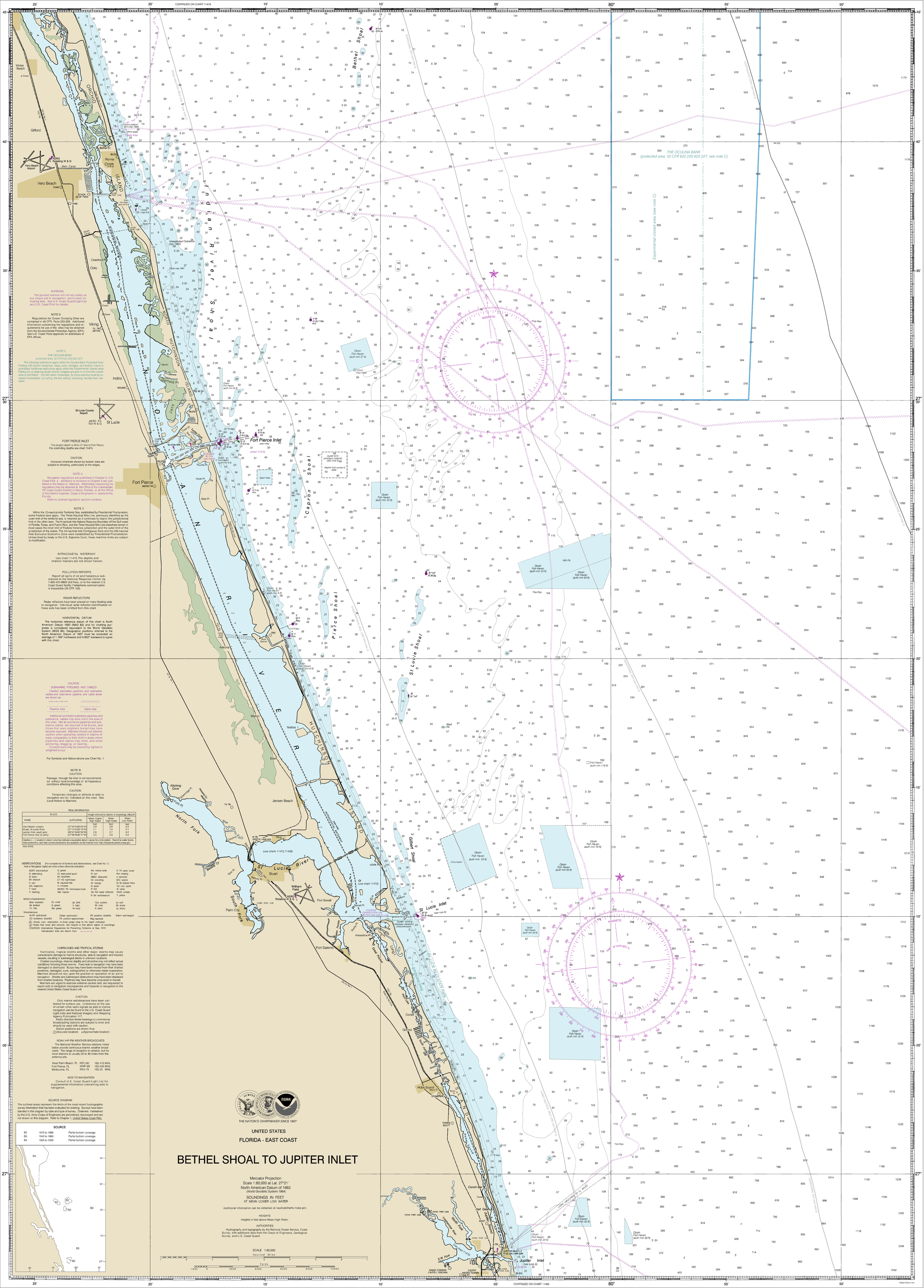
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

Formerly C&GS 1247, 1st Ed., July 1932 C-1932-377 KAPP 307

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11474



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.

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.

NOTE C
THE OCULINA BANK
(protected area: 50 CFR 622.220-622.227)
The following restrictions apply within the Oculina Bank Protected Area: Fishing with bottom longlines, traps, pots, dredges, and bottom trawls is prohibited. Additional restrictions apply within the Experimental closed area. Fishing for or retaining South Atlantic snapper-grouper in or from the closed area is prohibited. Any fish taken incidentally by hook-and-line must be released immediately by cutting the line without removing the fish from the water.

FORT PIERCE INLET
The project depth is 28 to 31 feet to Fort Pierce. For controlling depths see chart 11475.

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

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 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 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.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart 11472. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

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).

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.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.169" northward and 0.832" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE B
CAUTION
Passage through the inlet is not recommended without local knowledge of all hazardous conditions affecting this area.

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

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
Vero Beach (ocean)	(27°40'N/80°22'W)	3.9	3.6	0.2
Stuart, St Lucie River	(27°12'N/80°16'W)	1.1	1.0	0.1
Jupiter Inlet, south jetty	(26°57'N/80°04'W)	2.8	2.7	0.2
Fort Pierce Inlet (S.Jetty)	(27°28'N/80°17'W)	3.0	2.8	0.2

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.
(Nov 2010)

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	Rot rotating
Bl black	Iso 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	WHS whistle
			R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

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

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized, Obstr 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.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

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.

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping 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)

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

West Palm Beach, FL	KEC-50	162.475 MHz
Fort Pierce, FL	WWF-69	162.425 MHz
Melbourne, FL	WXJ-70	162.55 MHz

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

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.

SOURCE

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

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES
FLORIDA - EAST COAST

BETHEL SHOAL TO JUPITER INLET

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 27°21'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

11474

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.

This chart is canceled. No new editions will be issued.

11th Ed., Feb. 2011. Last Correction: 10/17/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

FATHOMS / FEET / METERS

Bethel Shoal to Jupiter Inlet
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

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