THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

FLORIDA - GULF COAST

ESTERO BAY TO LEMON BAY

INCLUDING CHARLOTTE HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°36'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT./LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Point Ybel	(26°27'N/82°01'W)	2.6	2.3	0.5
Port Boca Grande	(26°43'N/82°15'W)	1.6	1.3	0.4
Punta Gorda	(26°56'N/82°04'W)	1.9	1.5	0.3

Datums (- - -) 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 2015)

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

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

NOTE S
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.

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).

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 1.260" northward and 0.679" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE N
The channel is marked by private daybeacons numbered "2" thru "16". The controlling depth was 2 feet in 1981.

NOTE P
Many of the tributaries of Peace River are marked by private aids.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
1 ⅓ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Peace River Power Squadron, District 22, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising 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.

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.

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.

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) ○(Approximate location)

NOTE L
BRIDGE INFORMATION
(A) SWING BRIDGE
Bridge under construction (see note)
(B) FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 120 FT
VERT CL 26 FT
(AT CENTER)
OVHD PWR CAB
AUTH CL 35 FT
(C) FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 40 FT
VERT CL 14 FT
(AT CENTER)
OVHD PWR CAB
AUTH CL 27 FT

NOTE E
Jug Creek channel is marked by private markers.

NOTE O
The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.

NOTE B
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Charts 11425, 11427)
The project depth is 9 feet from Caloosahatchee River to the Ancote River, Florida. The controlling depths are published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE C
Strong cross currents are encountered especially during ebb cf spring tide between daybeacons "2A" and "8".

NOTE F
The channel is marked by private daybeacons. The controlling depth was 6 feet.
Feb 2014

NOTE H
The channel is subject to frequent changes. Channel marked by private aids.

NOTE J
Hydrography and shorelines in this area are subject to continual changes.

CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

NOTE K
The natural channel location through Stump Pass is subject to continuous change in alignment and depth. DO NOT NAVIGATE in or through the area without absolute knowledge of channel location and depth. The channel is marked by private aids.

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

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

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

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

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.

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.

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.

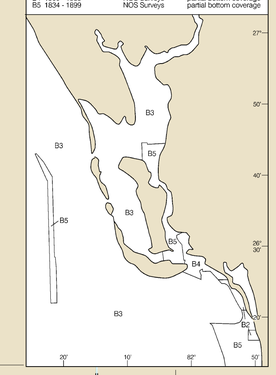
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Fort Myers, FL	WXK-83	162.475 MHz
Sarasota, FL	WWG-59	162.40 MHz
Naples, FL	WWG-92	162.525 MHz

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

B2 1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 1834 - 1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



CONTINUATION OF PEACE RIVER

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 26°36'

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

NOTE Q
The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.

CONTINUED ON MAIN CHART

39th Ed., Nov. 2015
11426

Last Correction: 9/22/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4116 (10/11/2016), NM: 4316 (10/22/2016)

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.

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.

Warning: Unauthorized reproduction may subject violators to prosecution. Any alteration, including but not limited to additions, deletions, or revisions, may cause this chart to be unsafe for navigation.

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

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 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 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Estero Bay to Lemon Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET-SCALE 1:80,000

11426

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