

BookletChart™

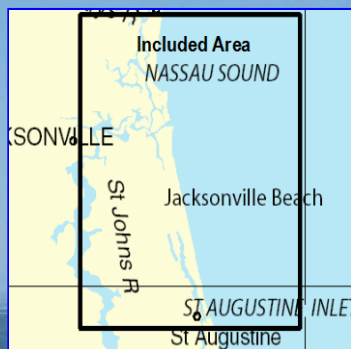
Amelia Island to St. Augustine

NOAA Chart 11488

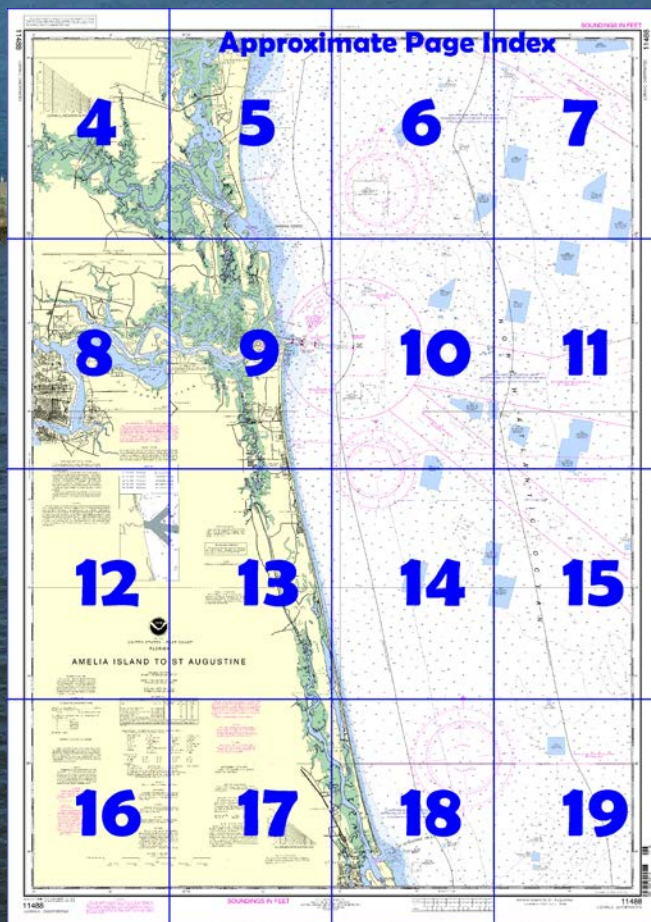


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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=11488>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

St. Johns River, the largest in eastern Florida, is an unusual major river in that it flows from south to north over most of its length. The river is the approach to the city of Jacksonville and a number of towns near its shores. Some of these places are winter resorts while others are centers of farming districts and citrus groves. Southward of the Jacksonville bridges, commercial traffic is light. Many pleasure craft navigate this part of the river, usually going only as far as

Sanford, though small boats have navigated the river as far as Lake Washington.

Numerous fish havens are eastward of the entrance to St. Johns River; the outermost, marked by a private unlighted buoy, is about 27 miles eastward of St. Johns Light.

Along the coast from Charleston to Jacksonville, the course between the outer lighted whistle buoys is from 10 to 15 miles offshore. Vessels making for St. Johns River should guard against an inshore set that may amount to a knot or more due to the currents into the inlets.

Approaching from the southward, vessels clear Hetzel Shoal before **Caution.**—Navigators should bear in mind the prevailing northerly current in this area, which is felt until well inside the 10 - fathom curve, except with northeasterly or northerly winds.

North Atlantic Right Whales.—Approaches to the St. Johns River entrance lie within designated critical habitat for endangered North Atlantic right whales (see **50 CFR 226.203(c)**, chapter 2.) The area is a calving ground from generally November 15 through April 15. It is illegal to approach right whales closer than 500 yards. (See **50 CFR 224.103(c)**, chapter 2 for limits, regulations, and exceptions.) **Recommended two-way Whale Avoidance Routes** have been established in the approach to the St. Johns River entrance to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic right whales. All vessels are encouraged to use recommended routes when traveling into or out of the port of Jacksonville. (See **North Atlantic right whales**, indexed as such, chapter 3 for more information on right whales and recommended measures to avoid collisions.)

All vessels 65 feet or greater in length overall (L.O.A.) and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are restricted to speeds of 10 knots or less in the Southeastern United States Seasonal Management Area between November 15 and April 15. The area is defined as the waters bounded to the north by 31°27'N., to the south by 29°45'N., and to the east by 80°51.6'W. (See **50 CFR 224.105** in chapter 2 for regulations, limitations, and exceptions.)

Communications and areas of concern.—The entrance channel between the jetties is marked by St. Johns Bar Cut Range. Currents which often set across the ends of the jetties are discussed under Tides and Currents in this chapter. Vessels arriving at the bar should give a Security call on VHF-FM channel 13, 30 minutes before entering the jetties. So as not to delay river traffic, low-powered or poor handling vessels intending to enter the river should be prepared to delay up to 45 minutes, if necessary, to allow other vessels to clear outbound or to allow full-powered and more maneuverable vessels to precede them through the jetties. Entry into the St. Johns River through the jetties must be with careful regard to wake and speed in consideration of persons fishing off the jetties and adjacent shoreline.

Areas of particular concern.—Four areas in the St. Johns River are considered to be particularly troublesome. These areas are listed in order of ascension when proceeding from sea. Vessels should make every effort to avoid meeting at these areas, and should give Security calls on VHF-FM channel 13 (165.65 MHz) 15 minutes prior to arriving at any one of these areas. The vessel with the fair current should initiate a proposal for meeting or passing and the vessel stemming the current should hold as necessary. Any departure from this procedure should be agreed to by both vessels in a timely manner

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

RCC Miami	Commander	
	7th CG District	(305) 415-6800
	Miami, FL	

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/>

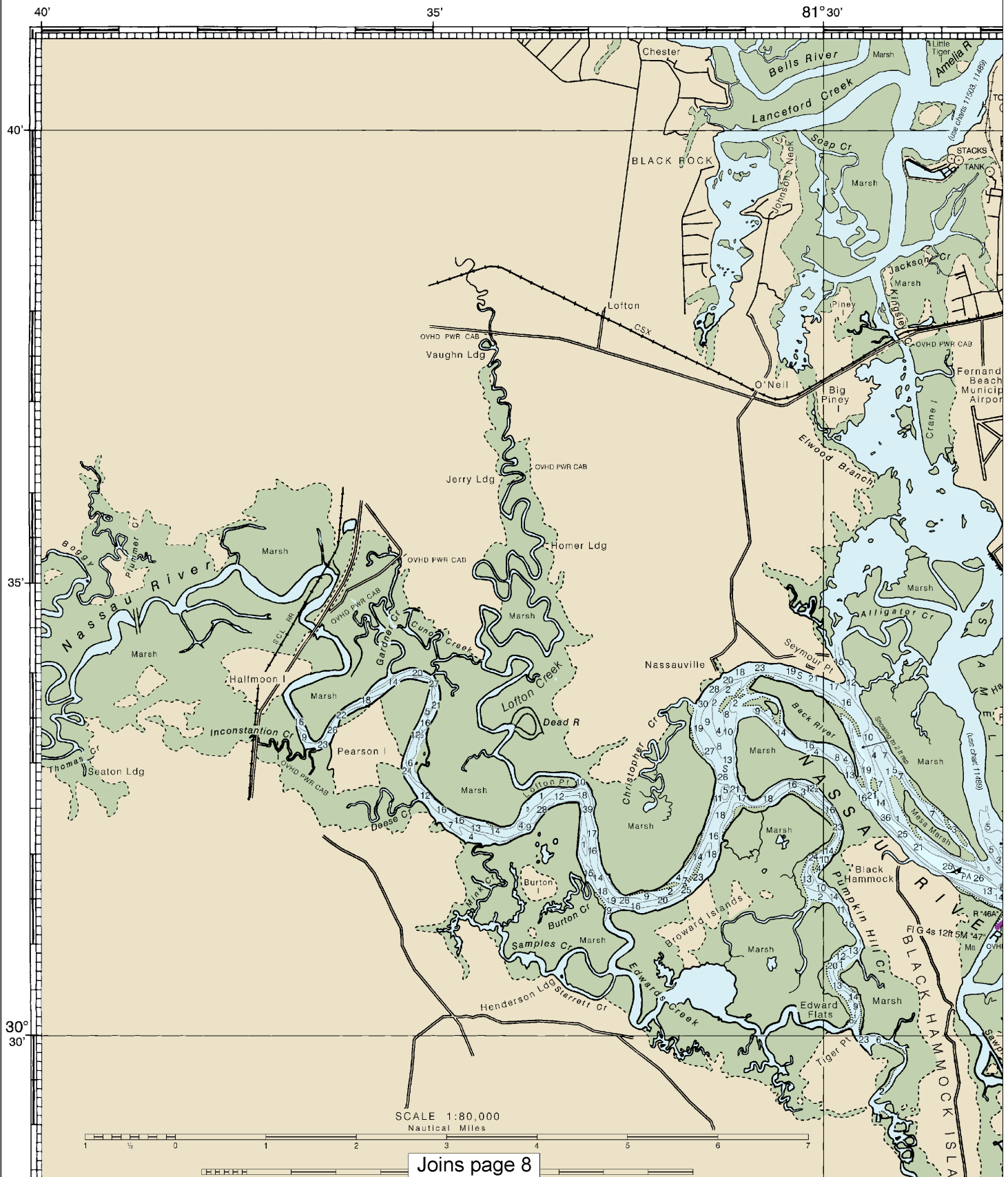
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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>

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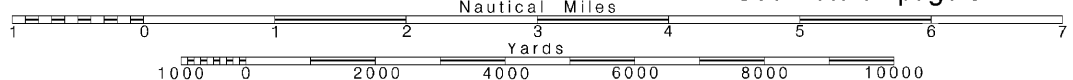
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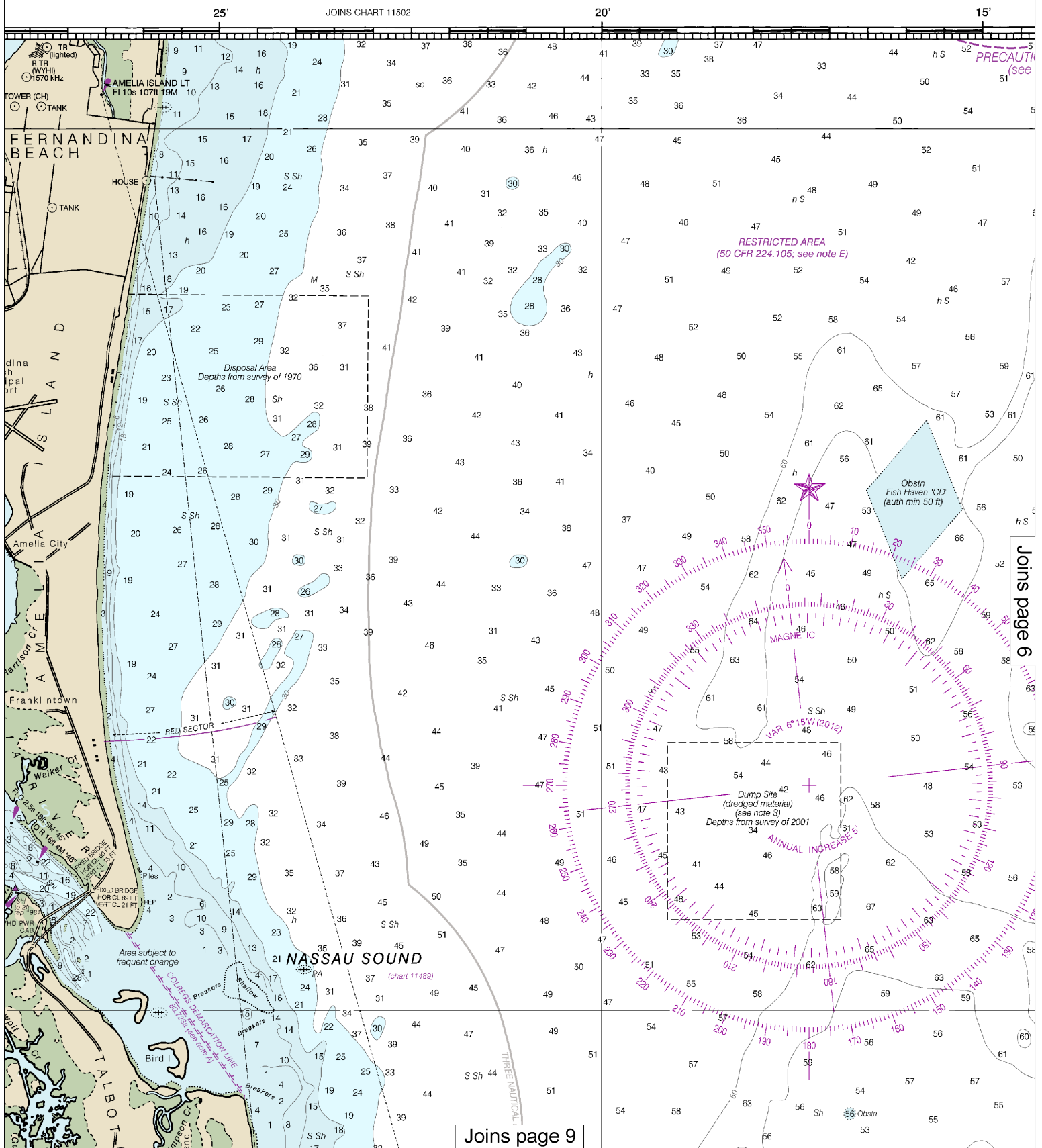
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

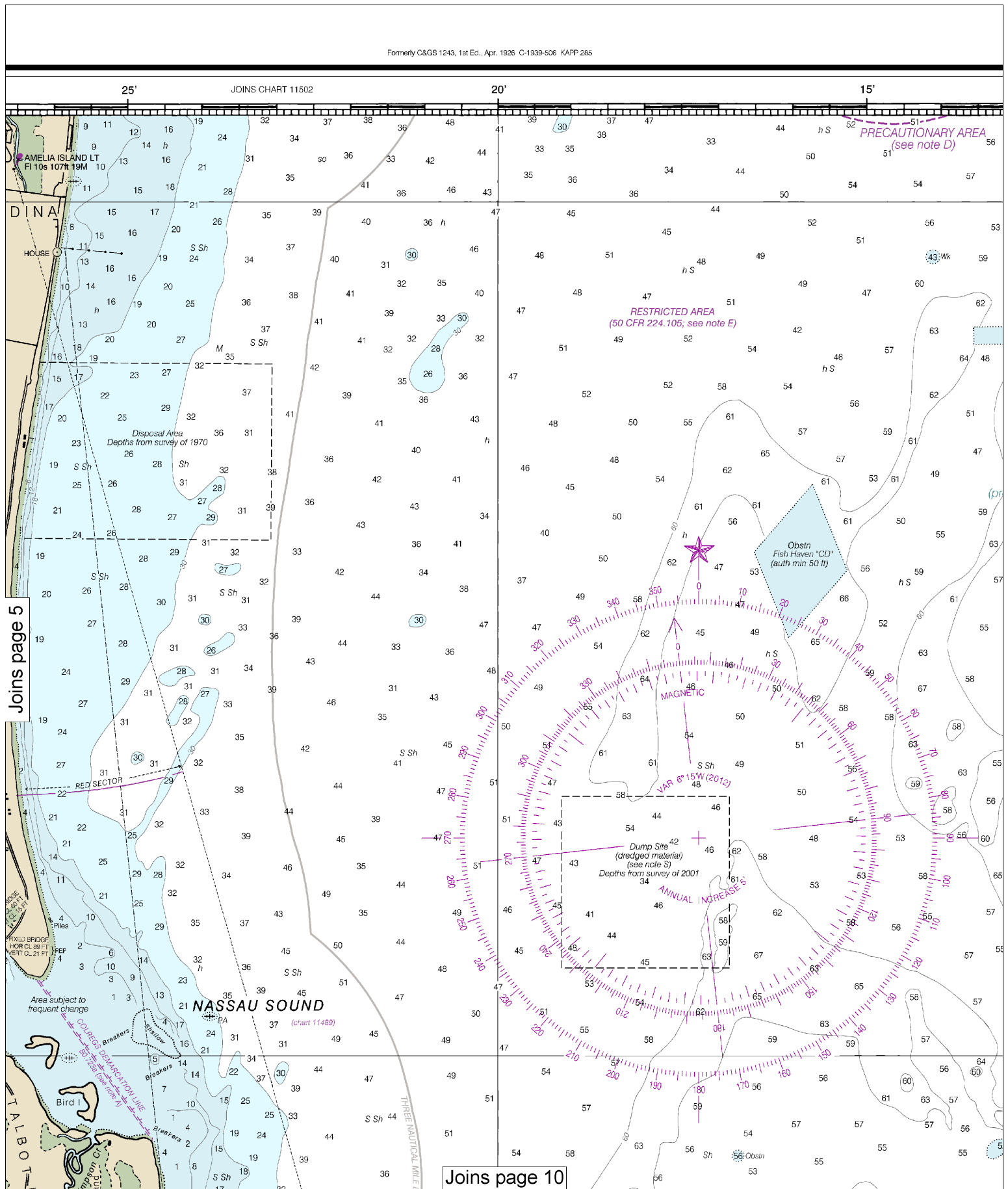




Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

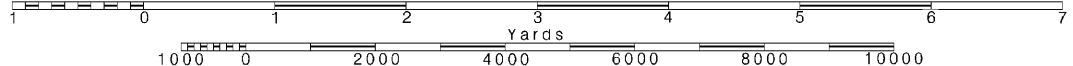
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

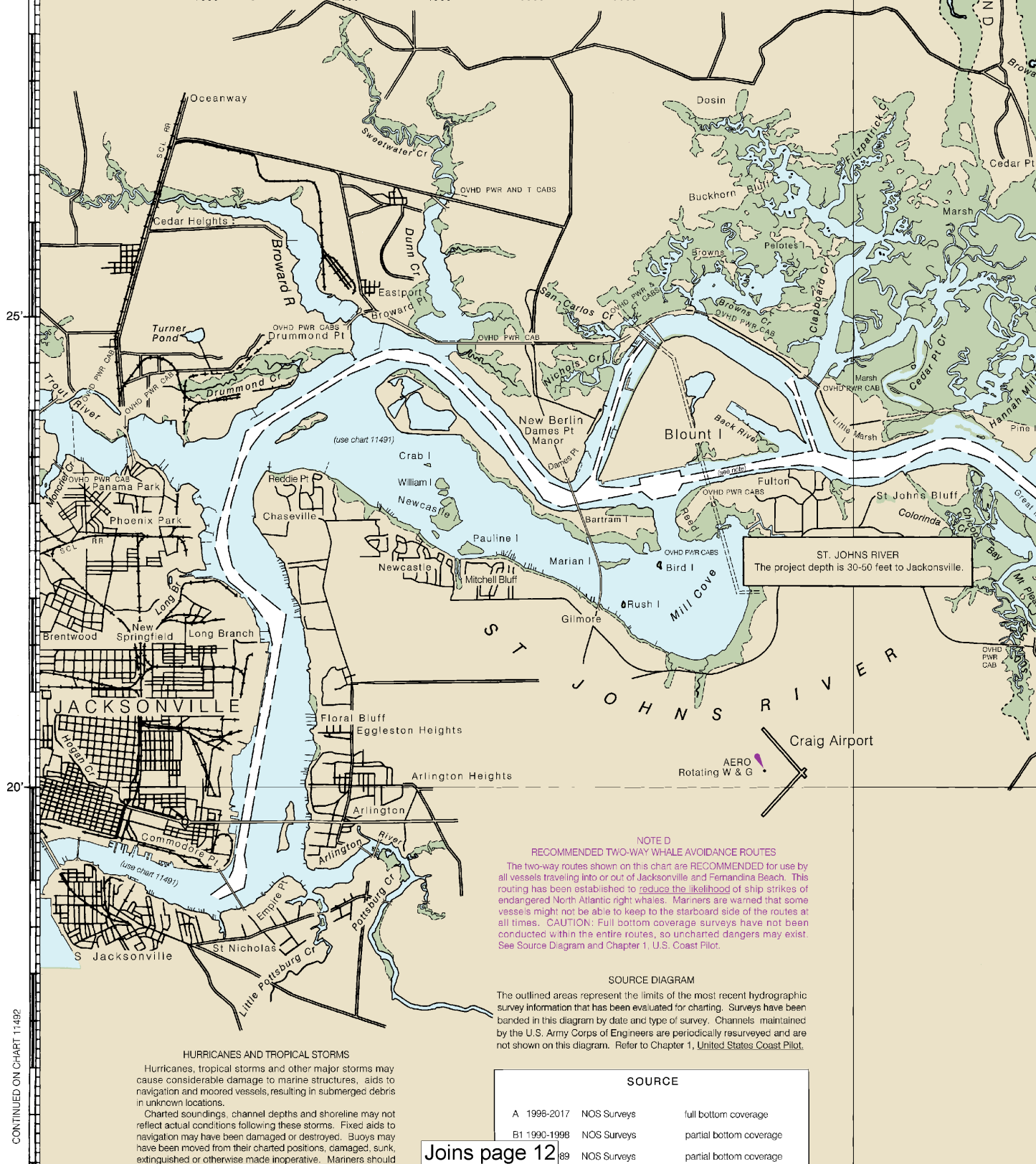
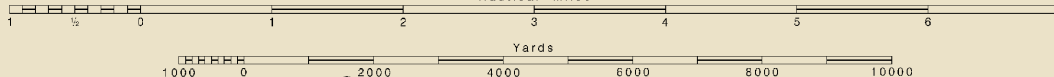


11488



7

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

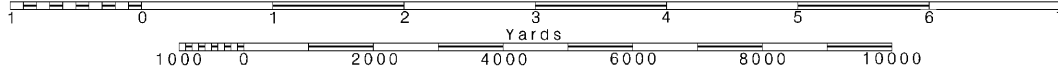


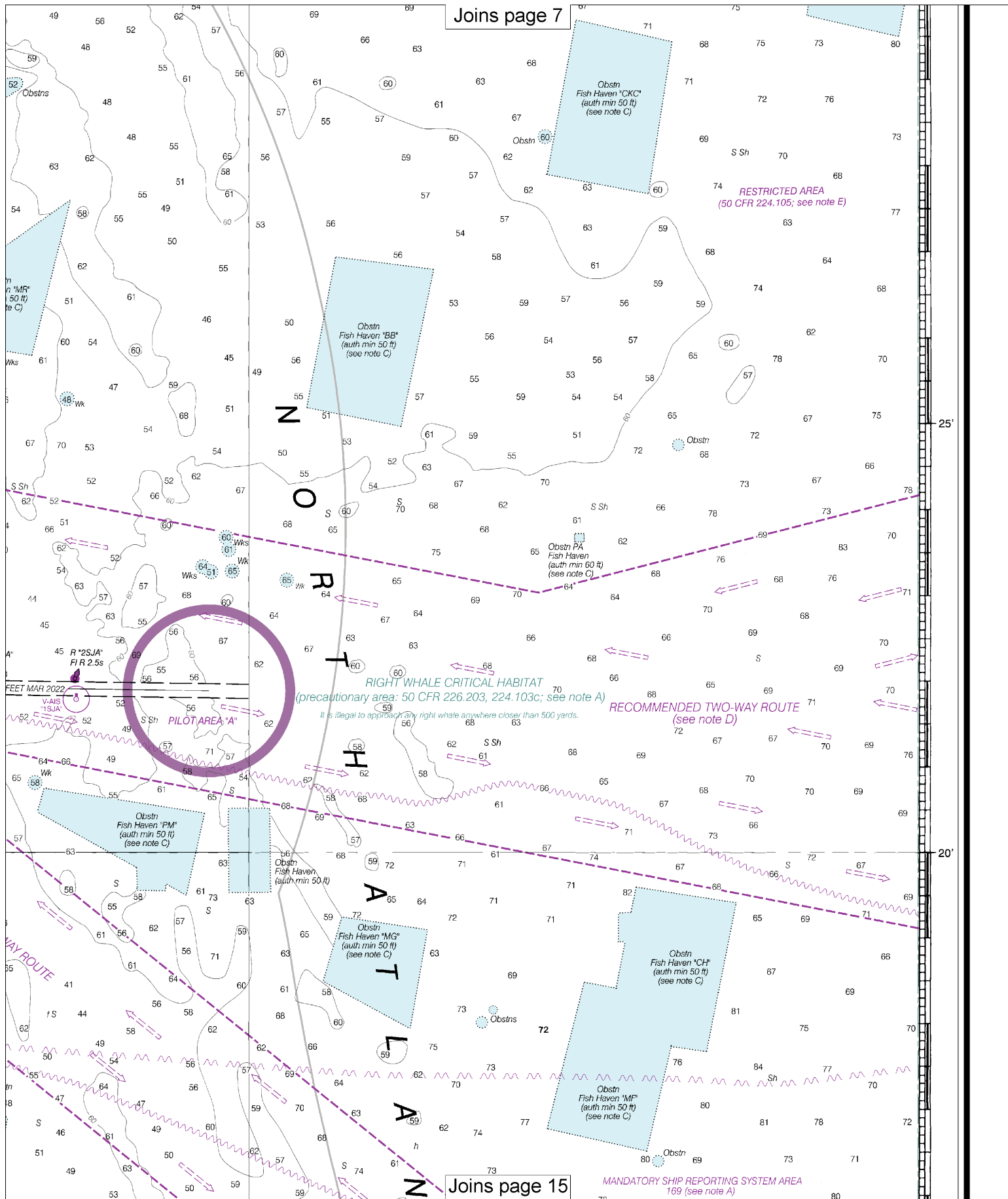
CONTINUED ON CHART 11492

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 1

15'

10'

05'

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.

NOTE X

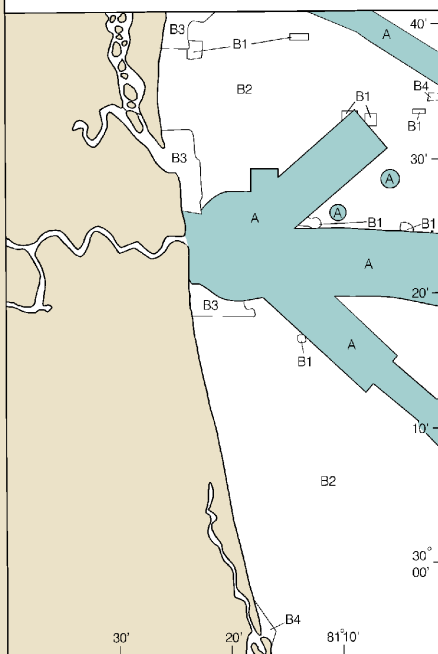
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical 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.

Joins page 8

my Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are his diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A 1998-2017	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1 1990-1998	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



RADAR
Radar reflectors, floating aids to navigation, and reflector identification numbers omitted from this chart.

INTRACAST
For the Intracast, use charts and channel markers.

The buoys marking the

POLLUTION
Report all spill incidents to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 (toll-free). Coast Guard facilities are impossible (33 C).



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
FLORIDA

AMELIA ISLAND TO ST AUGUSTINE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 30° 17'

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Amelia River		(30°41'N/081°28'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2

Joins page 16

Navigation

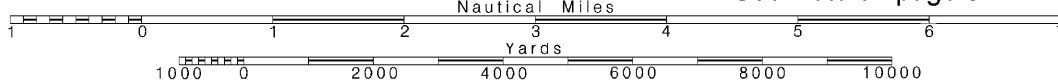
12

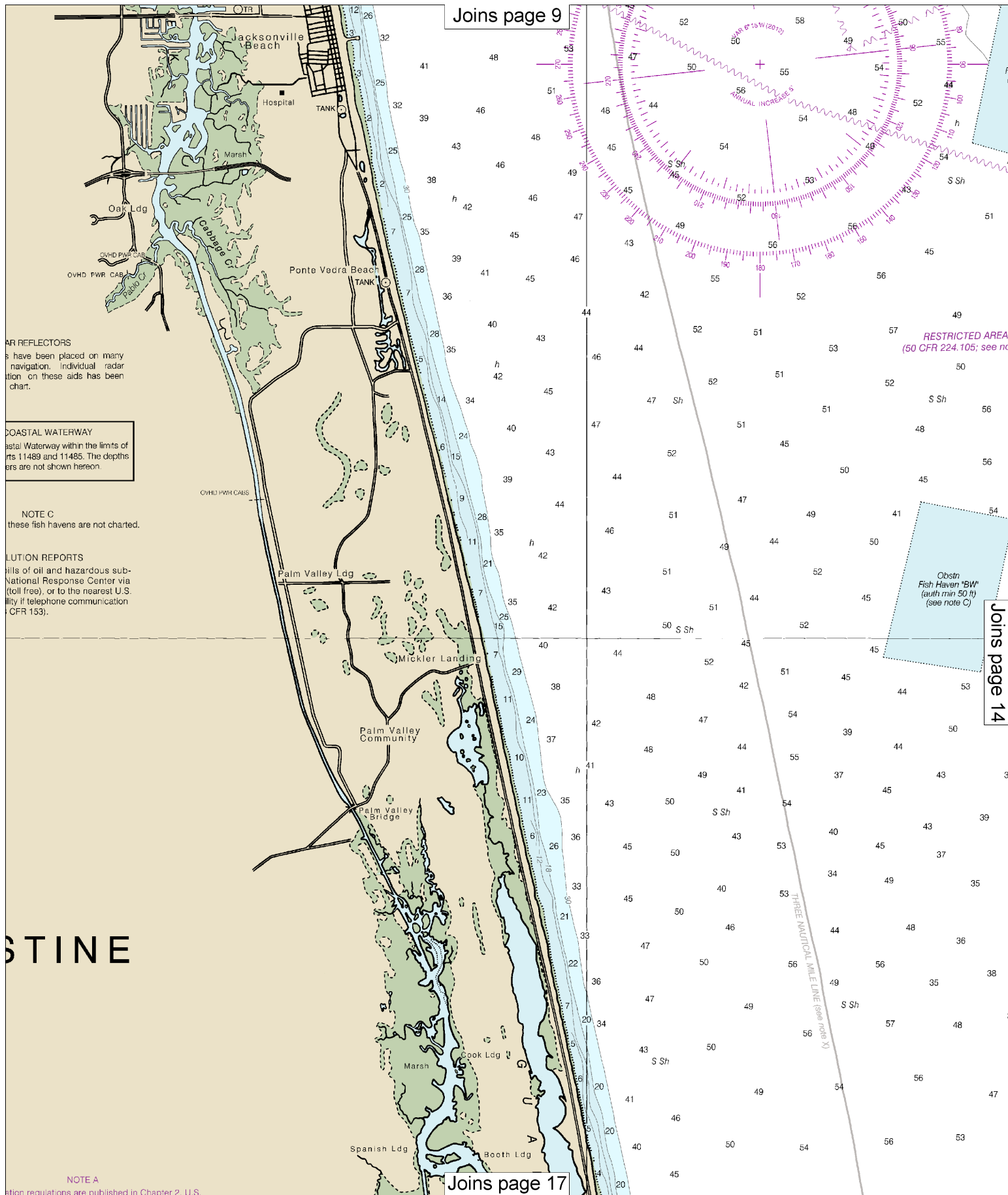
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

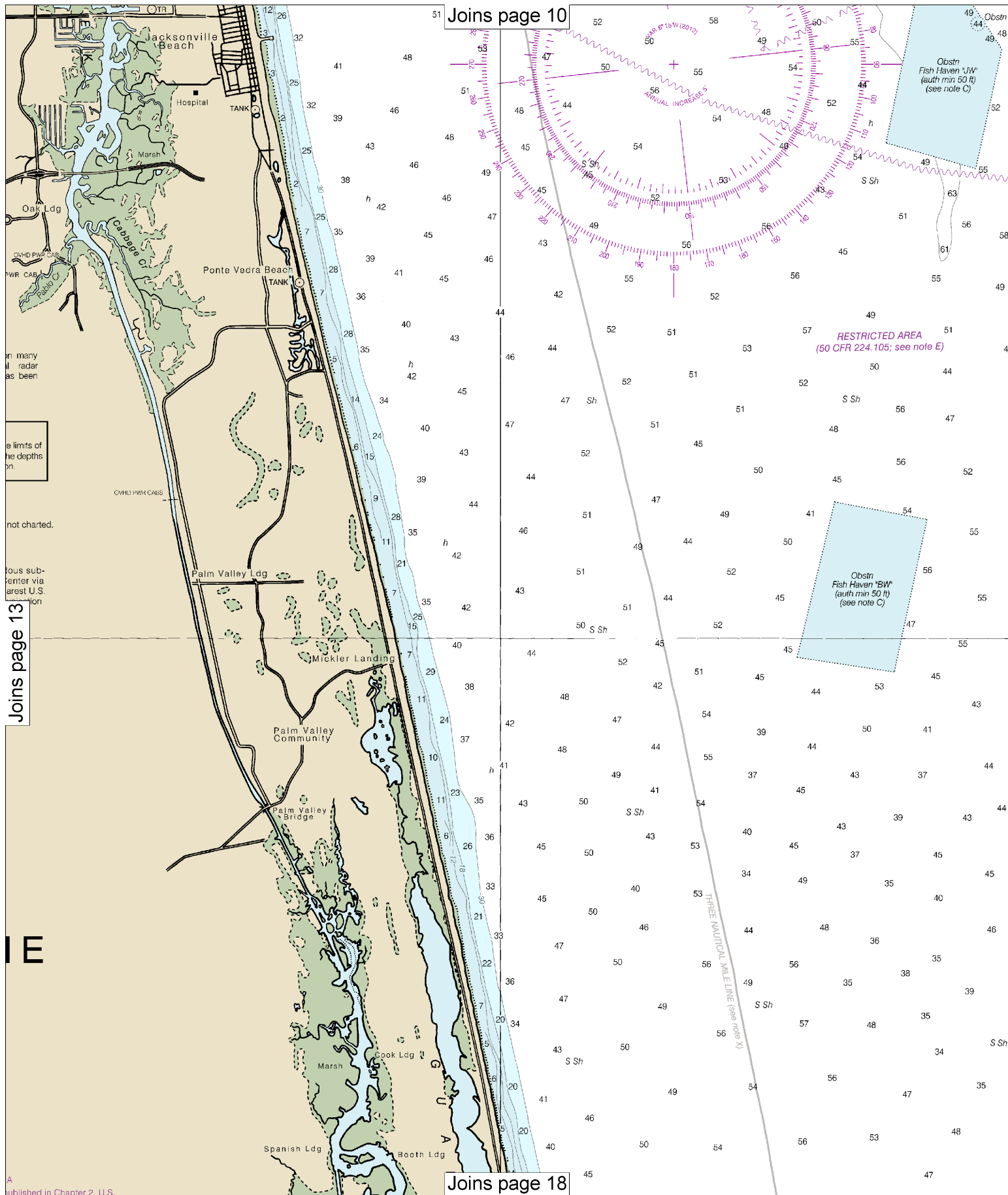
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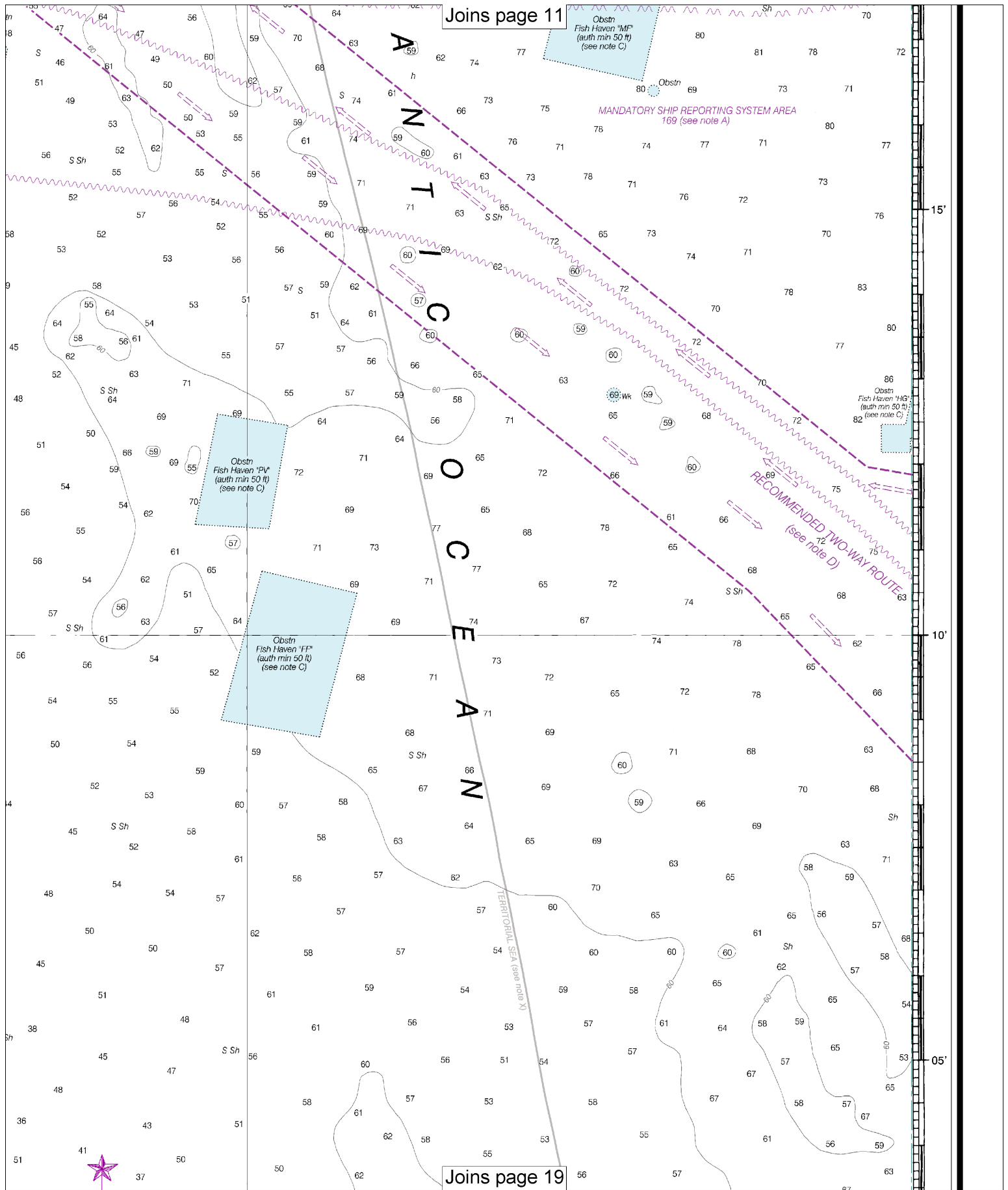
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Fernandina Beach, Amelia River	(30°41'N/081°28'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2
Nassauville, Nassau River	(30°34'N/081°31'W)	5.2	4.9	0.2
Jacksonville, Long Branch, St. Johns River	(30°22'N/081°37'W)	2.7	2.6	0.1
Jacksonville Beach, ocean	(30°17'N/081°23'W)	5.6	5.2	0.2
Oak Landing, ICWW	(30°15'N/081°28'W)	4.4	4.2	0.2
St. Augustine, City Dock, Matanzas River	(29°54'N/081°19'W)	5.0	4.7	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>. (Aug 2012)

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	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Isa isophase	OC occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical milc	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphono	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
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Sds 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	Ostrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) 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: - - - - -

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 and U.S. Coast Guard.

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: (o) (Accurate location) (o) (Approximate location)

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 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.867" northward and 0.679" eastward to agree with this chart.

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. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

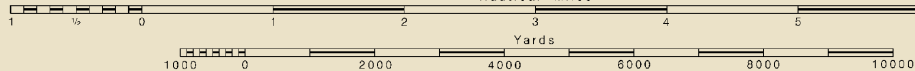
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



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.

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles



11488

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Oct 2, 2024
29th Ed., Oct. 2017, Last Correction: 3/29/2024, Cleared through:
LNM: 2024 (5/14/2024), NM: 1924 (5/11/2024)

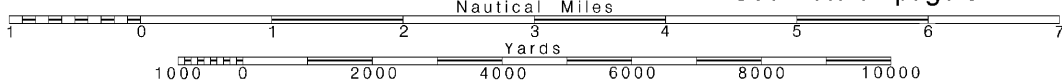
CAUTION

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.

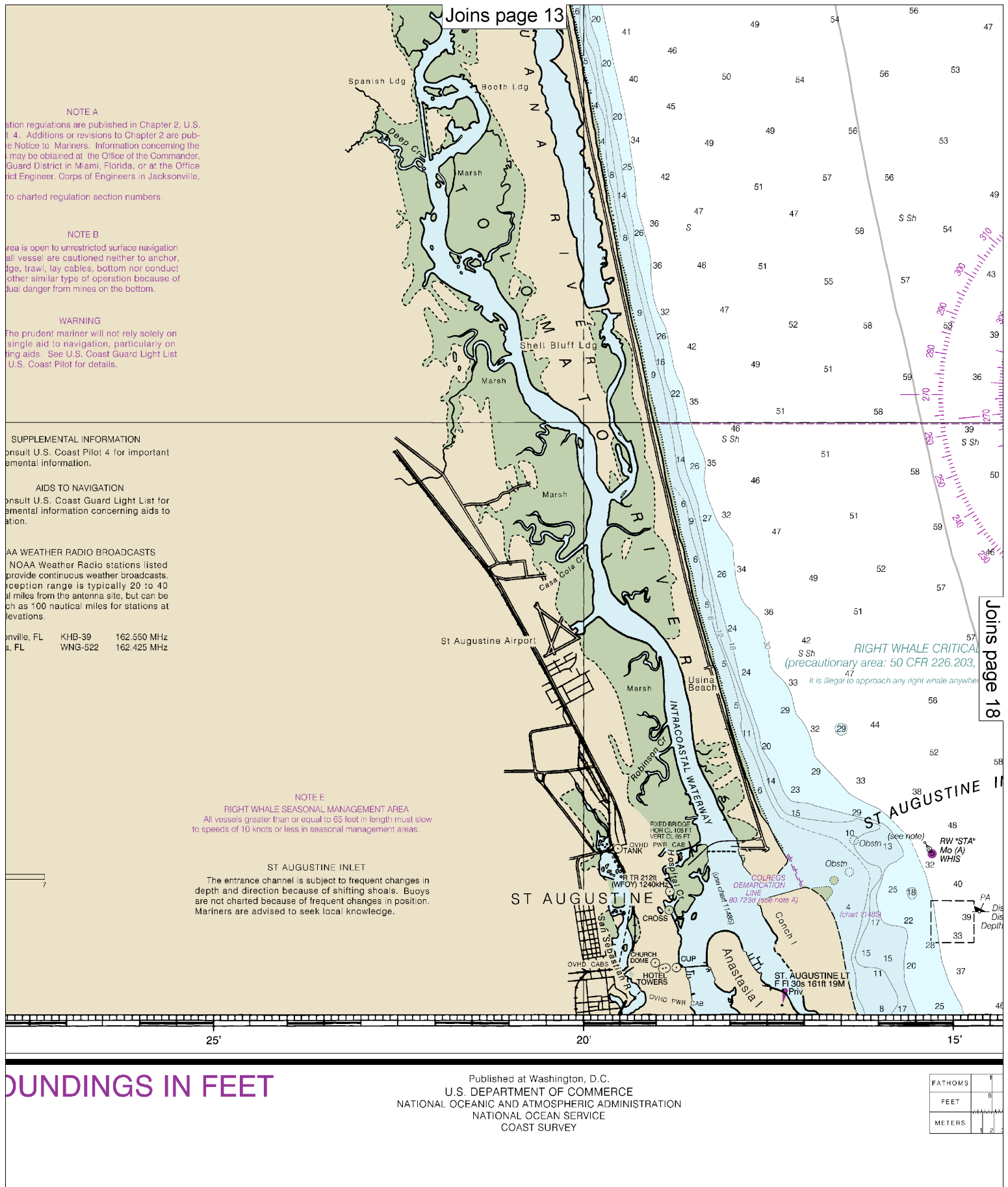
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



NOTE A
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, Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

NOTE B
This area is open to unrestricted surface navigation. All vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom nor conduct other similar type of operation because of the potential danger from mines on the bottom.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on electronic aids to navigation, particularly on electronic aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List or U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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

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

VHF WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
NOAA Weather Radio stations listed provide continuous weather broadcasts. Reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as high as 100 nautical miles for stations at low elevations.

St. Augustine, FL KHB-39 162.550 MHz
St. Augustine, FL WNG-522 162.425 MHz

NOTE E
RIGHT WHALE SEASONAL MANAGEMENT AREA
All vessels greater than or equal to 65 feet in length must slow to speeds of 10 knots or less in seasonal management areas.

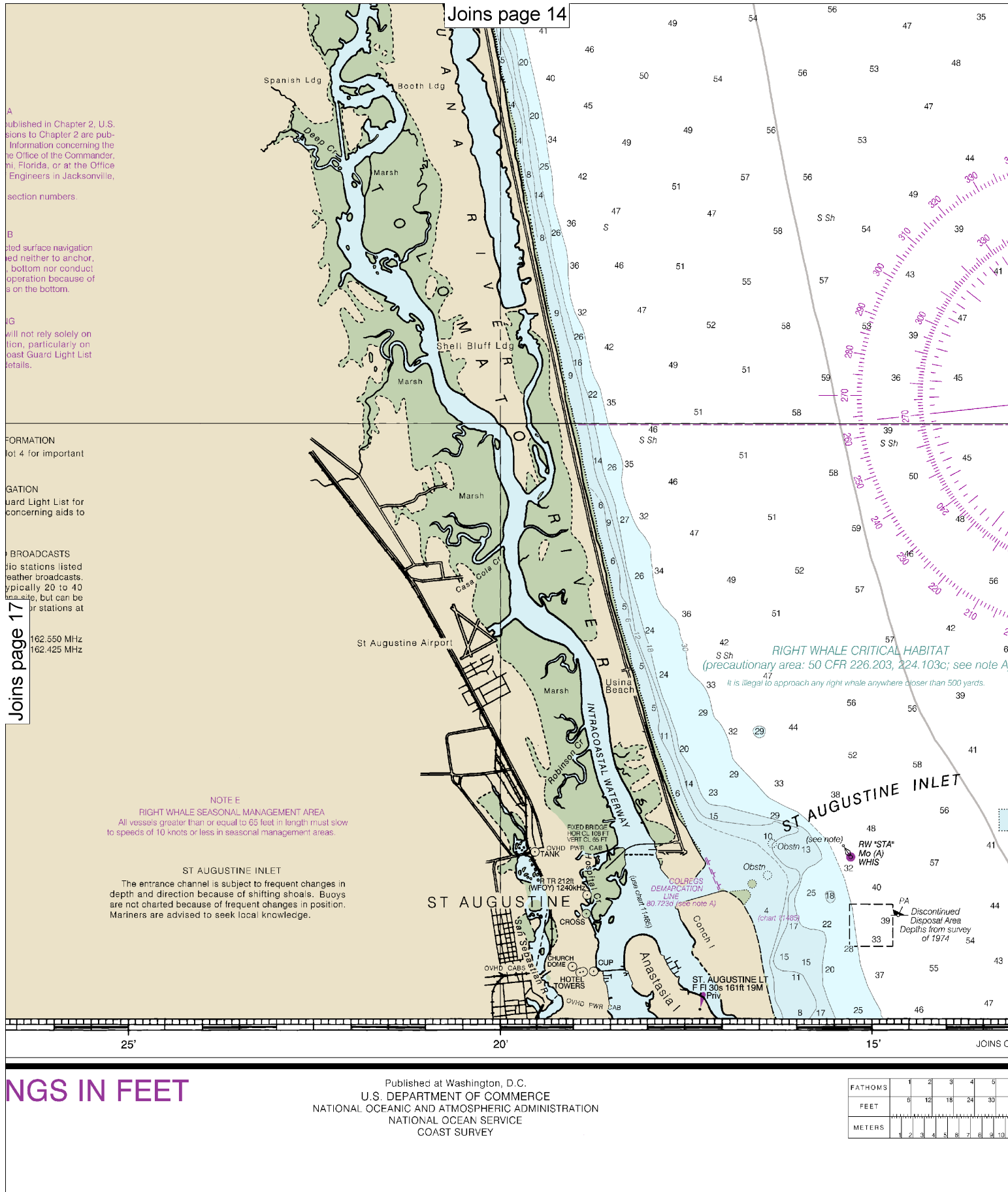
ST AUGUSTINE INLET
The entrance channel is subject to frequent changes in depth and direction because of shifting shoals. Buoys are not charted because of frequent changes in position. Mariners are advised to seek local knowledge.

RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL AREA
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203, 226.204)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere within this area.

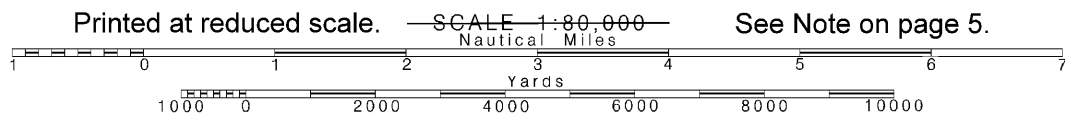
DEPTHS IN FEET

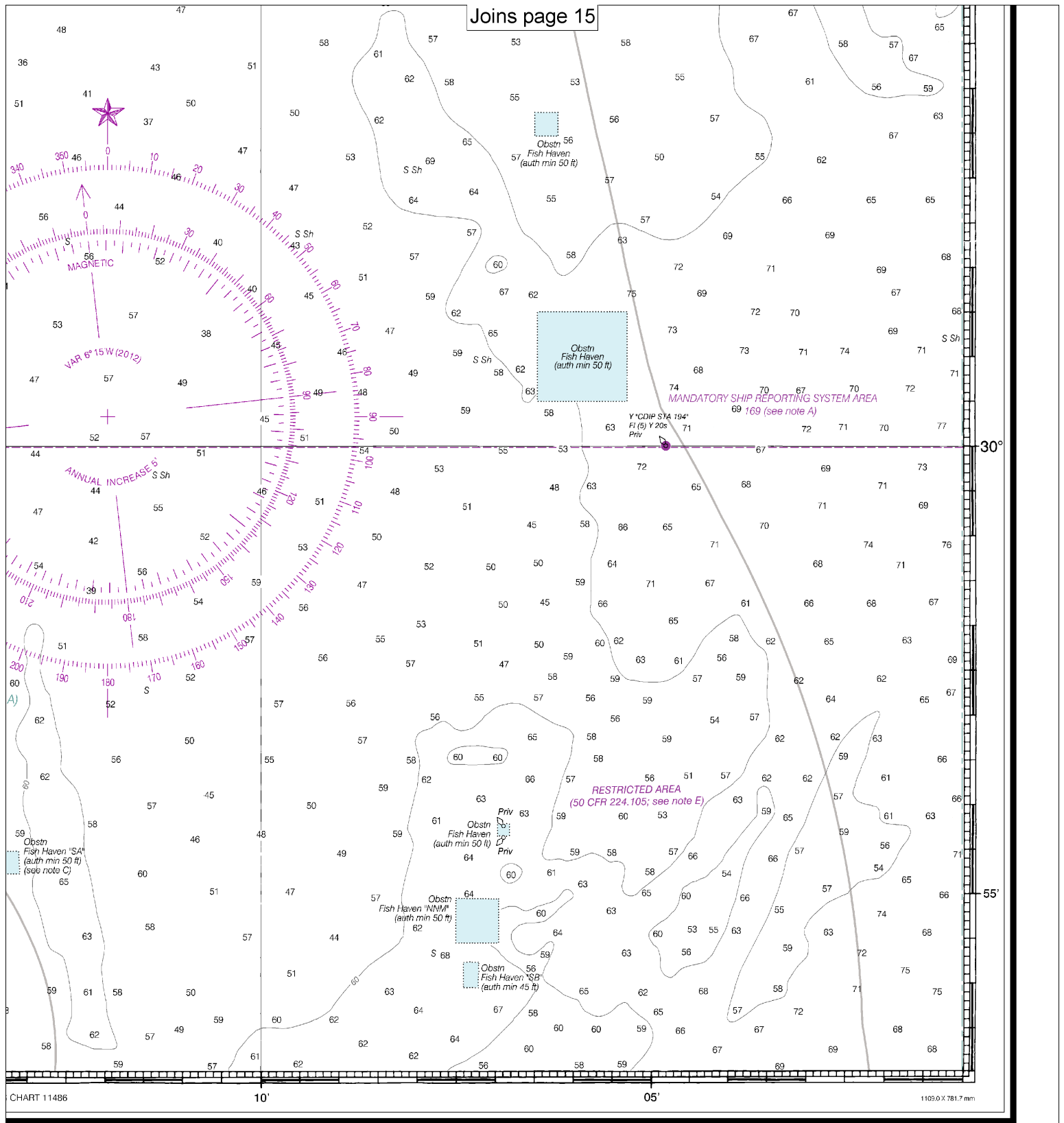
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Amelia Island to St. Augustine
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11488



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!



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.