

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart. Each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however, you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to the end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.
7. Storm warning display locations and small craft warning signals have been charted for your safety.

CAUTION
CHANGES IN BUOYAGE
Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green; black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys; and lateral lights from white to red or green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center Weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard 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.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Charting and Geospatial Services (NCG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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 District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Depths charted within limits of Dump Sites are from surveys prior to 1963.

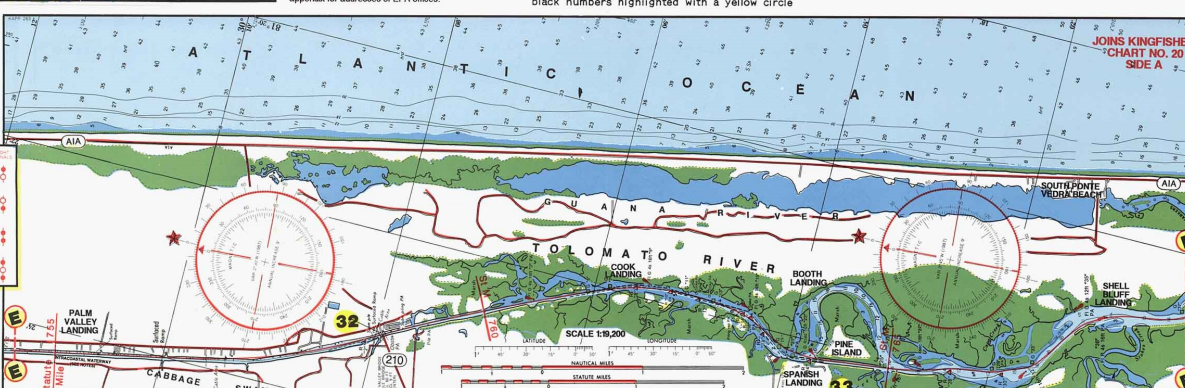
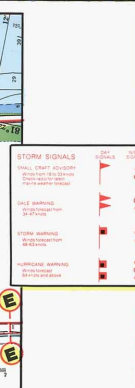
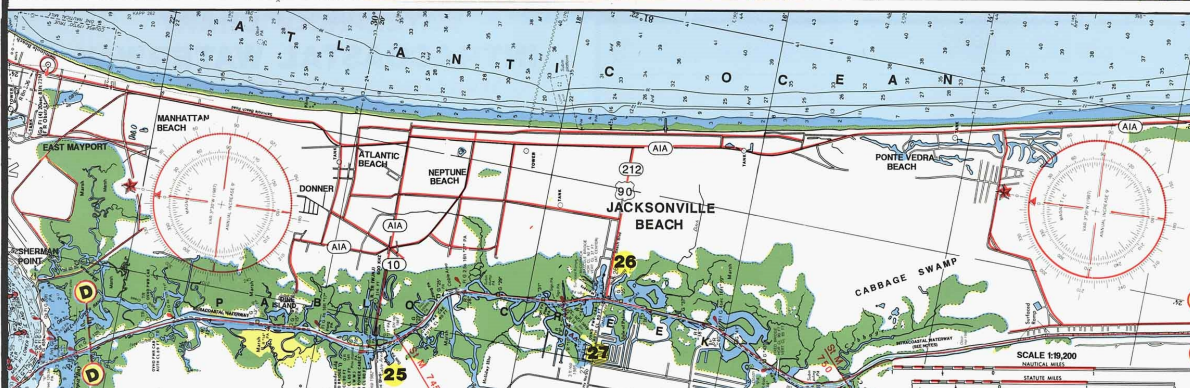
NOTE D
CAUTION
The entrance to St. Andrew Sound is subject to frequent change. Buys 3, 5, 7, and 9 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilot 4 appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

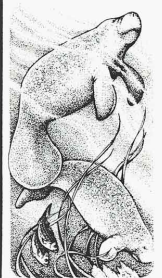
NOTES

LOCATION NO.	LOCATION NAME	TIDES	DEPTH	SERVICES	SUPPLIES
12	BARBAR RESTAURANT	6.8	10	1	
12A	HASSAU SOUND	6.8	10	1	
13	FOSTER'S COVE FISH CAMP	6.8	10	1	
14	WETTS SMALL FISH CAMP	6.8	10	1	
15	EASTERN CREEK MARSH	6.8	10	1	
16	EASTERN CREEK FISH CAMP	6.8	10	1	
17	HAYPORT MARSH	6.8	10	1	
18	HAYPORT MARSH BOAT RAMP	6.8	10	1	
19	PUBLIC CRUISE MARINA	6.8	10	1	
20	BEACH MARSH YACHT CLUB	6.8	10	1	
21	JACKSONVILLE YACHT MARSH	6.8	10	1	
22	PALM VALLEY MARINE RESTAURANT	6.8	10	1	
23	PINE ISLAND FISH CAMP	6.8	10	1	

(+) Denotes Hours Later
(-) Denotes Hours Earlier
Facilities are shown on the map by large black numbers highlighted with a yellow circle



MANATEE SAFETY: MAKE IT A PRIORITY



The Gentle Giants, which are an endangered species, are inhabitants of Florida's coastal waters and are found on the east coast from Jacksonville to Miami, and in the St. Johns River. They may also be found on Florida's west coast from Florida Bay (north of the keys) to Crystal River.

The manatee population in Florida waters is estimated at under 1000. Some are as long as 15 feet and as heavy as 2000 pounds.

Manatee graze in shallow, restricted areas that hamper their reaction time and speed when they need it most -- when motorboats are in the same area. Because the creatures are unable to swim quickly, and are endangered by motorboats, Florida Legislature established 13 sanctuaries in which boat speeds are controlled in order to avoid harming the Manatee.

Signs are posted in the sanctuaries to alert boaters. Fines and imprisonment await anyone convicted of violating the sanctuary laws.

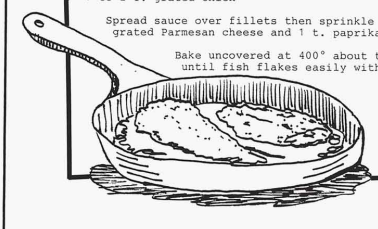
Historically, Manatees have used springs and spring-fed rivers to refuge, but many of these have been developed or are subject to heavy recreational use. Increasingly, the Manatees are using power plants and other industrial outfalls for refuge. Care should be taken to prevent any harm to these Gentle Giants.

Easy Sour Cream Fish Fillets
Wipe 2 pounds of fish fillets with a damp cloth and cut into serving sizes. Place the fillets in a greased shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste.

Mix together the following ingredients:
3/4 C. sour cream
1/4 C. fine bread crumbs
1/4 t. garlic salt
1 to 2 T. grated onion

Spread sauce over fillets then sprinkle with 1/3 C. grated Parmesan cheese and 1 t. paprika.

Bake uncovered at 400° about ten minutes or until fish flakes easily with a fork.



Kingfisher Chart No. 19, Side B

PLACE	POSITION	Flow	Speed	Direction
ST. SIMONS SOUND				
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
ST. ANDREW SOUND				
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
CONCELAUD SOUND				
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
NASSAU SOUND				
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
ST. JOHNS RIVER				
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100
Entrance, off Port Street	30 50	85	84	100

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depths
12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce, FL; 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami, FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bay, Florida Bay.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
Intracoastal Waterway aids are characterized by a yellow strip. Proceeding from Norfolk, VA, to Key West, FL:
1. Aids with red reflectors are on the starboard side; green reflectors are on the port side.
2. Where the Intracoastal Waterway coincides with another waterway, the dual purpose aids have distinctive yellow triangles on the starboard side and yellow squares on the port side.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS
The United States Power Squadrons and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, national organizations of boaters, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these free educational courses, contact the following sources:
USPS-Local Squadron Commander or USPS National Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, NC 27615 or call (919) 921-1291.
USCGAUX-7th Coast Guard District, 51 Southeast First Ave., Miami, FL 33131 (305) 580-6697 or USCG Headquarters (BAU/62) Washington, DC 20590.

RULES OF THE ROAD
(BASED)
- Motorcraft craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases.
- Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length, shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only in that channel.
- A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
- Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
- When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
- Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels, when safe and practicable.
- Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

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.

Do not put waterproof charts away wet and folded. Do not store in direct sunlight or at temperatures above 120°F for long periods of time.

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

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

CAUTION
Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

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 privately maintained buoys are not listed in the Coast Guard Light List.

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

FACILITIES
Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large black numbers, highlighted with a yellow circle. The numbers refer to the facility index tables.

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING
Before setting out:
1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecast for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U.S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:
1. Keep a weather eye out for:
a. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development
b. A sudden change in wind direction
c. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity
d. A drop in temperature
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms.
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.

Thunderstorms often occur on warm, moist afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in note in the upper left hand corner.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll-free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 155).