BookletChart™

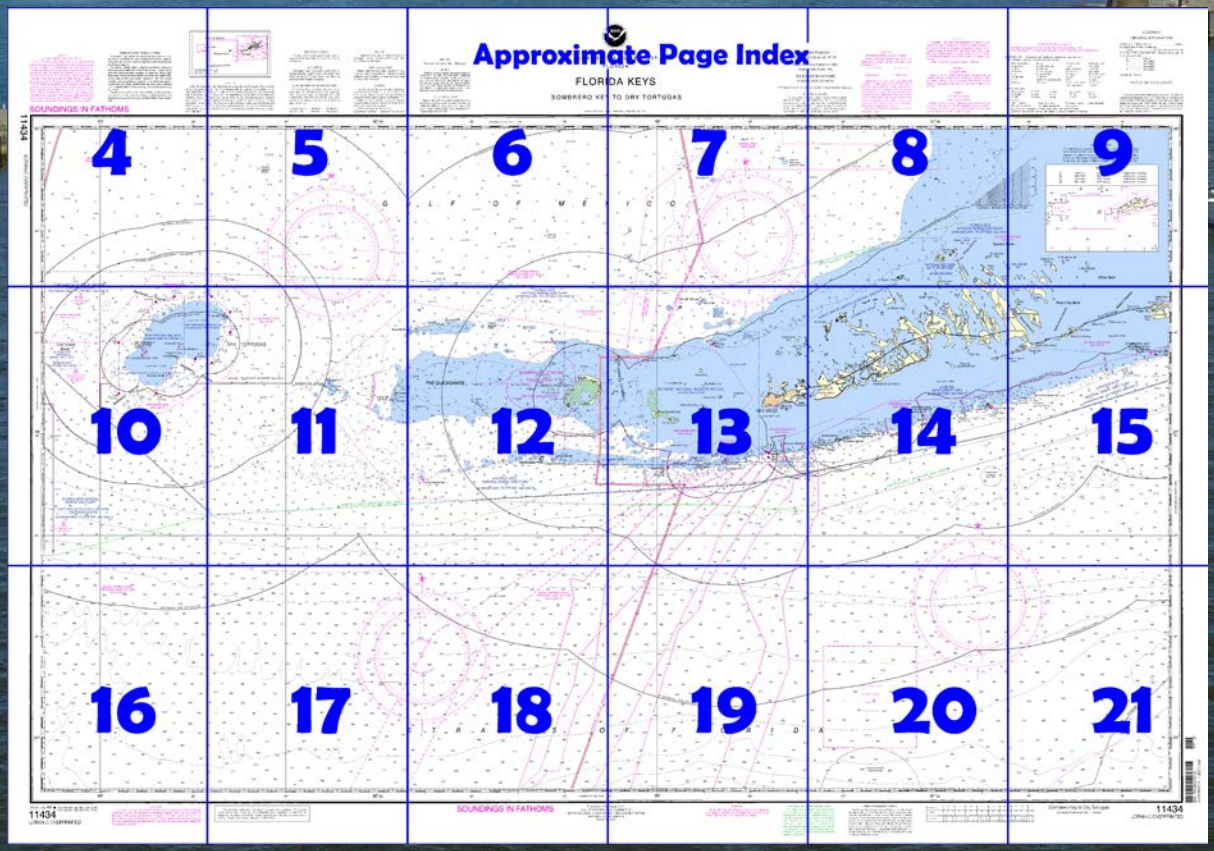
Florida Keys – Sombrero Key to Dry Tortugas

NOAA Chart 11434

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

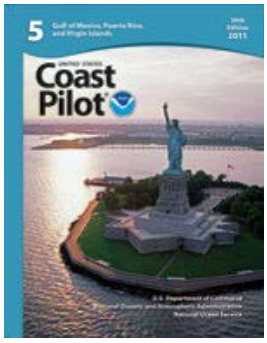
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11434.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The area from Key West for 63 miles W to Dry Tortugas is a continuation of the keys with their intervening reefs and shoals. The keys are low, small in extent, and, except for the Dry Tortugas, generally covered with dense growths of mangrove.

About 5 miles S of the main chain of keys and reefs is a line of reefs, shoals, and generally broken ground which rises abruptly from the deep water of the Straits of Florida. Buoys, lights, and daybeacons mark the outer reefs. Deep-draft vessels standing along the keys should avoid this broken ground and also the areas with depths less than 10 fathoms, S and W of Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas.

Currents are variable along the edge of the reefs, being influenced by winds, by differences of barometric pressure in the Gulf and the Straits of Florida, and by the tides. At times there are strong tidal currents through the passages between the keys.

Between Key West Harbor and Boca Grande Channel there is an extensive shoal area in which are several small scattered keys. The white sand beaches of the southernmost keys are easily discernible from seaward. A large house on **Ballast Key** (24°31.3'N., 81°57.8'W.) is reported to be prominent.

A small-craft channel, marked by private daybeacons, extends through the shoal area from Key West to the N side of Boca Grande Key. The channel has a reported controlling depth of 5 feet except S of Mule Key, near Key West, where the controlling depth is 2 feet. Local knowledge is advised. In 2009, unexploded ordinance was reported about ½ mile N of Boca Grande Key within a 200 yard radius of a visible wreck at 24°32'37"N., 81°59'56"W. Mariners are advised not to anchor in this area; caution is advised.

Key West National Wildlife Refuge extends W from Key West to Marquesas Keys.

Boca Grande Channel, between **Boca Grande Key** and the Marquesas Keys, is about 15 miles W from Key West. The channel has a controlling depth of about 11 feet from the Straits of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico and is marked by daybeacons, but is seldom used except by local boats of 6 feet or less draft. The channels through Key West Harbor are deeper and better marked, and offer a shorter passage from the Gulf to the Straits of Florida.

Currents.–In Boca Grande Channel the average velocity of the current is 1.2 knots; the flood current sets N and the ebb SSW. The velocity of the current is considerably influenced by the winds.

The **Marquesas Keys**, on the W side of Boca Grande Channel, are 4 miles in extent and surrounded by a large shoal area. The northernmost key is the largest and has a strip of sandy beach free of mangrove.

Mooney Harbor is a central lagoon within Marquesas Keys. The main entrance, close W of Gull Keys, was reported closed by shoaling in 1987. It is reported, however, that good, protected anchorage can be found in 1 to 4 feet with good holding ground in a small lagoon close SW of Mooney Harbor Key. Another good anchorage was reported SE of Mooney Harbor with a 4-foot entrance marked by pipes and deeper water within. Entrance into the central lagoon is restricted by a shoal. The lagoon should be entered only during daylight hours and caution should be exercised.

Ellis Rock, 4 miles NW of the Marquesas Keys, is covered 7 feet and surrounded by depths of 21 to 39 feet; the rock is marked by a light.

Danger zones of bombing and strafing target areas, centered on targets, are in the vicinity of Marquesas Keys. (See **334.620**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

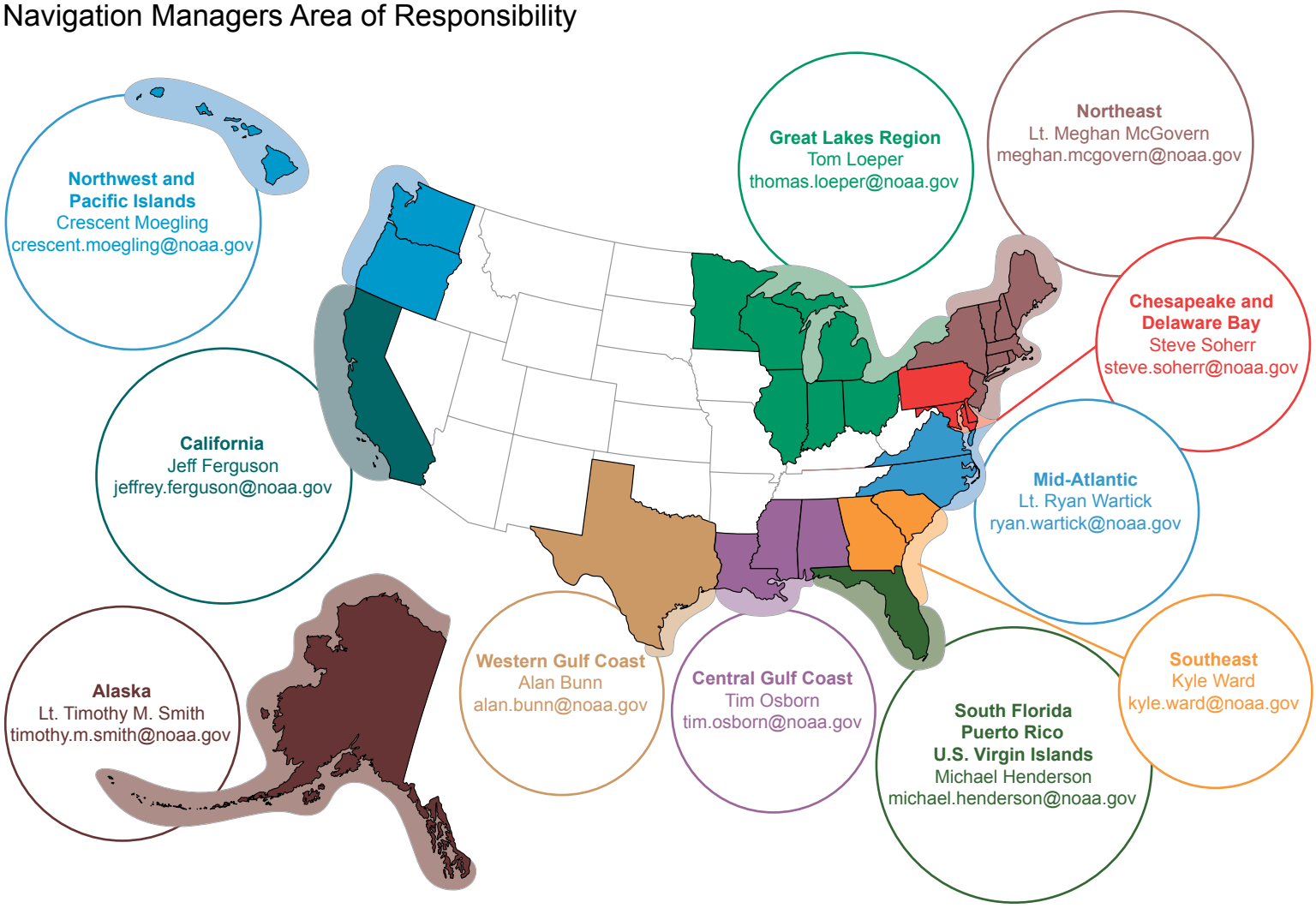
A large shoal, the W part of which is known as **The Quicksands**, extends 18 miles W from the Marquesas Keys. The shoal is about 4.5 miles wide between the 18-foot curves and has a least depth of 2 feet over its E part. A strong E to W current was observed in the area of The Quicksands in 1975.

New Ground, a shoal with a least depth of 4 feet at its W end, is about 6 miles long. It extends in an E-W direction about 3.5 miles N of The Quicksands. A light is on the W side of the 4-foot spot. The water shoals abruptly on the N side of New Ground, and vessels should stay in depths greater than 13 fathoms to ensure clearing the shoal.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans	Commander 8th CG District New Orleans, LA	(504) 589-6225

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

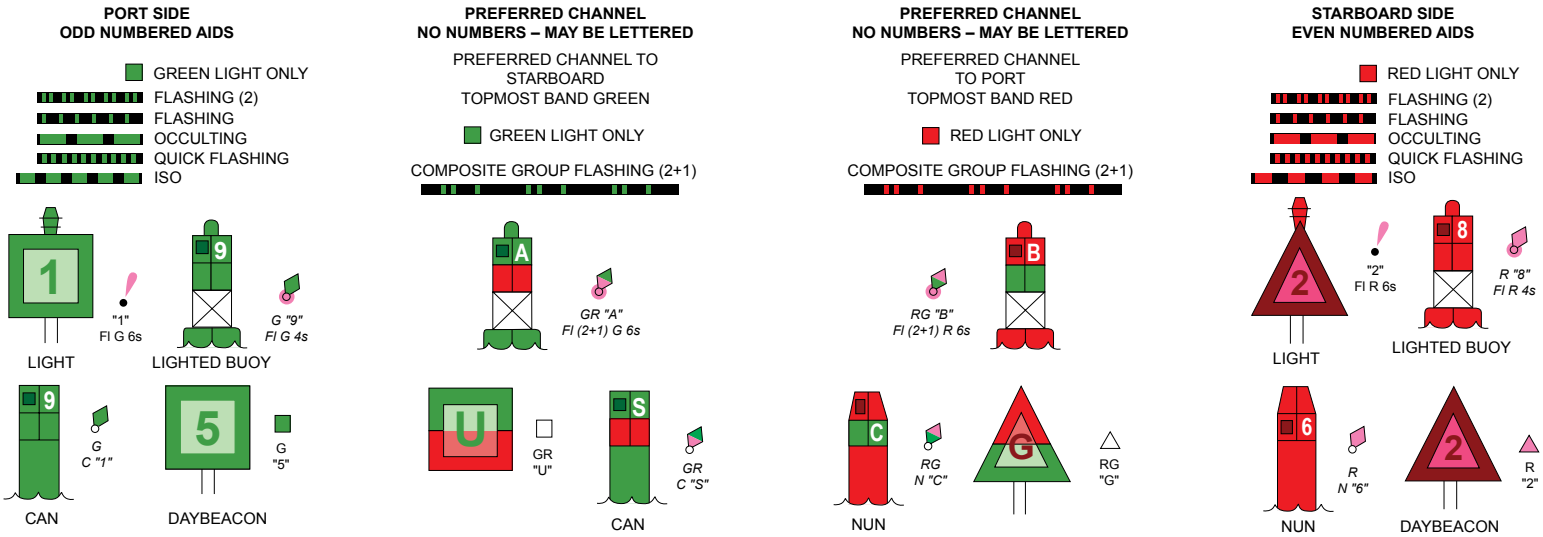


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.
These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

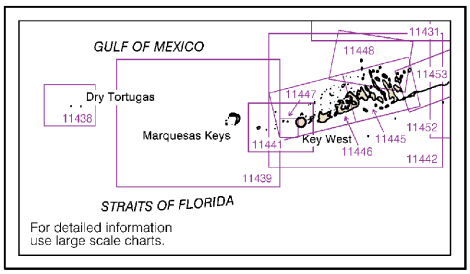
All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

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.

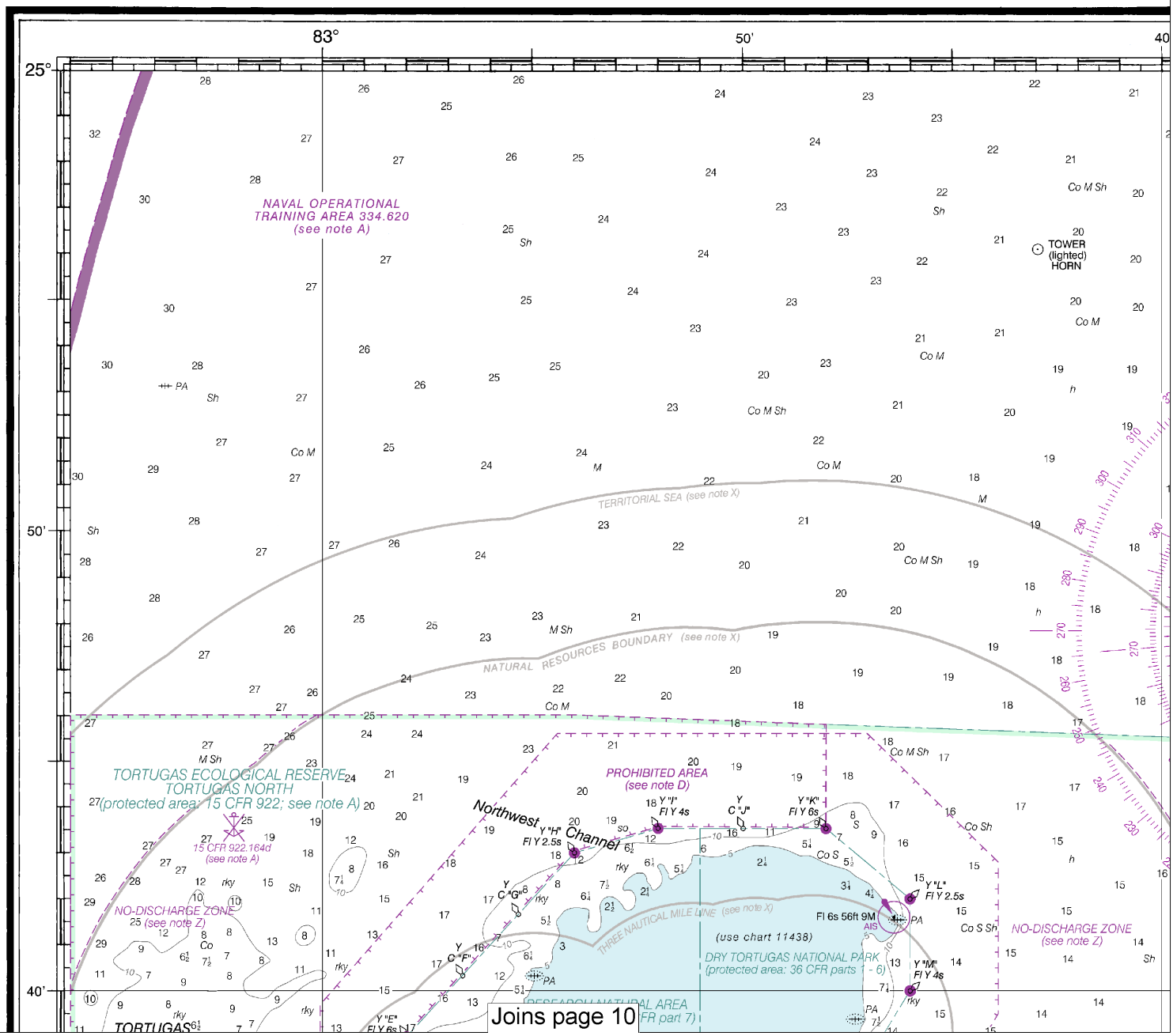


NOTE X

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

11434



Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

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.

Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.450 MHz
Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.400 MHz

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.

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)

HEIGHTS

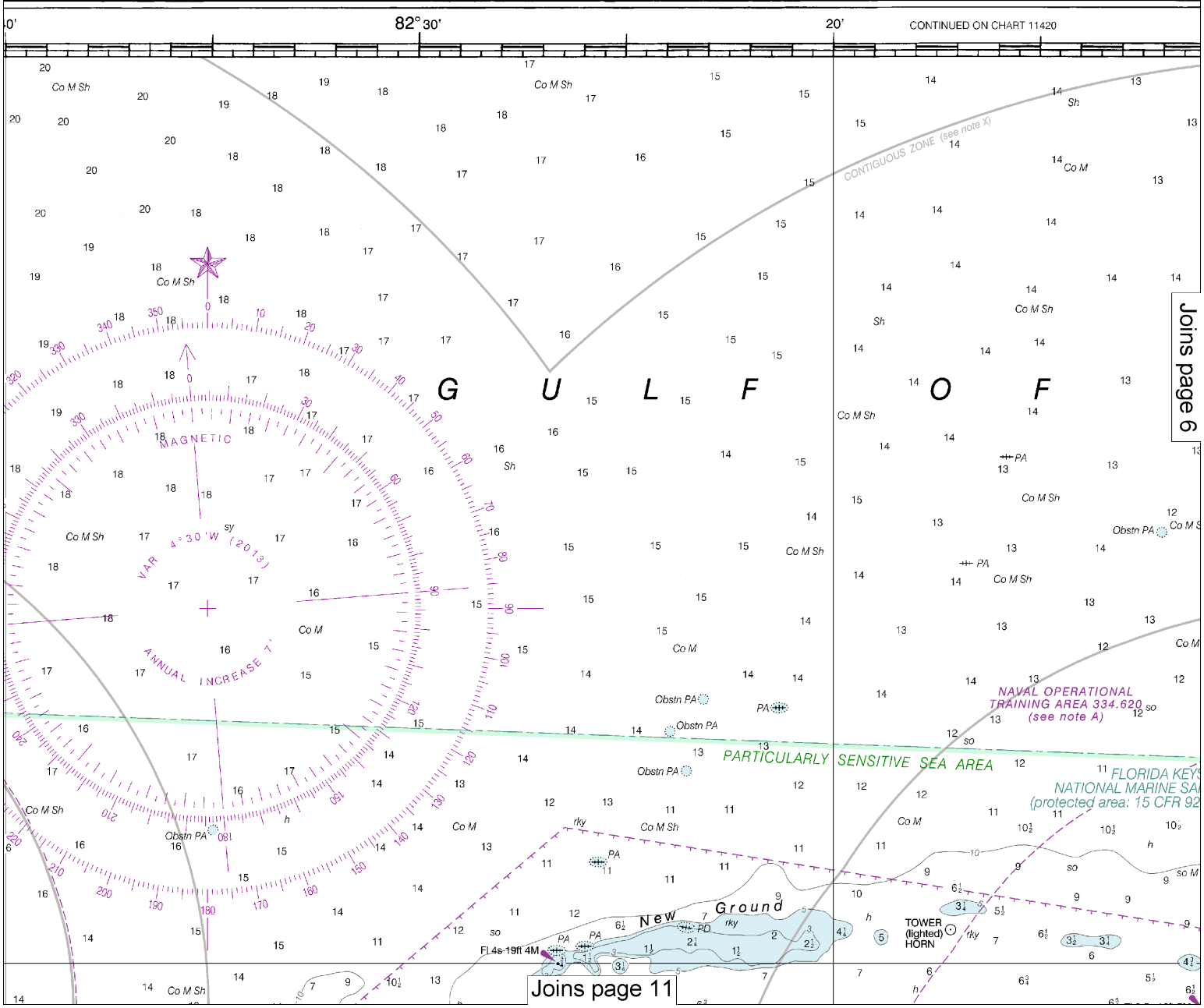
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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).



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:240000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

st for
ds to

tional
ional
tional

TS
isted
casts.
o 40
an be
ns at

MHz
MHz

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.

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)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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).

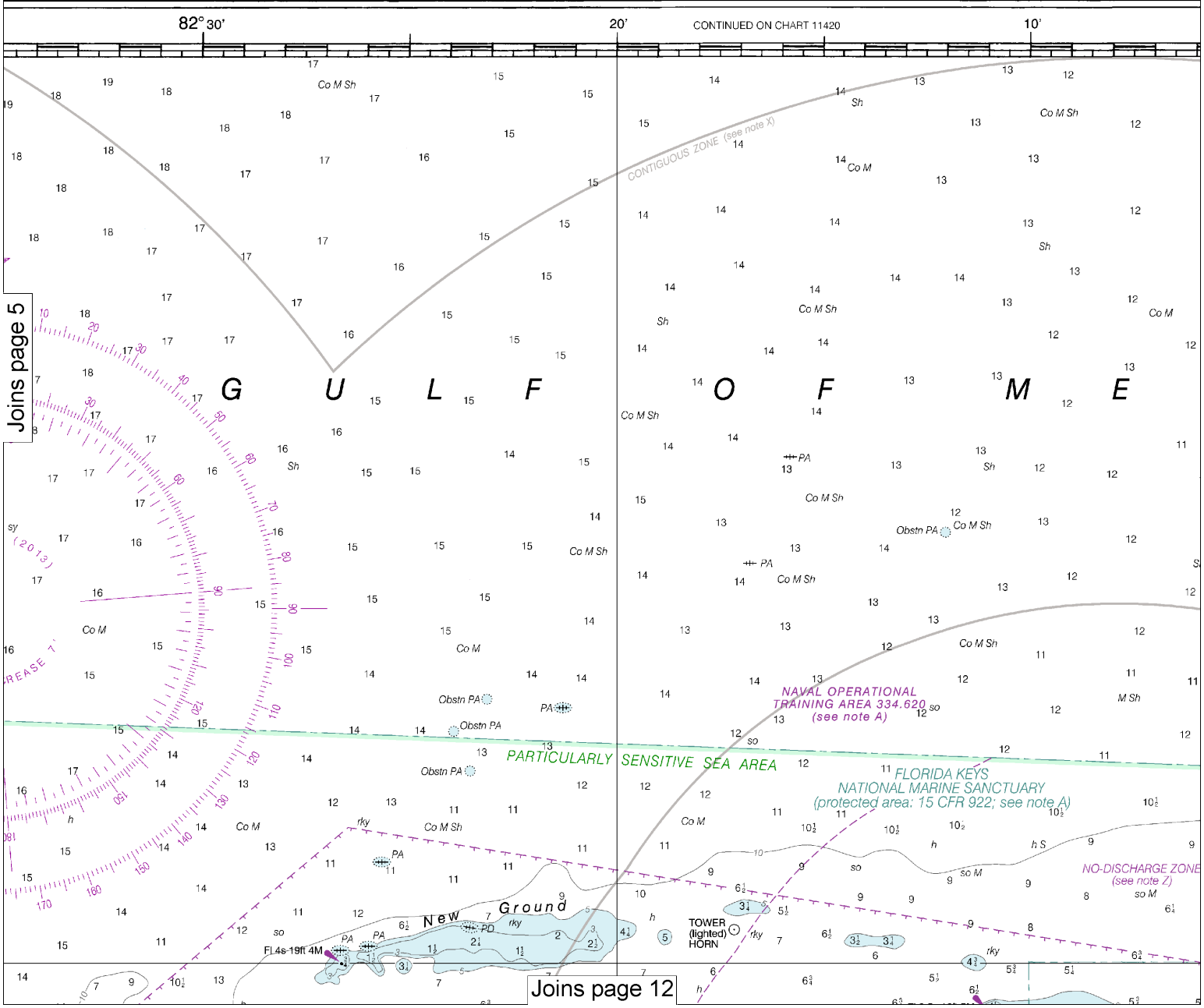
THE NATIO

UNITED ST

FLOR

SOMBRERO KE

Formerly C&GS 135



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

ION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

TATES - GULF COAST

FLORIDA

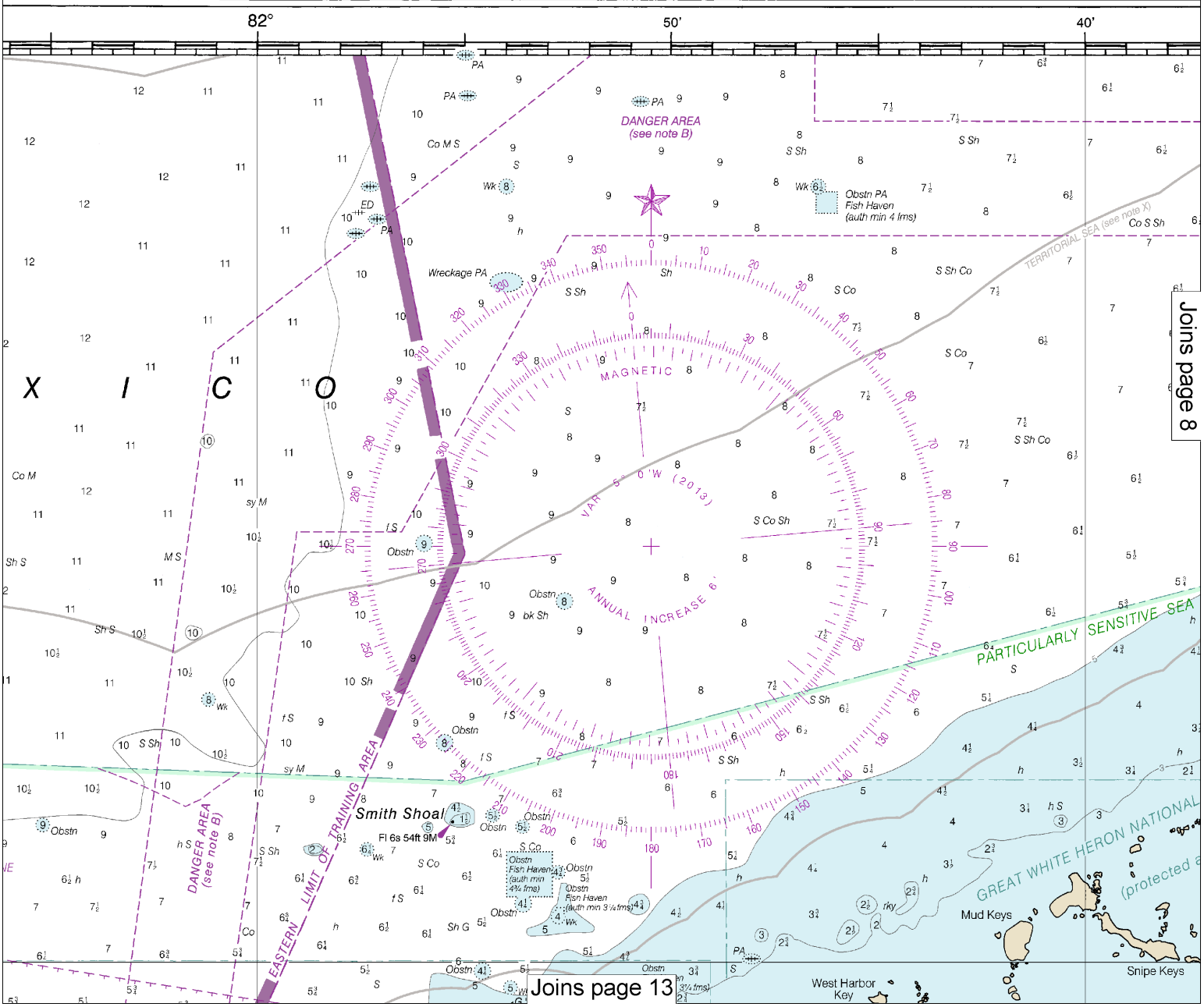
RIDA KEYS

EY TO DRY TORTUGAS

351, 1st Ed., June 1922 D-1952-786 KAPP 373

Additional

Tho
Americ
purpos
System
to the
conve



Last Correction: 11/25/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 2416 (6/14/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

AST

S

ORTUGAS

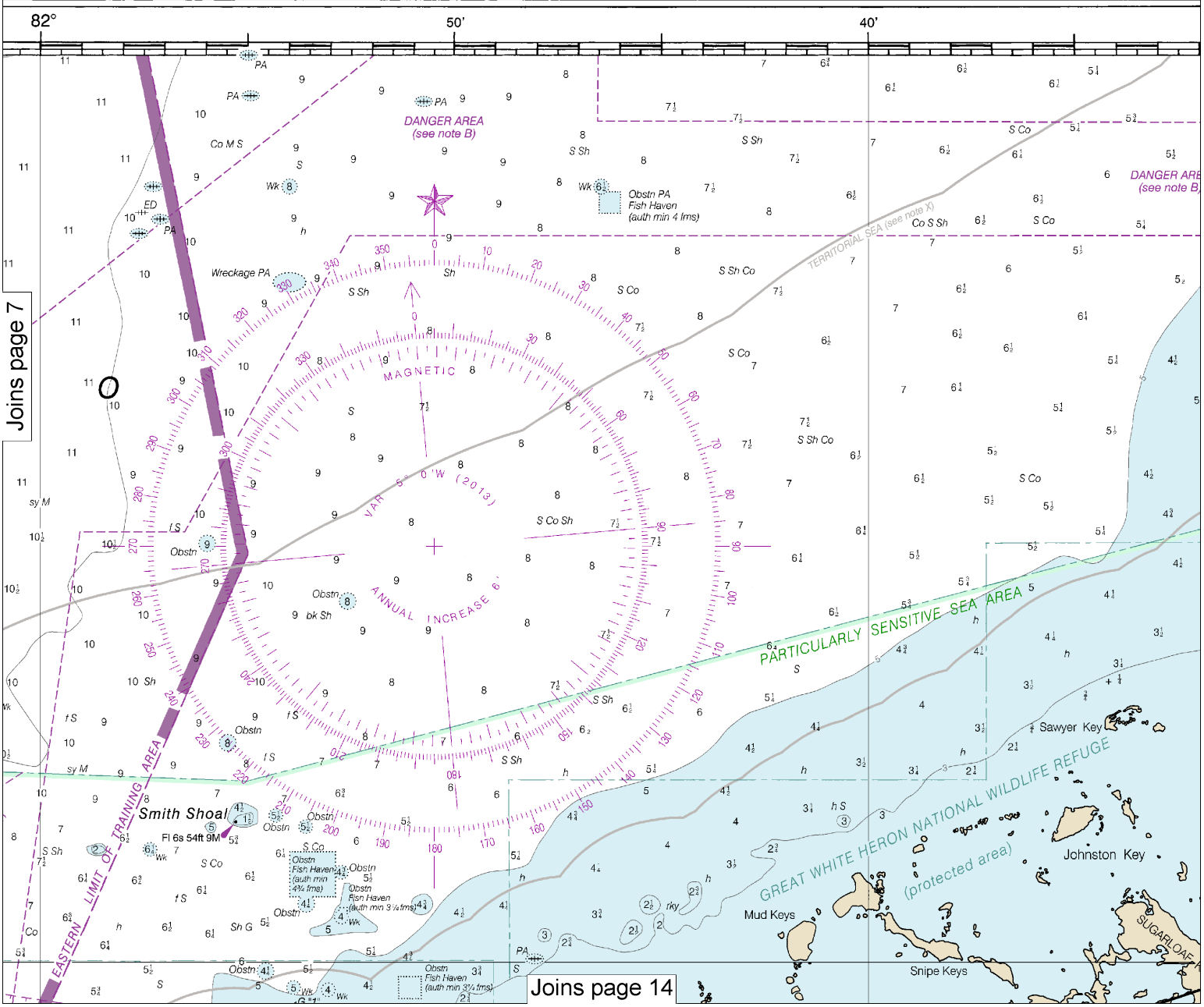
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:180,000 at Lat. 24° 50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalchart

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for ch purposes is considered equivalent to the World Ge System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions re to the North American Datum of 1927 do not r conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

arts.noaa.gov.

is North
charting
Geodetic
referred
require

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 A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 & 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 B

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	C green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isc isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

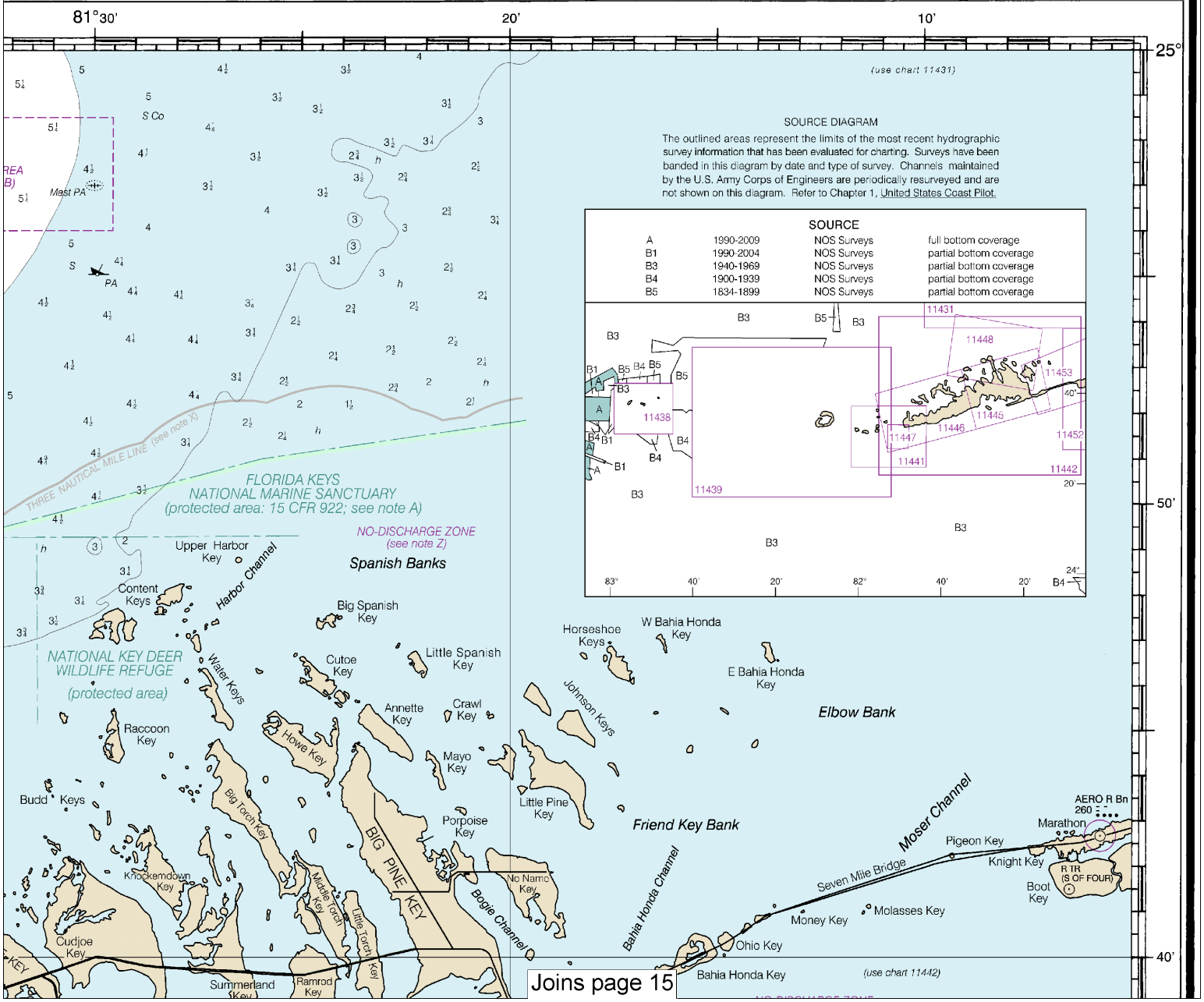
Bottom characteristics:

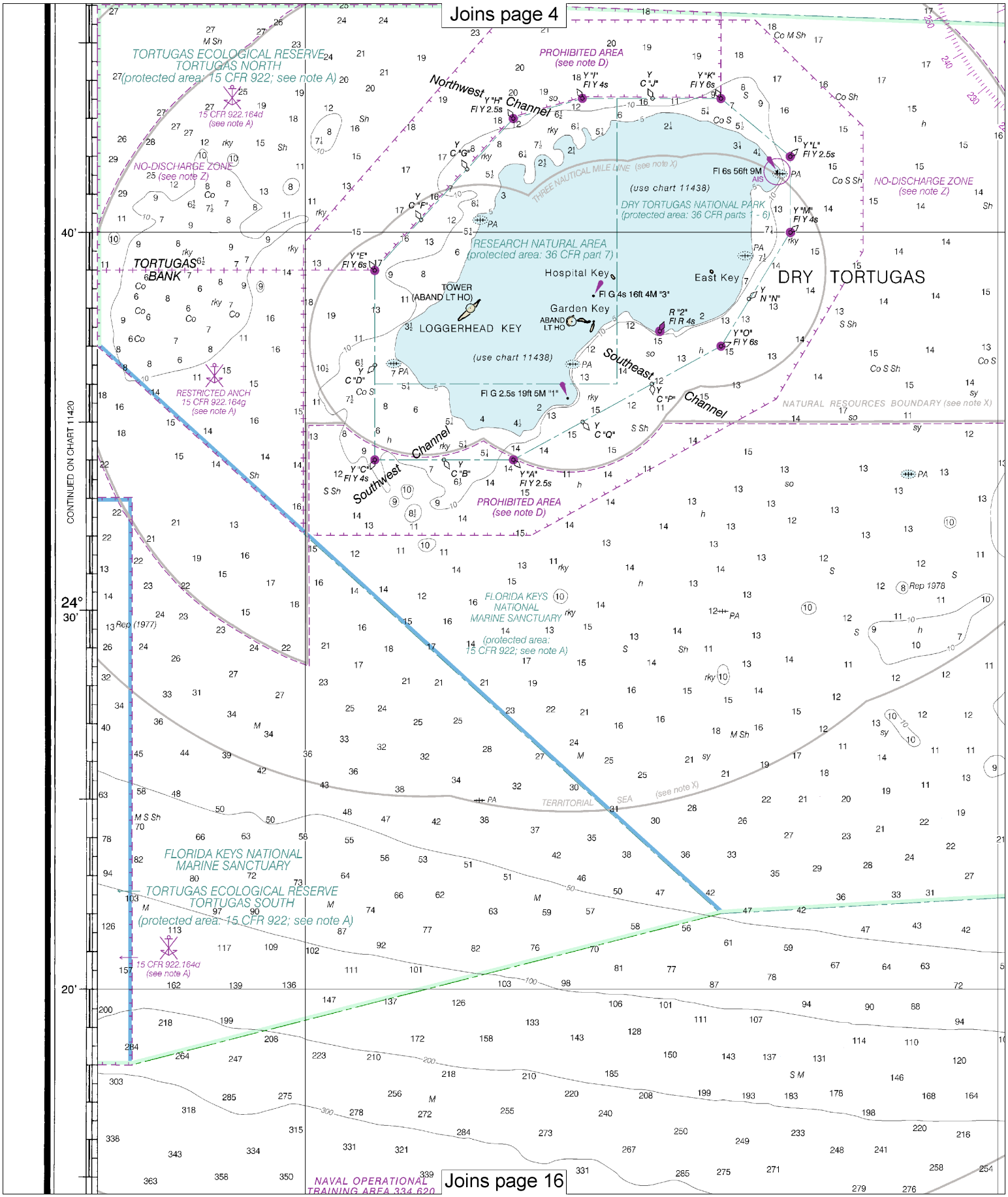
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

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

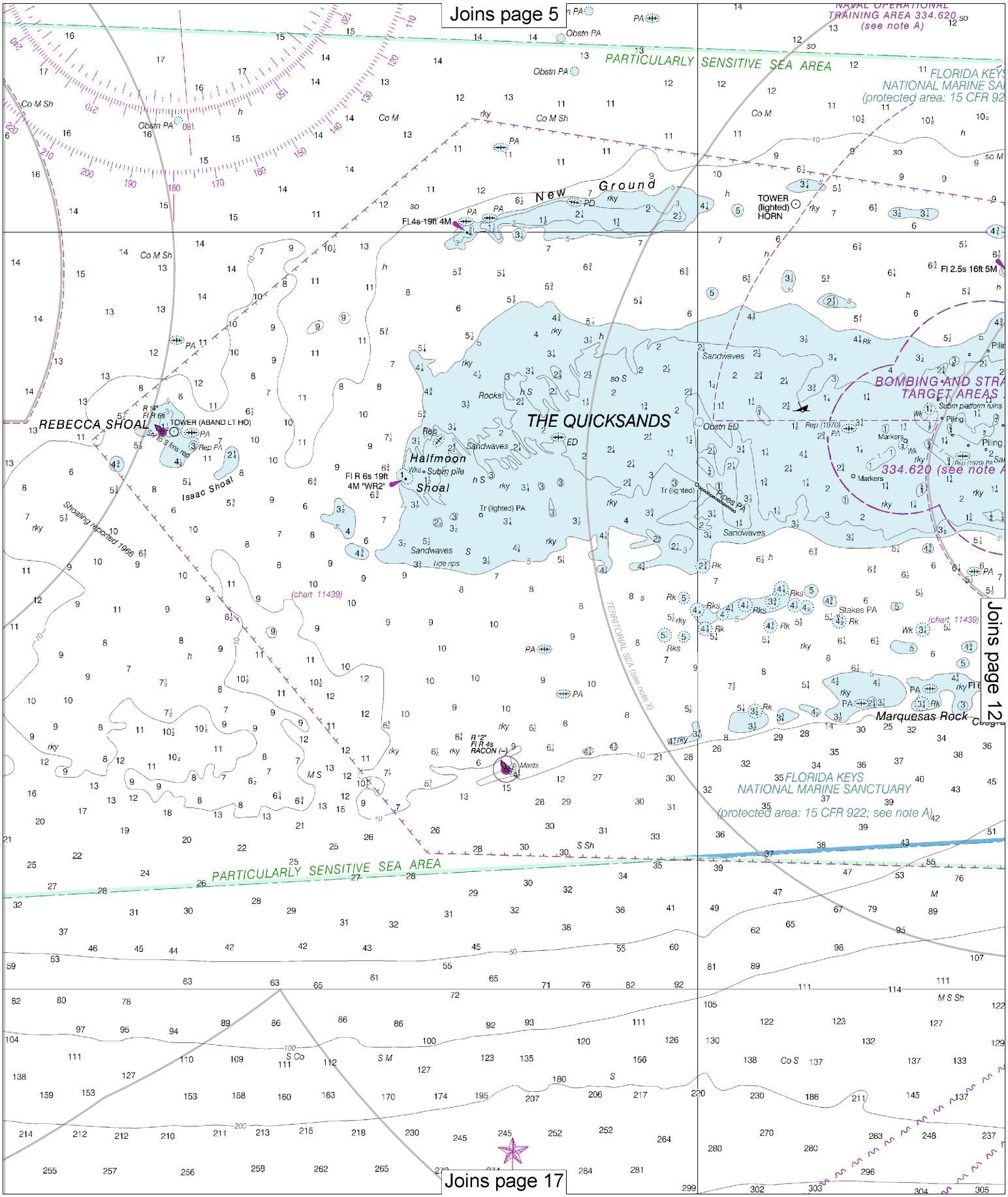
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

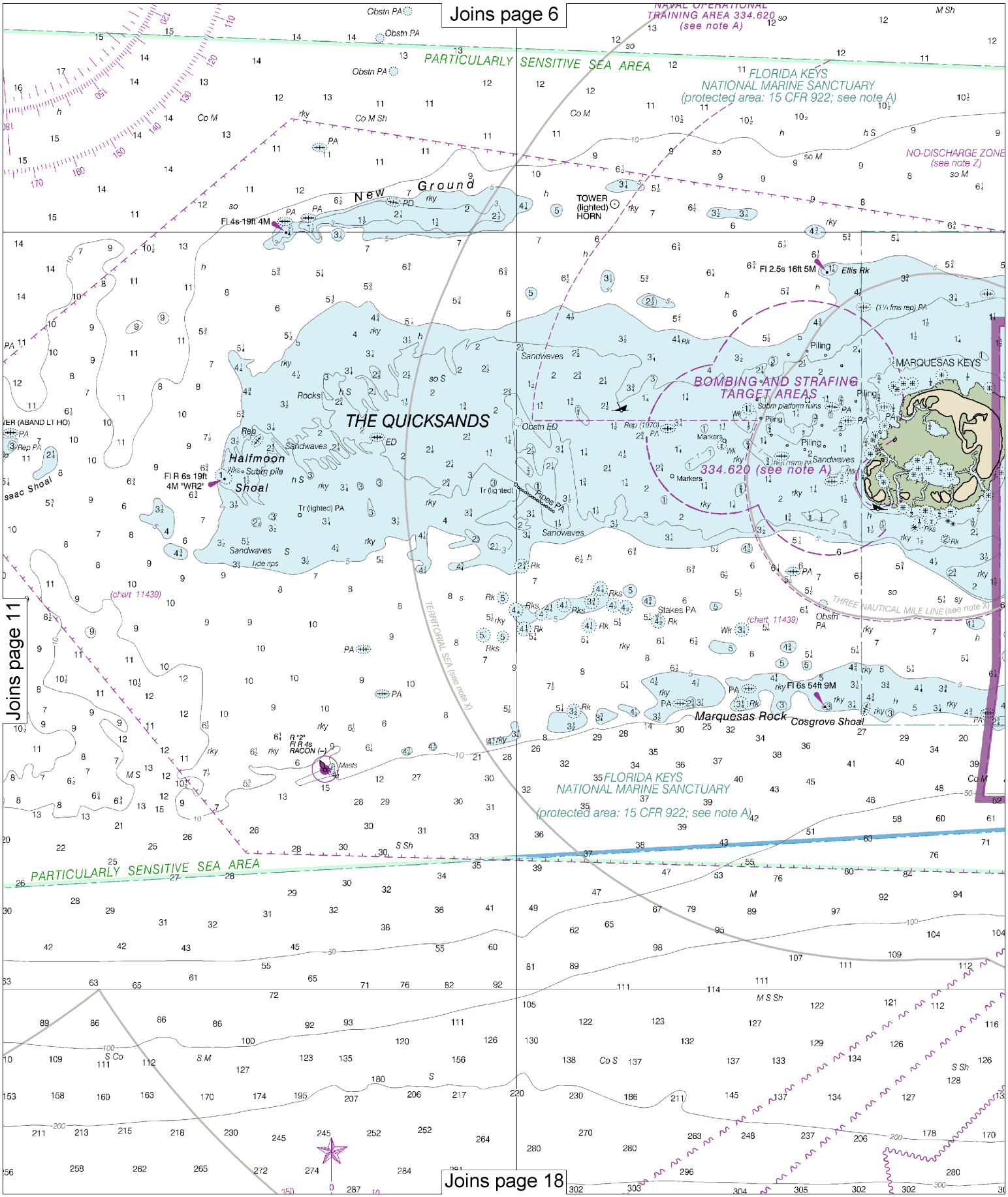




10

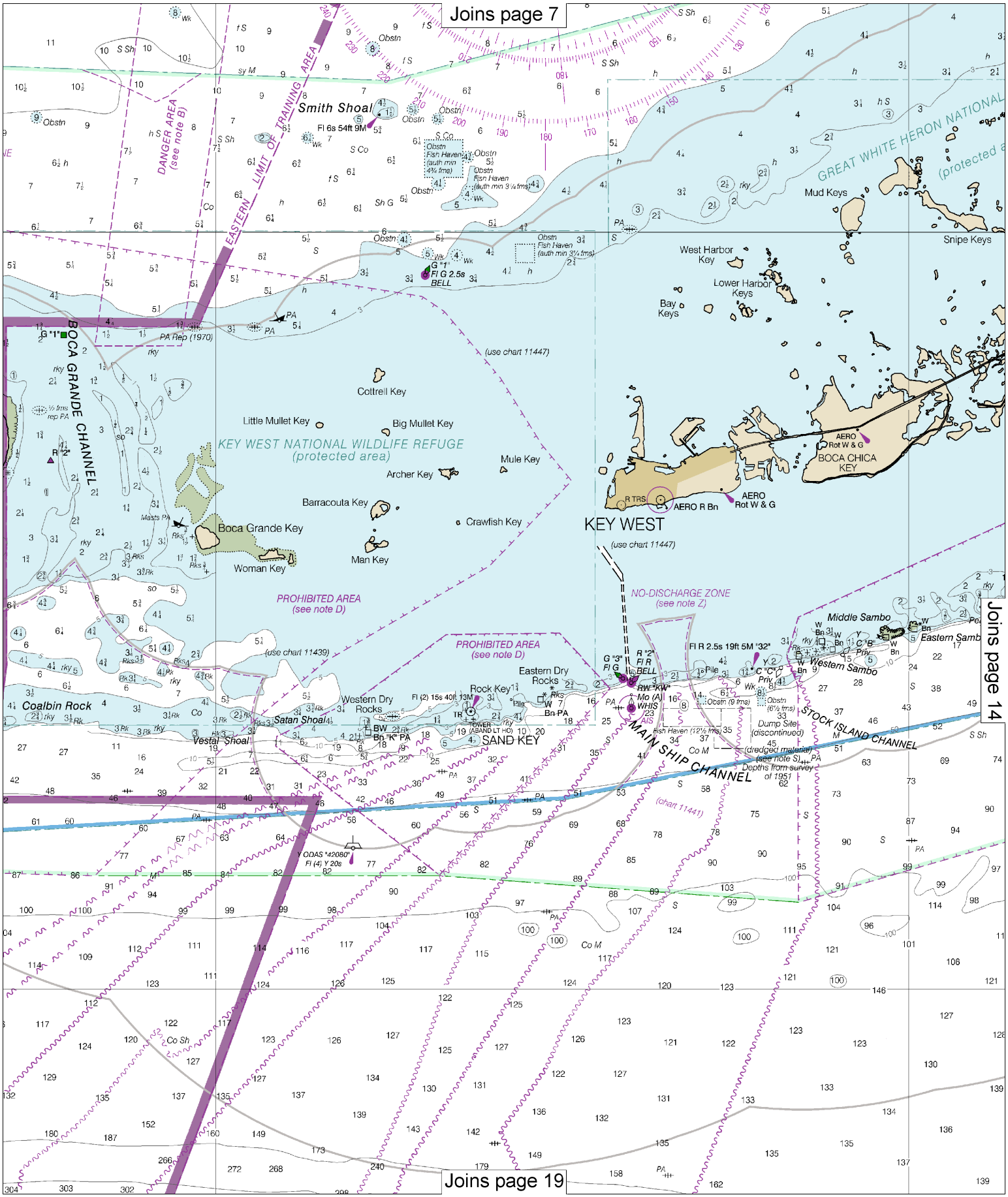
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

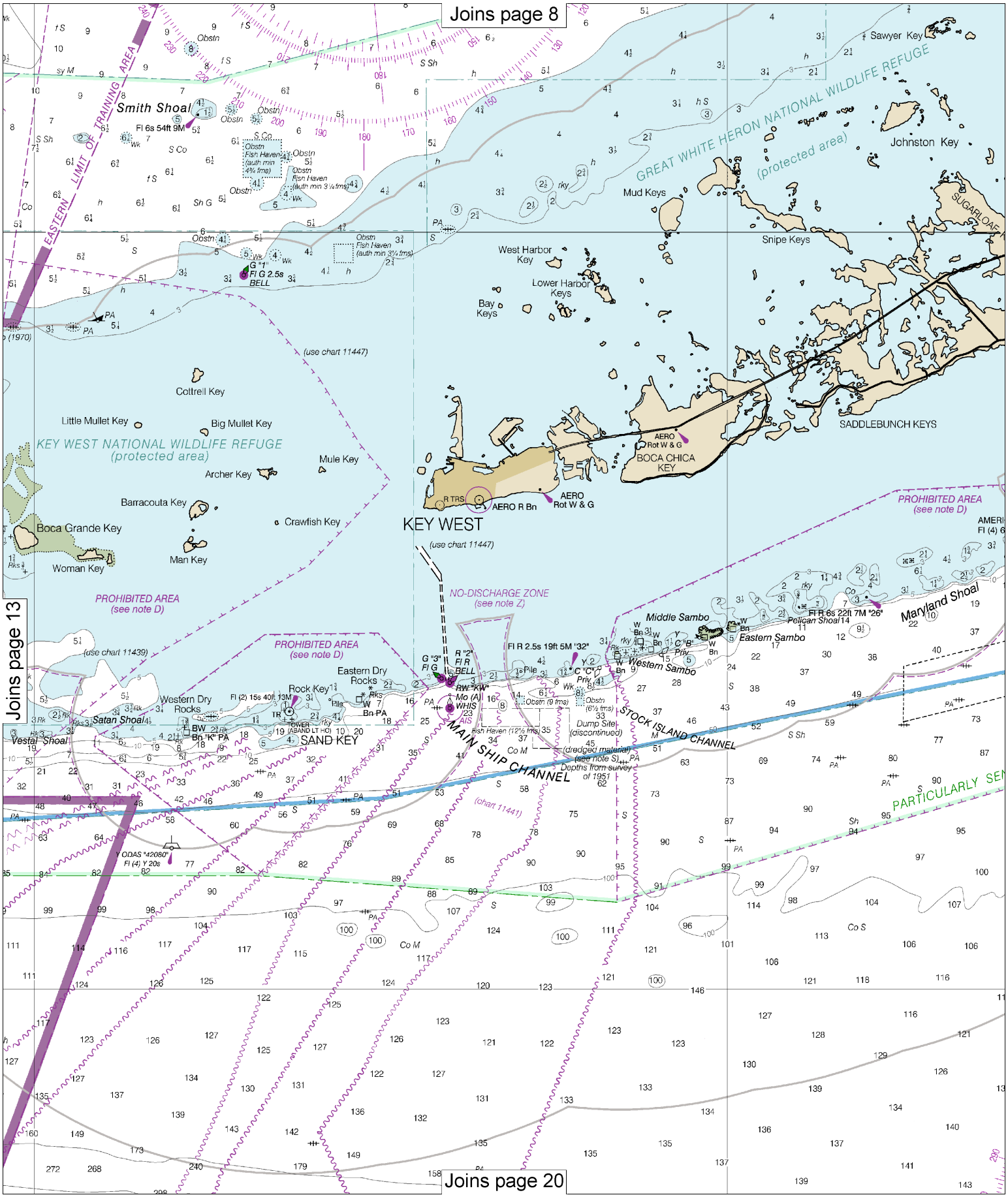

Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING AREA 334.620 (see note A)
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
New Ground
Fl.4s 19ft 4M
TOWER (lighted) HORN
Fl 2.5s 16ft 5M
THE QUICKSANDS
Halfmoon Shoal
Fl R 6s 19ft 4M "WR2"
REBECCA SHOAL
TOWER (ABAND LT HO)
Isaac Shoal
Shoaling reported 1986
BOMBING AND STRAFING TARGET AREAS
334.620 (see note A)
Marquesas Rock
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
(chart 11439)



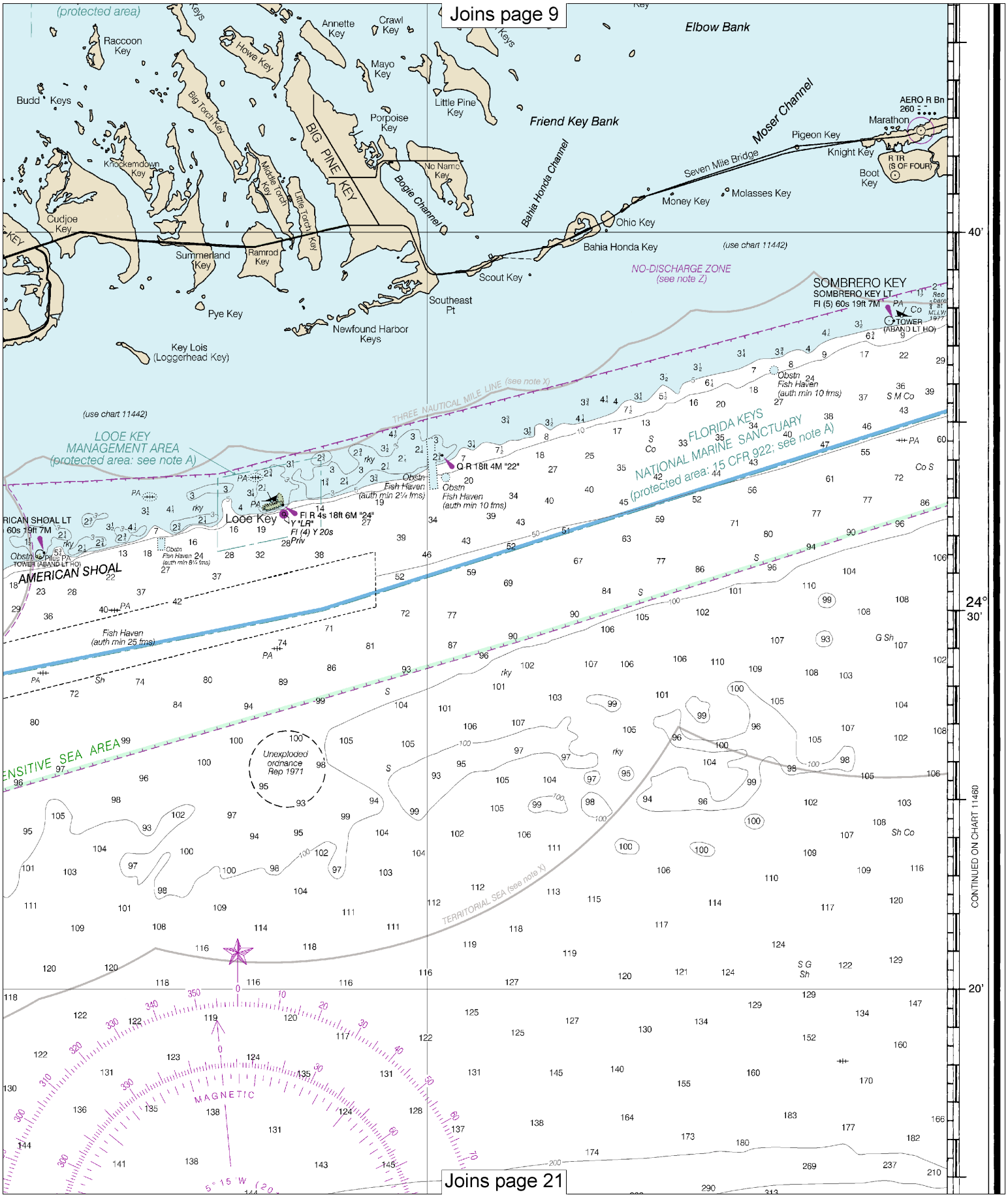
12

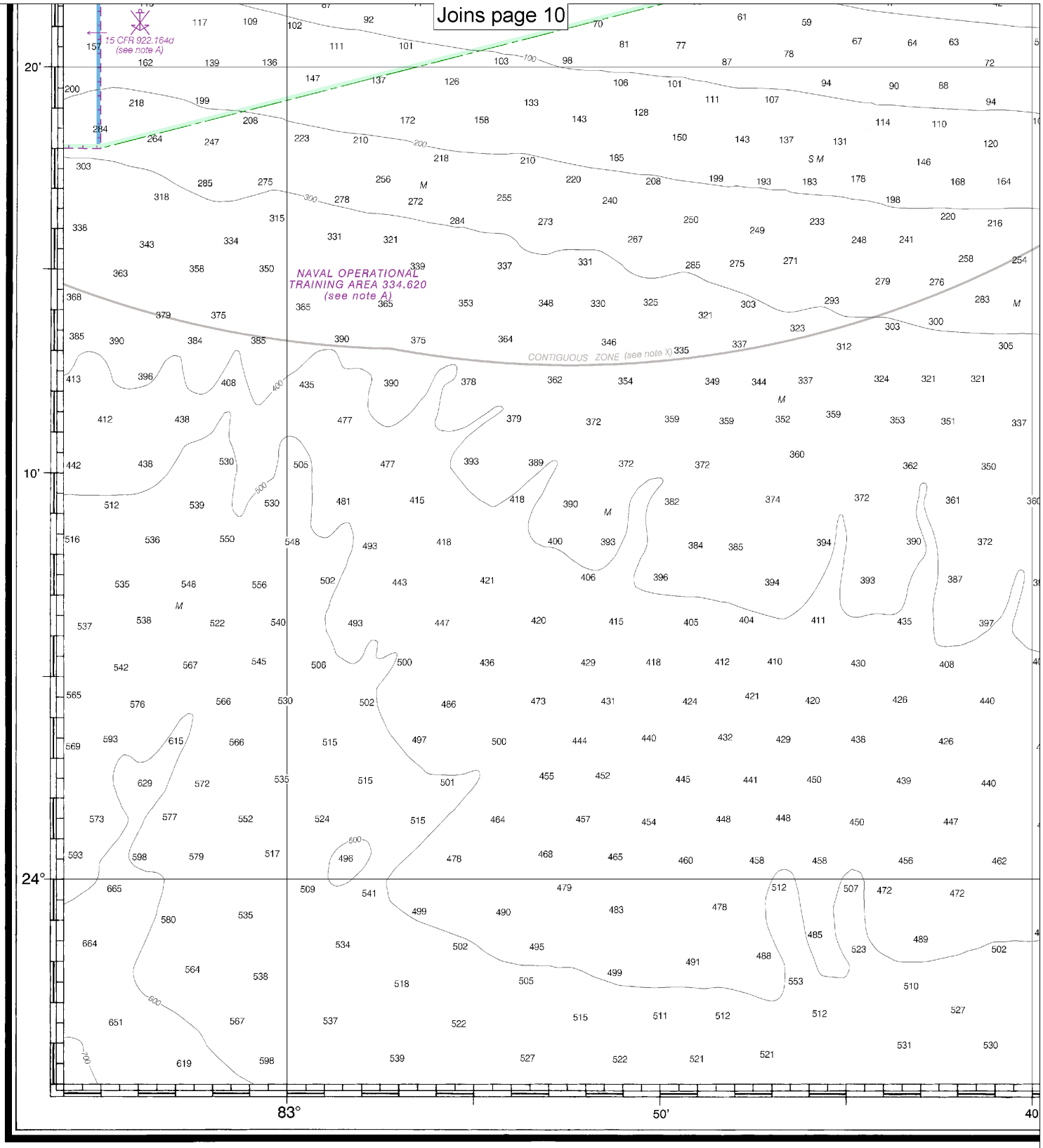
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 7
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
Smith Shoal
Fl 6s 54ft 9M
DANGER AREA (see note B)
EASTERN LIMIT OF TRAINING AREA
GREAT WHITE HERON NATIONAL
Mud Keys
Snipe Keys
West Harbor Key
Lower Harbor Keys
Bay Keys
BOCA GRANDE CHANNEL
Cottrell Key
Little Mullet Key
Big Mullet Key
KEY WEST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (protected area)
Mule Key
Archer Key
Barracouta Key
Crawfish Key
Boca Grande Key
Woman Key
Man Key
BOCA CHICA KEY
AERO Rot W & G
AERO R Bn
KEY WEST
(use chart 11447)
PROHIBITED AREA (see note D)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
(use chart 11439)
Eastern Dry Rocks
Rock Key
Western Dry Rocks
Coalbin Rock
Satan Shoal
Vestal Shoal
SAND KEY
MAIN SHIP CHANNEL
STOCK ISLAND CHANNEL
Middle Sambo
Western Sambo
Eastern Sambo
Dump Site (discontinued)
(dredged material) (see note S)
Depths from survey of 1951
(chart 11441)



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 9
(protected area)
Raccoon Key
Annette Key
Crawl Key
Elbow Bank
Howe Key
Mayo Key
Budd Keys
Big Torch Key
Little Pine Key
Porpoise Key
Friend Key Bank
Moser Channel
AERO R Bn 260
Marathon
Pigeon Key
Knight Key
Knockemdown Key
BIG PINE KEY
No Name Key
Middle Torch Key
Little Torch Key
Bogie Channel
Bahia Honda Channel
Seven Mile Bridge
R TR (S OF FOUR)
Boot Key
Molasses Key
Money Key
Ohio Key
Cudjoe Key
Summerland Key
Ramrod Key
Bahia Honda Key
(use chart 11442)
40'
Scout Key
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
SOMBRERO KEY
SOMBRERO KEY LT
Fl (5) 60s 19ft 7M
TOWER (ABAND LT HO)
Pye Key
Southeast Pt
Newfound Harbor Keys
Key Lois (Loggerhead Key)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 10 fms)
(use chart 11442)
LOOE KEY MANAGEMENT AREA (protected area: see note A)
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Q R 18ft 4M "22"
Looe Key
Fl R 4s 18ft 6M "24"
Y "LR"
Fl (4) Y 20s
Priv
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 2¼ fms)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 8¼ fms)
AMERICAN SHOAL LT
60s 19ft 7M
TOWER (ABAND LT HO)
AMERICAN SHOAL
Fish Haven (auth min 25 fms)
24° 30'
SENSITIVE SEA AREA
Unexploded ordnance Rep 1971
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
20'
MAGNETIC
5° 15' W (2
CONTINUED ON CHART 11460
Joins page 21



29th Ed., Jul. 2013

11434

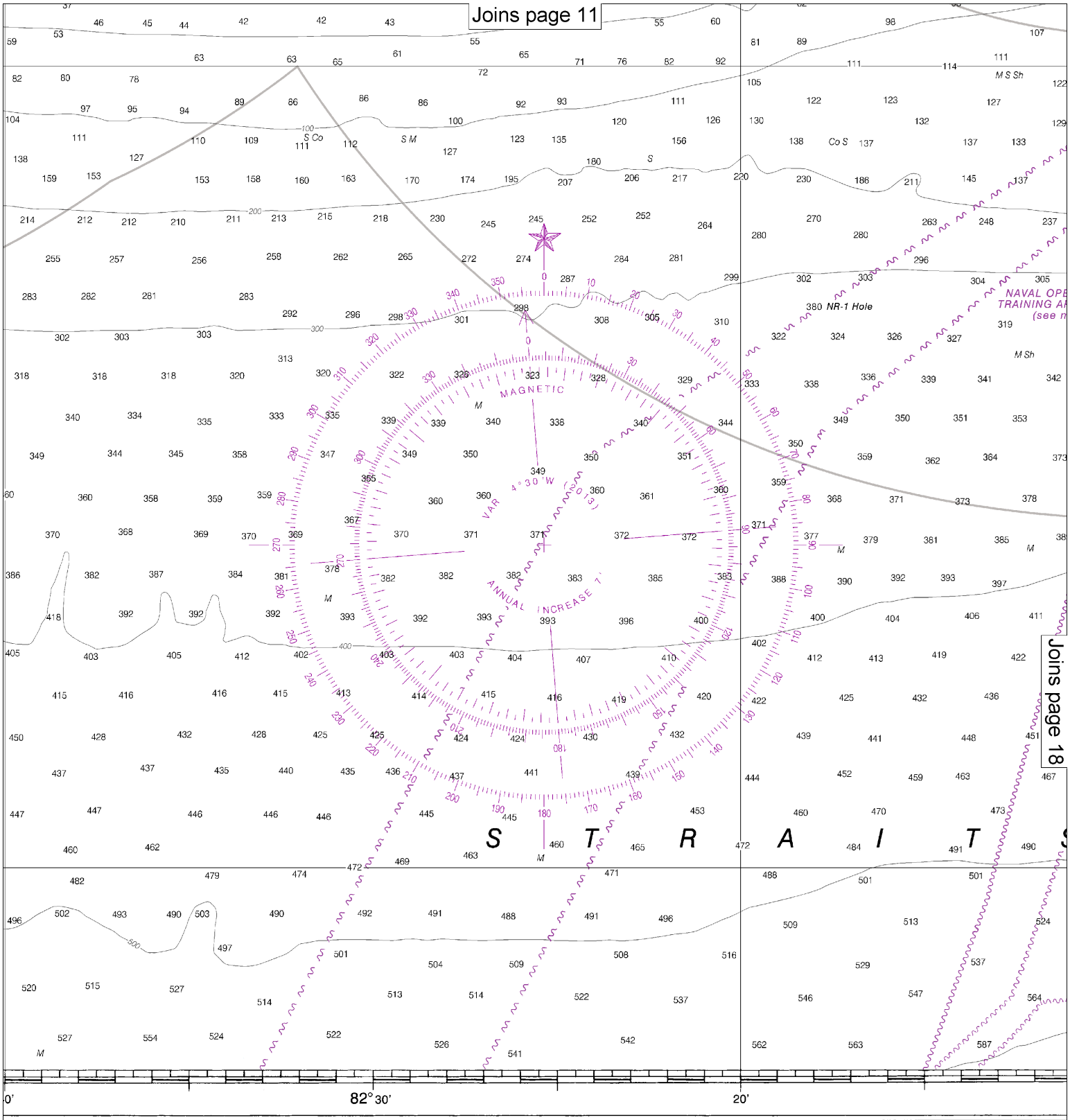
CAUTION

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.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies o
about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/conta

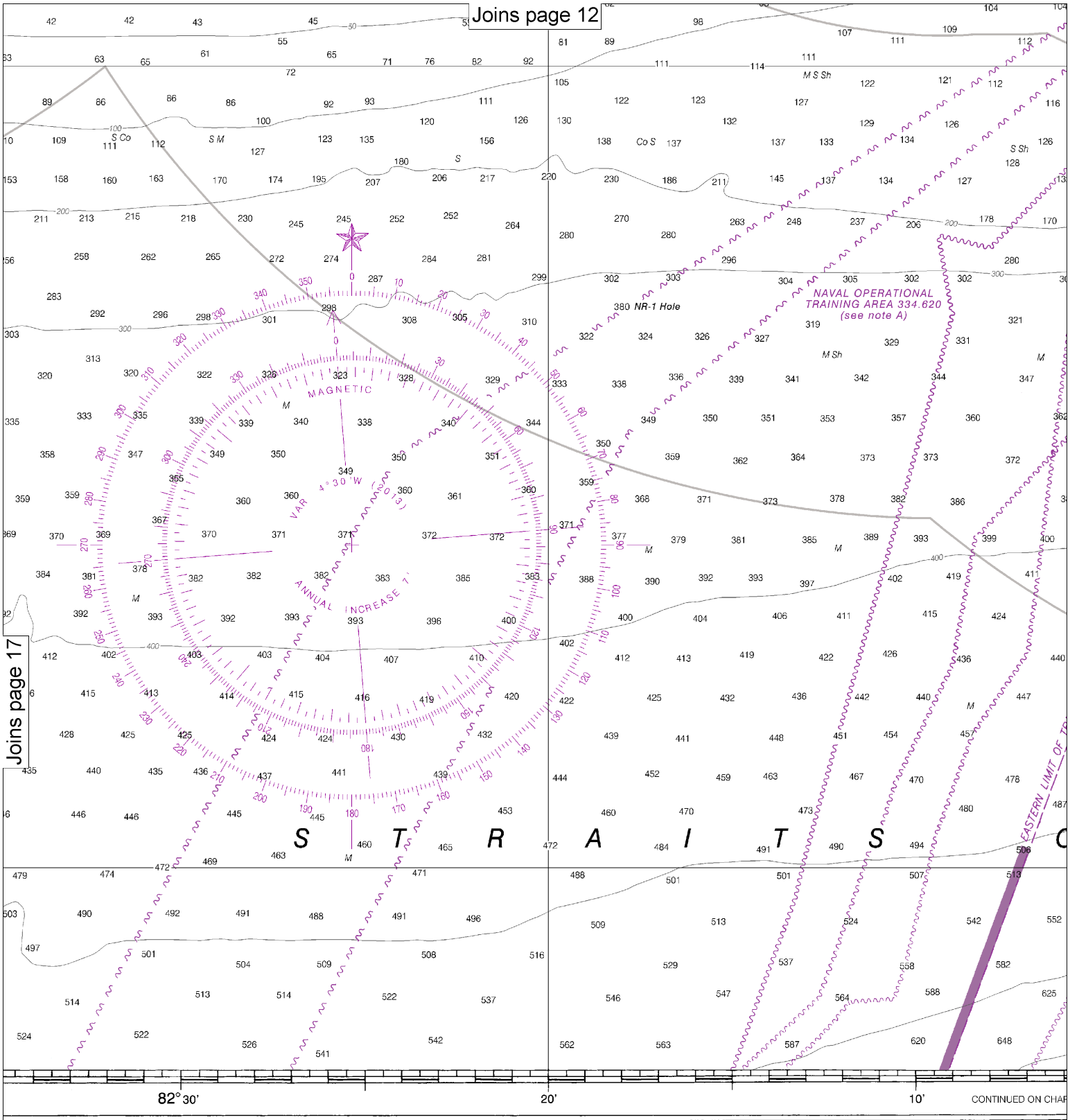
Last Correction: 11/25/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 2416 (6/14/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

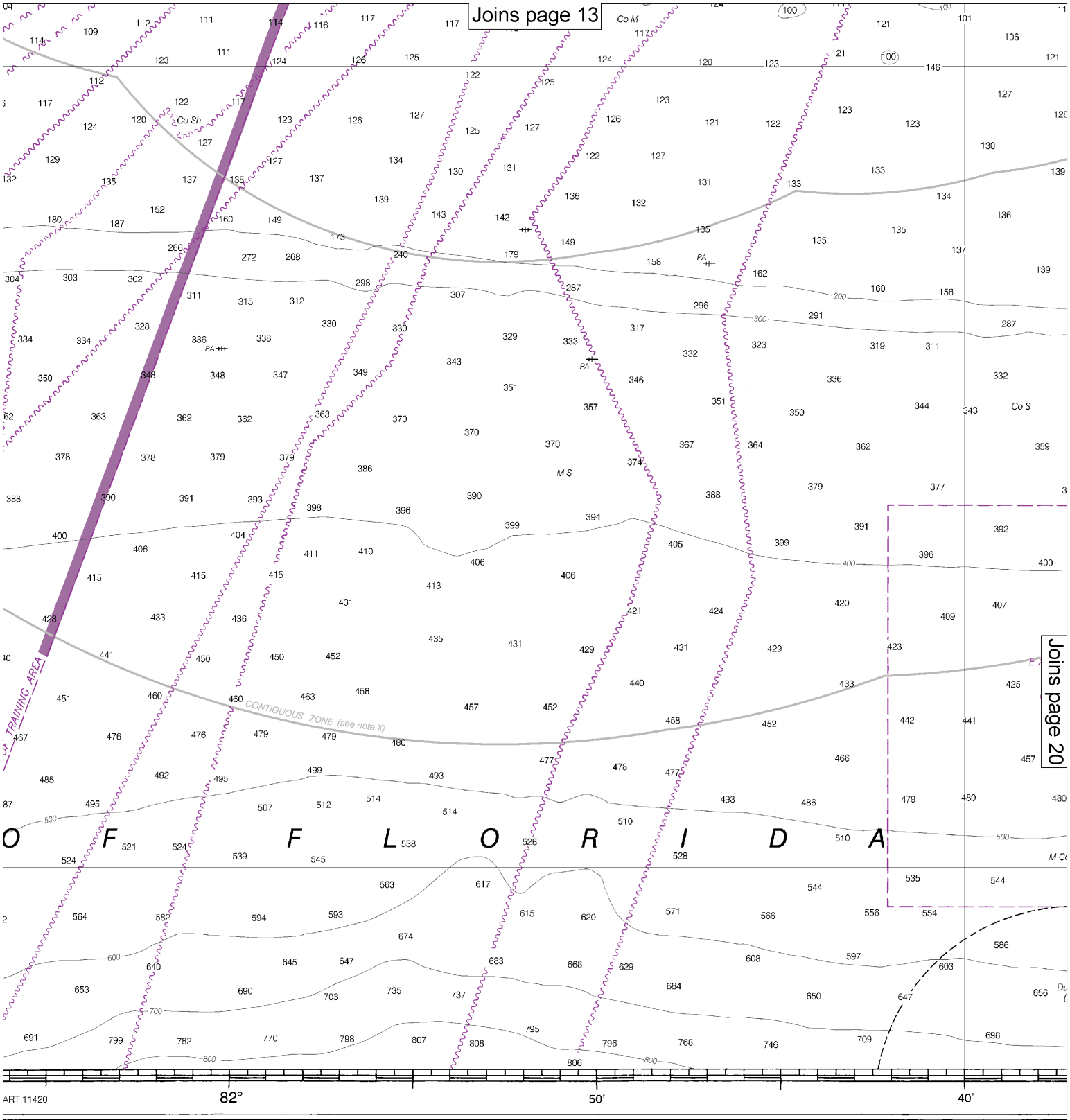
s or comments
ntact.htm.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published a
U.S. DEPARTM
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
NATIONAL
COAS

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



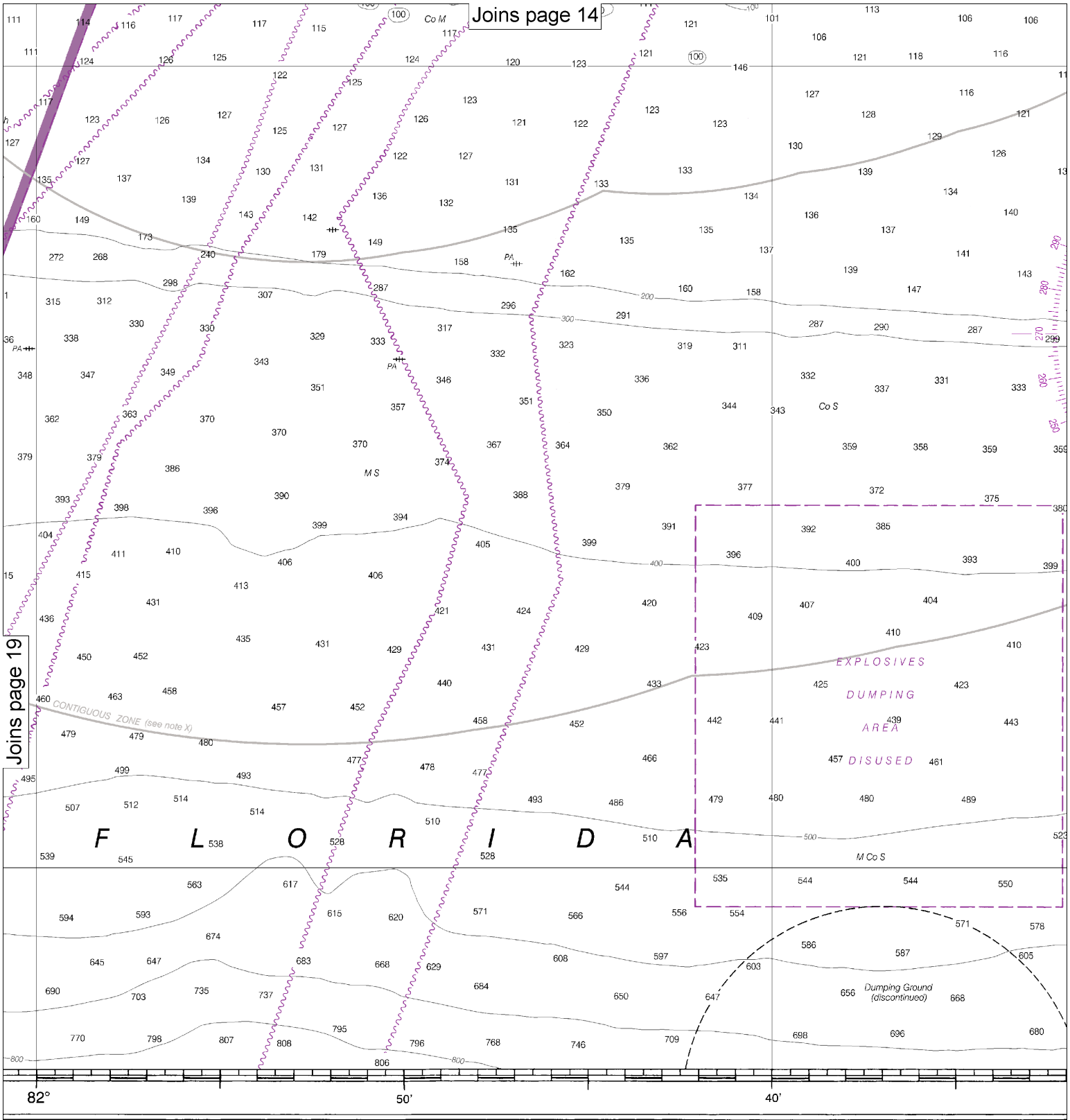
at Washington, D.C.
MENT OF COMMERCE
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
L OCEAN SERVICE
AST SURVEY

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.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which



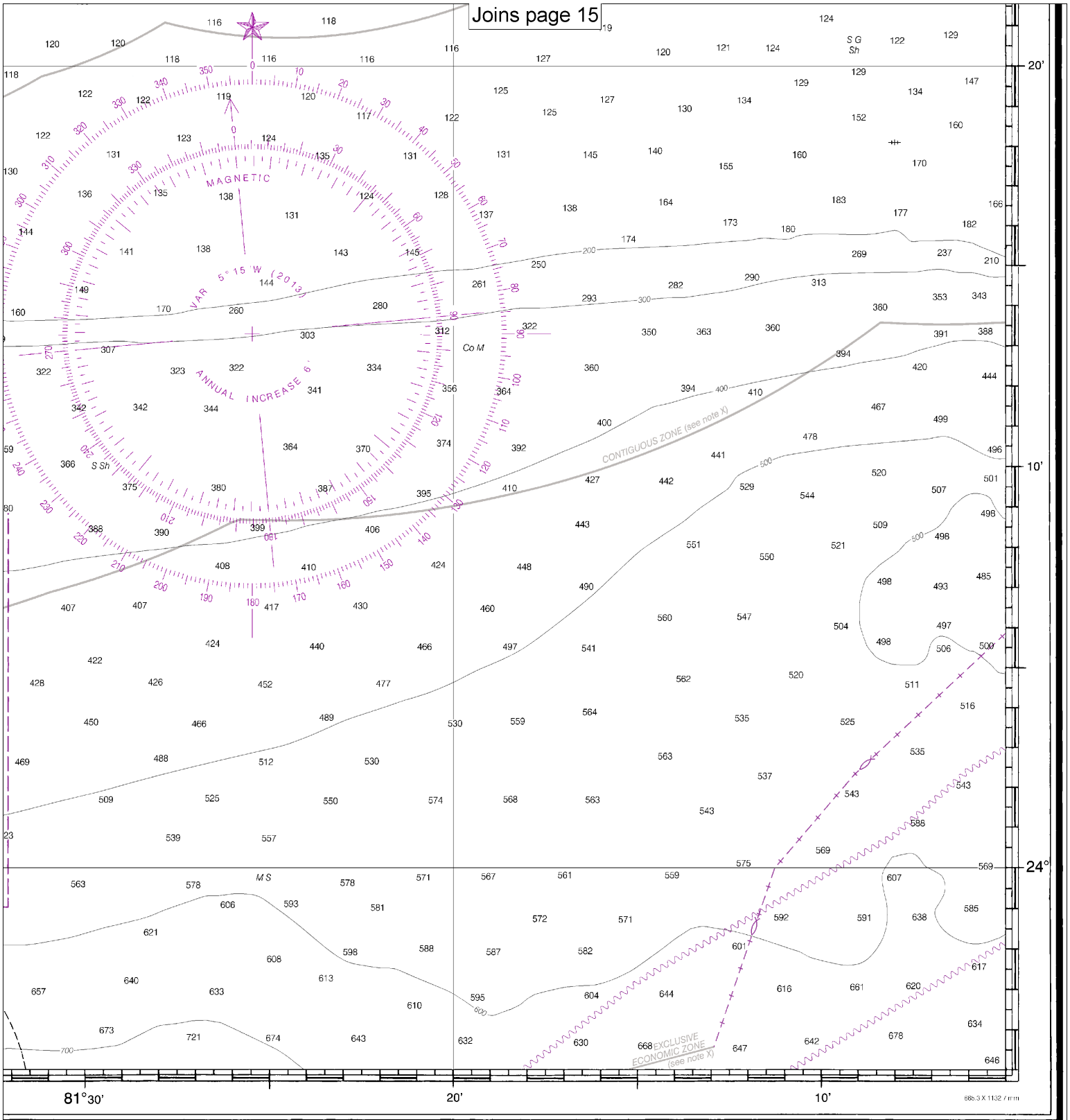
WARNING

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.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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																

Sombrero Key to Dry Tortugas

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - 1:180,000

11434

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

twitter —— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**

Note on Printing

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey — The Nation's Chartmaker