

BookletChart™

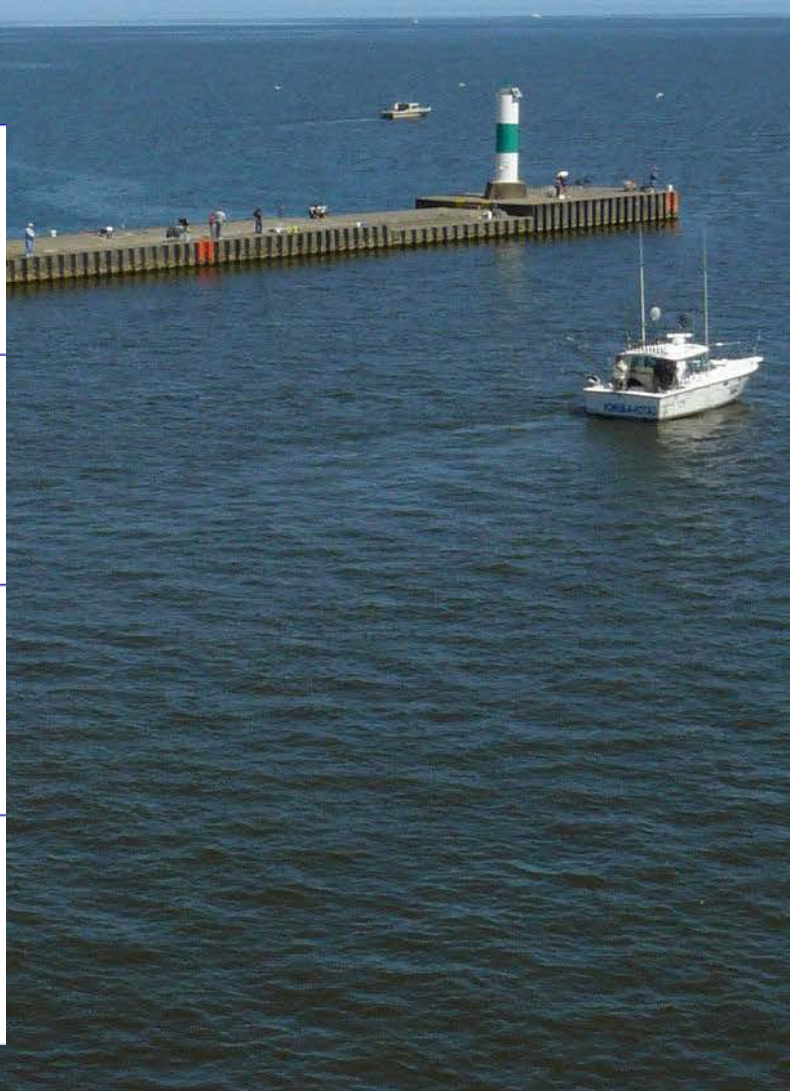
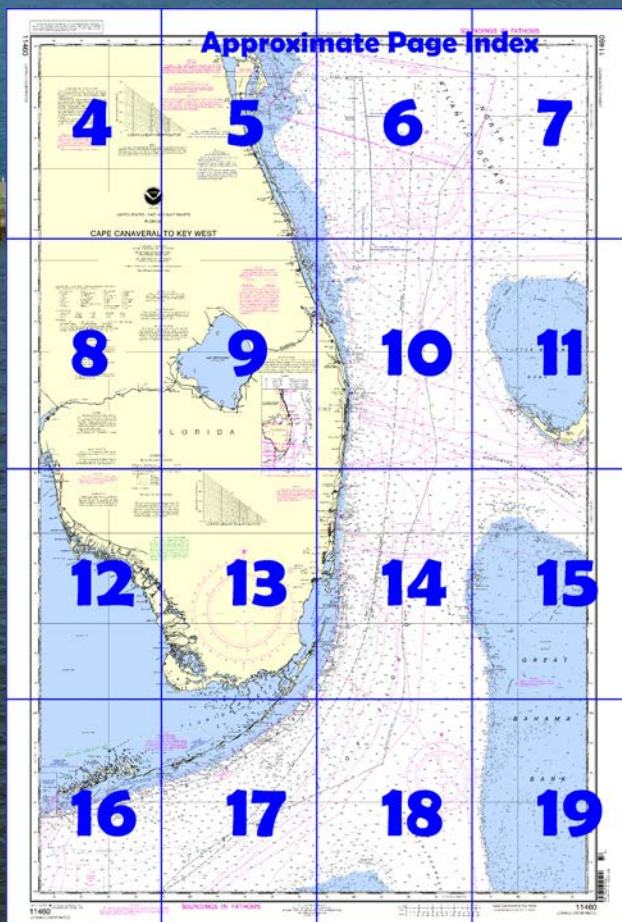
Cape Canaveral to Key West NOAA Chart 11460



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=11460>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

From Cape Canaveral to Fort Pierce Inlet, the coast trends generally south-southeastward for 62 miles and is broken only by Sebastian Inlet. The inlet is a narrow dredged channel, not distinguishable from any distance offshore except by the highway bridge across the inlet and by the sand spoil bank on the north side which is bare and a little higher than other sand dunes in the vicinity. This section of the coast is formed almost entirely by a low,

narrow strip of sand, covered with vegetation, which lies at a distance of 1 to 2 miles from the mainland, from which it is separated by the shallow waters of Banana and Indian Rivers, a part of the Intracoastal

Waterway. In the background the heavy woods on the mainland may be seen. Shoals extend 10 miles offshore with a least depth of 23 feet about 2.5 miles north-northwestward of Bethel Shoal Lighted Buoy 10, which is about 47 miles south-southeastward of Cape Canaveral Light. A coral habitat area of particular concern (HAPC) is centered about 22 miles, 055° from the entrance to Fort Pierce Inlet.

From Fort Pierce Inlet to Lake Worth Inlet, the coast trends generally south-southeastward for 43 miles and is broken by St. Lucie and Jupiter Inlets. This section of the coast is formed by a low, narrow strip of sand, covered with vegetation, and separated from the mainland by the shallow waters of Indian River and by the Intracoastal Waterway connection between the Indian River and Lake Worth. From seaward the coast shows a line of sand dunes partly covered with grass and scrub palmetto. In the background the heavy woods on the mainland may be seen. Buildings show prominently from seaward.

From Lake Worth Inlet the general trend of the coast is south for 60 miles to the Miami Harbor entrance. The coastline is broken by Port Everglades, several unimportant inlets, Bakers Haulover Inlet, and the entrance to Miami Harbor. It is formed almost entirely by a low sand beach covered with grass and scrub palmetto, back of which it is wooded. Conspicuous from seaward are the buildings and piers at Palm Beach, Hillsboro Inlet Entrance Light, and the large buildings and tanks along the beach from Palm Beach southward, especially at Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Miami Beach, and Miami.

This section of the coast is also fairly bold, and the 20-fathom curve runs parallel to the beach at a distance of about 2 miles until in the vicinity of the Miami Harbor entrance where the curve of shore becomes south-southwestward and the 20-fathom curve is about 4 miles offshore.

The **Florida Keys** consist of a remarkable chain of low islands, beginning with Virginia Key and extending in a circular sweep to Loggerhead Key, a distance of about 192 miles. For some 100 miles of that distance they skirt the southeast coast of the Florida Peninsula, from which they are separated by shallow bodies of water known as Biscayne Bay, Card Sound, Barnes Sound, Blackwater Sound, and Florida Bay. Biscayne Bay has depths of 9 to 10 feet for most of its length, and the other bodies of water are shallow, containing small keys and shoals, and of no commercial importance except as a cruising ground for small boats. Westward of Florida Bay the Florida Keys separate the **Straits of Florida** from the Gulf of Mexico.

The keys are mostly of coral formation, low, and generally covered with dense mangrove growth, though some are wooded with pine, and on a few are groves of coconut trees. Most of the keys that are connected by U.S. Highway 1 to Key West are inhabited. Key West is the most important of the keys. **Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary**, a Marine Protected Area (MPA), surrounds the keys from Biscayne Bay to Dry Tortugas.

The openings under the viaduct and bridges are indicated on the charts. Drawbridges are over Channel Five, Jewfish Creek, and Moser Channel. Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. Highway 1 from Tavernier to Big Coppitt Key. All clearances are greater than those of the adjacent fixed bridges. Cables are submerged at the movable spans of drawbridges. Small craft with local knowledge use these channels to go from the Straits of Florida to Florida Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Strangers should not attempt passage without a pilot or guide.

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

RCC Miami

Commander
7th CG District
Miami, FL

(305) 415-6800

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/>

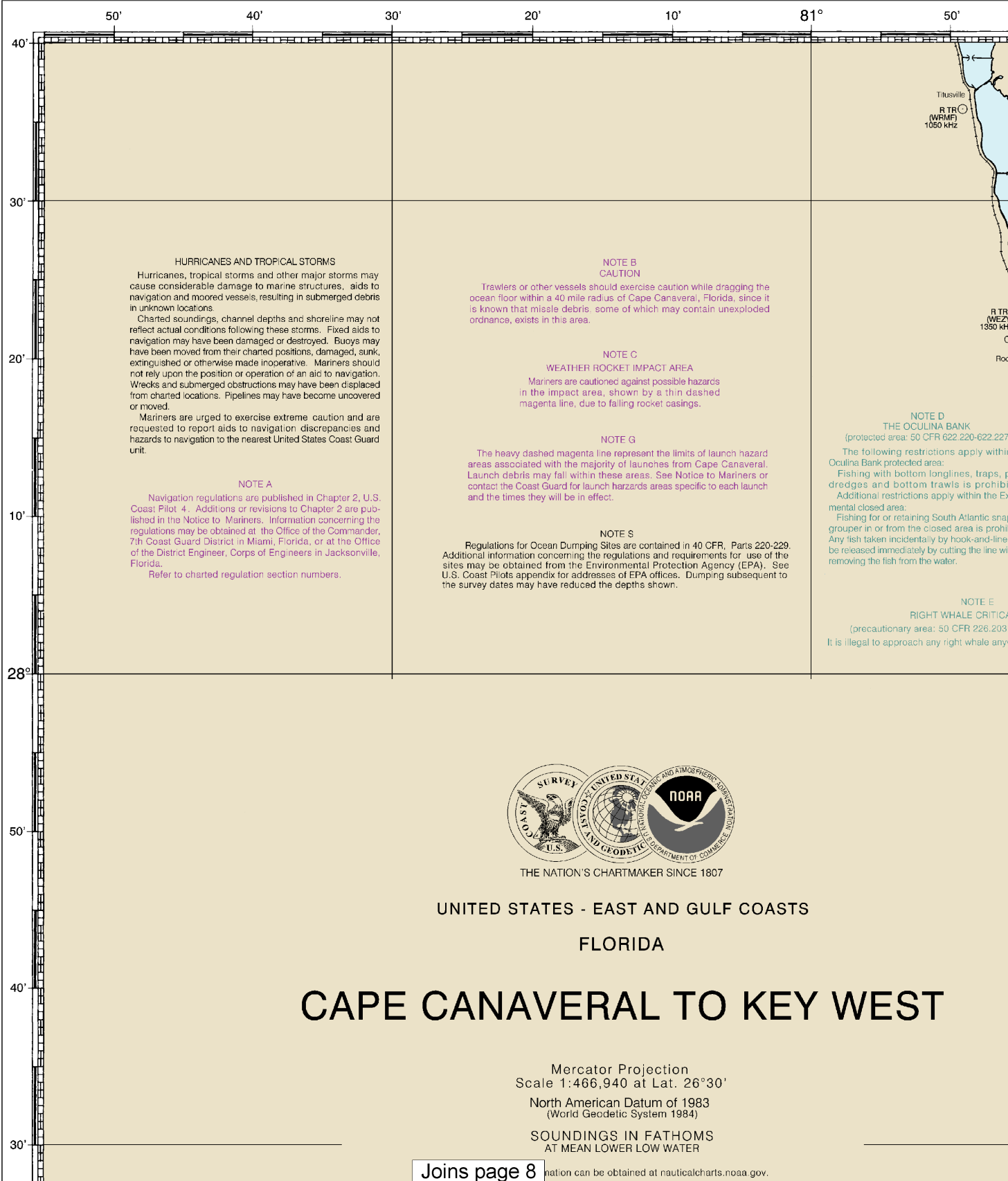
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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>

11460



Joins page 8

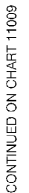
Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

11460



This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 13, 2024
44th Ed., Sep. 2018. Last Correction: 5/14/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 2024 (5/14/2024), NM: 1924 (5/11/2024)

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:466,940 at Lat. 26°30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

(For offshore navigation only)

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	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rol rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT Lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
D/A disophone	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	Wh/S whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr 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	
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.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

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) ◐ (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

See National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Lists of Lights and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

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.

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).

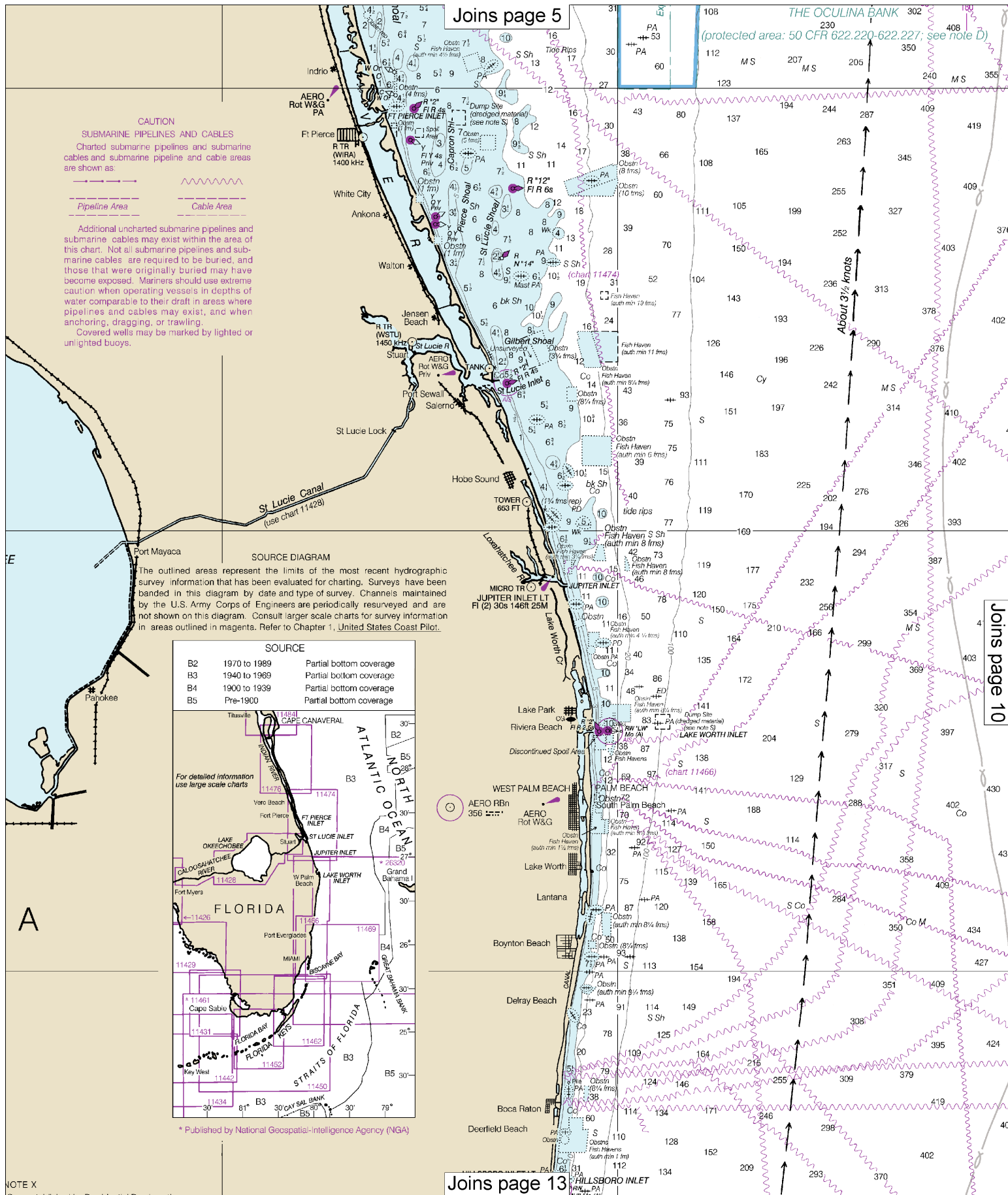
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

COPYRIGHT

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

F L O R I D A



CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

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.

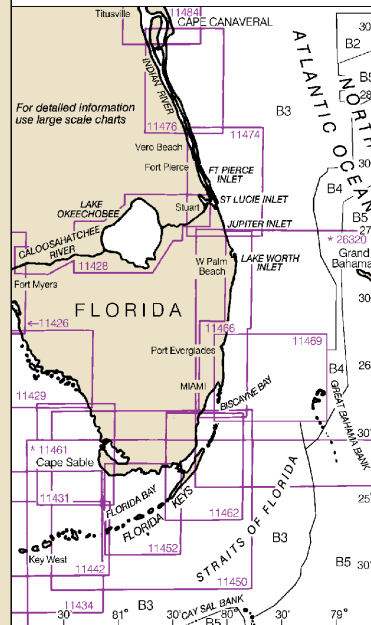
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
(use chart 11428)

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. Consult larger scale charts for survey information in areas outlined in magenta. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

B2	1970 to 1989	Partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 to 1969	Partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 to 1939	Partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	Partial bottom coverage

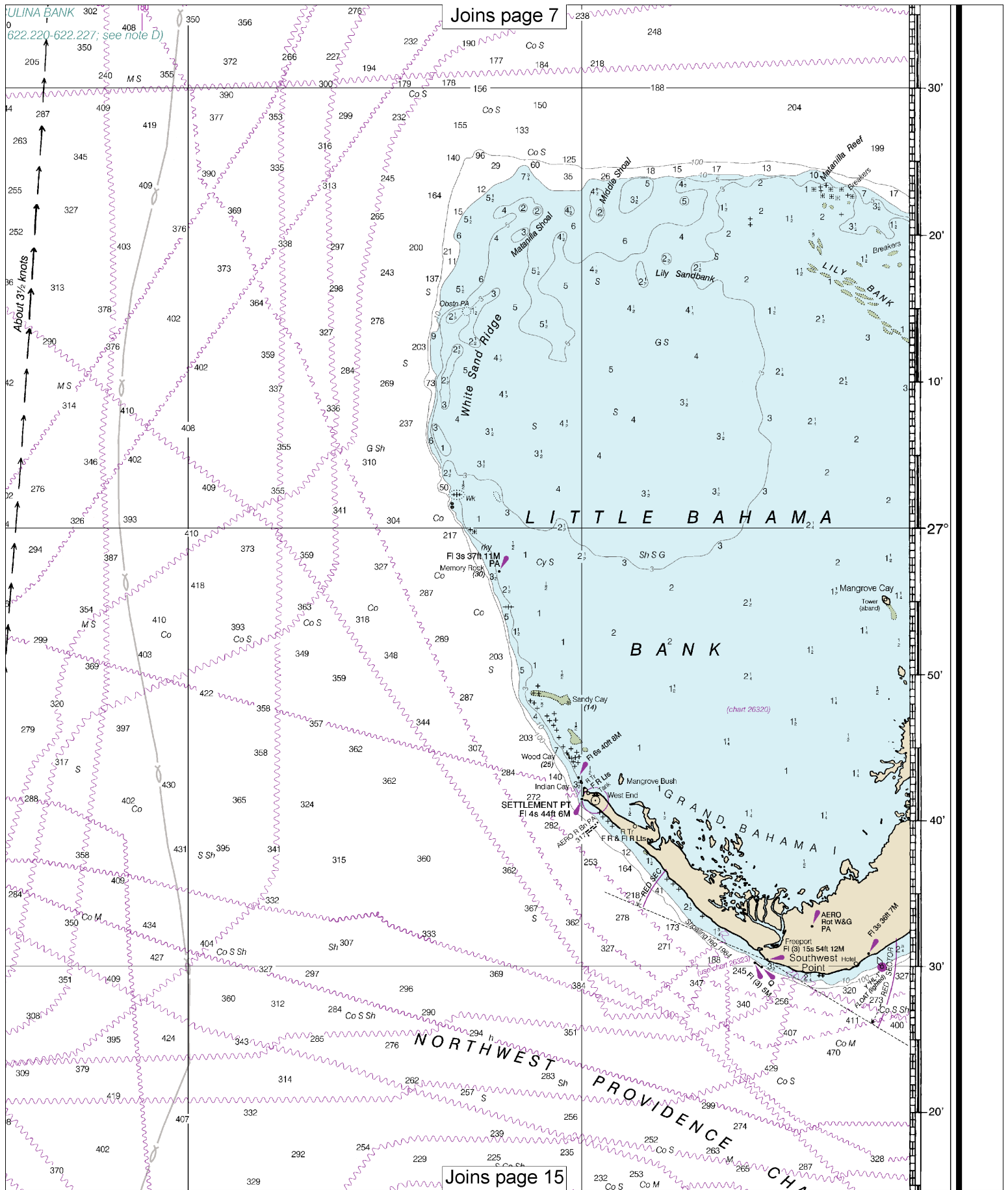


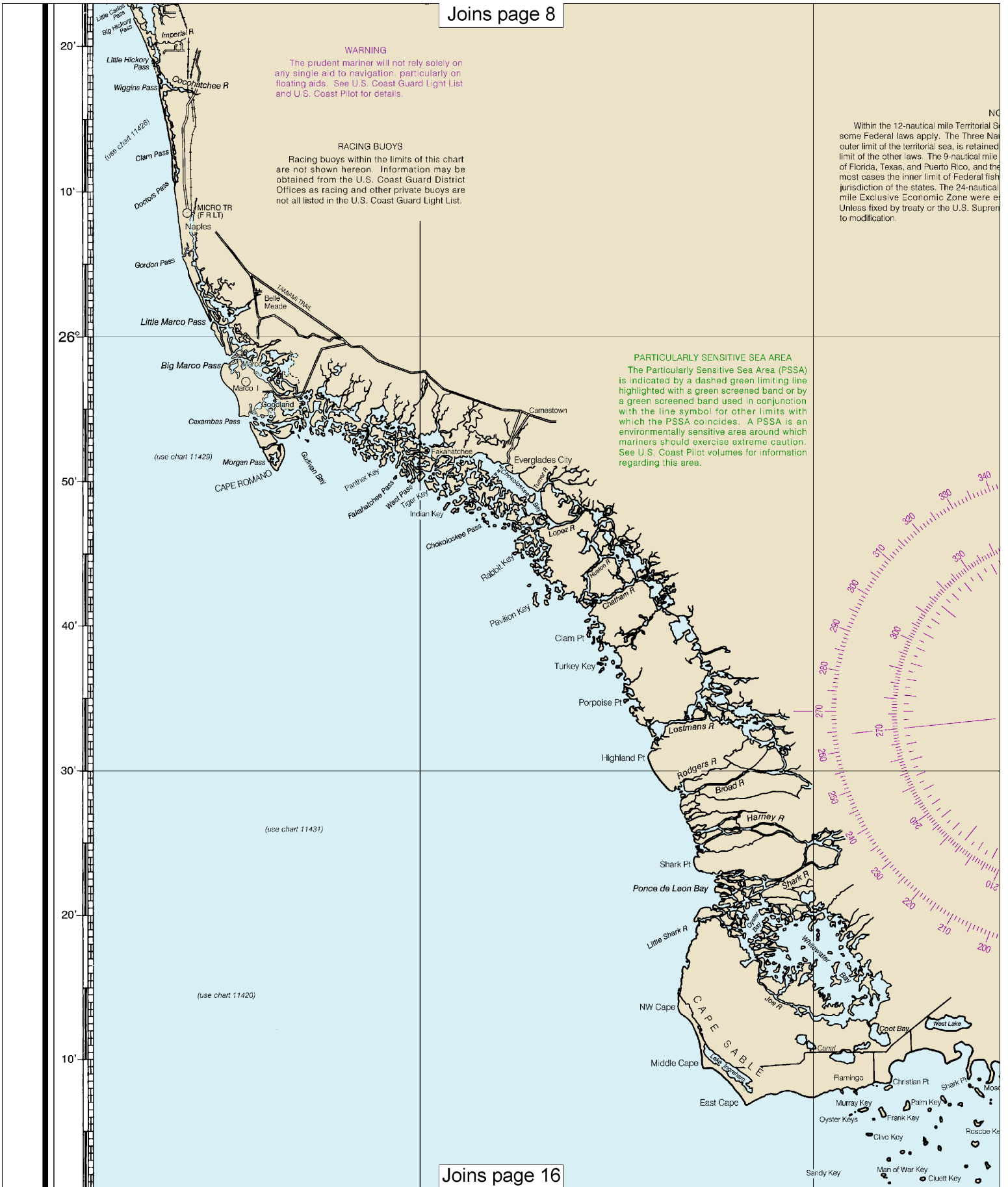
* Published by National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

NOTE X

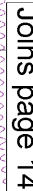
Joins page 14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the 12-nautical mile line, as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of the United States. The Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in the 12-nautical mile jurisdiction and the outer limit of the 12-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone established by Presidential Proclamation. In the event the Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to change.



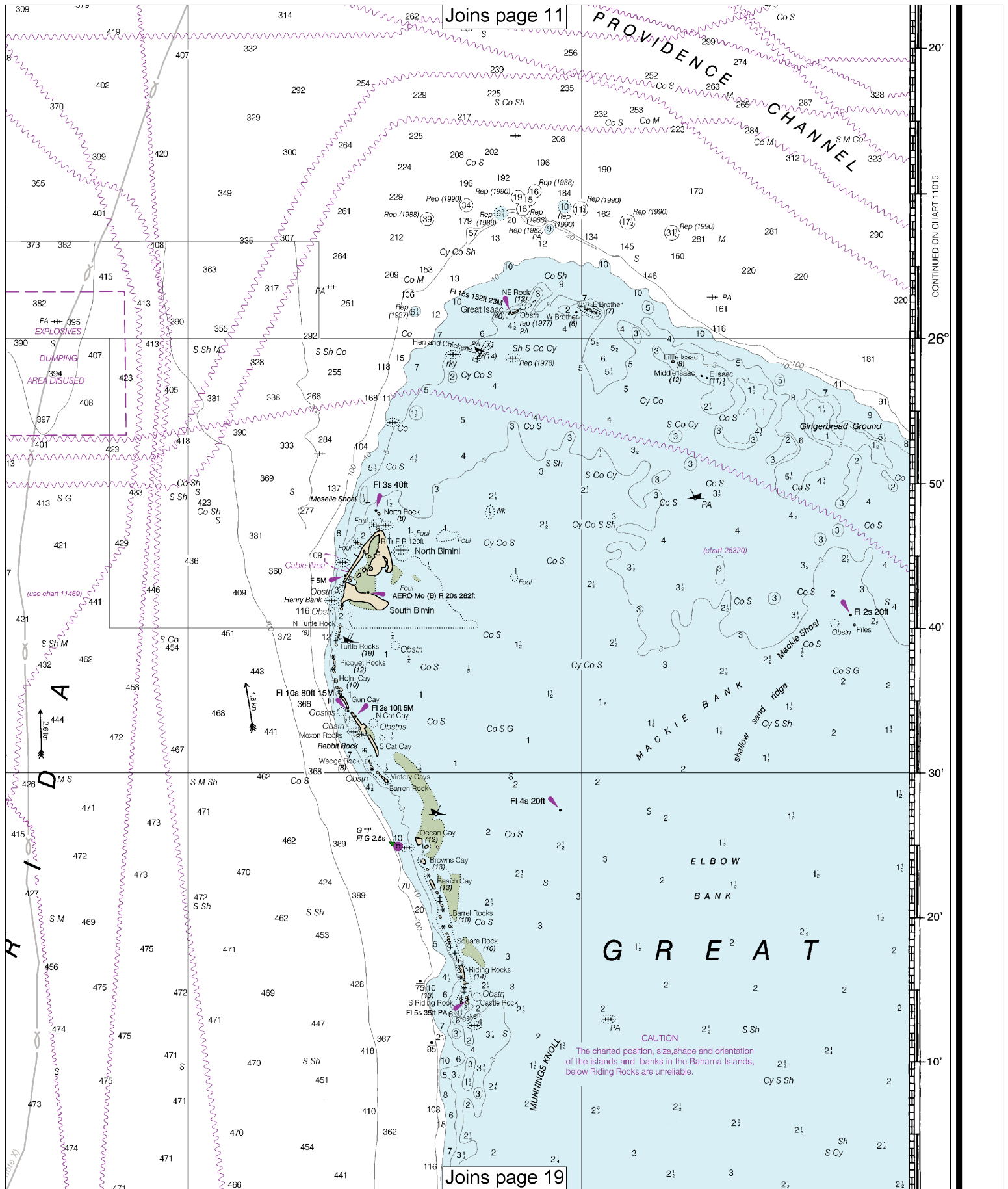


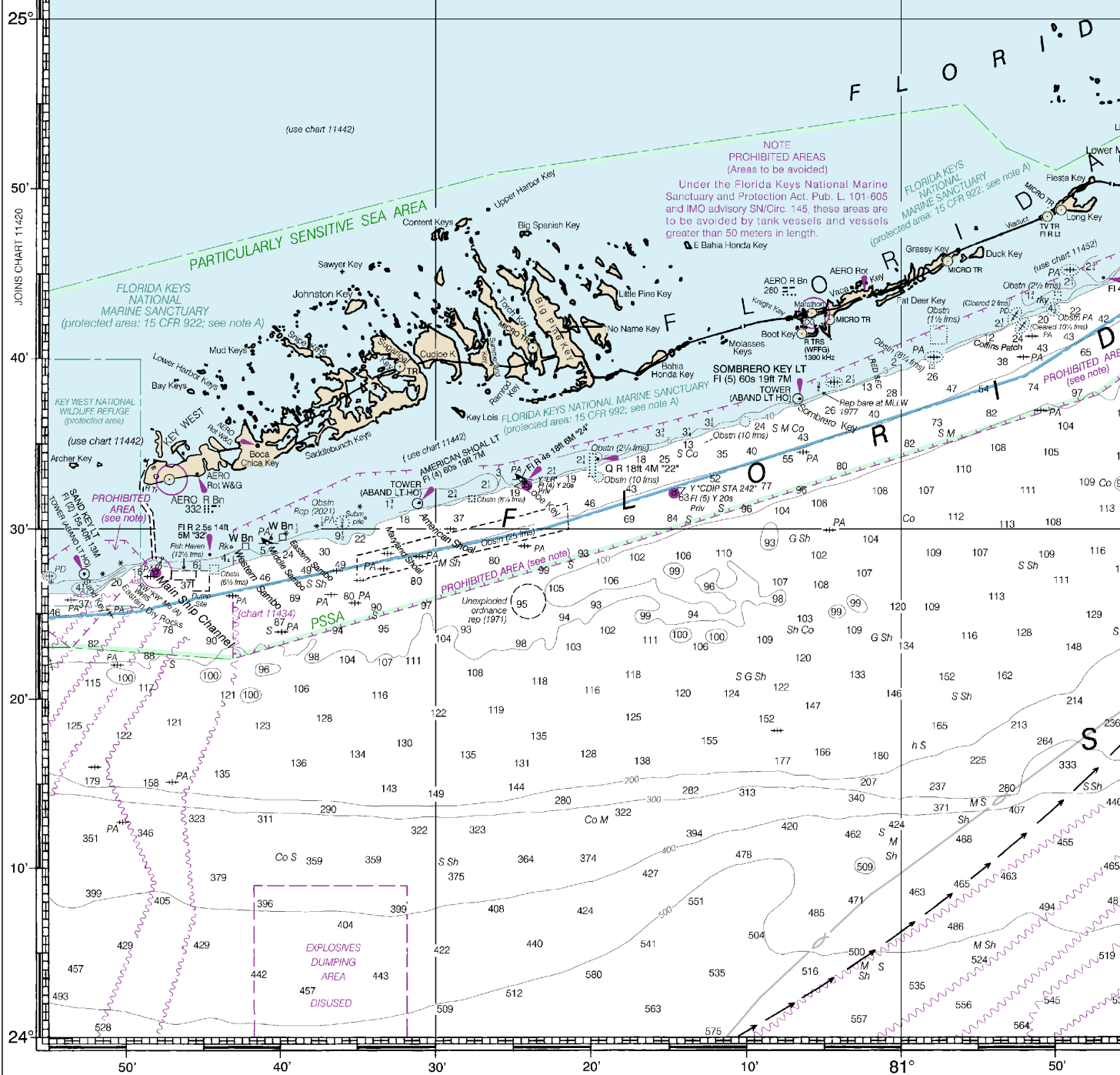
VAR 5°45'W(2012)

ANN: 25A

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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 nautila.charts.noaa.gov.

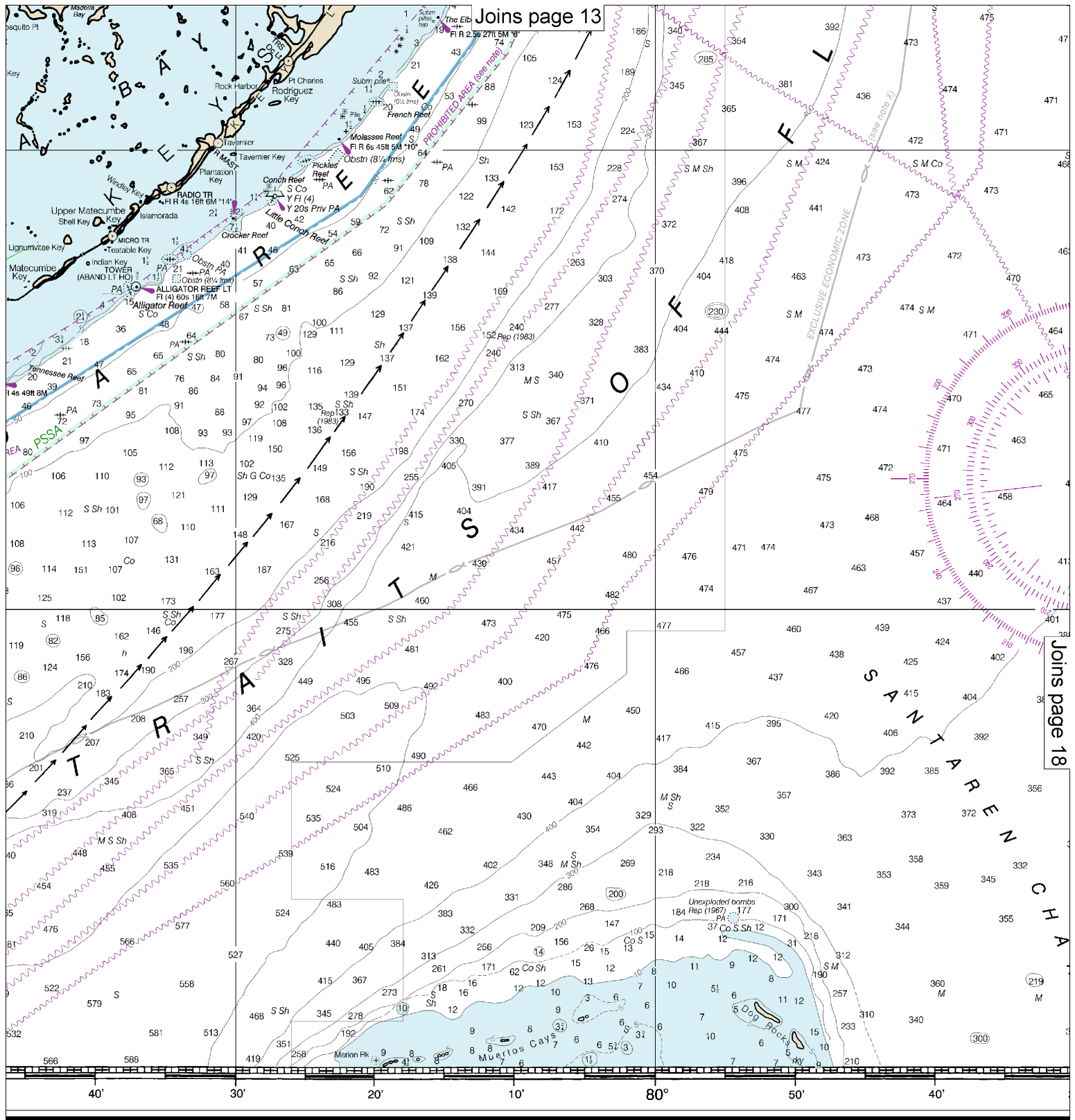
SOUNDINGS

11460

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Nov 13, 2024
44th Ed., Sep. 2018. Last Correction: 5/14/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 2024 (5/14/2024), NM: 1924 (5/11/2024)

16

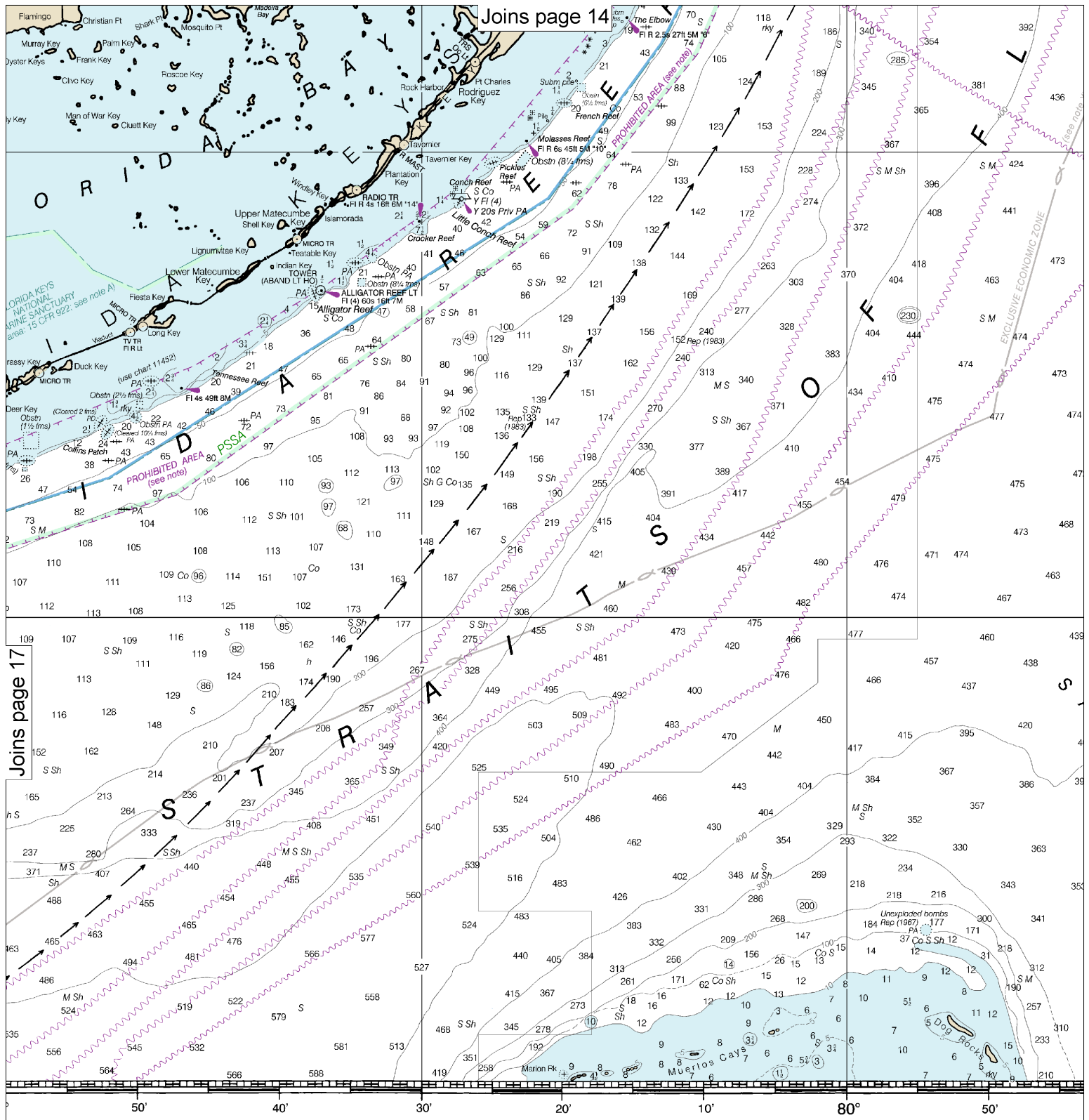
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



S IN FATHOMS

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

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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



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!



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://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.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 Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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



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.