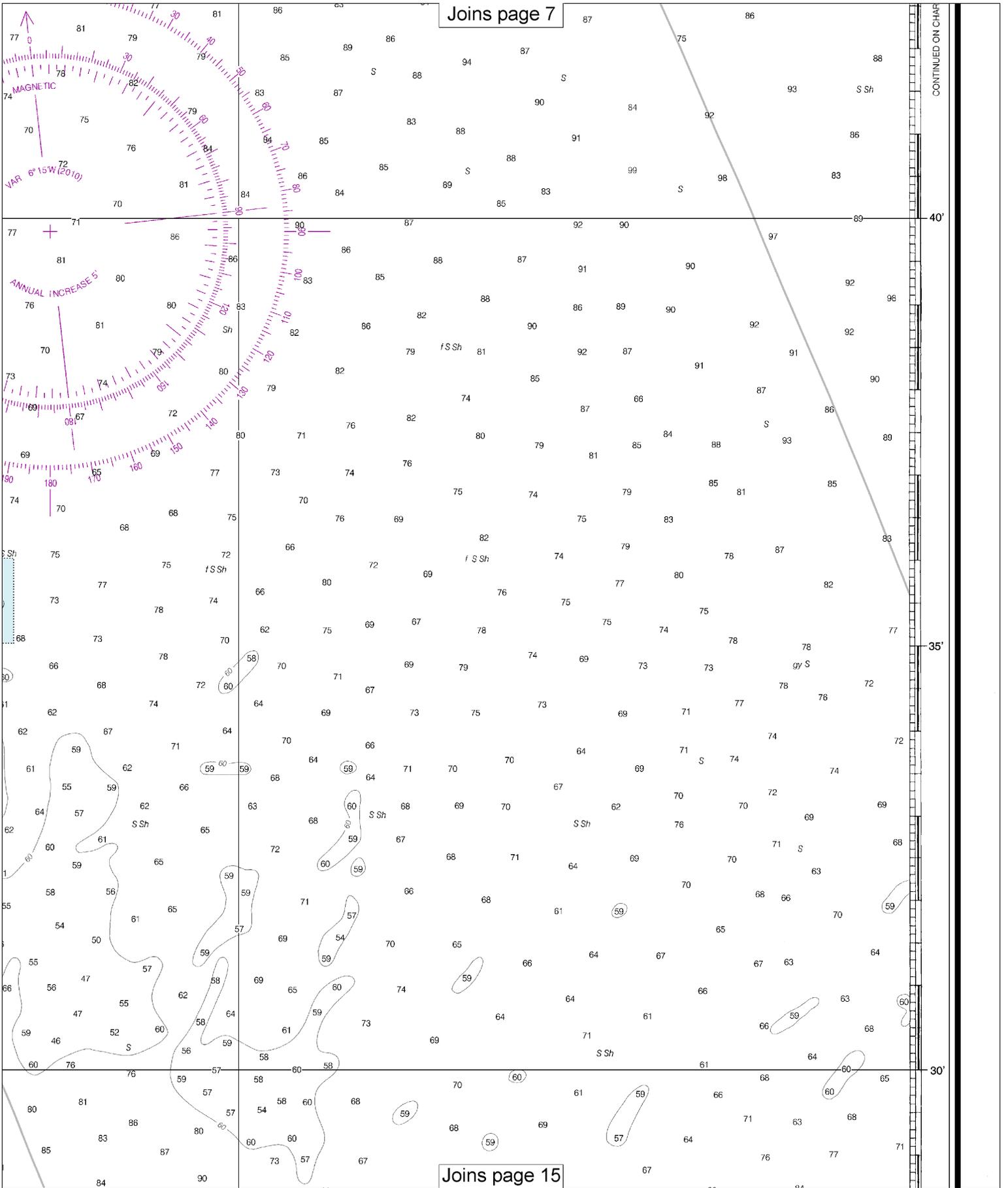
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



CONTINUED ON CHART

Joins page 8

25'

20'

OVHD PWR CABS

MICRO TOWER

Buoy



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

Joins page 16

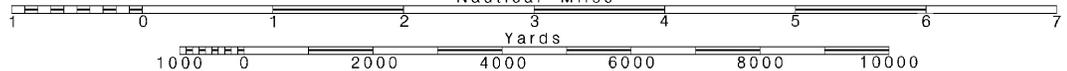
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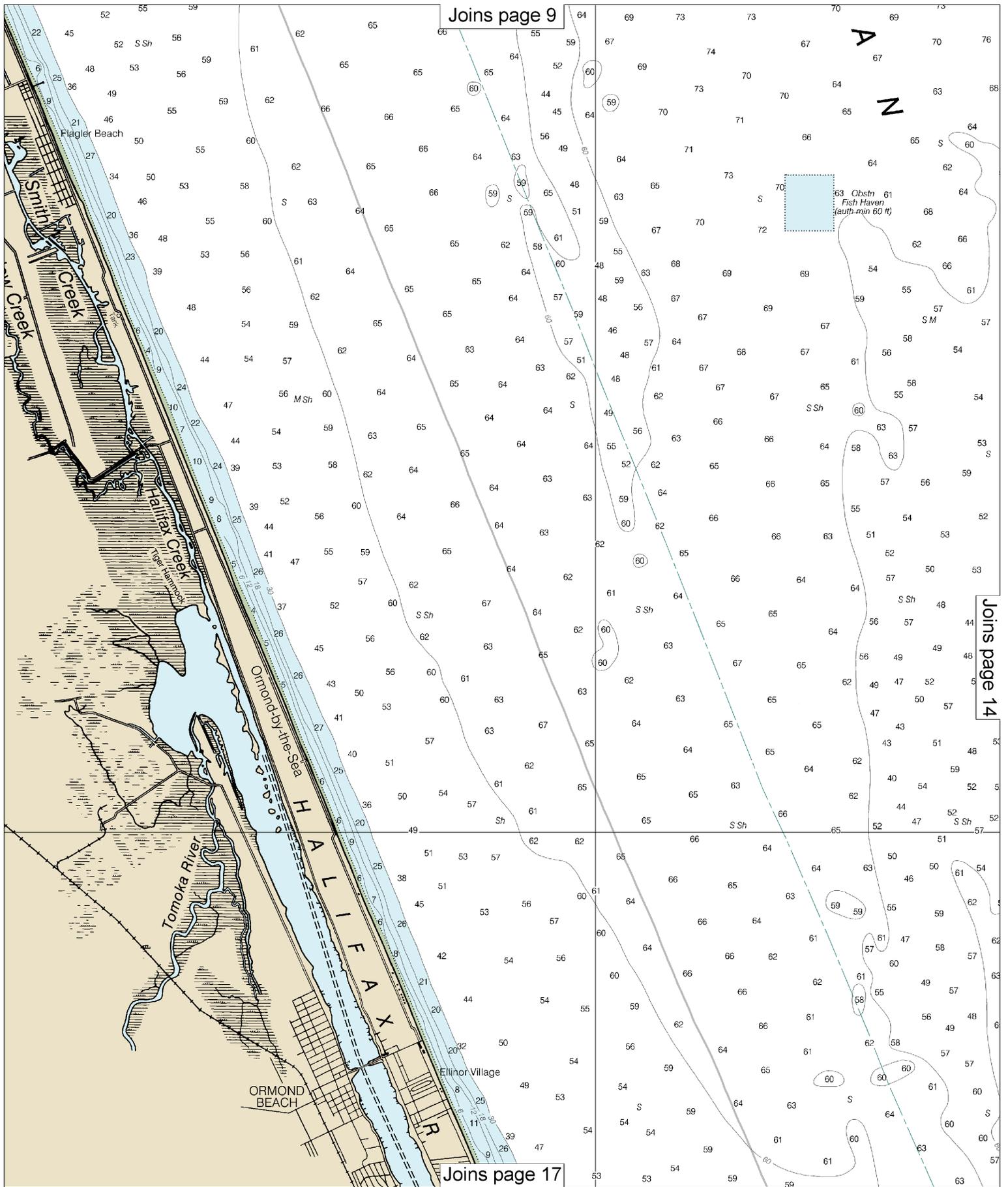
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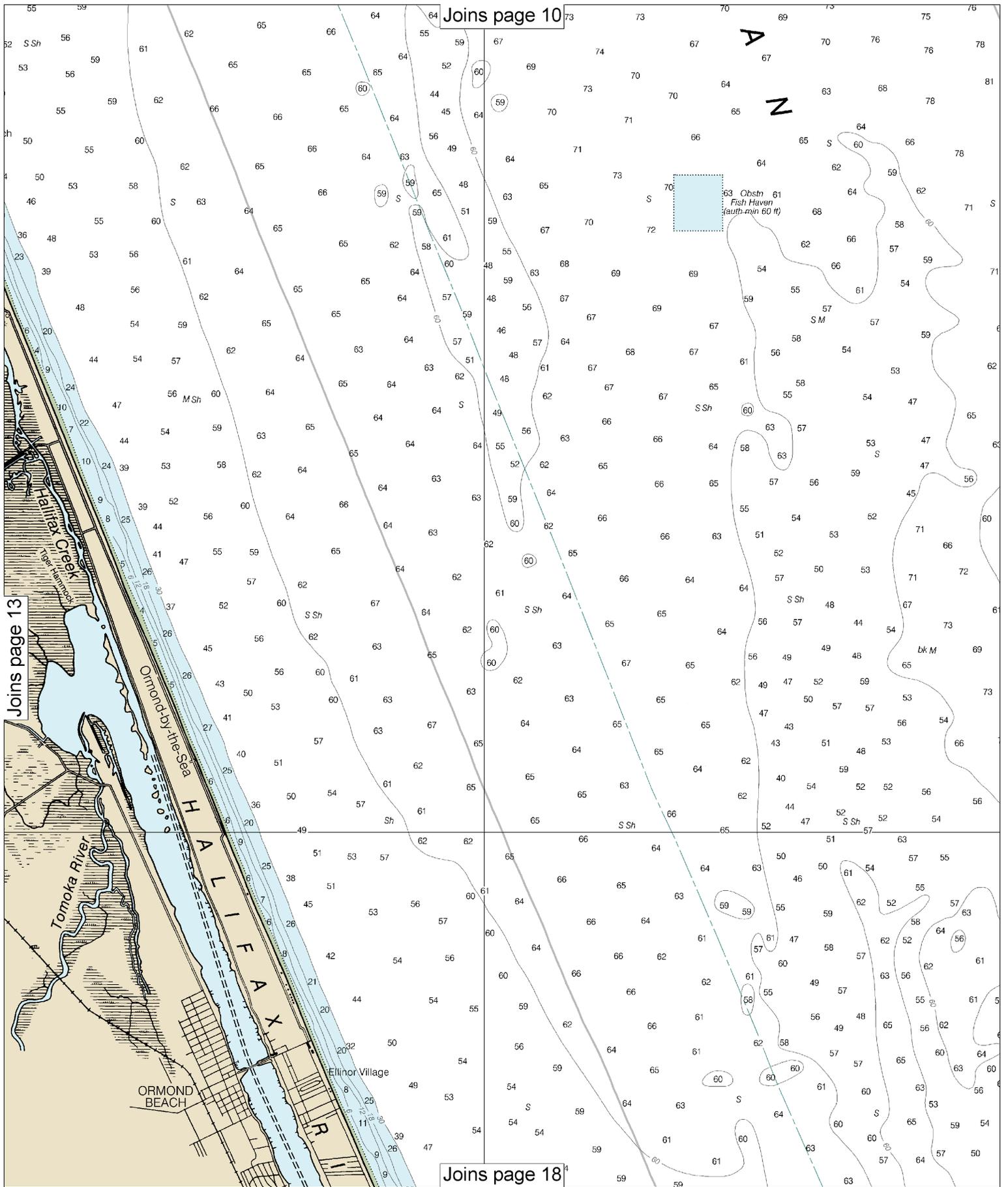
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





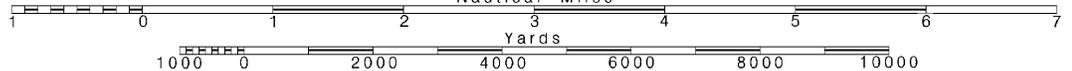


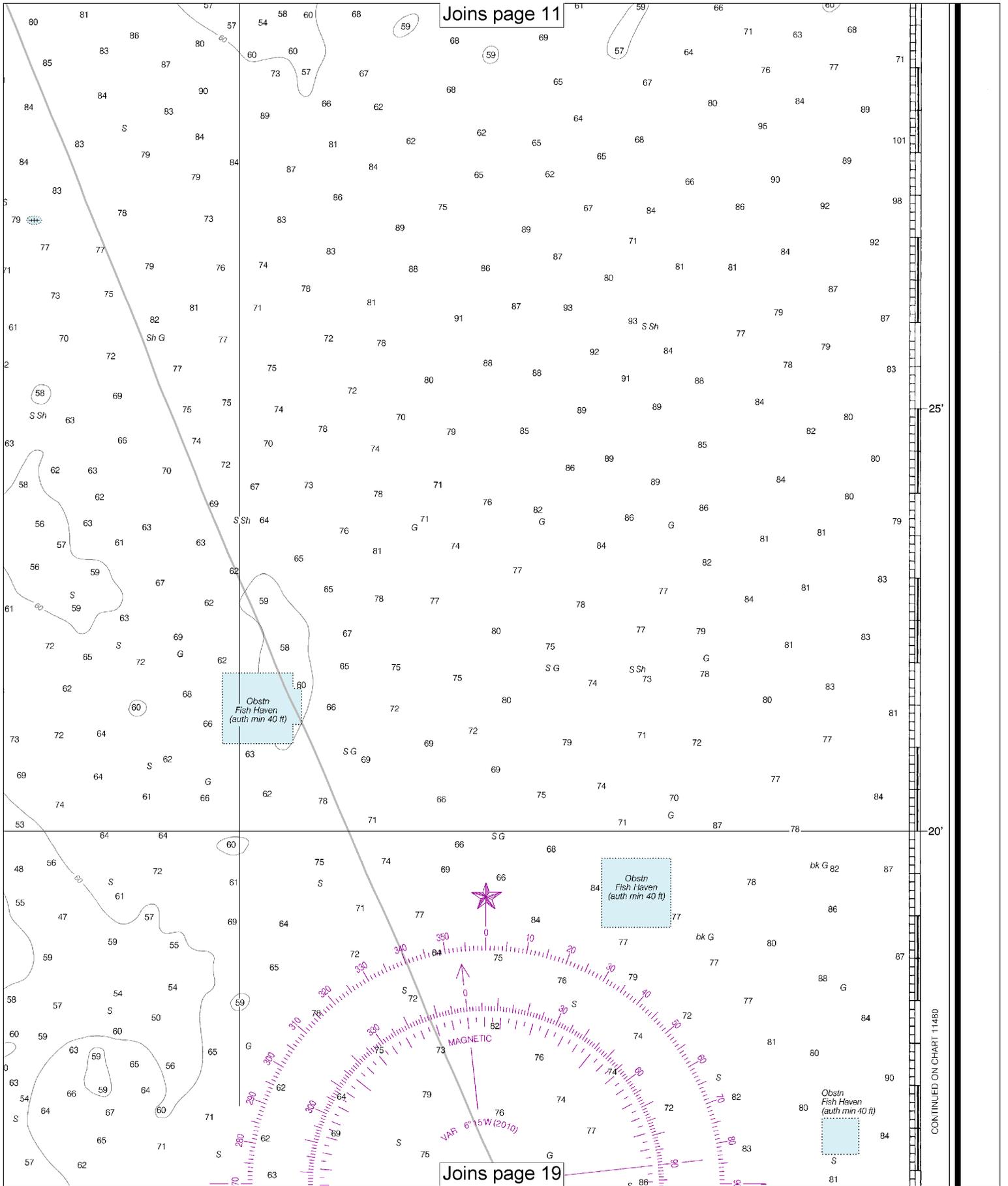
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 11480

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

# ST. AUGUSTINE LIGHT TO PONCE DE LEON INLET

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 29°29'  
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).

### TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
St. Augustine, City Dock	(29°53.5'N/81°19.8'W)	5.0	4.7	0.2
St. Augustine Beach	(29°51.4'N/81°15.8'W)	5.2	4.8	0.2
Ormond Beach, Hallifax River	(29°17.1'N/81°03.2'W)	0.8	0.7	0.1
Daytona Beach Shores	(29°08.8'N/80°57.8'W)	4.4	4.1	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>. (Sep 2010)

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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.

### 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	Is 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	Cys 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	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) 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: - - - - -

### 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, and U.S. Coast Guard.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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



### 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 0.918" northward and 0.775" eastward to agree with this chart.

### 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.

### CAUTION

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

### 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).

# 11486

16th Ed., Nov. 2010. Last Correction: 11/21/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)

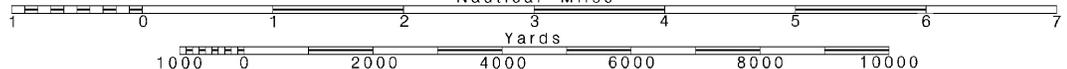
# 16

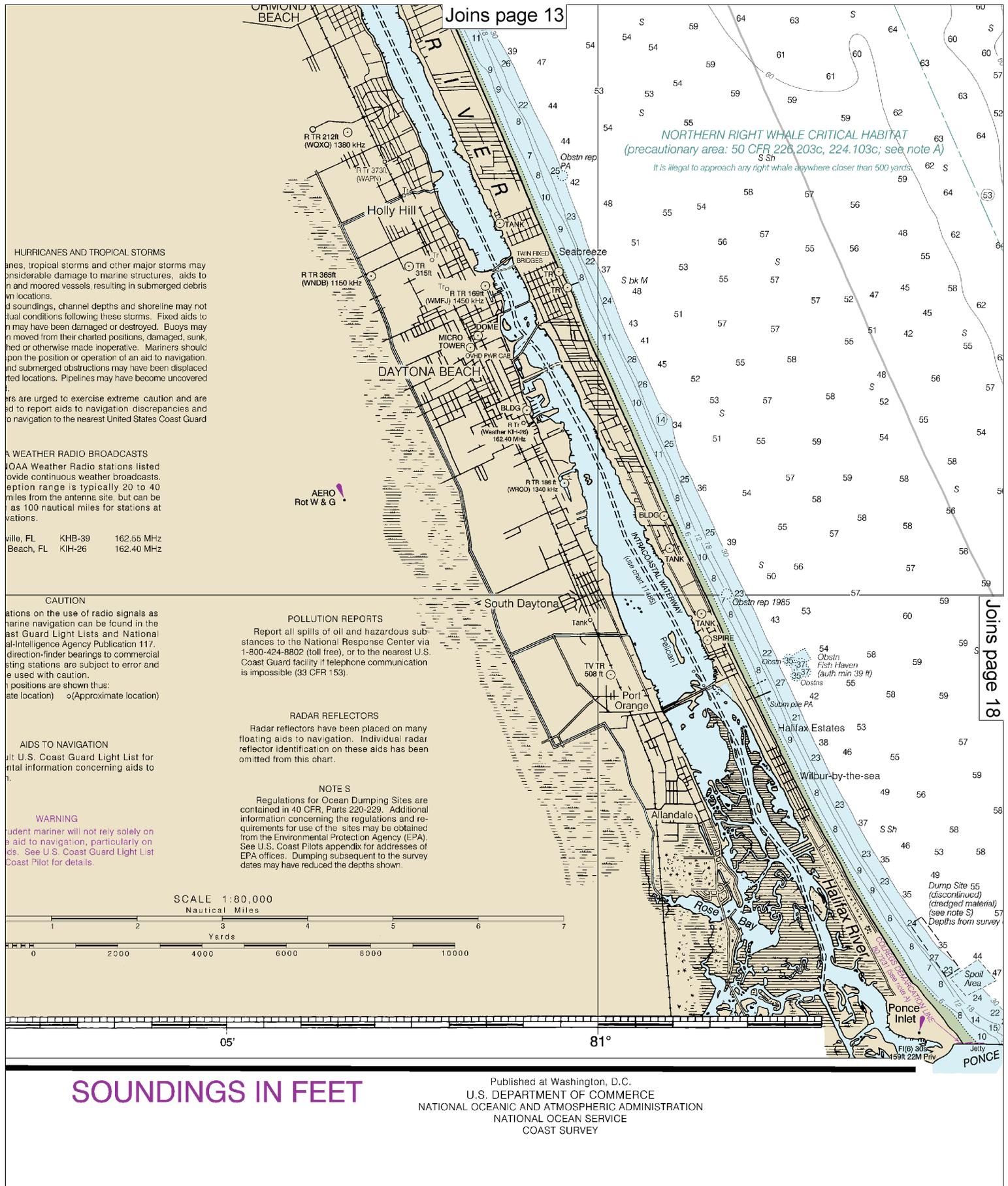
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 13

Joins page 18

**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.

**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 navigational channels. Soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not be accurate following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, heeled or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should exercise caution upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Submerged obstructions may have been displaced from their charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered.

**WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
 NOAA Weather Radio stations listed provide continuous weather broadcasts. Operating range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as far as 100 nautical miles for stations at sea.

Daytona Beach, FL KHB-39 162.55 MHz  
 Daytona Beach, FL KIH-26 162.40 MHz

**AERO**  
 Rot W & G

**CAUTION**  
 Warnings on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Aeronautics and Space Administration Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Direction-finder bearings to commercial radio stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Positions are shown thus: (date location) (Approximate location)

**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).

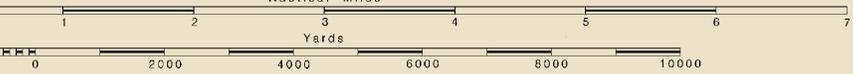
**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
 Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**NOTES**  
 Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

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

**WARNING**  
 Prudent mariner will not rely solely on this aid to navigation, particularly on soundings. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List or Coast Pilot for details.

SCALE 1:80,000  
 Nautical Miles



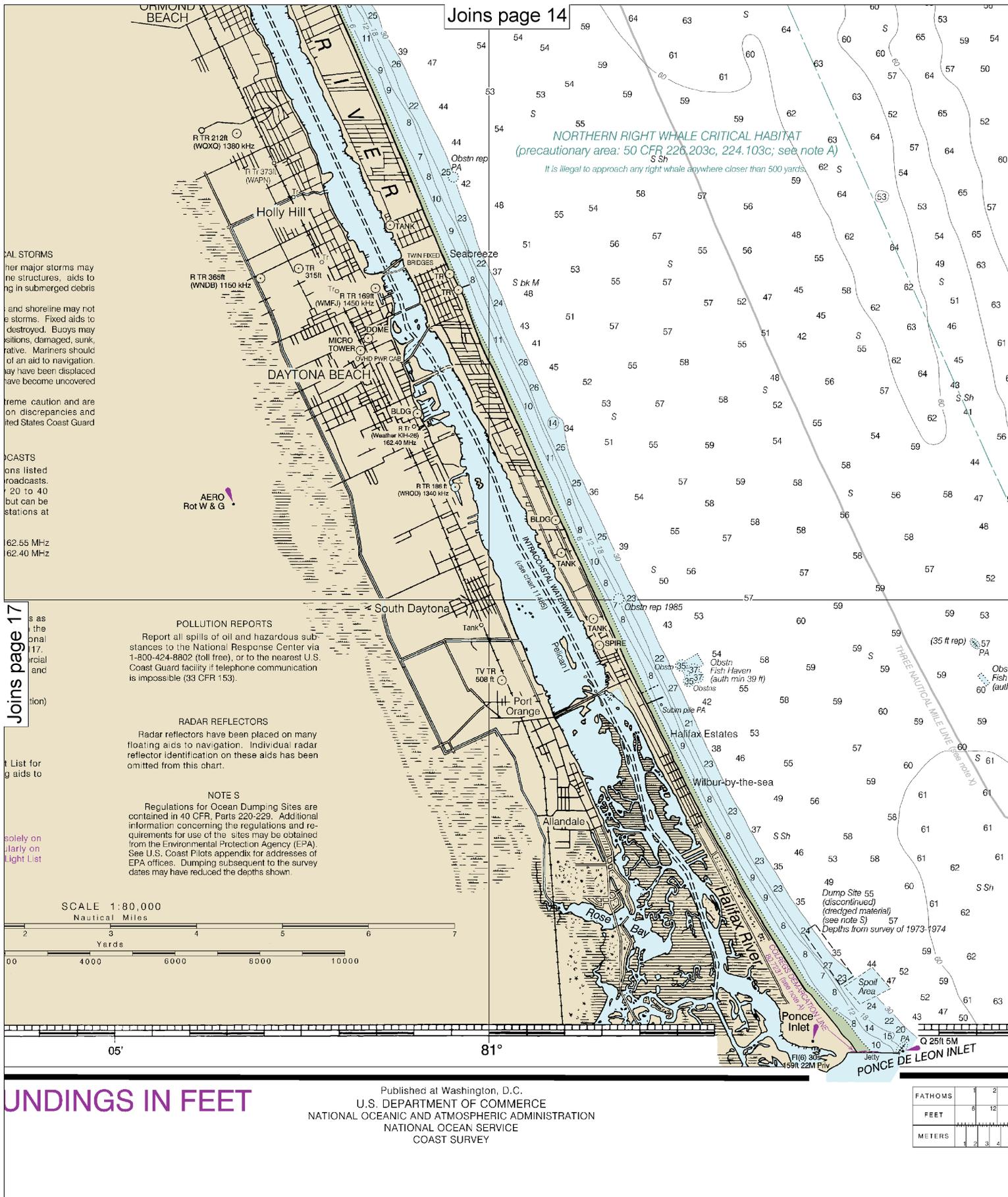
05'

81°

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

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

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.



**STORMS**  
After major storms may be structures, aids to navigation submerged debris and shoreline may not be as shown. Fixed aids to navigation may be destroyed, damaged, sunk, or displaced. Buoy positions, damaged, sunk, or displaced. Mariners should be aware of an aid to navigation may have been displaced or have become uncovered.

**CASTS**  
Broadcasts listed on this chart are subject to change without notice. Broadcasts from 20 to 40 MHz can be used for stations at 62.55 MHz and 62.40 MHz.

**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).

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**SCALE 1:80,000**  
Nautical Miles  
Yards

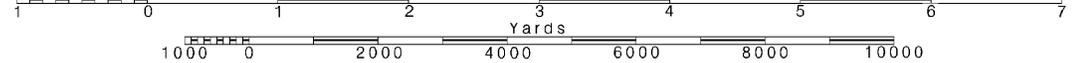
# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2

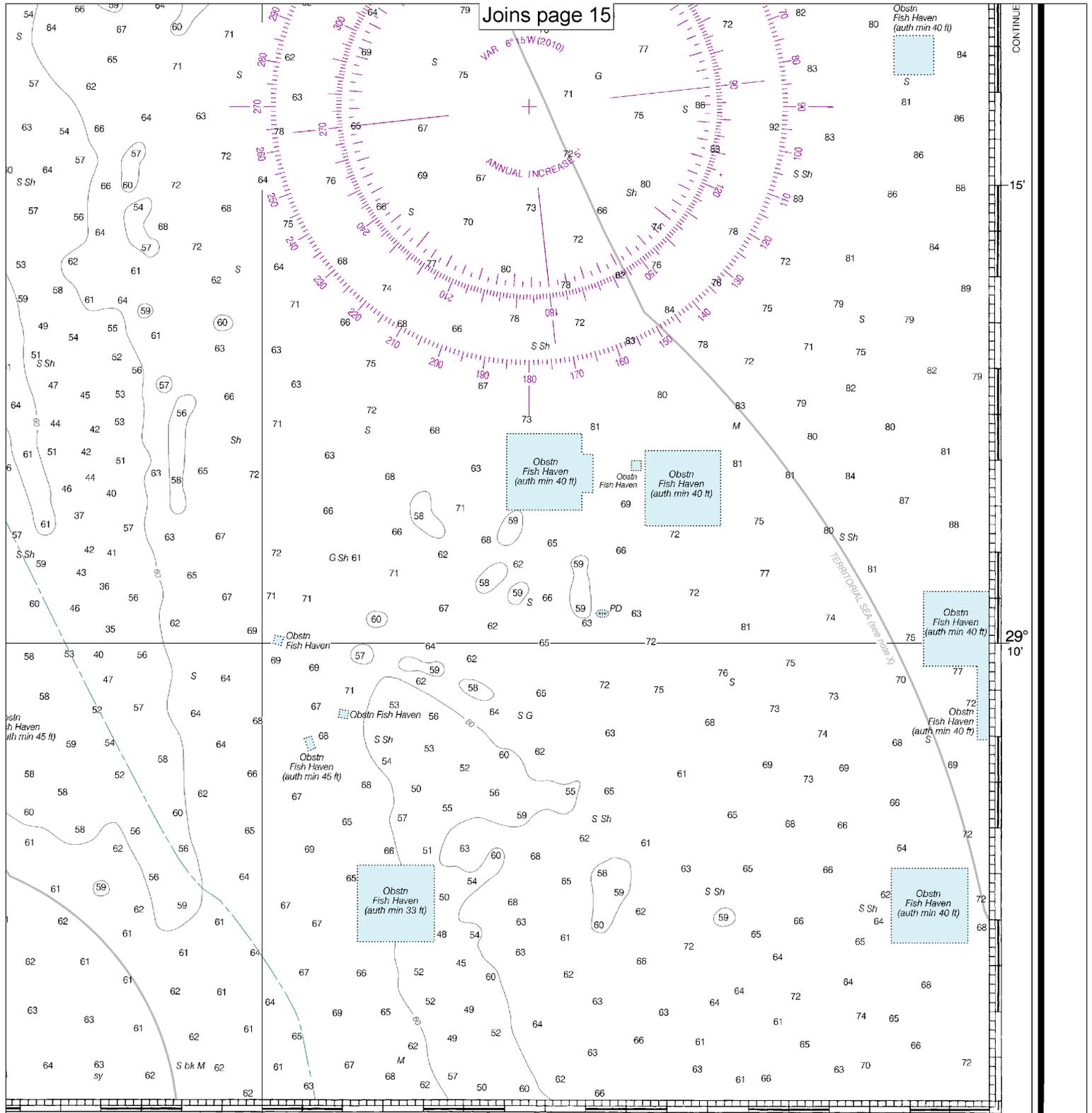
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles



See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15



JOINS CHART 11484

50'

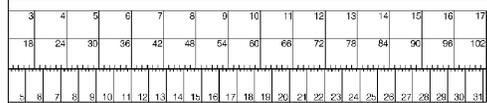
45'

1150.3 X 787.4 mm

### St Augustine Light to Ponce de Leon Inlet

SOUNDINGS IN FEET -- 1:80,000

# 11486





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>



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