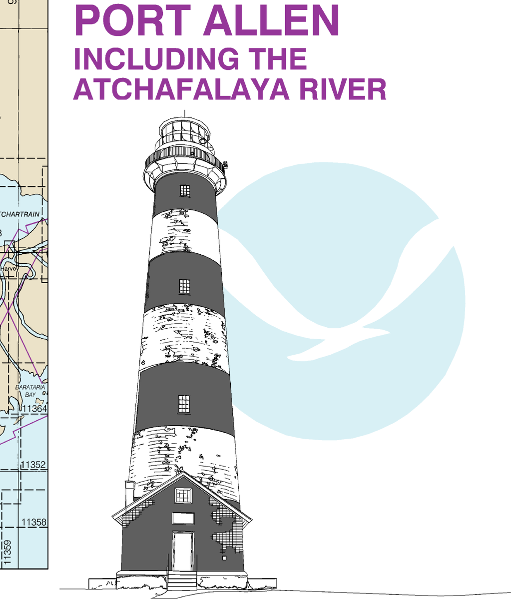
NAUTICAL CHART 11354
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

LOUISIANA
MORGAN CITY TO PORT ALLEN
INCLUDING THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical; Al alternating; B black; Bn beacon; C can; DIA diaphone; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; IQ interrupted quick; Iso isophase; LT HO lighthouse; M nautical mile; m minutes; MICRO TR microwave tower; Mkr marker; Mo morse code; N nun; OBSC obscured; Oc occulting; Or orange; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn radiobeacon; R TR radio tower; Rot rotating; s seconds; SEC sector; St M statute miles; VQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders; bk broken; Cy clay; Co coral; G gravel; Grs grass; gy gray; h hard; M mud; Oys oysters; Rk rock; S sand; so soft; Sh shells; sy sticky
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized; ED existence doubtful; Obstn obstruction; PA position approximate; PD position doubtful; Rep reported; Subm submerged
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: — — —

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.

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.

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).

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.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at 29°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	OFFICE HOURS
New Orleans, LA	*(504) 522-7330	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM M - F
Lake Charles, LA	*(337) 477-5285	24 hours daily
*Recorded		

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	BROADCAST TIMES-CST	SPECIAL WARNING
New Orleans, LA	NMG (USCG)	2670 kHz	4:35, 6:35, 10:35 & 11:50 AM 4:35 & 11:50 PM	On receipt
		157.1 MHz	4:50 & 10:50 AM 4:50 PM	On receipt
Grand Isle, LA	NMG-15	157.1 MHz	4:35 & 10:35 AM 4:35 PM	On receipt
Berwick, LA	NMG-37	157.1 MHz	4:00 & 10:00 AM 4:00 PM	On receipt

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

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Landside Route)
Morgan City to Port Allen (LR)
Controlling Depth
The controlling depth was 7 feet Sept. 1994-Apr 2005 to its junction with the Alternate Route in the Lower Grand River.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
Distances
The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus:
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.
Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.
When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depths
12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
Distances
The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Morgan City and are indicated thus:
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

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

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Alternate Route)
Morgan City to Port Allen Route (MP)
Project Depth
12 feet Morgan City, LA, to Port Allen, LA
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
Distances
The Waterway is indicated by a dashed magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at the junction of Bayou Boeuf and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and are indicated thus:
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

RULES OF THE ROAD
(ABRIDGED)
Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases.
Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS
The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:
USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777
USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593

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.

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 0.711" northward and 0.396" eastward to agree with this chart.

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER ROUTE (AR)
The navigation project is 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide from the Mississippi River via Old River, Atchafalaya River, Grand Lake and Sixmile Lake to Morgan City, LA.
The controlling depths are published periodically in Navigation Bulletins issued by the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, LA
Buoys are not charted.

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.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area — Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

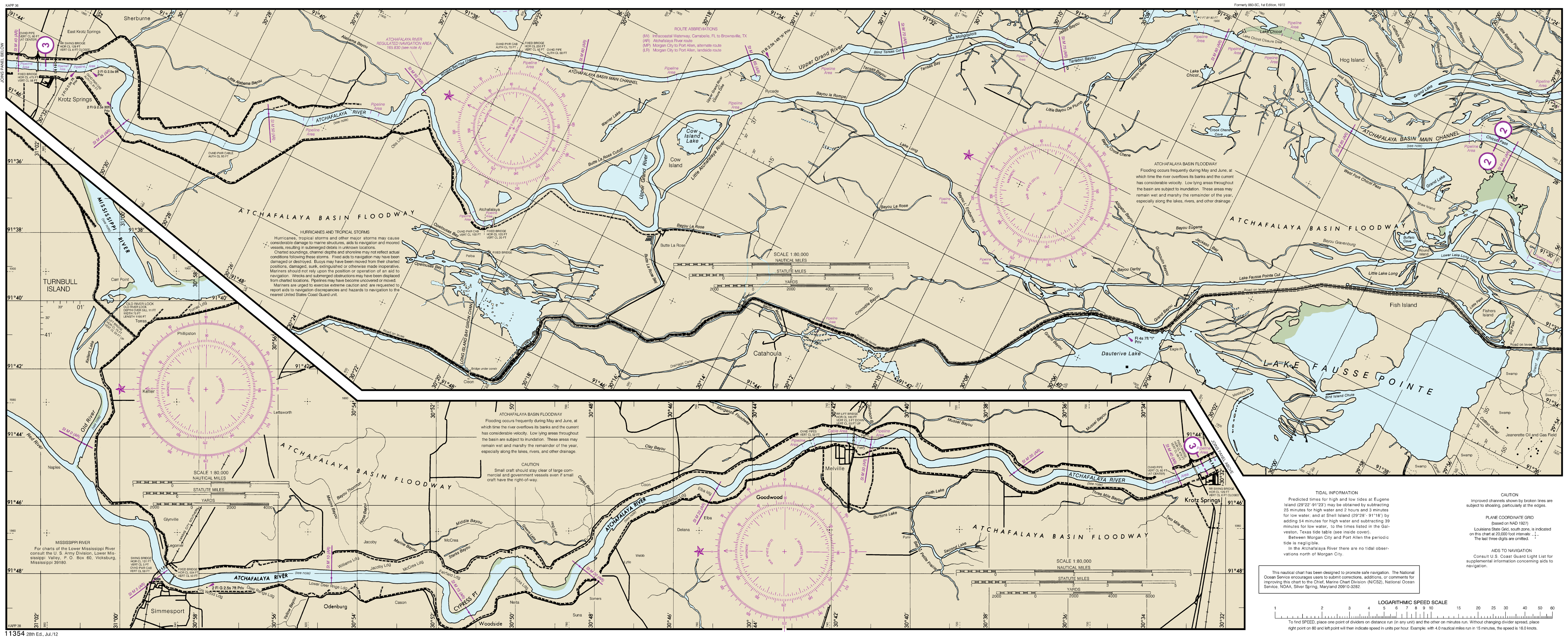
NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

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

Chart 11354 28th Ed., Jul./12

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

SIDE B



TIDAL INFORMATION
Predicted times for high and low tides at Eugene Island (29°22'-91°23') may be obtained by subtracting 25 minutes for high water and 2 hours and 3 minutes for low water; and at Shell Island (29°28'-91°18') by adding 54 minutes for high water and subtracting 39 minutes for low water, to the times listed in the Galveston, Texas tide table (see inside cover). Between Morgan City and Port Allen the periodic tide is negligible.
In the Atchafalaya River there are no tidal observations north of Morgan City.

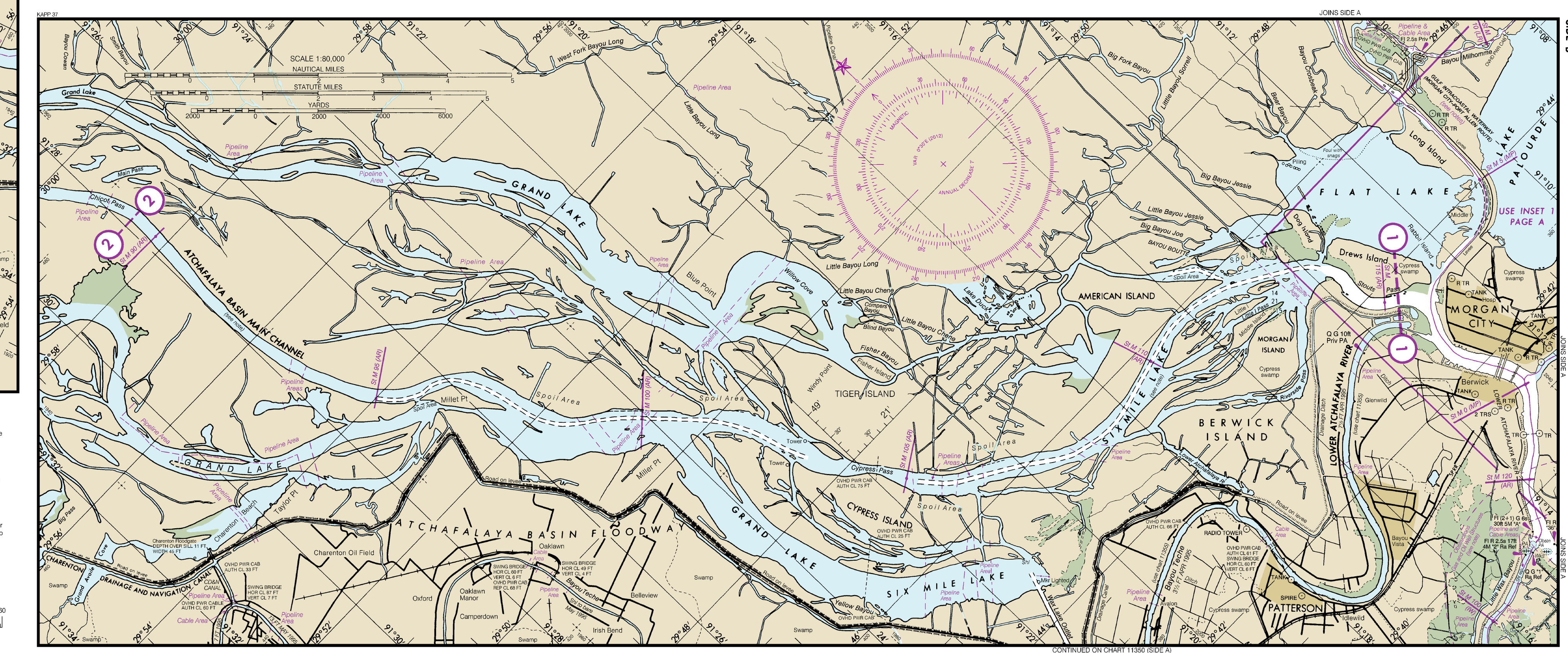
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

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

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



TIDAL INFORMATION
Near real time water level data, predictions and weather data are available via the internet at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Annual predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are available in printed form from private sector printers.

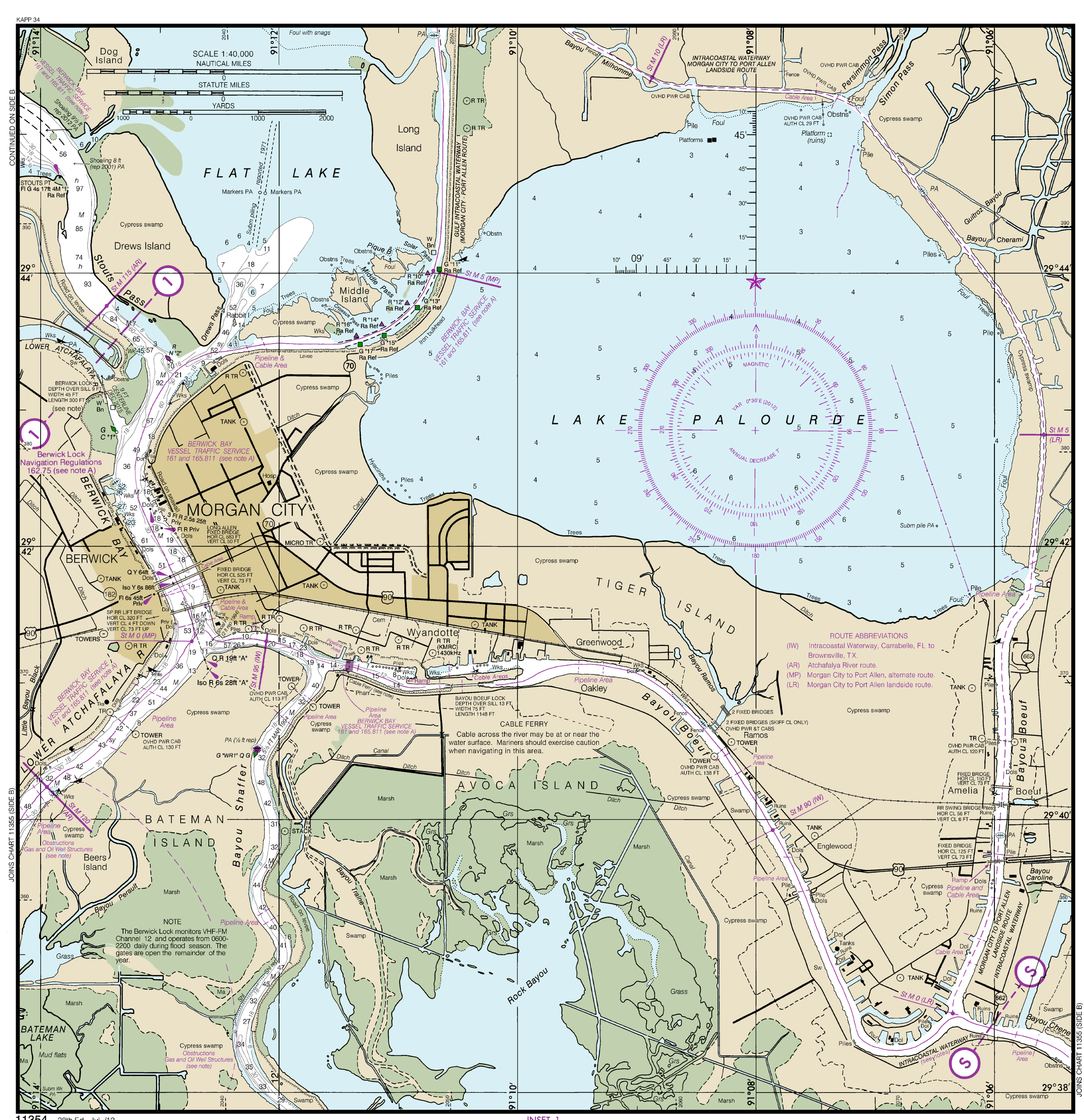
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO AUG 2015

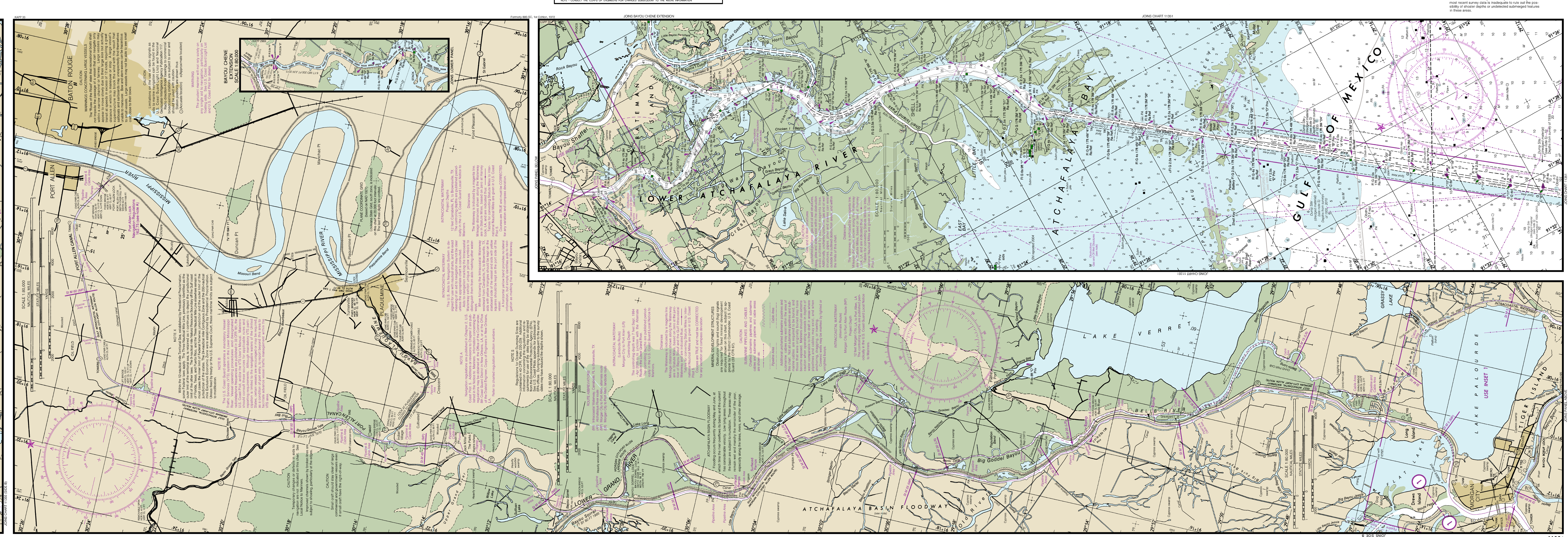
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
BAR CHANNEL	A7	B12	8	8-15	400	14.6	20
LOWER BAY REACH	17	11	9	8-15	400	4.8	20
CREW BOAT CUT	18	19	16	8-15	400	2.4	20

A. EXCEPT FOR AN OBSTRUCTION LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 29°20'16.8"N, 91°24'49.4"W.
B. EXCEPT FOR A SUBMERGED PIPE LOCATED IN APPROXIMATE POSITION 29°17'42.0"N, 91°27'06.0"W.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NOTE C
The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this most recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the possibility of shoaler depths or undetected submerged features in these areas.

SIDE A





11354 28th Ed., Jul./12
Last Correction: 11/14/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4516 (11/8/2016), NM: 4416 (10/29/2016)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).
If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand (POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod