Nautical Miles 1000 0 1000 2000
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000
Meters 1000 0 1000 2000

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many navigational aids to navigation. Individual radar reflectors on these aids has been omitted from 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 limit of the Territorial Sea, still applies for certain laws of the United States and for most of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Nature 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.

Formats CAGS 403,1a-E2, June 1857 KARP 190

FATHOMS	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
FEET	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
METERS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

NOTE B

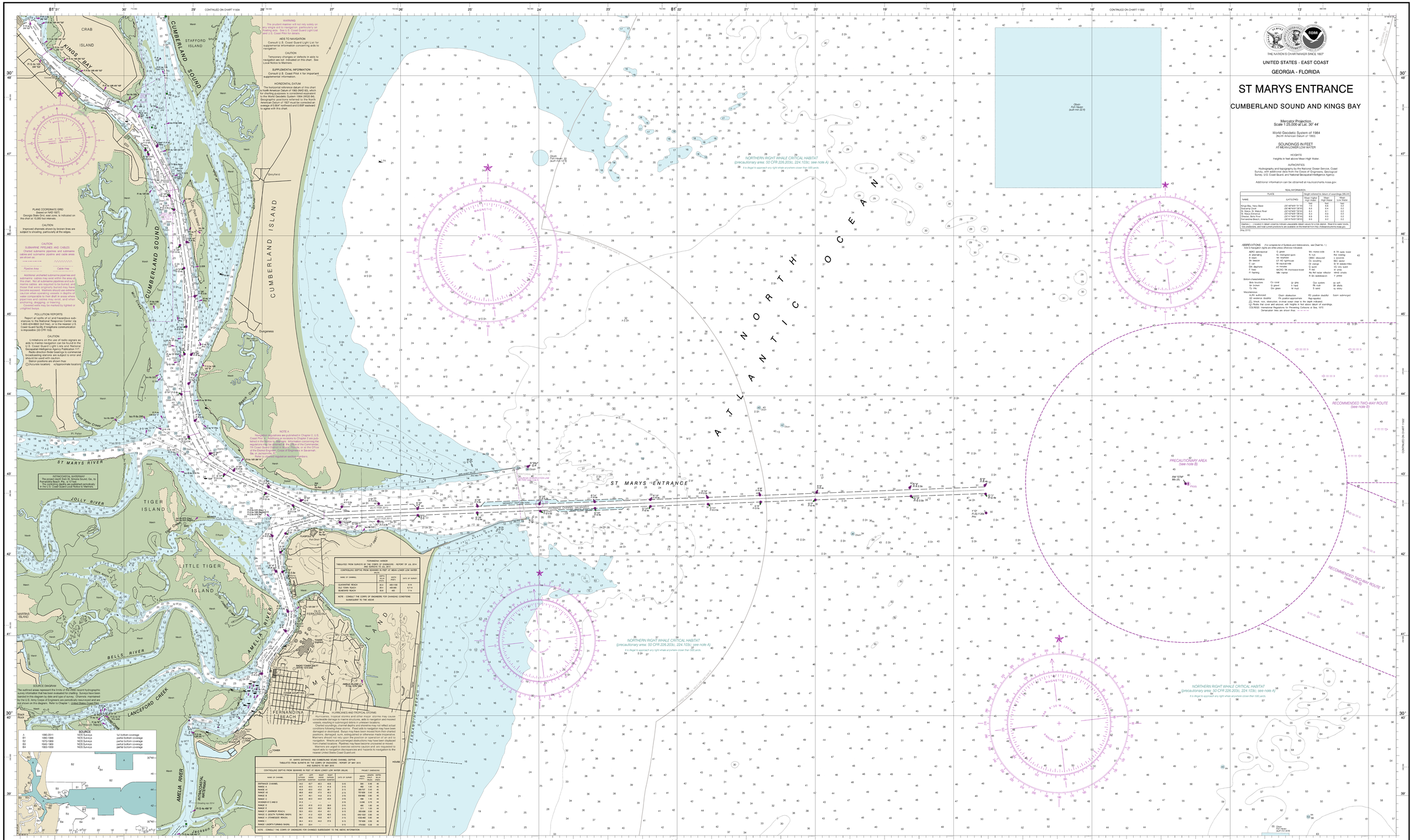
RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTE

The two-way route shown on this chart is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Fernandina Beach. The routing has been established to minimize the potential for vessel collisions with endangered North Atlantic right whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the route at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire route. Dangerous dangers may exist. See Source Diagram and Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. Broadcast ranges are typically 30 to 40 nautical miles from the station. Ask any local boaters how far you can hear NOAA Weather Radio. Ranges can be as much as 100 nautical miles for users at high elevations.

Jacksonville, FL	KHB-39	162.550 MHz
Waycross, GA	WXK-75	162.475 MHz
Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

GEORGIA - FLORIDA

ST MARYS ENTRANCE

CUMBERLAND SOUND AND KINGS BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 30° 44'

World Geodetic System of 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Lower Low Water
		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Kings Bay, Navy Base	(30°46'N/81°31'W)	7.0	6.6	0.2
Cumberland Sound	(30°44'N/81°29'W)	6.9	6.5	0.2
St. Marys, St. Marys River	(30°43'N/81°33'W)	6.4	6.0	0.2
St. Marys Entrance	(30°42'N/81°28'W)	6.3	6.0	0.2
Fernandina Beach, Amelia River	(30°40'N/81°27'W)	6.2	5.8	0.2
Fernandina Beach, Amelia River	(30°40'N/81°28'W)	6.0	5.7	0.2

Datum: Height of Mean Lower Low Water is the same as chart datum. Water levels, tide tables, tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(May 2015)

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	Gr: green (quick	OBSC: obscured	RW: red and white
B: black	Mi: mistiness	OBST: obstruction	s: seconds
Bn: beacon	LT: HO: lighthouse	Or: revolving	SEC: sector
C: can	M: nautical mile	Or: orange	St M: statute miles
DIA: diaphone	m: minutes	Q: quick	VQ: very quick
F: fixed	MHW: MLW: mid-tide levels	R: red	W: white
F: flashing	Mm: marine	Ra: RW: radar reflector	ultra(V): ultraviolet
		R: Bn: radiobeacon	Y: yellow

Bottom characteristics

Bkls: boulders	Co: coral	gy: gray	Ors: oysters	so: soft	
bn: brown	Cl: clay	lt: light	S: sand	st: stiff	
Gy: Gray	gn: green	M: mud	Sh: shell	sy: silty	

Miscellaneous

AUTH: authorized	Obstn: obstruction	PD: position doubtful	Submr: submerged
ED: existence doubtful	PA: position approximate	Rep: reported	

△1: Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(12) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: Demarcation Line separating the International from Inland Rules of Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

4th Ed., Jul. 2015
11503

Last Correction: 10/9/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 4015 (10/6/2015), NM: 4215 (10/17/2015)

To ensure that this chart has been printed at the proper scale, the bar 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.

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

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