11481

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

# APPROACHES TO PORT CANAVERAL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 28°25'N

North American Datum of 1983

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

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: ————

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 |
| Port Canaveral | (28°26'N/80°34'W) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.2 |
| Port Canaveral Entrance | (28°25'N/80°36'W) | 4.2 | 3.8 | 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.

(Aug 2014)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

CAUTION

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)

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
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.

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 1.017" northward and 0.819" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

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.

CAUTION

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

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides 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.

Melbourne, FL WJX-70 162.550 MHz

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.

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missile debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance, exists in this area.

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.

NOTE C
WEATHER ROCKET IMPACT AREA

Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards in the impact area, shown by a thin dashed magenta line, due to falling rocket casings.

NOTE E

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.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES

Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JAN 2015

| CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) | | | | | | PROJECT DIMENSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF CHANNEL | LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER | LEFT INSIDE QUARTER | RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER | RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER | DATE OF SURVEY | WIDTH (FEET) | LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) | DEPTH MLLW (FEET) |
| OUTER REACH | 41.0 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 1-15 | 400 | 4.7 | 44 |
| MIDDLE REACH | 44.2 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 44.4 | 1-15 | 400 | 0.9 | 44 |
| INNER REACH | 42.2 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 1-15 | 400 | 0.7 | 40 |
| WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION) | 36.1 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 36.6 | 1-15 | 400 | 0.3 | 39 |
| WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION) | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 1-15 | 400 | 0.3 | 31 |

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

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

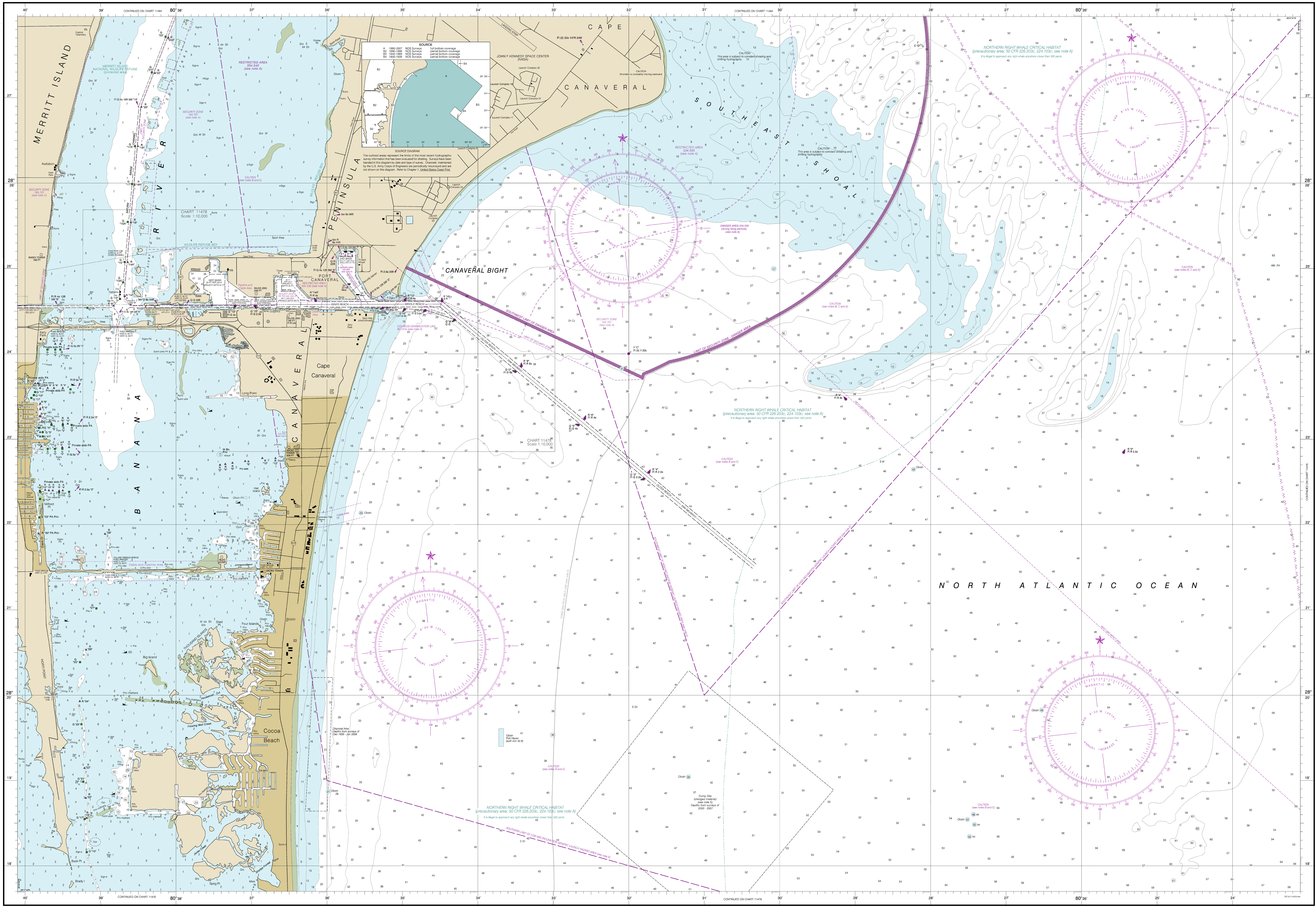
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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.

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET




9th Ed., Oct. 2014

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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.

SCALE 1:25,000

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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Last Correction: 9/21/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 3715 (9/15/2015), NM: 3815 (9/19/2015)

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