BookletChart™

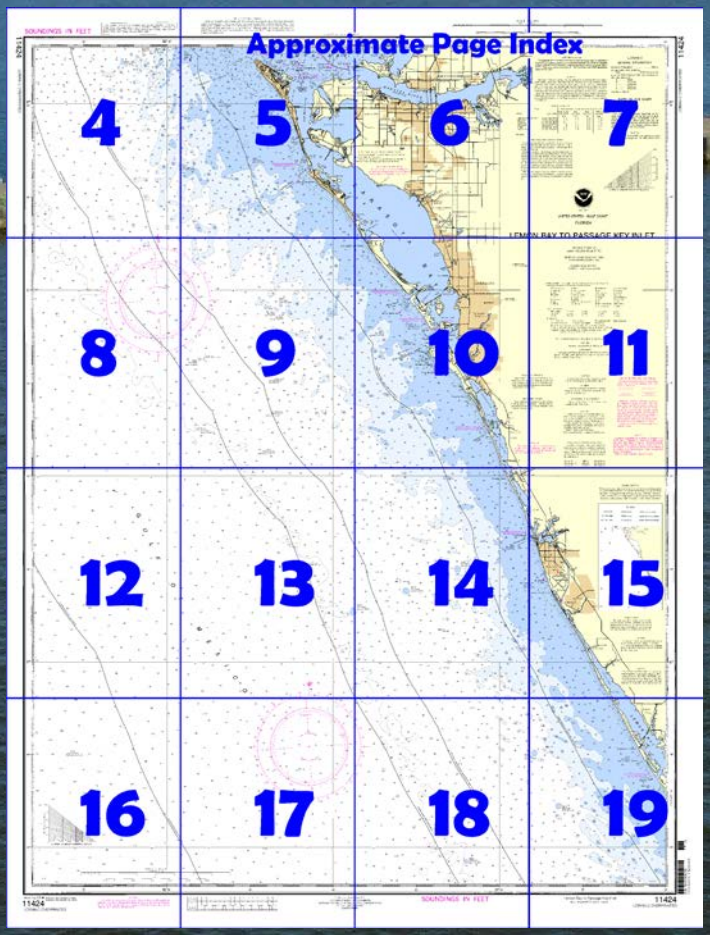
Lemon Bay to Passage Key Inlet

NOAA Chart 11424

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.

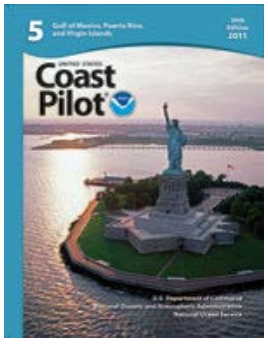
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=11424.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The coast between Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay trends about NW by N, and has a nearly straight sand beach that is broken in places by small inlets. Back of the barrier islands are shallow bays and lagoons which can be entered from the Gulf of Mexico through Gasparilla Pass, Stump Pass, Venice Inlet, Big Sarasota Pass, New Pass, and Longboat Pass. Most of these passes, though marked, are subject to change, and the aids are frequently shifted in position.

The low shore is wooded nearly to the water's edge and has few prominent features except near Boca Grande, Venice, and Sarasota, and for the 720-foot Venice Fishing Pier, about 2.5 miles S of the entrance to Venice Inlet. The pier is marked at its end by two fixed red lights.

Gasparilla Pass between **Gasparilla Island** and **Little Gasparilla Island** affords passage from the Gulf to Gasparilla Sound, Placida Harbor, and the Intracoastal Waterway. Local knowledge is needed to carry the deepest water. In 2003, the reported controlling depth over the bar through the unmarked channel was 3.5 feet.

Stump Pass, 6 miles N of Gasparilla Pass, between **Knight Island** and Manasota Key, affords passage from the Gulf into the S end of Lemon Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway. The channel is subject to frequent change and should not be attempted without local knowledge. A private light with a daymark reading "Danger Navigate with Local Knowledge Only" marks the approach.

Venice Inlet, about 26 miles NW of Port Boca Grande, affords a passage from the Gulf to the Intracoastal Waterway, Roberts, Dona, and Lyons Bays. A dredged channel leads E from the Gulf between parallel jetties for about 0.5 mile to the Intracoastal Waterway. In 2008, the controlling depth in the channel was 5.7 feet. Daybeacons mark the channel. **Venice Inlet Light 1** (27°06'46"N., 82°28'12"W.), 20 feet above the water, is shown from a a pile with a square green daymark.

An unmarked fish haven is about 1 mile SW of Venice Inlet.

Midnight Pass, 6 miles NNW from Venice Inlet, between **Casey Key** and **Siesta Key**, once afforded a passage from the Gulf to **Little Sarasota Bay** and the Intracoastal Waterway. In 1988, it was reported that this the pass is so closed that it can not be discerned from either the Gulf side or from Little Sarasota Bay.

Currents.–In Midnight Pass the flood current sets NE with an average velocity of 1.8 knots, and the ebb sets SW at an average velocity of 1.4 knots.

Big Sarasota Pass, 12 miles NNW from Venice Inlet, leads from the Gulf of Mexico to the S end of Sarasota Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway. The pass lies between **Siesta Key** and **Lido Key**, and is marked by lights and daybeacons. A light marks the channel approach. In 2002, the reported controlling depth was 4.4 feet in the approach channel; thence in 1999, less than 5 feet was reported through the pass. The approach channel over the bar and the channel through the pass are subject to continual changes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution. Several large hotel buildings at the S end of Lido Key and along the shore of Siesta Key are prominent.

In 1980, a submerged wreck was reported in the channel approach in about 27°16'26"N., 82°34'25"W. Caution is advised while navigating in the area.

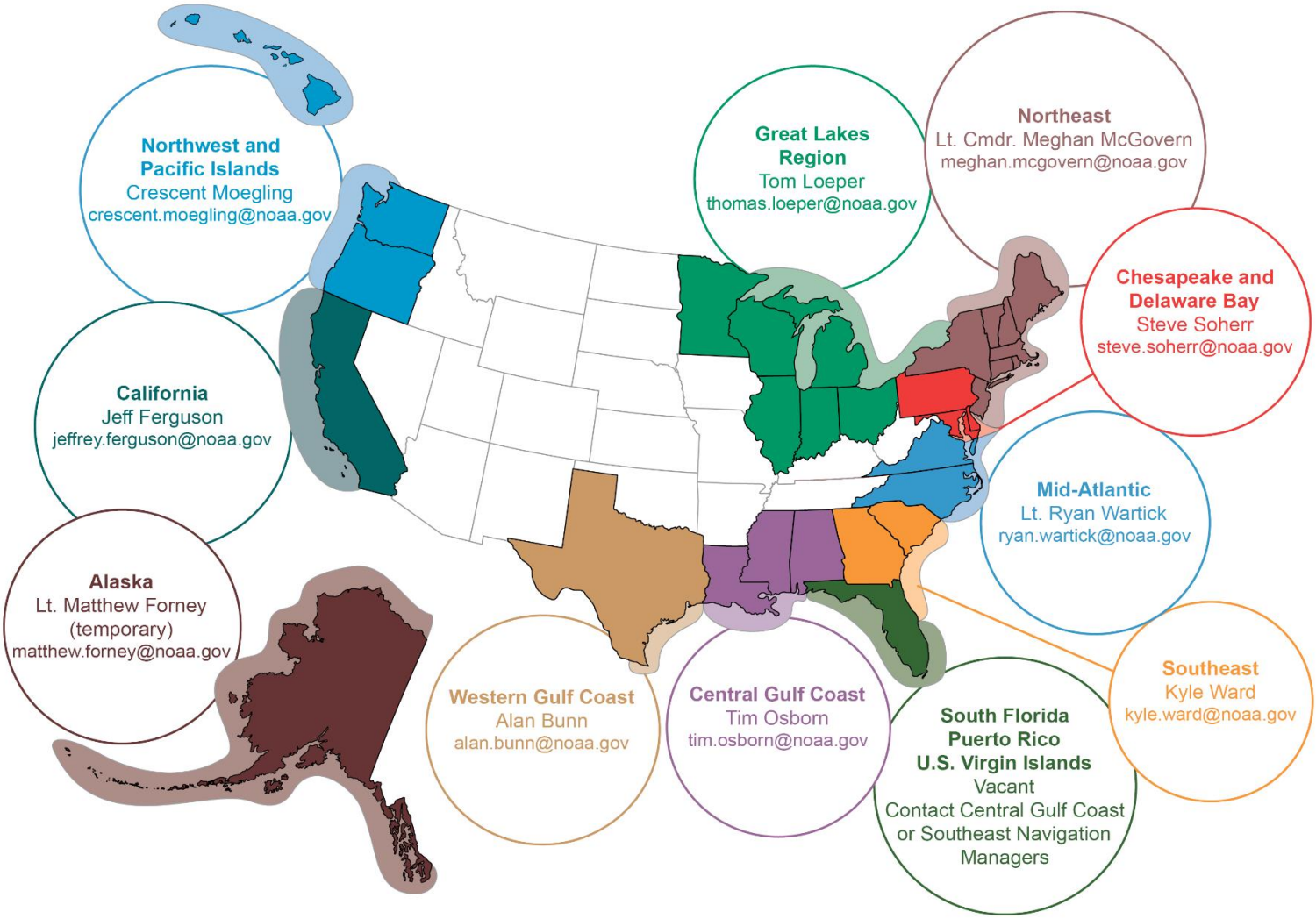
Three fish havens marked by buoys are from 1.1 to 2.2 miles offshore between Big Sarasota Pass and New Pass.

New Pass, 2 miles NNW from Big Sarasota Pass, between **Lido Key** and **Longboat Key**, affords passage from the Gulf of Mexico to Sarasota Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway. A dredged channel leads from the Gulf through the pass and crosses the Intracoastal Waterway to a turning basin at Centennial Park. The channel approach is marked by a light, and the channel is marked by a light, buoys, and daybeacons. In 2010, aids to navigation were relocated to mark the best water in the entrance channel to Light 7 due to shoaling to bare, thence the controlling depth was 7.4 feet (8 feet at midchannel) to the highway bridge, thence 5.6 feet (6.4 feet at midchannel) to the Intracoastal Waterway, thence 8 feet in the remainder of the channel, thence 7.4 to 8.0 feet in the turning basin except for lesser depths at the E end of the basin. The channel is subject to shoaling; local knowledge is advised.

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

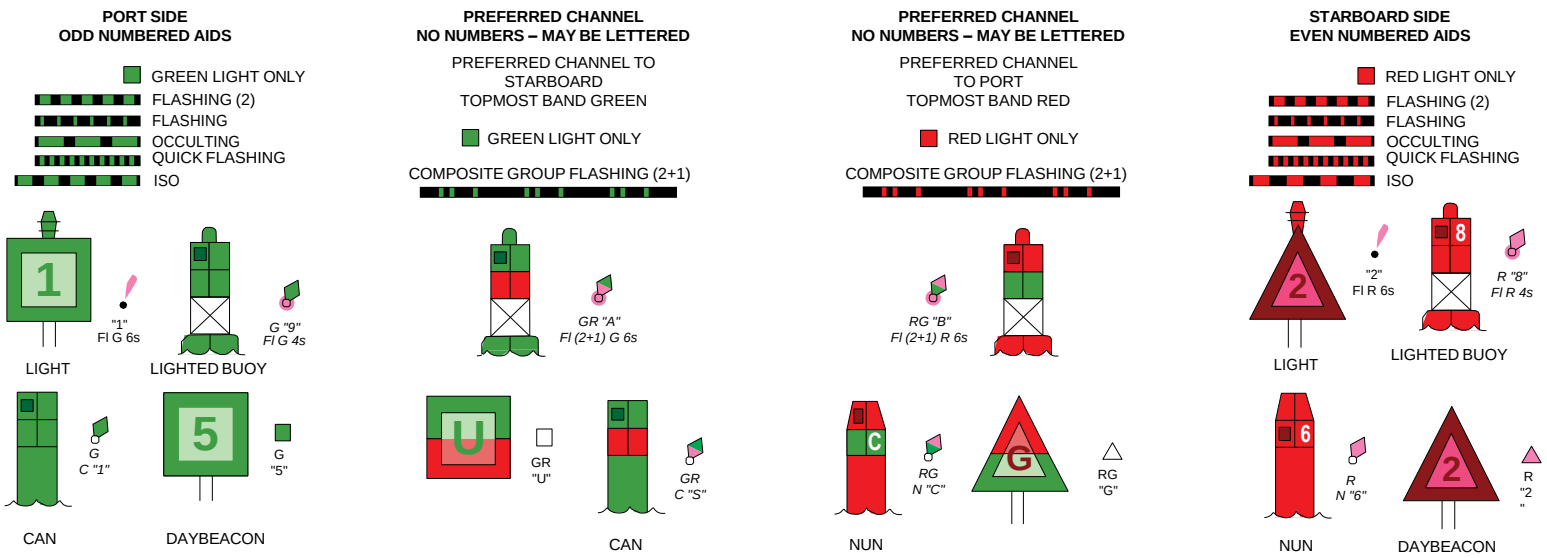
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

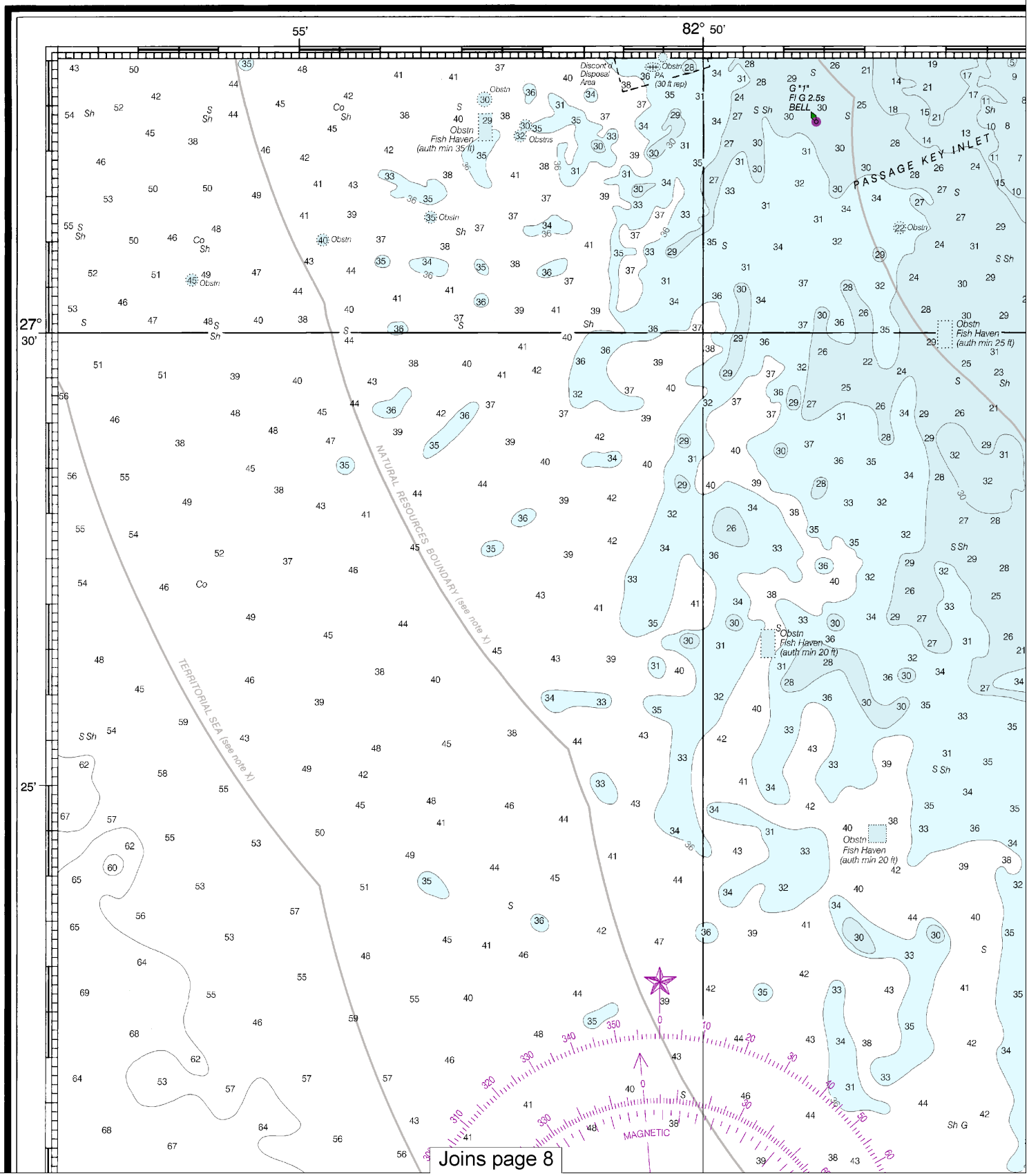


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.
These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

11424



4

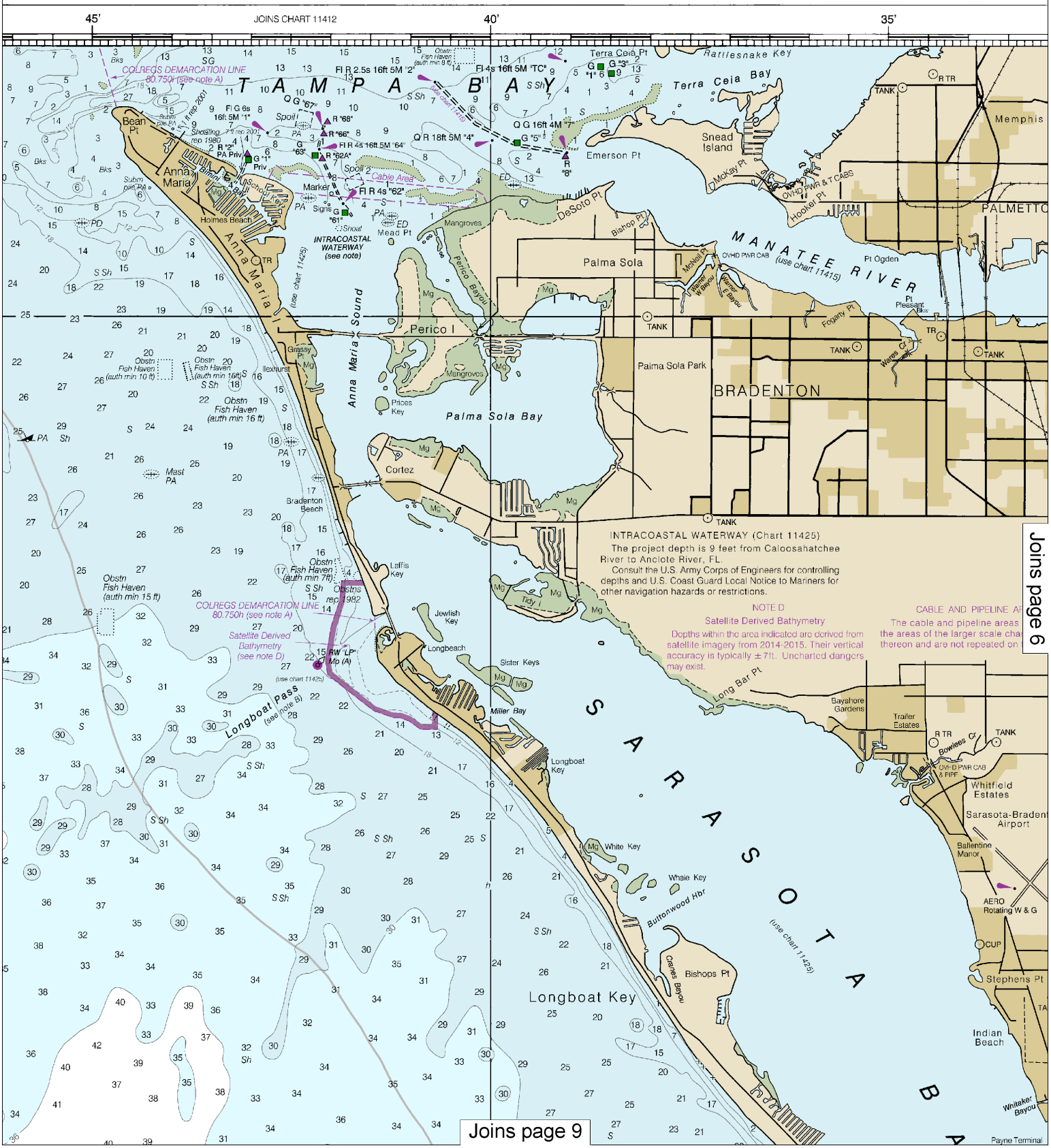
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

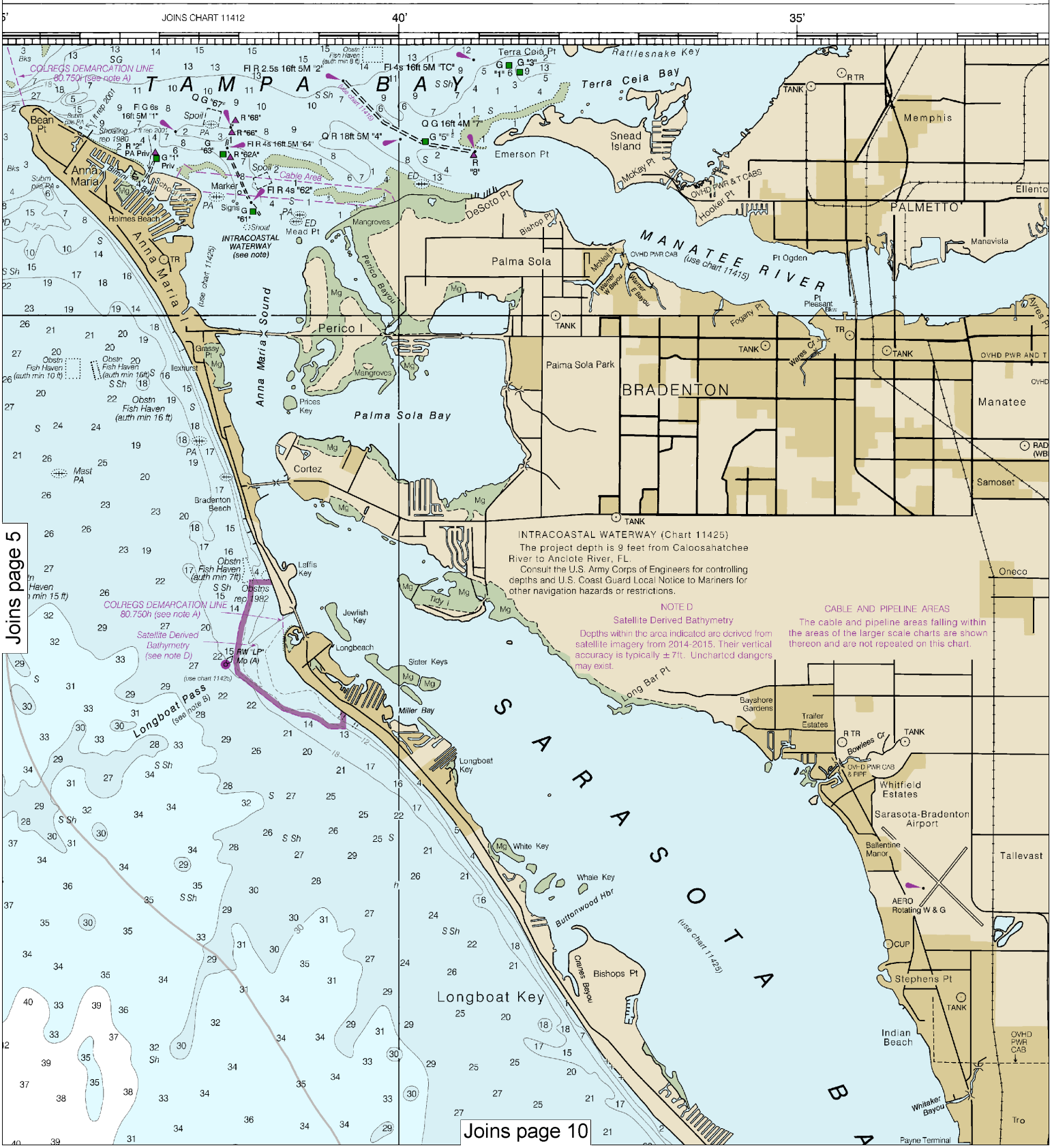
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



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.



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

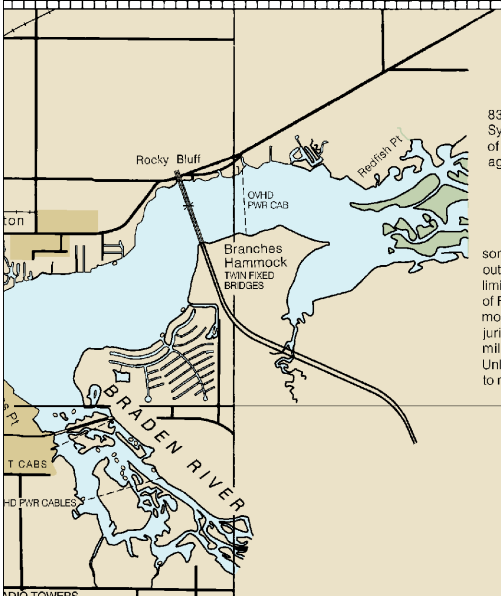
See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

11424

82° 30' 25' 20'



27° 30'

25'

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 1.163" northward and 0.656" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

FLORIDA

LEMON BAY TO PASSAGE KEY INLET

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 27°10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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
Venice Inlet	(27°07'N/082°28'W)	2.1	1.7	0.4
Sarasota	(27°20'N/082°33'W)	2.1	1.7	0.4
Cortez	(27°28'N/082°41'W)	2.2	1.8	0.4
Bradenton	(27°30'N/082°34'W)	2.3	1.9	0.4
Redfish Point	(27°32'N/082°29'W)	2.2	1.8	0.4
Anna Maria Key	(27°32'N/082°44'W)	2.2	2.0	0.3
Englewood	(26°56'N/082°21'W)	1.6	1.3	0.3

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.

(Mar 2012)

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters above Mean High Water.

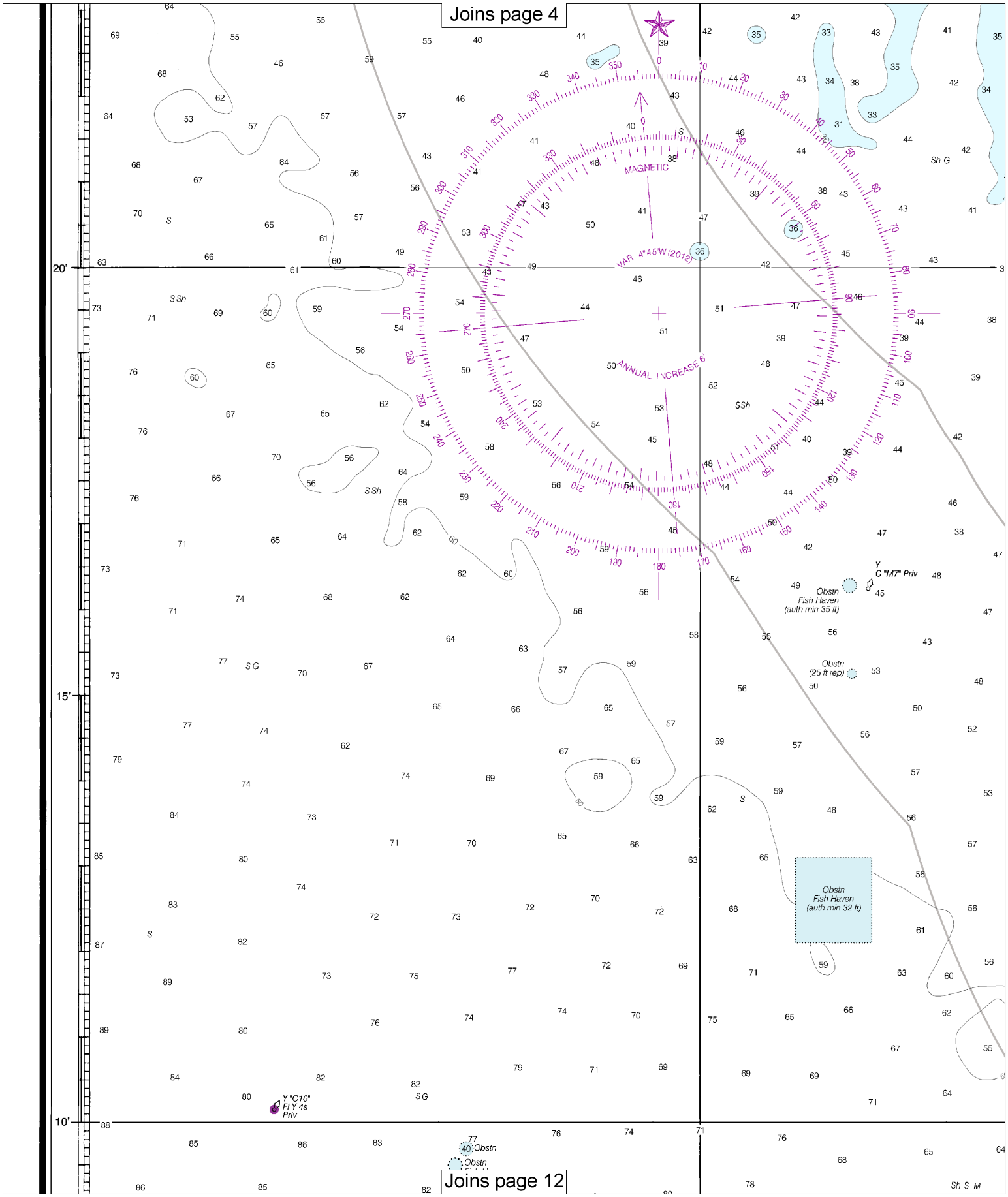
AUTHORITIES

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.

NOTE A

N… …ed in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast… …to Chapter 2 are pub… …lished… …mation concerning the…

Joins page 11



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

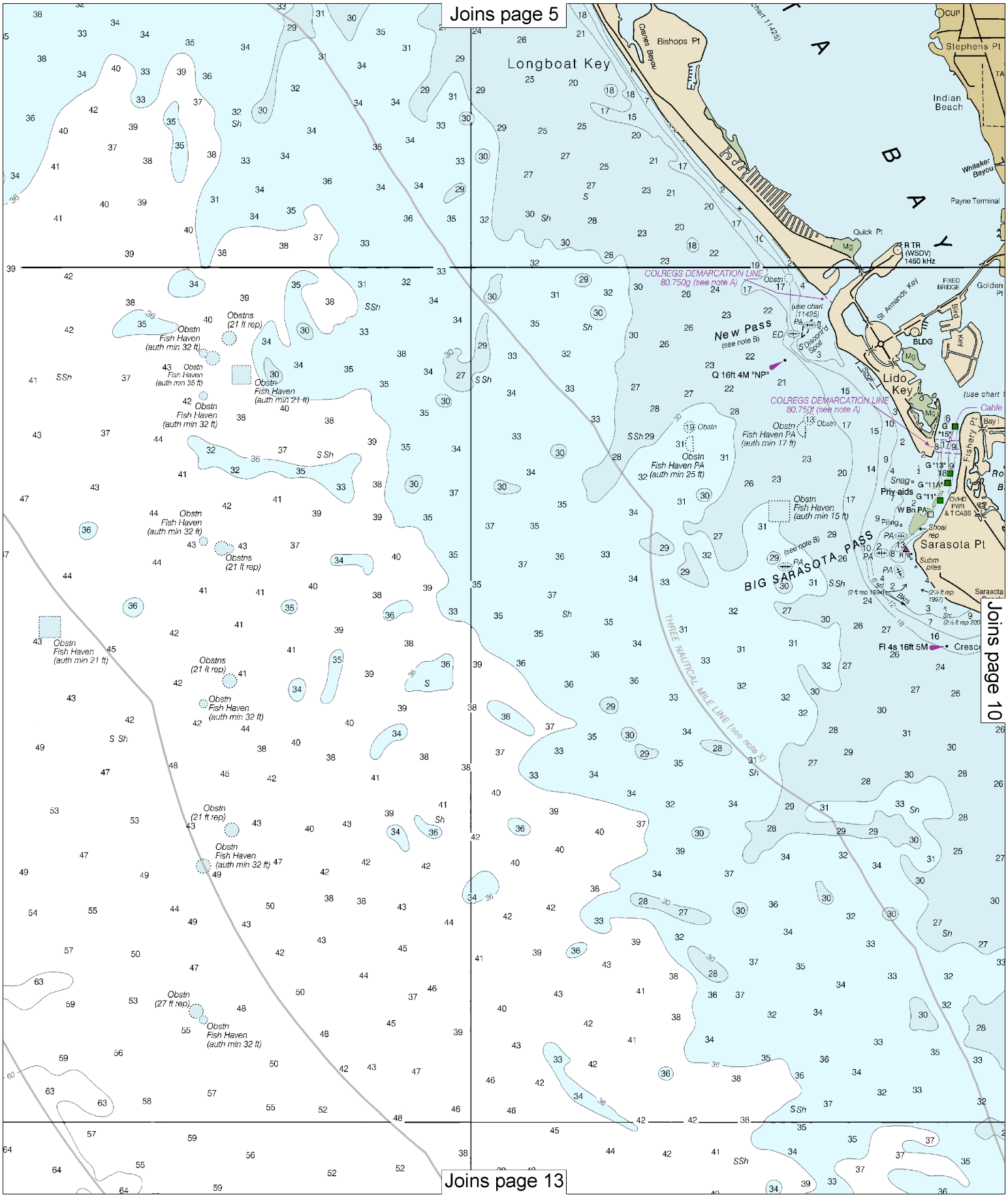
Nautical Miles

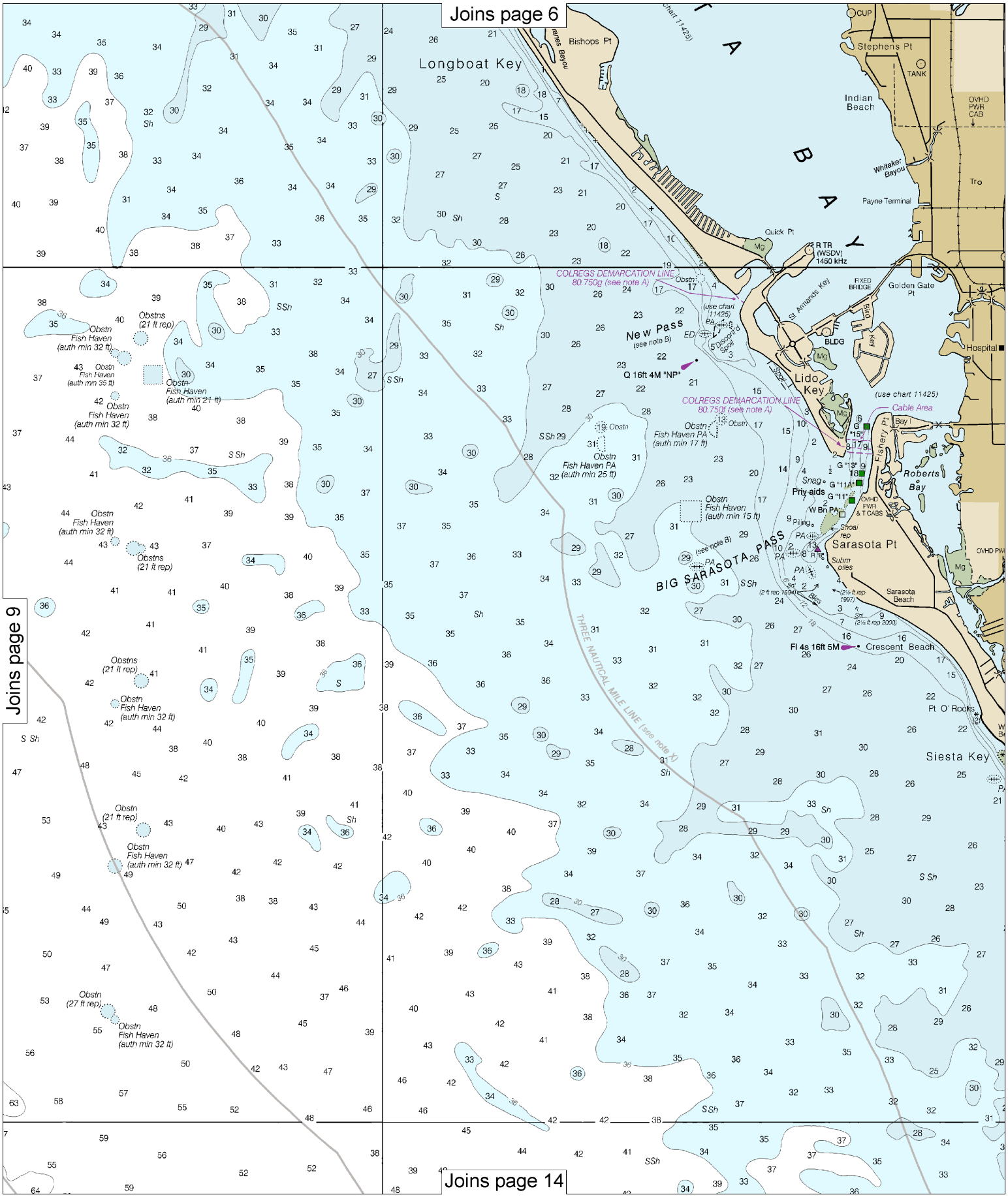
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Longboat Key
Bishops Pt
Cranes Bayou
Stephens Pt
Indian Beach
Whitaker Bayou
Payne Terminal
Quick Pt
Golden Pt
FIXED BRIDGE
St Armands Key
Bird Key
Lido Key
BLDG
Sarasota Pt
Priv aids
Snag
Piling
Shoal rep
Subm piles
Cable
Fishery Pt
Bay I
BIG SARASOTA PASS
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.750g (see note A)
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.750f (see note A)
New Pass
(see note B)
Q 16ft 4M "NP"
Fl 4s 16ft 5M
R TR (WSDV) 1450 kHz
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 32 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 35 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 21 ft)
Obstns (21 ft rep)
Obstn Fish Haven PA (auth min 17 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven PA (auth min 25 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 15 ft)
Obstn (27 ft rep)
(use chart 11425)
(use chart 1



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Englewood	Joins page 7	1.6	1.3	0.3

Dashes (- - -) located in dat… 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.

(Mar 2012)

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters 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.

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, 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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
B 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	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs 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	

21 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: — — — —

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.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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) o(Approximate location)

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.

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.

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.

Tampa, FL	KHB-32	162.550 MHz
Fort Myers, FL	WXK-83	162.475 MHz
Sarasota, FL	WWG-59	162.400 MHz
Largo Marine, FL	KEC-38	162.450 MHz

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.

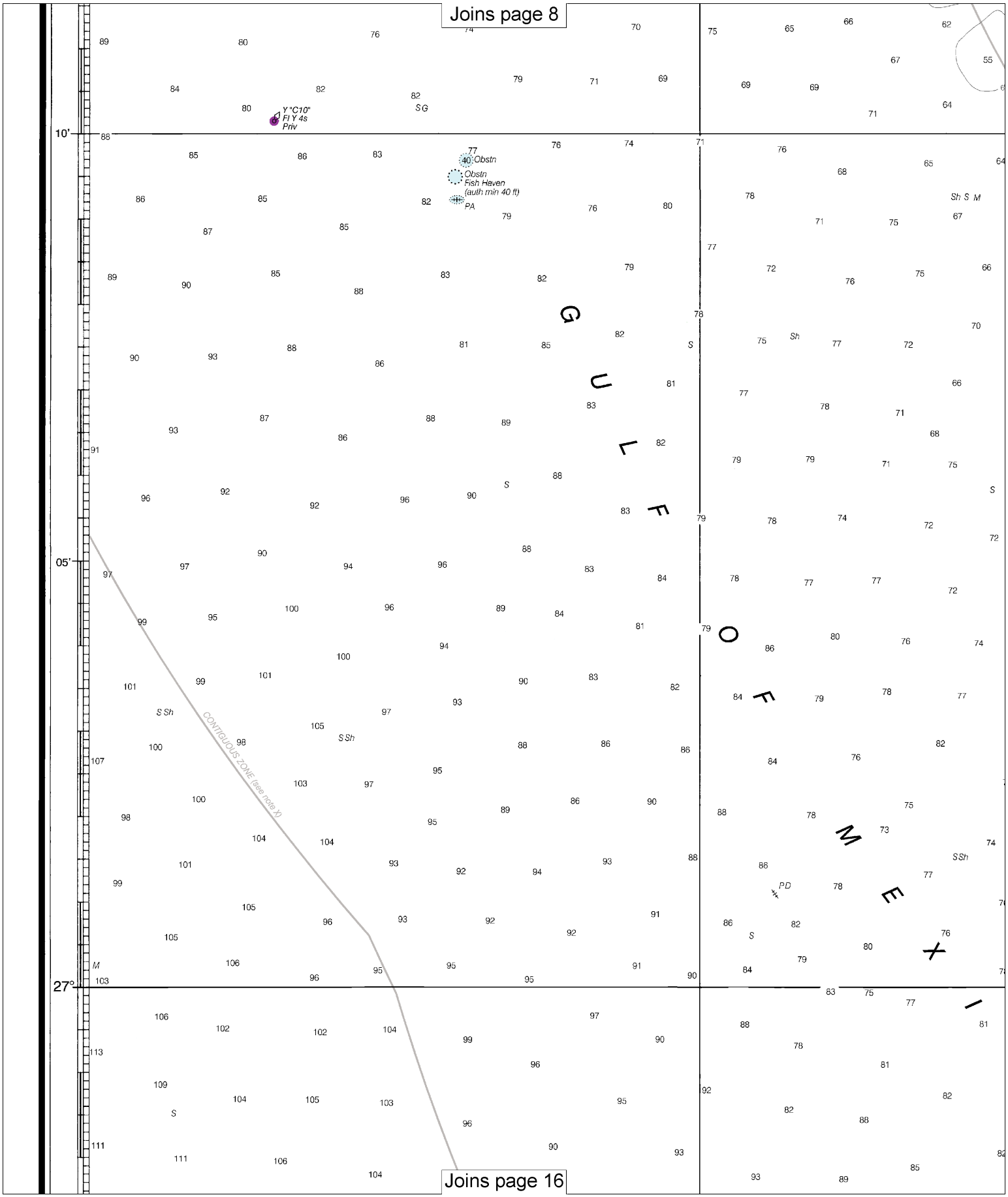
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not 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.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been

SARASOTA
HOTEL
Radio Towers
Radio Towers (WASF) 1220 kHz
Sarasota Heights
OVHD PWR CAB
Hayden
OVHD PWR CABS
PWR CABS
Philippee Cr
TANK
Stickney Pt
Little Sarasota Bay
White Beach
R Tr
Vamo
North Cr
OVHD PWR CABS
Osprey
Spoil
(use chart 11425)
Blackburn Pt
Dryman Bay
South Creek
OVHD PWR CABS & OVHD PIPE
Casey Key
Blackbu
20'
15'
10'
Joins page 15



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

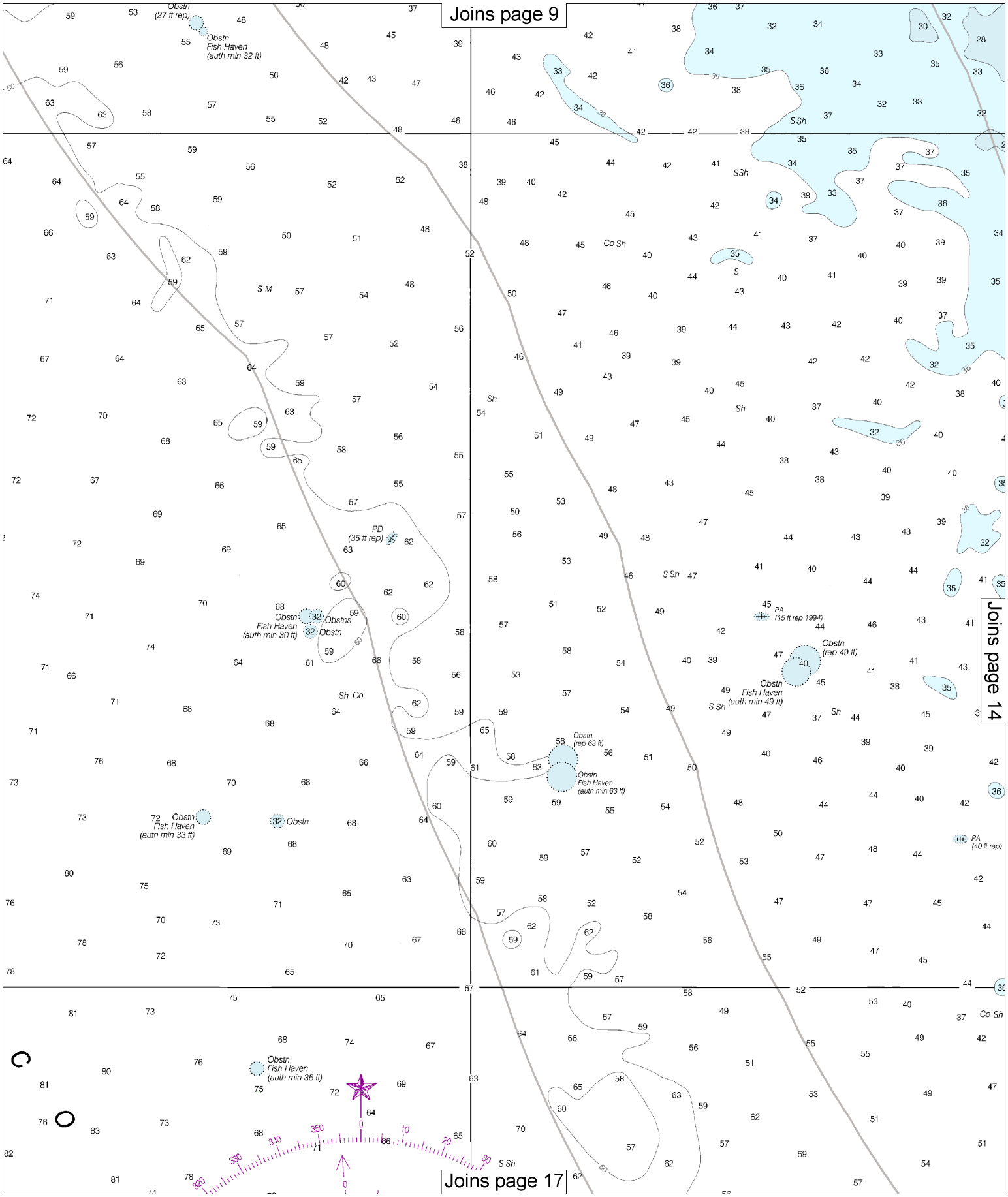
Nautical Miles

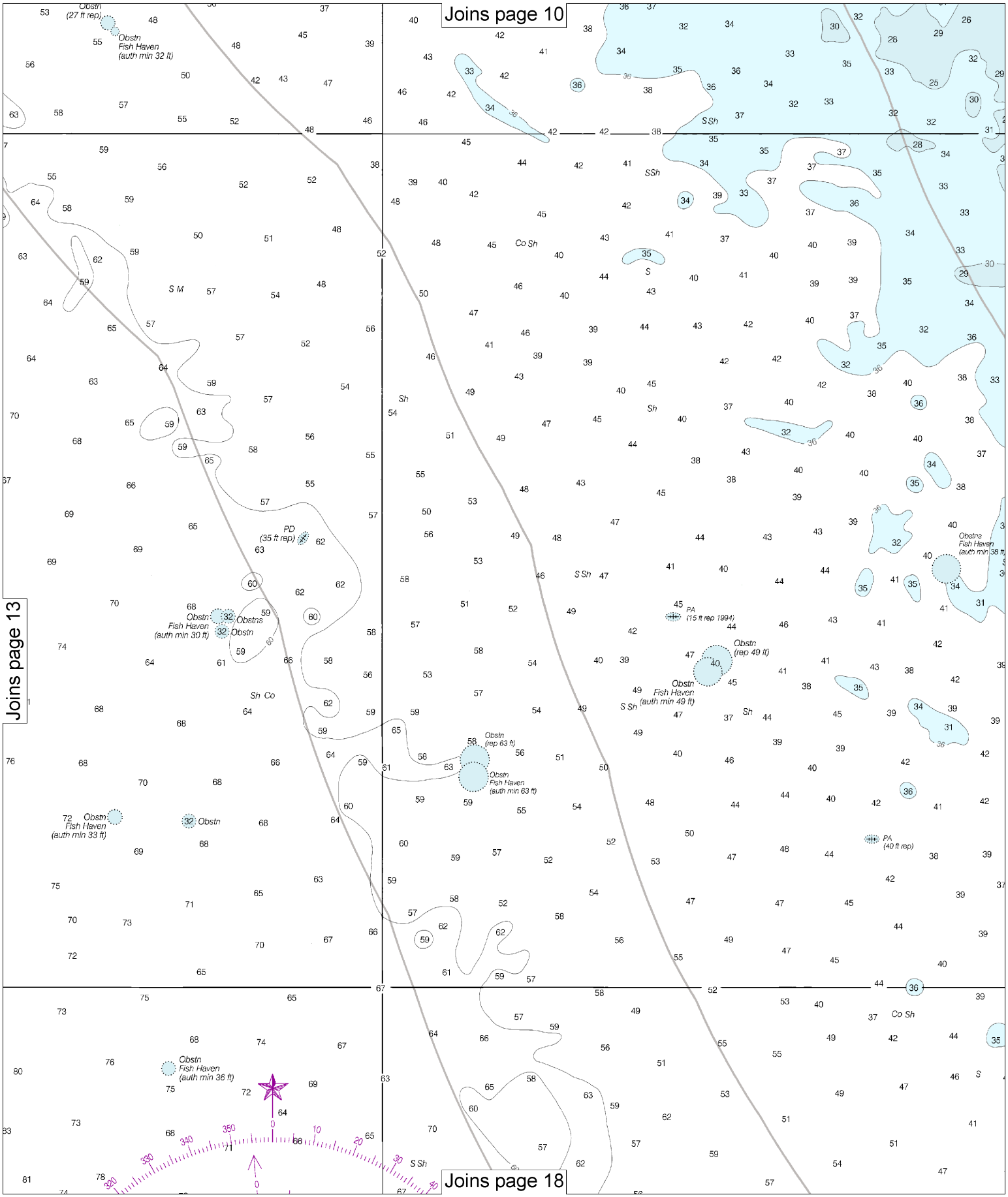
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
Obstn (27 ft rep)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 32 ft)
S M
PD (35 ft rep)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 30 ft)
Obstns
Obstn
Sh Co
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 33 ft)
Obstn
Obstn (rep 63 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 63 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 36 ft)
S Sh
SSh
Co Sh
Sh
PA (15 ft rep 1994)
Obstn (rep 49 ft)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 49 ft)
PA (40 ft rep)



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 11

any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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.

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as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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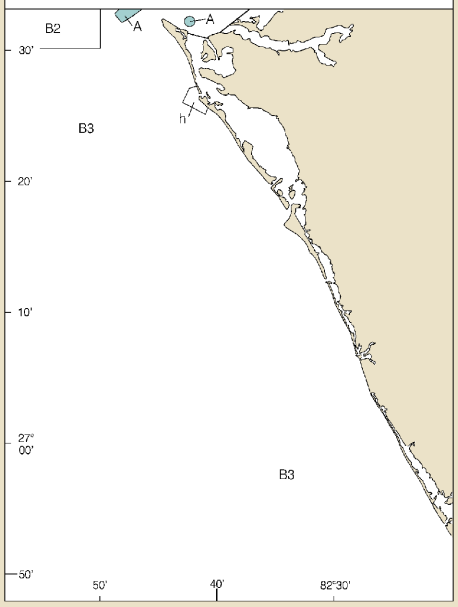
Fort Myers, FL	WXK-83	162.475 MHz
Sarasota, FL	WWG-59	162.400 MHz
Largo Marine, FL	KEC-38	162.450 MHz

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

A	1990-2000	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
h	2014-2015	Satellite Imagery	(see note D)



RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE B

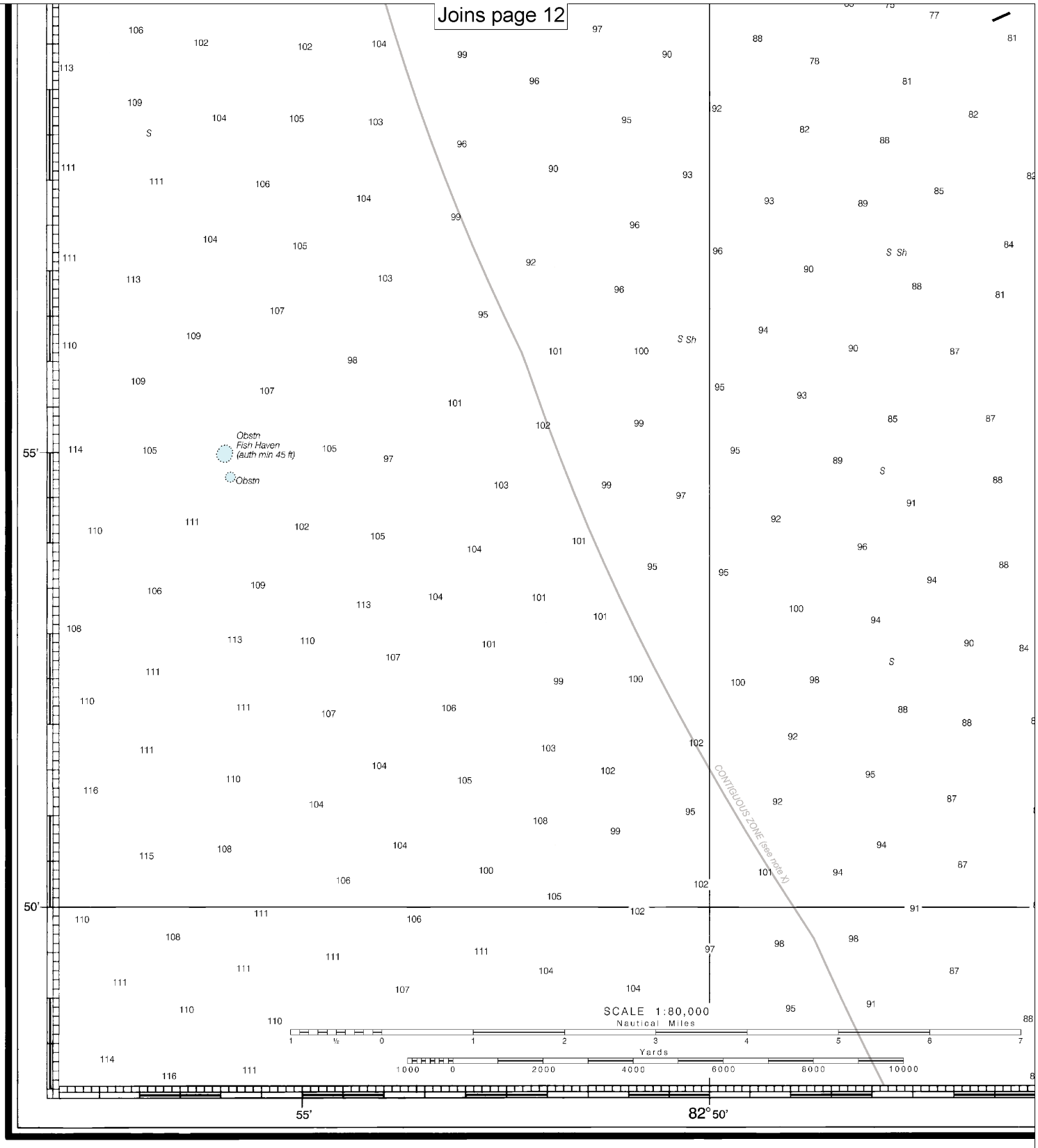
The channels at the entrances to many of the inlets on this chart are subject to changes. The buoys at Big Sarasota Pass and Longboat Pass are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

NOTE C

The natural channel location through Stump Pass is subject to continuous change in alignment and depth. DO NOT NAVIGATE in or through the area without absolute knowledge of the channel location and depth. Private aids are not charted in the entrance channel.

Casey Key
Blackburn Pt
Dryman Bay
South Creek
Blackburn Bay
R TR
Laurel
Shakett Creek
Lyons Bay
Nokomis
TOWER
Roberts Bay
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.750d (see note A)
Fl G 6s 20ft 5M "1"
Venice Inlet (see note B)
VENICE
TANK
Hospital
TOWER
Municipal Airport
TANK
AERO Rotating W & G
(2) F R 16ft Priv
Red Lake
Horse and Chaise Pt
Q G 16ft 4M "53"
Alligator Cr
Manasota
Forked Cr
(use chart 11425)
Leachs Key
10'
05'
27°

Joins page 19



11424

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.

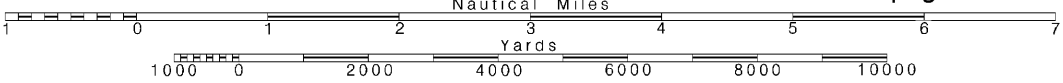
FATHOMS 1 2 3 4
FEET 6 12 18 24
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Use NOAA electronic navigational charts for the most up-to-date information.

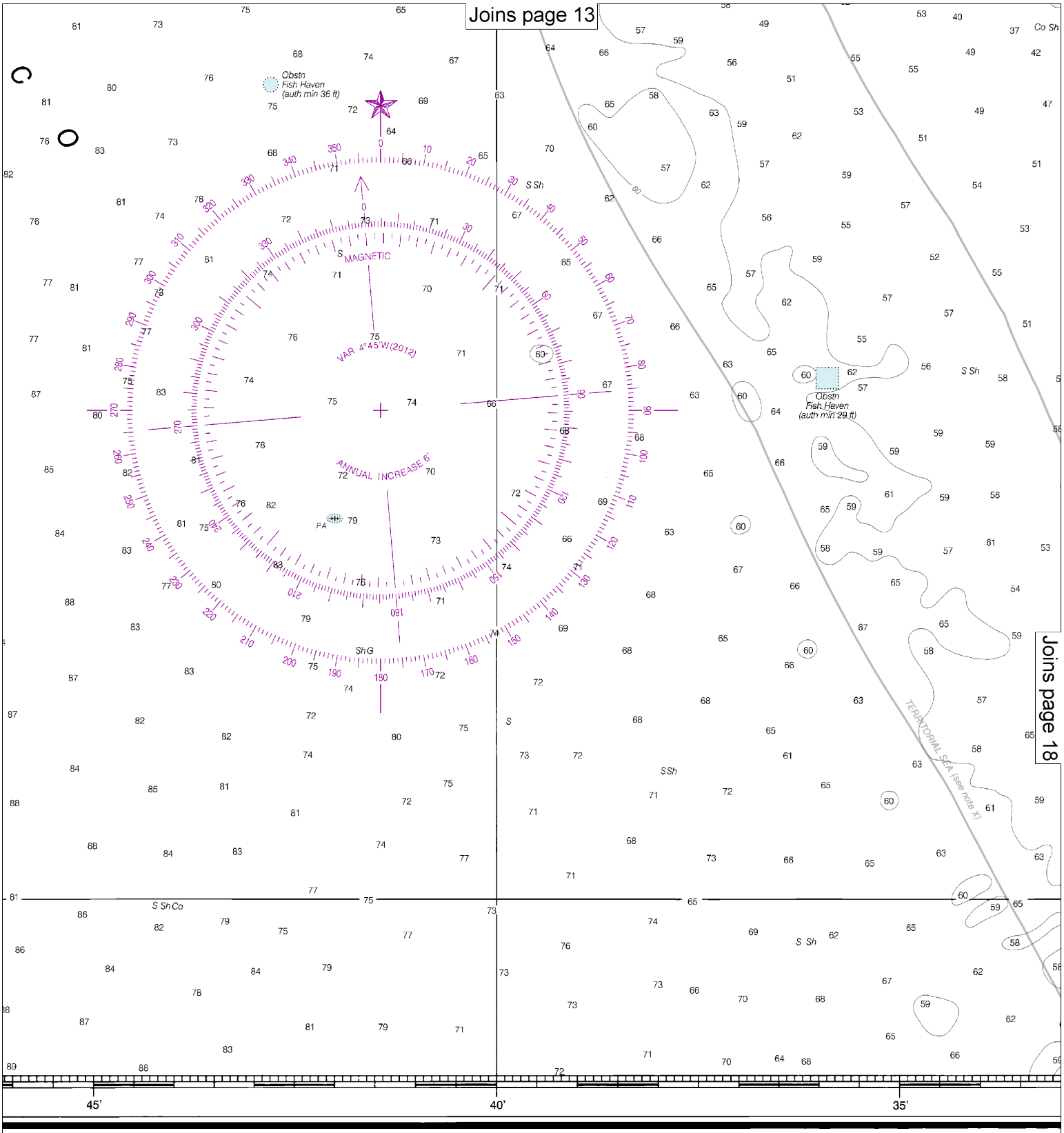
21st Ed., Apr. 2019. Last Correction: 12/13/2019. Cleared through:
LNM: 2920 (7/21/2020), NM: 3020 (7/25/2020)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~



See Note on page 5.



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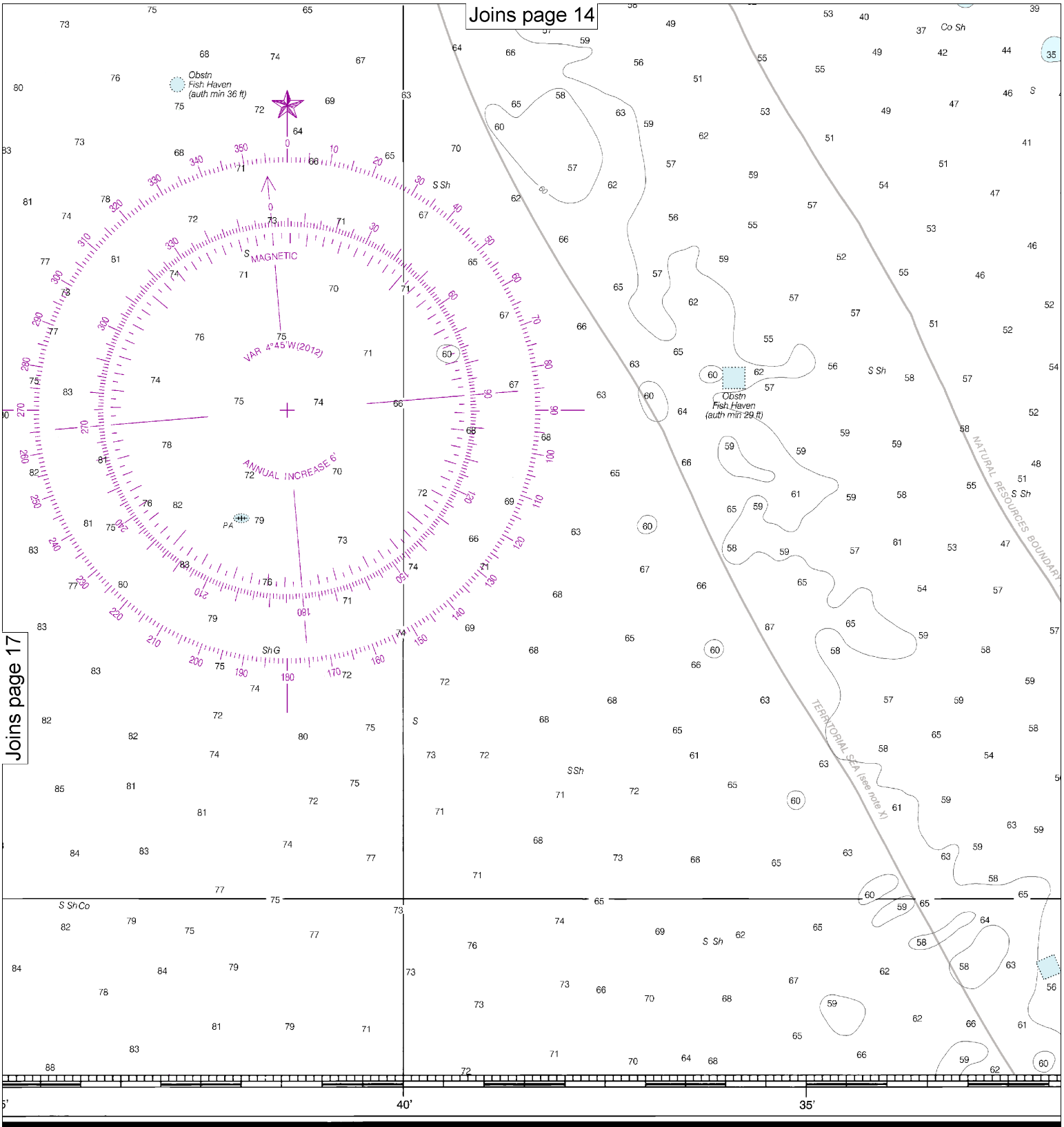
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDIN



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COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN

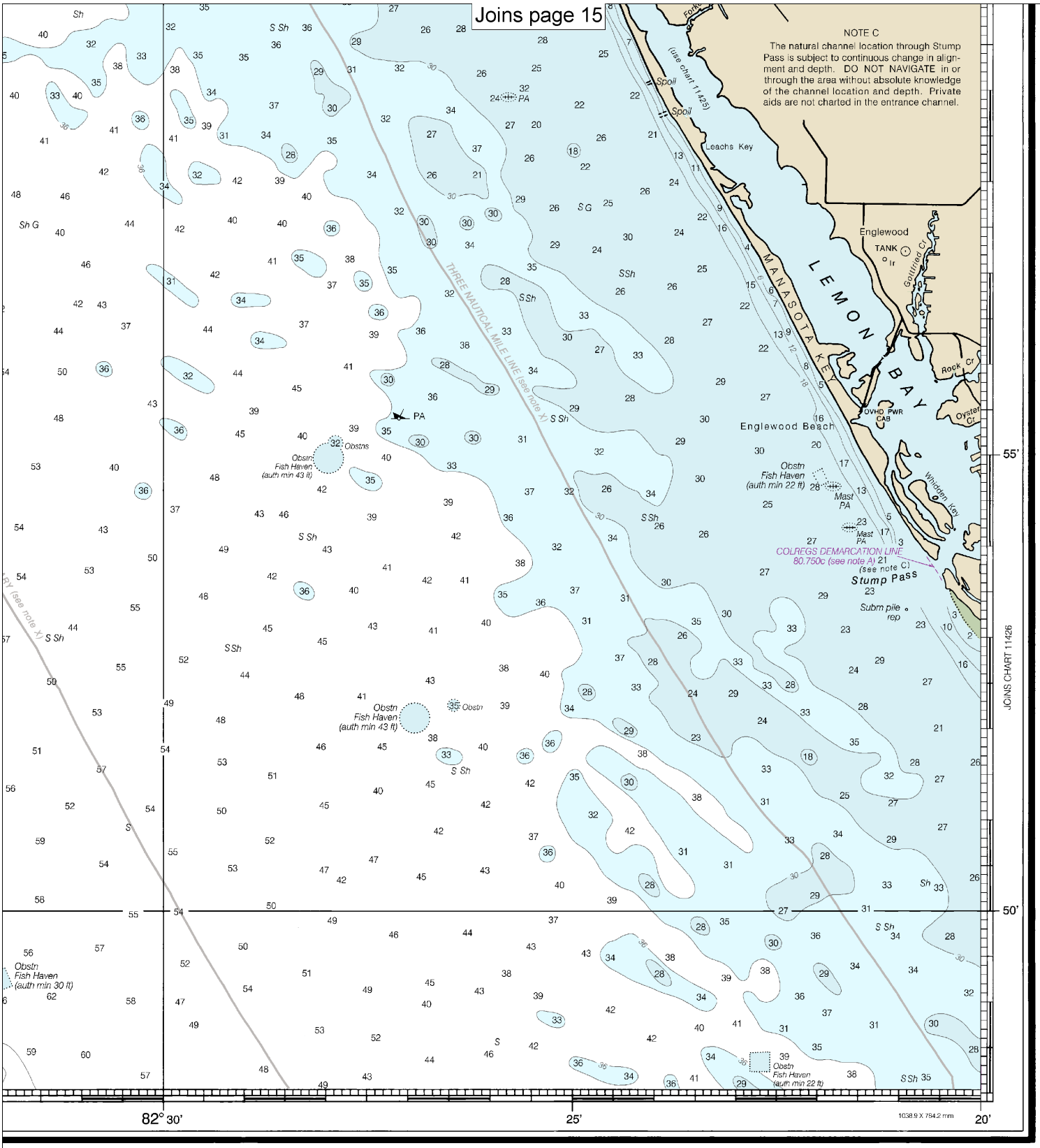
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



I FEET

Lemon Bay to Passage Key Inlet

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11424

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**
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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**
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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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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.

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