

SOURCE

B1 1900-014 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage

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 3-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf Coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line-shoreward remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the state. The 24-nautical mile Continental Shelf and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Limits fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court. These maritime limits are subject to modification.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

Radar reflects have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

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 wires may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size, but actually travel at speeds in excess of 10 knots, requiring a great deal of time in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboats may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to sail small craft close to their bows.

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

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Preservation Act (Pub. L. 101-501 and IMO advisory SMCirc. 145, these areas are to be avoided by large vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

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

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

UNITED STATES

FLORIDA - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°38'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C & GS 803, 1st Combined Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 329

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 profile may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fleet aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made unrecognizable. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Visual and ultrasonic observations may have been obtained from charted locations. Flares may have become uncrewed 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.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 (not free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (24 CFR 153).

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 the NDZ are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, oil, or other pollutants into the water. All vessels with installed marine sanitation devices (MSDs) that are navigating, moving, or discharging 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. Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 140. Additional information concerning regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site (<http://www.epa.gov/coastal/ndz/ndz.html>).

OVERHEAD POWER CABLES

Overhead power cables are parallel to U.S. Highway No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the channel bridges.

FIXED BRIDGES

The bridges between Little Duck Key and Bahia Honda Key are a series of fixed bridges.

NDZ CL 14 FT
VERT CL 7 FT

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown as:

(C) (Accurate location) (A) (Approximate location)

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.

Teetabie Key, FL WXG-95 162.400 MHz
Key West, FL WXG-95 162.400 MHz

11445

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 the U.S. Coast Guard district to the data shown in the lower left-hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the date shown in the lower left-hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

3rd Ed., May 2012, Last Correction: 8/25/2022, Cleared through: LNM 5522 (12/15/2020), LNM 5522 (12/24/2020).
To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below shows measure in inches (1:125,000).

CAUTION

The product material may not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and the U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

BAHIA HONDA KEY TO SUGARLOAF KEY
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11445