BookletChart™

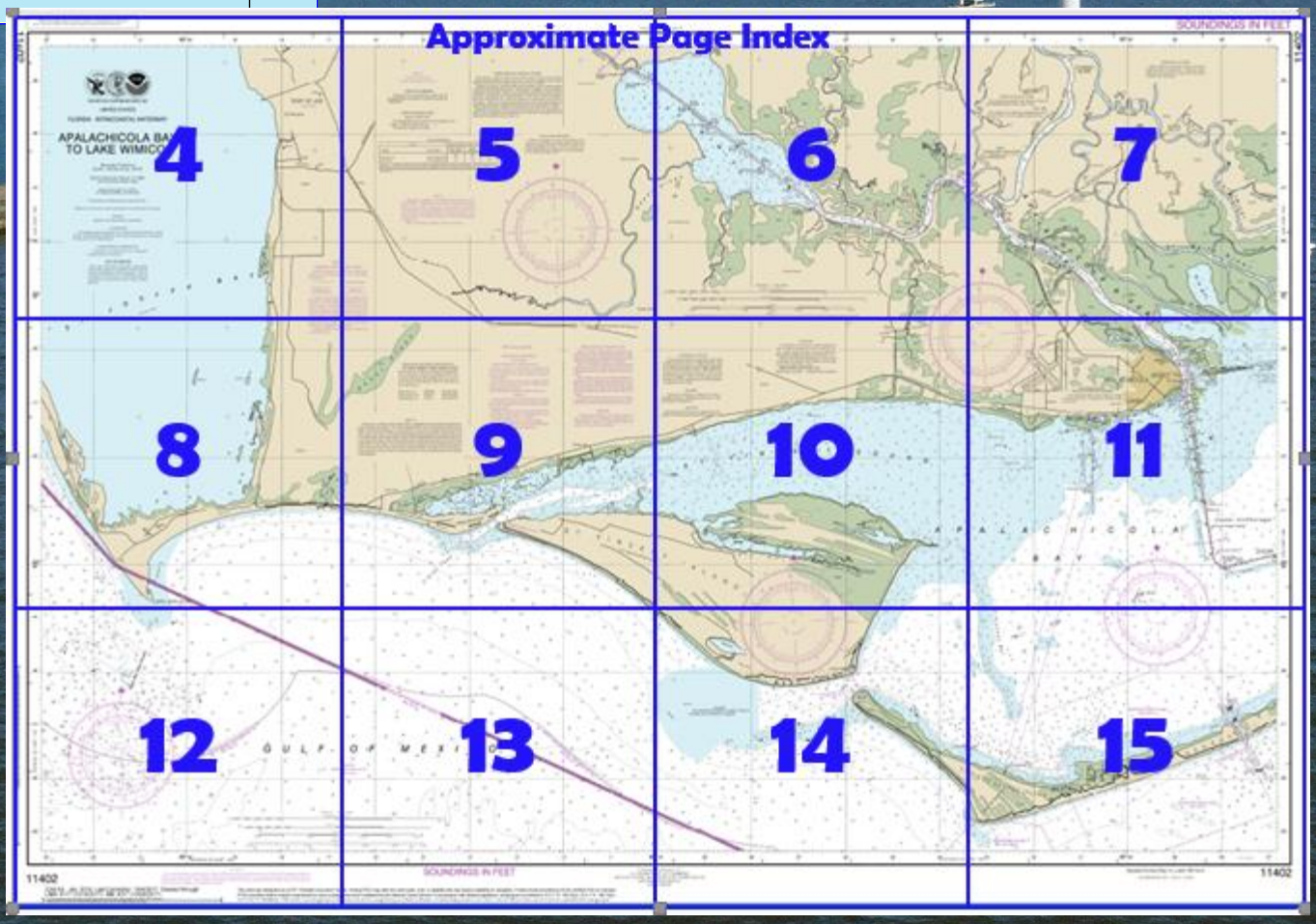
Intracoastal Waterway – Apalachicola Bay to Lake Wimico

NOAA Chart 11402

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.

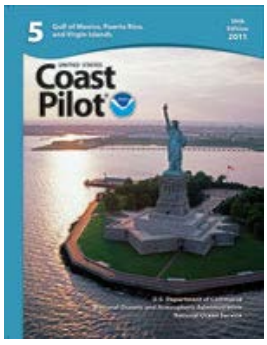
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=11402



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts].
St. George Island and **Little St. George Island,** the S boundary of Apalachicola Bay, extend 24 miles W from East Pass. The islands are densely wooded except the E end of St. George Island, which is a low and barren spit. A marked channel leads to the town of **Eastpoint,** 1 mile NE of Cat Point. The controlling depths were 5 feet in the entrance channel, thence 3 feet in the W arm of the channel paralleling the shore at Eastpoint and 2½ feet in the E arm. Detached breakwaters parallel the E and W arms of the channel. A bridge-causeway extends from Cat Point to St. George Island. The fixed span over the waterway has a clearance of 50 feet.

Bulkhead Shoal, which extends from Cat Point S to Bulkhead Point on St. George Island, marks the dividing line between St. George Sound and Apalachicola Bay. The Intracoastal Waterway has been dredged through this shoal. An overhead power cable with a clearance of 40 feet crosses along the shoal, but is submerged at the waterway channel.
Apalachicola is on the N shore of Apalachicola Bay at the mouth of the Apalachicola River. The principal industries are fishing and oystering. Waterborne commerce consists of petroleum products, chemicals, fertilizer products, sand, gravel, cement, liquid and dry sulfur, grain, feeds, and logs. The port is the gateway for the extensive river systems of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The Intracoastal Waterway enters Apalachicola River, passes the town, and then continues W through Jackson River.
Prominent features.–An abandoned lighthouse (29°35.2'N., 85°02.8'W.), on the SW tip of Little St. George Island, is the most conspicuous object in the West Pass area. From inside the pass on the approach to Apalachicola, the water tank, several microwave and radio towers, and the highway bridges are prominent.
Dangers.–A fan-shaped test firing area, marked by unlighted buoys, is centered about 4 miles S of the abandoned lighthouse on Little St. George Island.
Channels.–The main entrance to Apalachicola Bay is through **Government Cut** (also known as **Bob Sikes Pass** a dredged cut between St. George and Little St. George Islands from the Gulf into the bay about 4.9 miles E of the abandoned lighthouse. The entrance to the cut is protected by twin jetties. The controlling depth was 1.4 feet (1.9 feet at midchannel). The channel is marked by lighted buoys, a lighted range, and daybeacons.
Dangers.–A fan-shaped test firing area, marked by unlighted buoys, is centered about 4 miles S of the abandoned lighthouse on Little St. George Island. (See **334.650**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Dangers.–A **restricted area** of **Tyndall Air Force Base** is close W of Government Cut. (See **334.670**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Caution.–The Apalachicola River entrance lighted range is partly obstructed by the highway bridge. The front range is a flashing light suspended below the bridge deck in the third bent W of the swing span and is difficult to see from the channel entrance. The rear range shows above the bridge deck, but may be difficult to identify in the daytime if vessels with tall masts are docked at the wharves north of the bridge. On the sides of the channel are ruins of wooden jetties extending 2 miles S of the highway bridge.
Pilotage.–Pilots are not available, but local fishing guides can be hired as pilots for the adjacent waters and the Gulf.
There is a public hospital in Apalachicola.
Agricultural quarantine officials are stationed in Pensacola. (See Appendix A for address.)
Note: Mariners are required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to contact Panama City area office by telephone (904-785-5881) for controlling depths and river channel conditions before entering the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers system. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in the Corps of Engineers refusing to permit completion of passage by any tow in violation

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

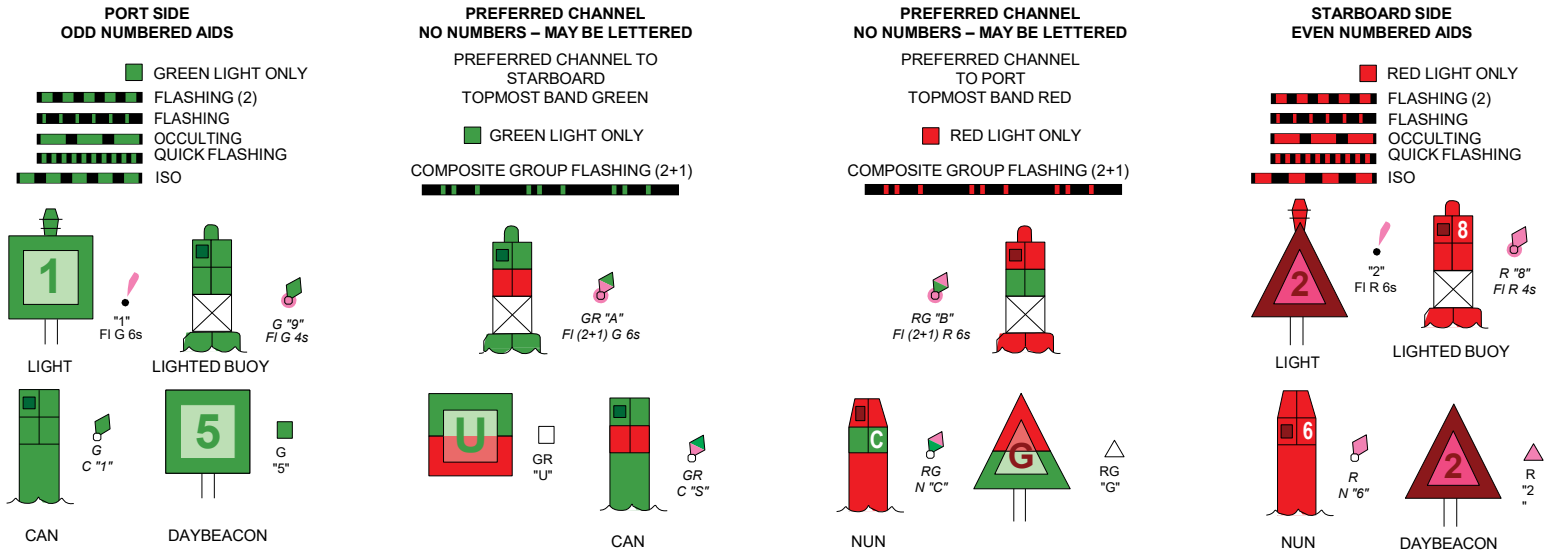
RCC New Orleans	Commander 8th CG District New Orleans, LA	(504) 589-6225

Navigation Manager Regions

To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/

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*

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

11402

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

FLORIDA - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

APALACHICOLA BAY TO LAKE WIMICO

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 29°42'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

TIDAL INFORMATION
Near real time water level data, predictions and weather data are available via the Internet at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. Annual predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are available in printed form from private sector printers.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND
Charted submarine pipelines an
cables and submarine pipeline and
are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Additional uncharted submarine
submarine cables may exist withi
this chart. Not all submarine pipelir
marine cables are required to be
those that were originally burie
become exposed. Mariners should
caution when operating vessels
water comparable to their draft in
pipelines and cables may exist
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked
unlighted buoys.

JOINS CHART 11393

(use chart 11393)

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

16′ 15′ 14′ JOINS CHART 11393 13′ 12′ 11′ 85°10′

NOTE C
Port St. Joe is in the
Eastern Standard Time Zone

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

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The Florida State Grid, north zone is indicated on this chart at 10,000 foot intervals thus: -+-
The last three digits are omitted.

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.

Searcy Creek
335
St. M
Fl G 2.5s 17ft 3M "15"
Ra Ref
Spoil Pa
R "14"6
Ra Ref
Q G 17ft 3M "13"
Ra Ref
Spoil Area
G "11"
Ra Ref
Cypress Swamp
L A K E

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
Apalachicola	(29°44'N/84°59'W)	1.6	1.5	0.1
West Pass	(29°38'N/85°06'W)	1.4	1.3	0.5

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.
(Oct 2015)

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).

Old Niles Tramroad
Niles
Cypress Swamp
Depot Creek
Low Swam

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, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

MAGNETIC
VAR 3° 45 W (2015)
ANNUAL INCREASE 6′

Joins page 6

CABLES
and submarine
cable areas
Cable Area
pipelines and
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g.
d by lighted or

Cypress Swamp
Odena Landing
Depot Creek
Maran

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.

East Point, FL	WWF-86	162.500 MHz
Panama City, FL	KGG-67	162.550 MHz
Tallahassee, FL	KIH-24	162.400 MHz

Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depth
12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.
Uncharted shoals may exist in areas which have not been recently surveyed. Please report shoals and obstructions at:
http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm
Distances
The general location of the Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mariners are advised to follow the aids to navigation and avoid charted shoals and ob
Miles
Joins page 9
Waterway

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.
Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.
When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

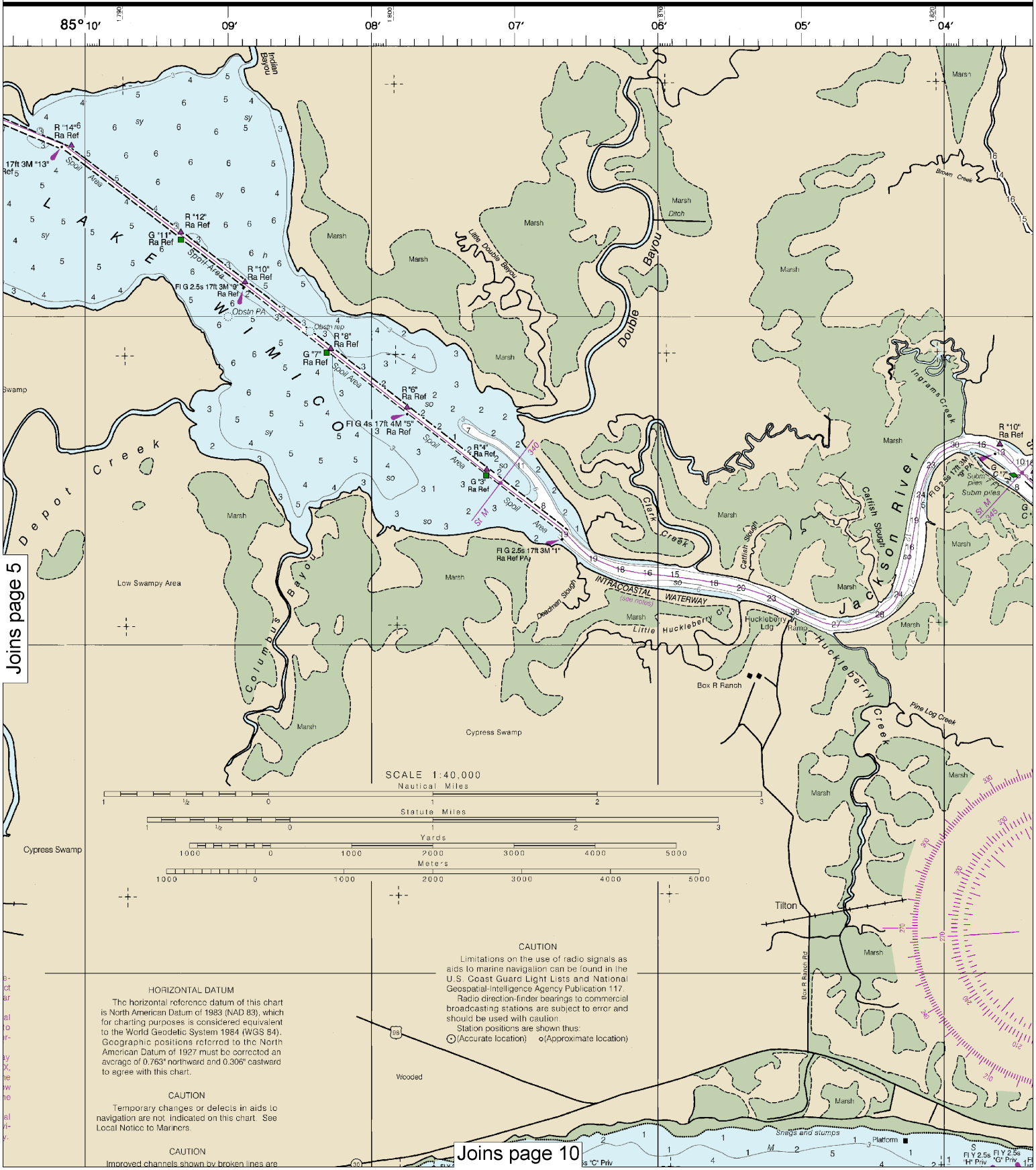
WARNING

HORIZ
The horizontal re
is North American Da
for charting purpos
to the World Geode
Geographic positi
American Datum of
average of 0.763" no
to agree with this ch

CA
Temporary chan
navigation are not in
Local Notice to Marin

CA
Improved channels

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:57142. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

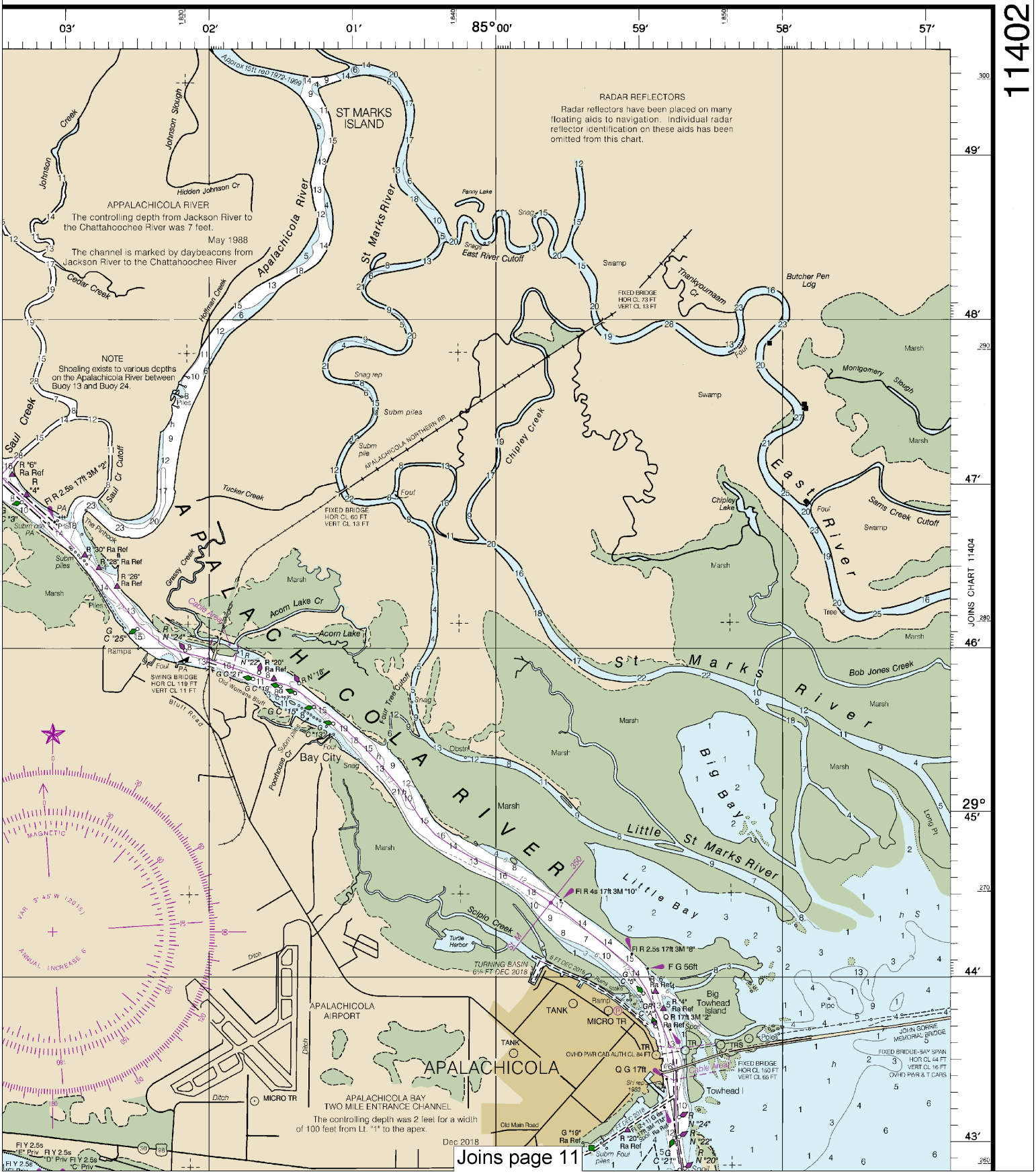
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11402



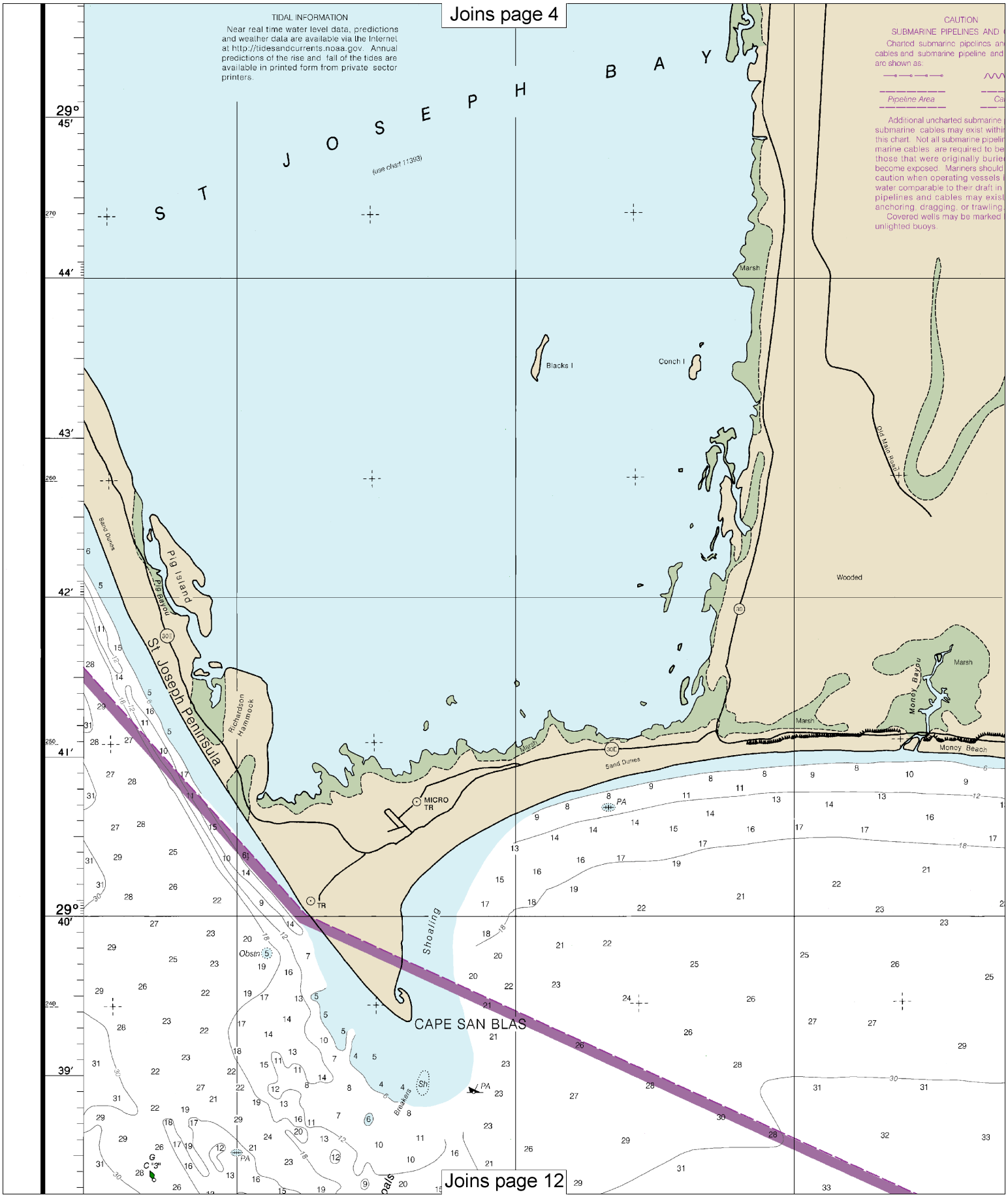
Joins page 11

JOINS CHART 11404

hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

his is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jan 3, 2024

4th Ed., Feb. 2020. Last Correction: 6/30/2023. Cleared through:
NM: 5123 (12/19/2023), NM: 5223 (12/30/2023)



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

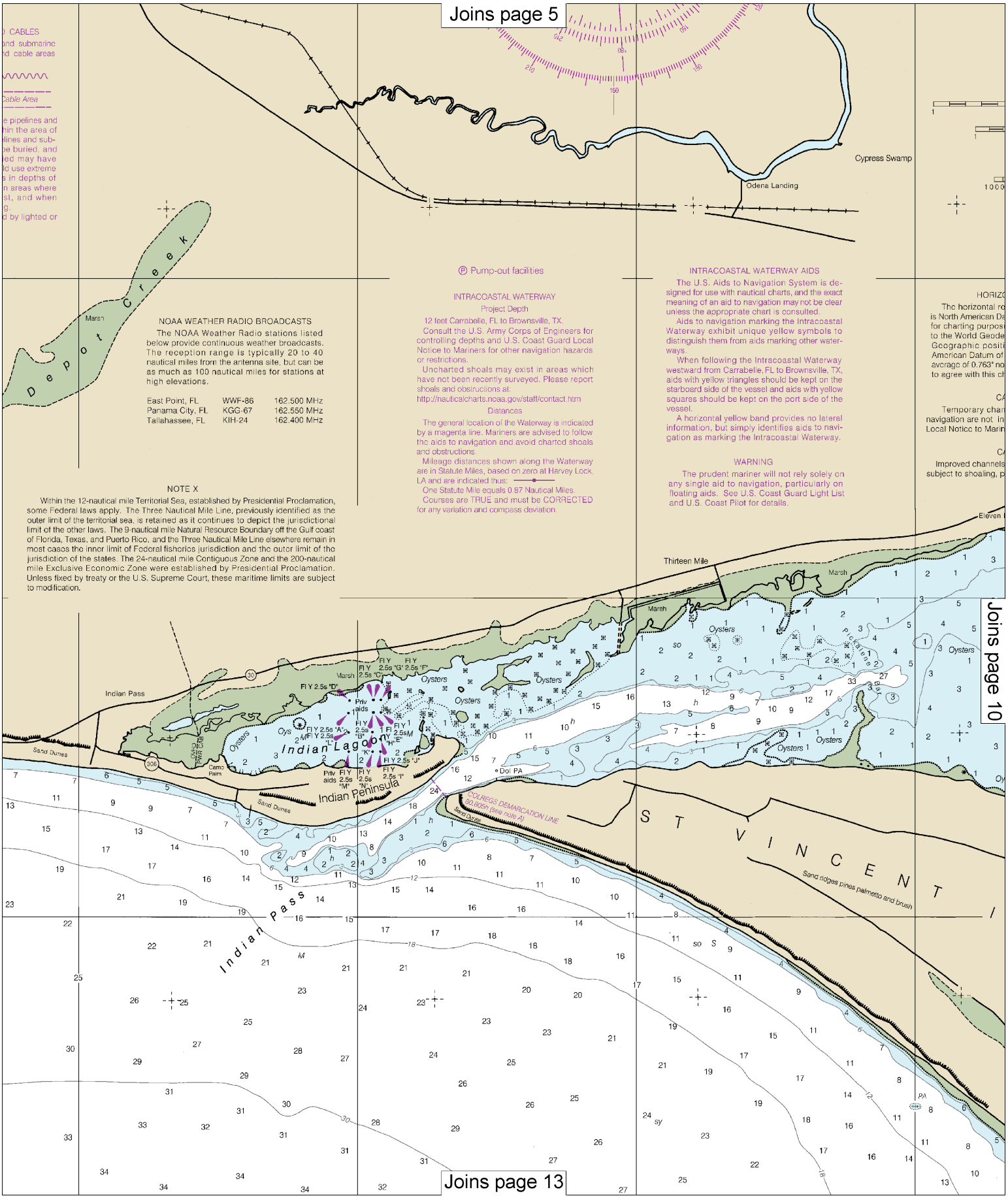
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Cypress Swamp
Odena Landing
Depot Creek
Marsh
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East Point, FL WWF-86 162.500 MHz
Panama City, FL KGG-67 162.550 MHz
Tallahassee, FL KIH-24 162.400 MHz
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.
Ⓟ Pump-out facilities
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depth
12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.
Uncharted shoals may exist in areas which have not been recently surveyed. Please report shoals and obstructions at:
http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm
Distances
The general location of the Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mariners are advised to follow the aids to navigation and avoid charted shoals and obstructions.
Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA and are indicated thus:
One Statute Mile equals 0.87 Nautical Miles.
Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
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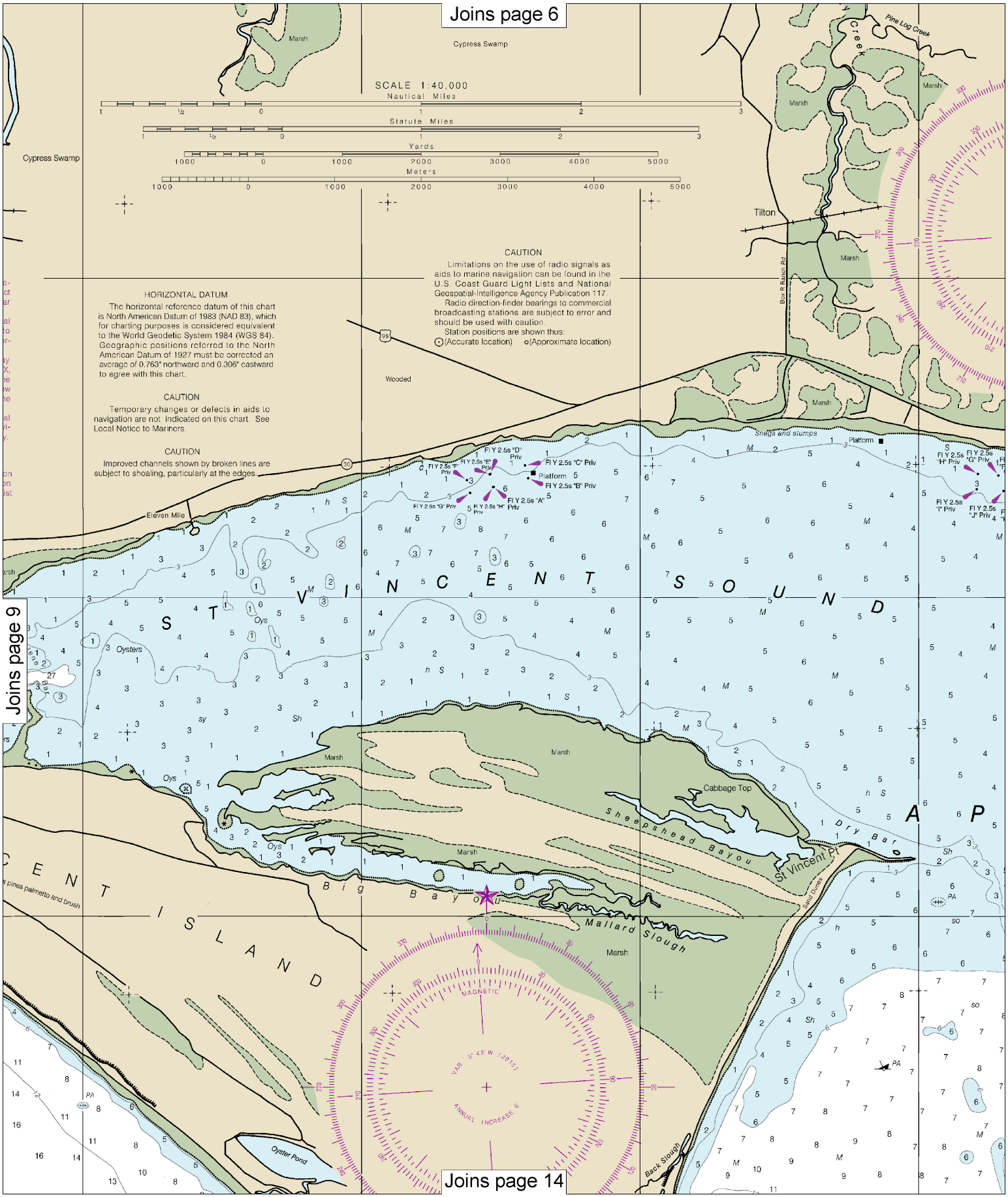
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.
WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.
Thirteen Mile
Marsh
Oysters
Indian Pass
Indian Lagoon
Indian Peninsula
Sand Dunes
Camp Palm
Priv aids
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
St Vincent Island
Sand ridges pines palmetto and brush
Indian Pass
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



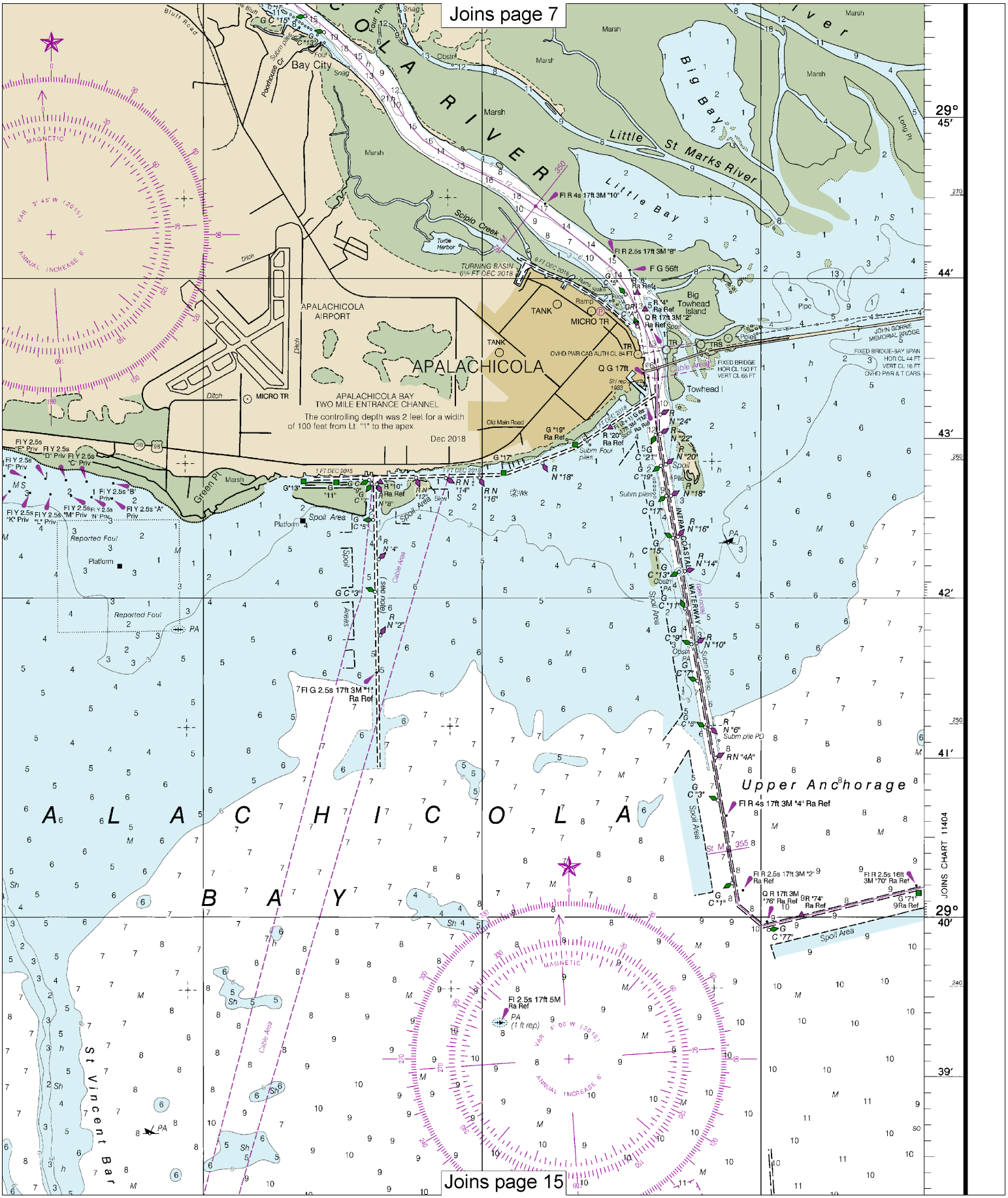
10

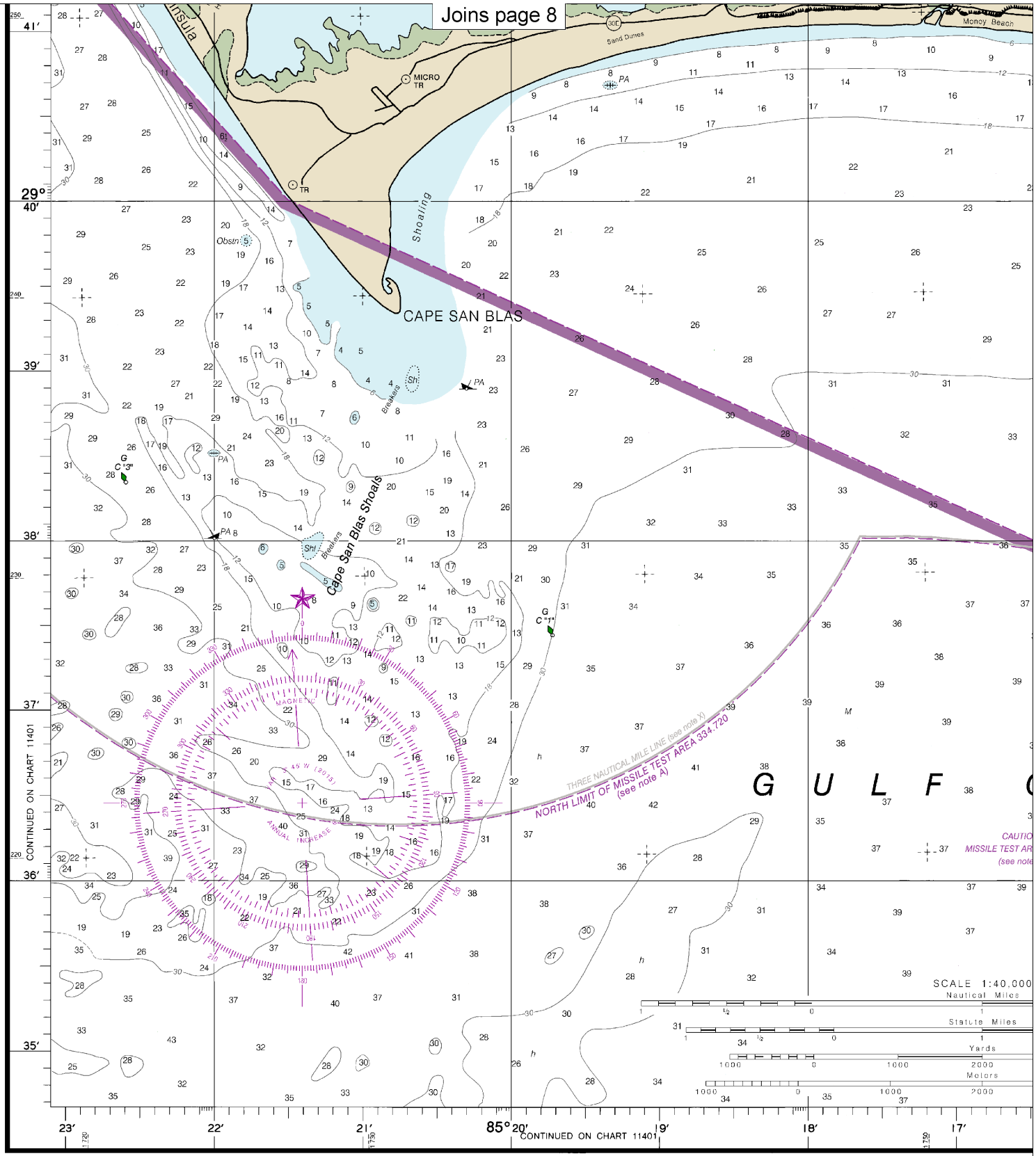
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards


Joins page 7
APALACHICOLA RIVER
Bay City
Marsh
Big Bay
Little St Marks River
Little Bay
Scipio Creek
Turtle Harbor
TURNING BASIN 6½ FT DEC 2018
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "10"
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "8"
F G 56ft
Big Towhead Island
APALACHICOLA AIRPORT
TANK
MICRO TR
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 84 FT
APALACHICOLA
Q G 17ft
Towhead I
JOHN GORRIE MEMORIAL BRIDGE
FIXED BRIDGE-BAY SPAN
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 150 FT VERT CL 65 FT
OVHD PWR & T CABS
APALACHICOLA BAY
TWO MILE ENTRANCE CHANNEL
The controlling depth was 2 feet for a width of 100 feet from Lt "1" to the apex.
Dec 2018
Old Main Road
Green Pl
Spoil Area
Platform
Reported Foul
Cable Area
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Upper Anchorage
Fl R 4s 17ft 3M "4" Ra Ref
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 3M "2" Ra Ref
Fl R 2.5s 16ft 3M "70" Ra Ref
Q R 17ft 3M "76" Ra Ref
R "74" Ra Ref
G "71" Ra Ref
Fl G 2.5s 17ft 3M "1" Ra Ref
Fl 2.5s 17ft 5M Ra Ref
PA (1 ft rep)
APALACHICOLA BAY
St Vincent Bar
JOINS CHART 11404
Joins page 15
29° 45′
44′
43′
42′
41′
29° 40′
39′



11402

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Jan 3, 2024

24th Ed., Feb. 2020. Last Correction: 6/30/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 5123 (12/19/2023), NM: 5223 (12/30/2023)

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.

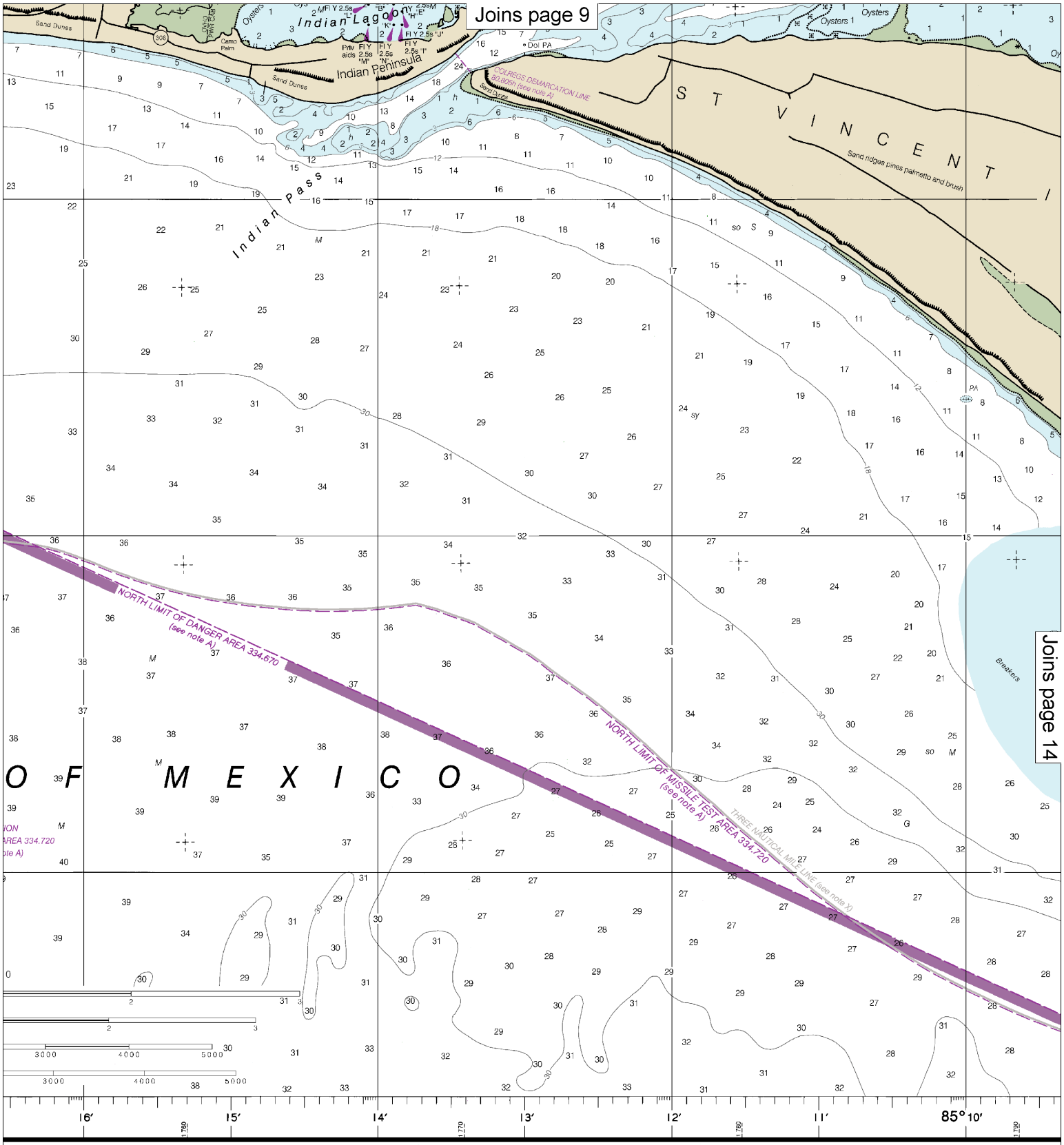
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

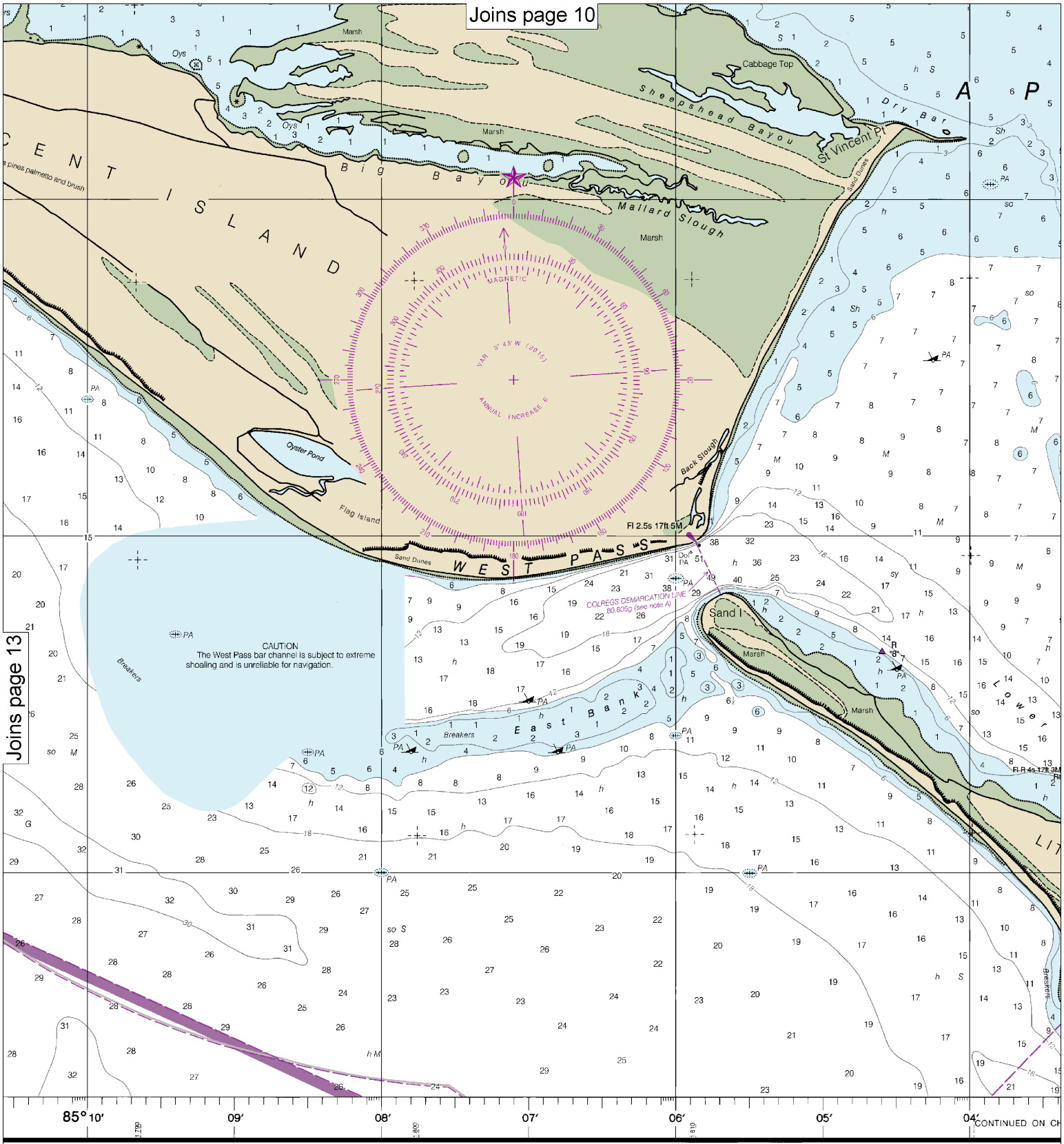
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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



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

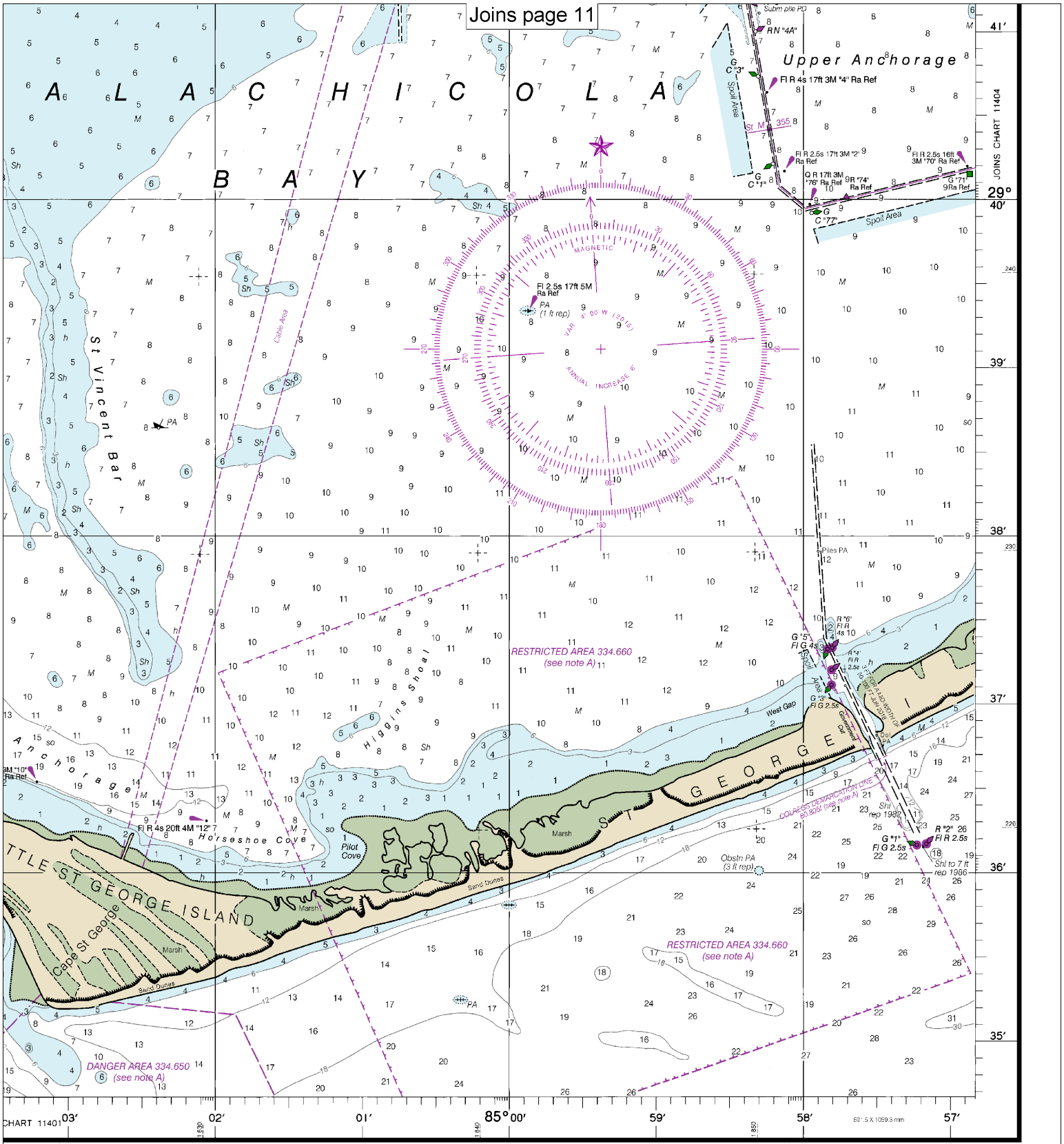
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Apalachicola Bay to Lake Wimico

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11402

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**

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