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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

PORT EVERGLADES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Latitude 26°05'30"

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.

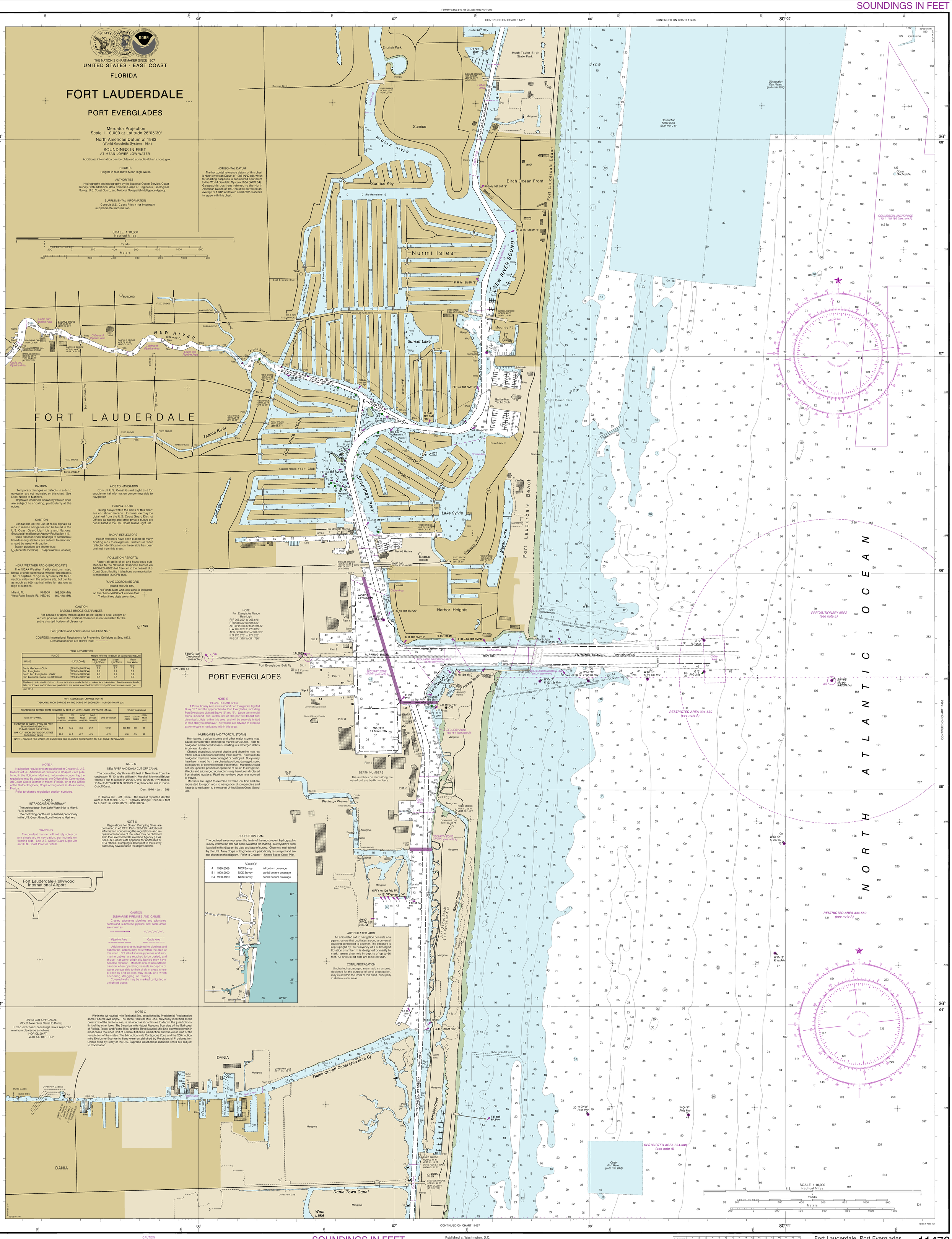
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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 1.312" northward and 0.837" eastward to agree with this chart.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters



CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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)

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.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.550 MHz
West Palm Beach, FL	KEC-50	162.475 MHz

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.

TANK

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water (feet)	Mean High Water (feet)	Mean Low Water (feet)
Bahia Mar Yacht Club	(26°07'N/80°07'W)	2.7	2.6	0.2
Port Everglades	(26°06'N/80°07'W)	2.8	2.7	0.2
South Port Everglades, ICWW	(26°05'N/80°07'W)	2.8	2.7	0.2
Port Lauderdale, Dania Cut-Off Canal	(26°04'N/80°08'W)	2.6	2.5	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.
(Jan 2014)

PORT EVERGLADES CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO APR 2013

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW): LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS: WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (FROM 200 FEET SEAWARD OF RED BUOY 2 TO EAST END OF THE JETTIES)	43.4	47.2	43.3	21.1	12-12	500-450	1.0	45
BAR CUT (FROM EAST END OF JETTIES TO TURNING BASIN)	42.0	44.7	42.5	42.4	4-13	450	0.5	42

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

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.

NOTE B
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The project depth from Lake Worth Inlet to Miami, FL is 10 feet.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

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.

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

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

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).

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated on this chart at 4,000 foot intervals thus:
The last three digits are omitted.

NOTE
Port Everglades Range
Rear Light
F R 268.250° to 268.675°
F R 268.675° to 269.325°
Al R W 269.325° to 269.925°
F W 269.925° to 270.075°
Al W G 270.075° to 270.675°
F G 270.675° to 271.325°
Fl G 271.325° to 271.750°

NOTE C
NEW RIVER AND DANIA CUT-OFF CANAL
The controlling depth was 6½ feet in New River from the daybeacon R "10" to the William H. Marshall Memorial Bridge; thence 6 feet to a point in 26°05'57.2" N 80°09'45.1" W; thence 10 feet to 26°05'42.0" N 80°10'21.8" W; thence 3½ feet to Dania Cut-off Canal.
Dec. 1976 - Jan. 1995

In Dania Cut - off Canal, the lowest reported depths were 2 feet to the U.S. 1 Highway Bridge; thence 5 feet to a point in 26°03'35"N, 80°08'06"W.

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.

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

A	1990-2009	NOS Survey	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2000	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage

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.

NOTE E
PRECAUTIONARY AREA
A Precautionary Area exists around Port Everglades Lighted Buoy "PE" and the approaches to Port Everglades, including Port Everglades Lighted Buoys "2" and "3". Large commercial ships inbound and outbound of the port will board and disembark pilots within this area and will be severely limited in their ability to maneuver. All vessels are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within this area.

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.

BERTH NUMBERS
The numbers on land along the waterfront are berth numbers.

ARTICULATED AIDS
An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labeled "Art".

CORAL PROPAGATION
Uncharted submerged manmade structures, designed for the purpose of coral propagation, may exist within the limits of this chart, principally in shallow water areas.

DANIA CUT-OFF CANAL
(South New River Canal to Dania)
Fixed overhead crossings have reported minimum clearance as follows:
HOR CL 29 FT
VERT CL 10 FT REP

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.

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.
If the chart does not measure 36 inches (914 millimeters) vertically, the margins have been improperly trimmed.
Warning: Printing this chart at a scale smaller than 1:10,000 (1:20,000, 1:40,000, etc.) is not authorized. Printing at smaller scales may cause important details to merge, overprint, or disappear.

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.

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

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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

Fort Lauderdale, Port Everglades
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

11470