

BookletChart™



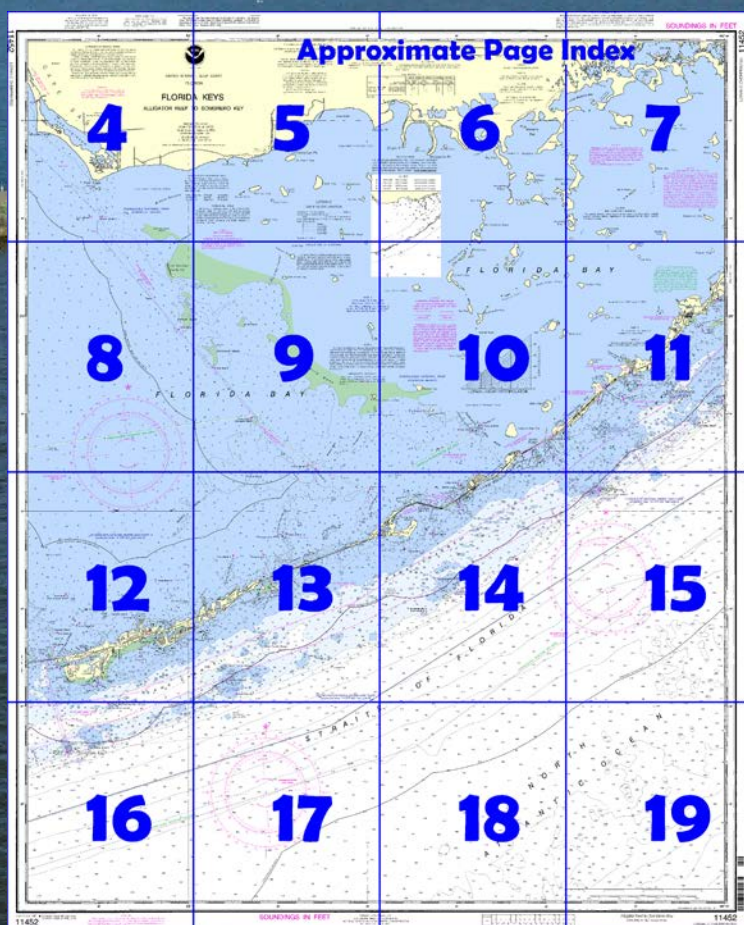
Florida Keys – Alligator Reef to Sombrero Key **NOAA Chart 11452**

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=11452>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Alligator Reef Light (24°51'06"N., 80°37'06"W.), 136 feet above the water, is shown from a white, octagonal pyramidal skeleton tower with black top, on pile foundation, enclosing a square dwelling and stair cylinder.

Indian Key Channel, northwestward of Alligator Reef Light leads from the Straits of Florida east of **Lignumvitae Key** to Florida Bay. It is marked by daybeacons. The depth was 6 feet. The channel has a tendency to

deepen with westerly winds and fill with southeasterly winds. Local knowledge is advised. The bridge across the channel has a clearance of 27 feet.

Channel Five, 8.4 miles westward of Alligator Reef Light, is a natural channel that had a depth of 7 feet. A strong current sets through the channel. Vessels drawing up to three feet can follow the marked route leading westward and northwestward in Florida Bay to Cape Sable and Flamingo.

Flamingo, on the north side of Florida Bay 9 miles east of East Cape (25°07'N., 81°05'W.), is a visitors center in **Everglades National Park**. A 300-foot tower and an 86-foot standpipe 0.3 mile northeast of the visitors center are prominent.

Tennessee Reef Light (24°44'48"N., 80°46'54"W.), 49 feet above the water, is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on piles, 0.7 mile off the southwestern end of **Tennessee Reef**. A lighted buoy is about 5.6 miles northeast of the light.

Long Key Anchorage, 3 miles north-northwestward of Tennessee Reef Light, has soft bottom in depths of 15 to 18 feet, but it is exposed to southerly winds.

A partially submerged steel beam was 2.8 miles northwest of Tennessee Reef Light in about 24°46.5'N., 80°49.3'W.

Turtle Shoal Anchorage, 20 miles southwestward of Alligator Reef Light and 1 mile westward of **East Turtle Shoal** (24°43'30"N., 80°56'00"W.), 27 feet above the water, has a soft bottom in a depth of 27 feet. It is a fair anchorage in fine weather. **West Turtle Shoal** affords another anchorage in depths of 24 to 36 feet 1 mile to its westward. A 1-mile-square fish haven is immediately southward of West Turtle Shoal.

A well-protected yacht basin and a marina are at **Duck Key**. A private light and private daybeacons mark the channel entrance to Duck Key. A depth of 10 feet could be carried to the yacht basin, thence 5 feet to the marina beyond. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, and water are available at the yacht basin and marina. A launching ramp, ice, and marine supplies are available at the marina. Hotels and restaurants are nearby.

Key Colony Beach, 3 miles southwestward of Valhalla, is a protected harbor westward of **Fat Deer Key**. The depth was 9 feet in the entrance channel. The channel is marked by private daybeacons. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, berthing with electricity, and a launching ramp are available.

Florida Bay.—Depths are shallow and irregular; the bottom is mostly mud. From April to October the waters of the bay are clear and the shoals plainly discernible, but during the winter the water frequently turns milky and renders the shoals indistinguishable.

A protected area of the **Everglades National Park** is in the northern part of Florida Bay.

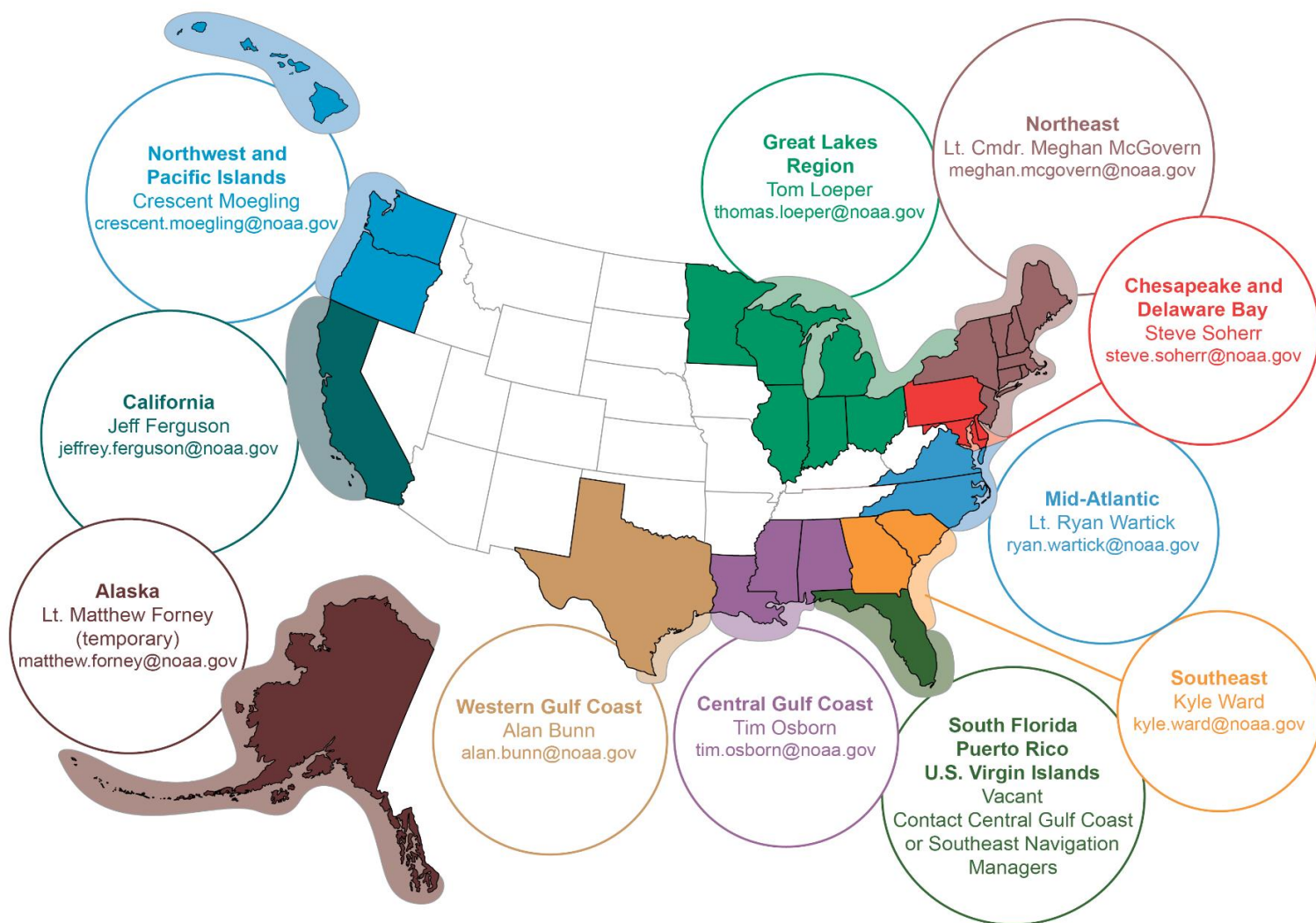
For the protection of wildlife, all keys in the Florida Bay portion of Everglades National Park are closed to landing except those marked as designated camping areas. The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulation.

Manatees.—Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted throughout the Everglades National Park.

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

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

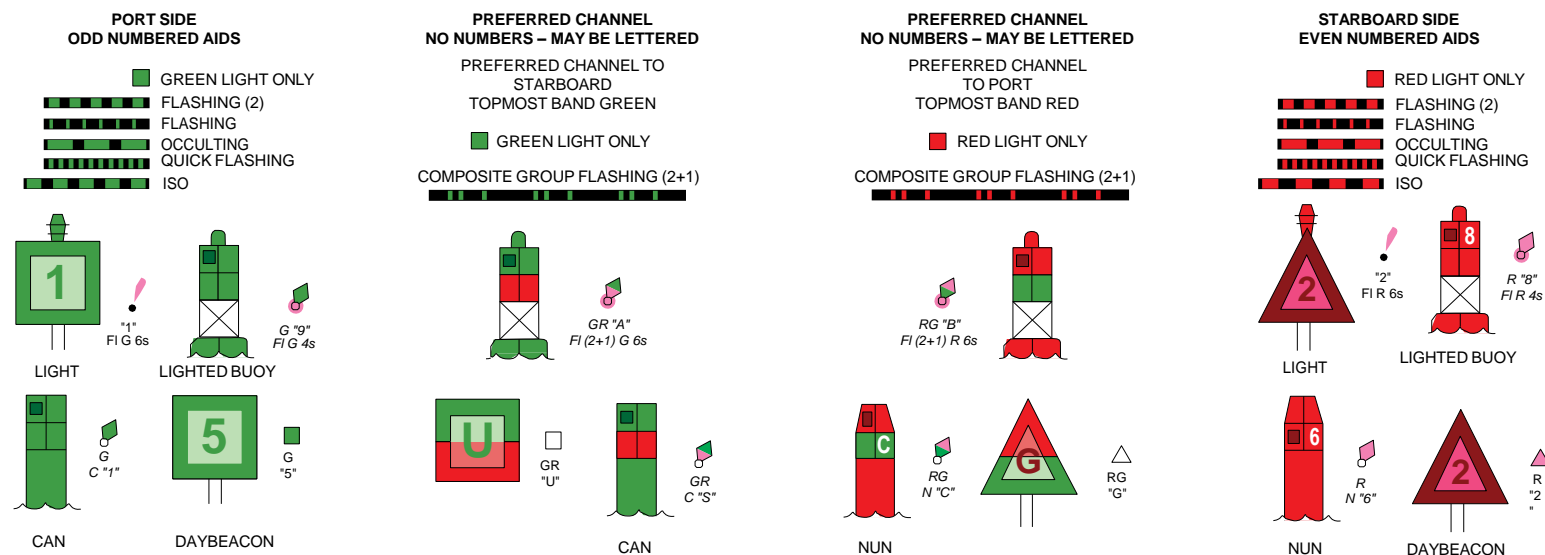
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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



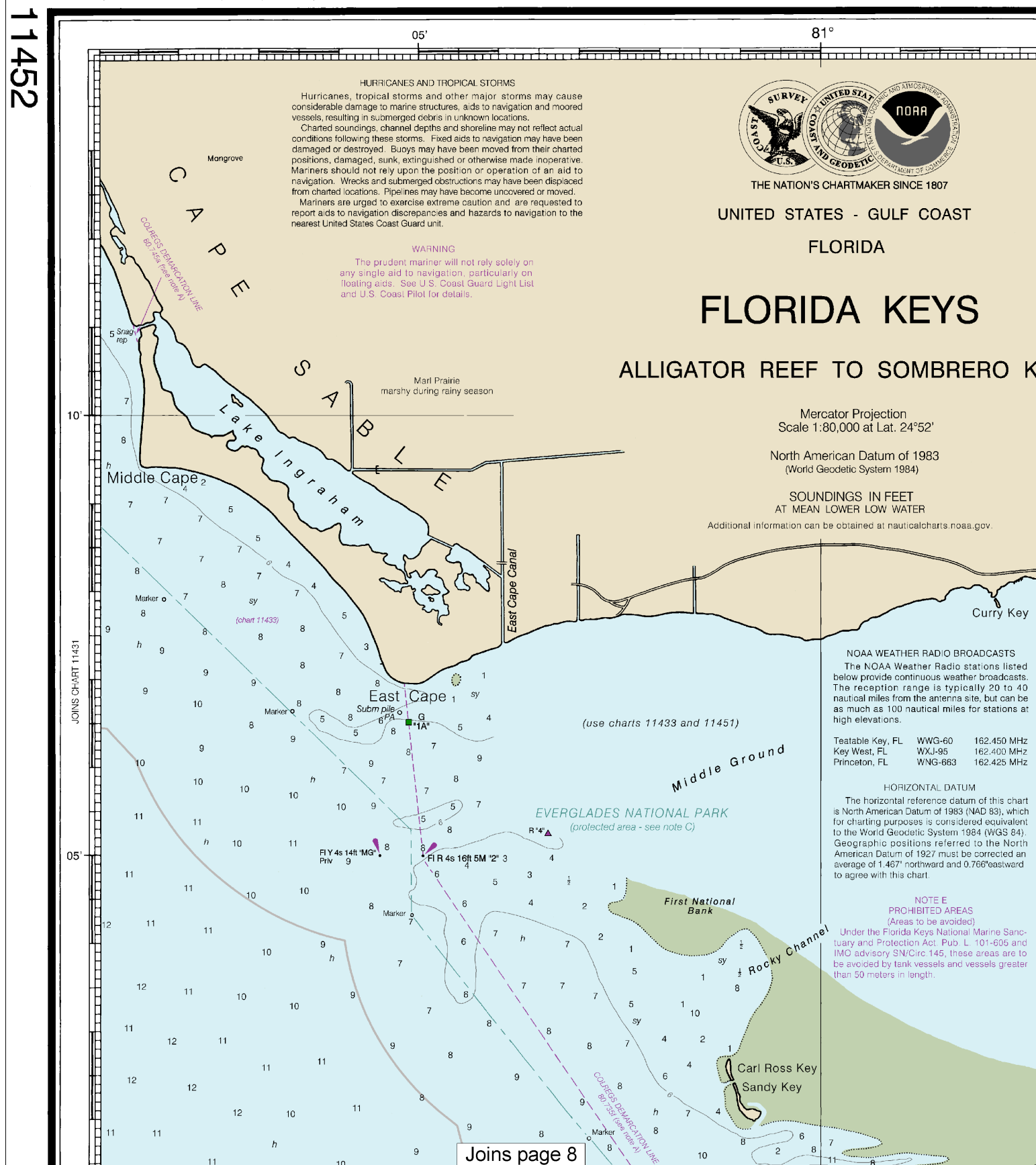
For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.
These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/c>

11452



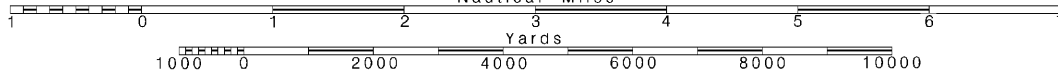
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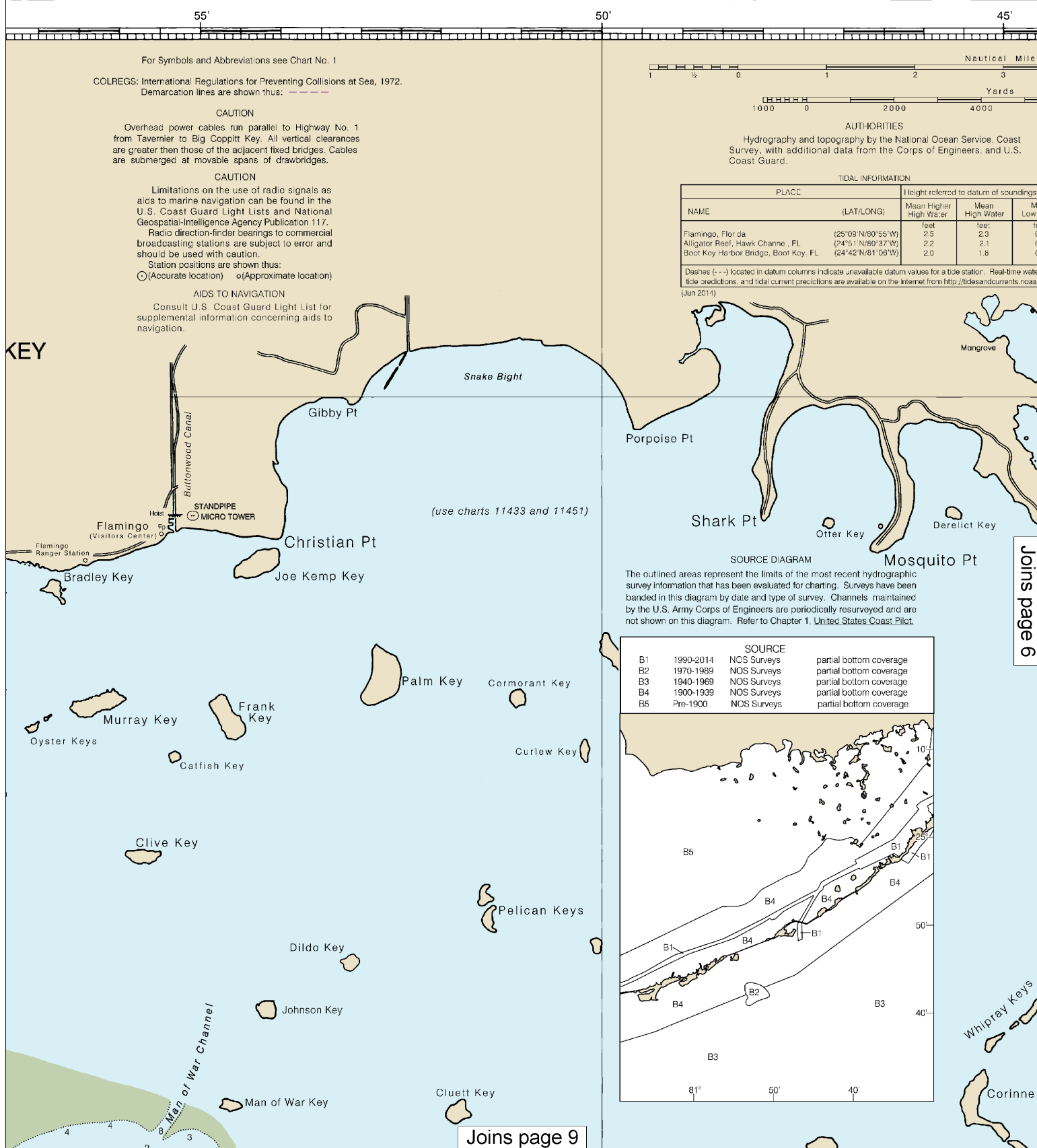
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

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IGATION

Board Light List for
concerning aids to

Joins page 5

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Key

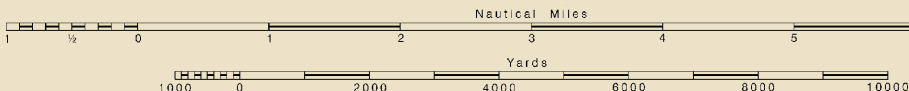
Man of War Key

6

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

50'

45'



AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S.
Coast Guard.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Flamingo, Florida	(25°09'N/80°55'W)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Alligator Reef, Hawk Channel, FL	(24°51'N/80°37'W)	2.2	2.1	0.2
Boat Key Harbor Bridge, Boat Key, FL	(24°42'N/81°06'W)	2.0	1.8	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>.
(Jun 2014)

Heights in feet a

Improved channel
subject to shoaling.

Temporary cha
navigation are not i
Local Notice to Mar

SUPPLEMEN

Consult U.S. C
supplemental inform

Snake Bight

Gibby Pt

(use charts 11433 and 11451)

Christian Pt

Joe Kemp Key

Palm Key

Cormorant Key

Curlew Key

Pelican Keys

Dildo Key

Johnson Key

Cluett Key

Porpoise Pt

Shark Pt

Otter Key

Mangrove

Derelict Key

Mosquito Pt

Crocodile Pt

Big Key

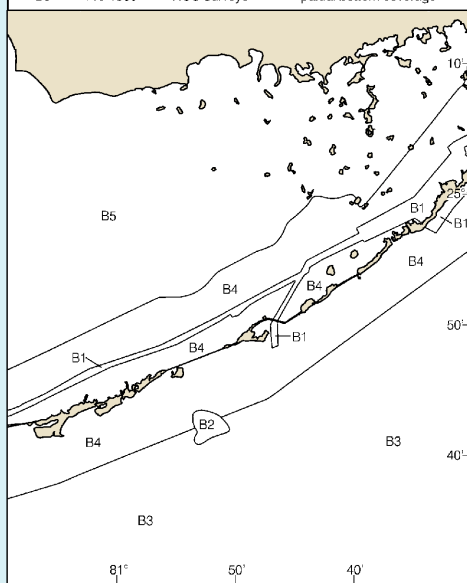
Terrapin P

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

B1	1990-2014	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
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 10

Samphire
Keys

End Key

Buttonwood Keys

Whipray Keys

Coon Key

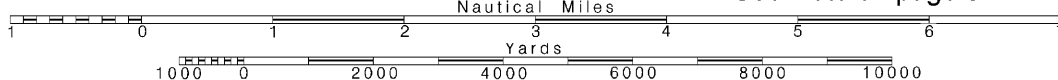
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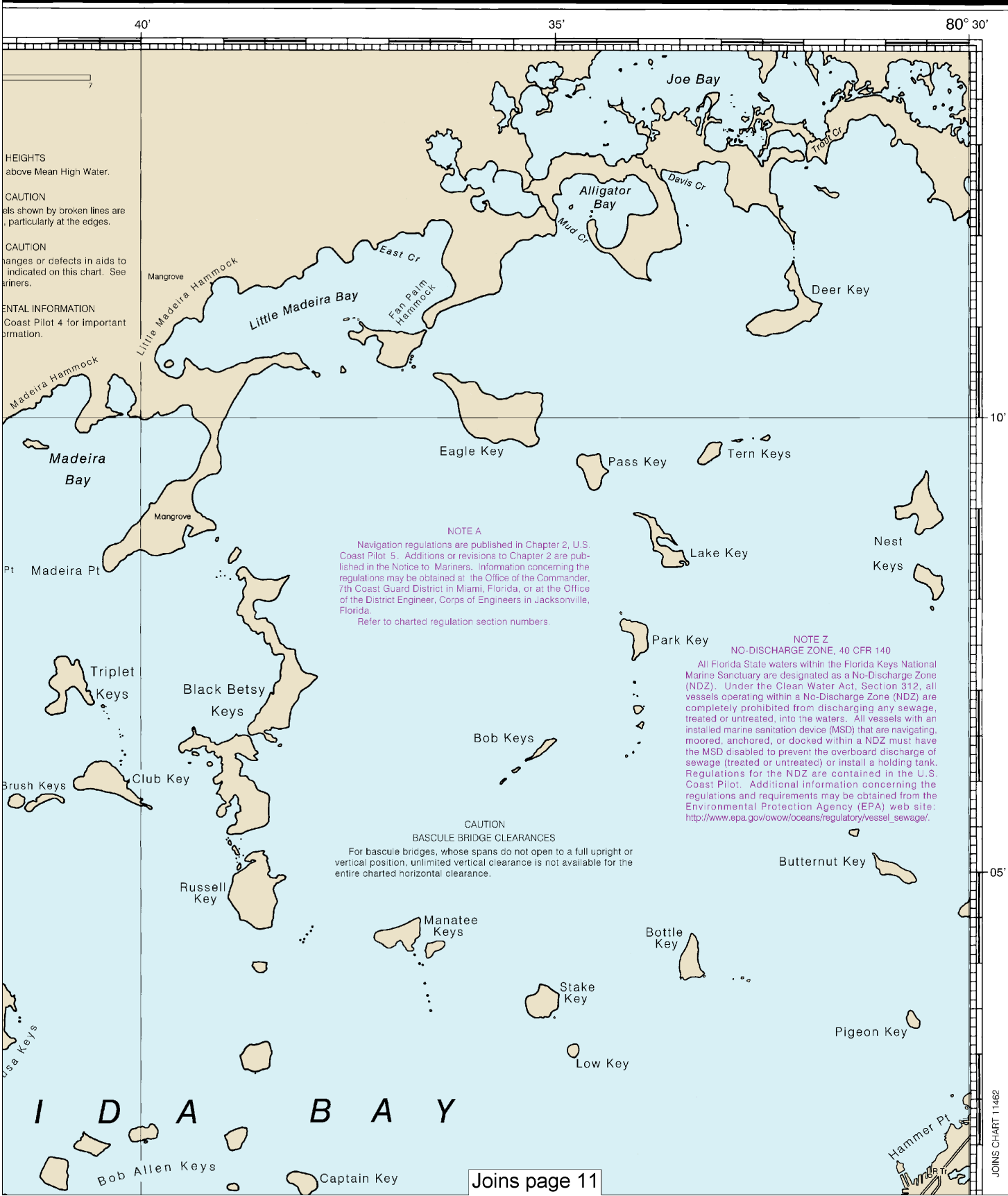
FLORIDA

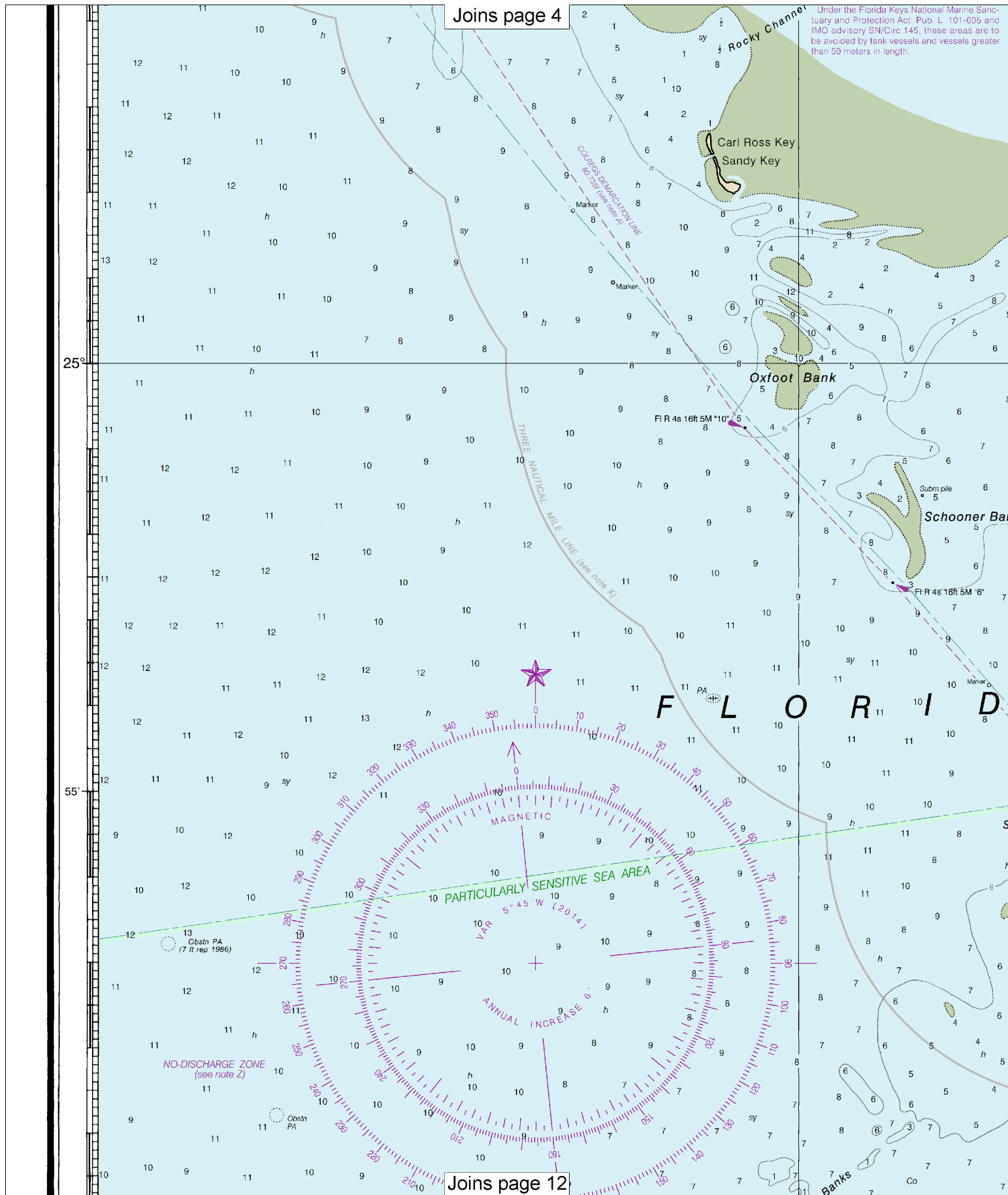
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 4

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act: Pub. L. 101-606 and IMO advisory SN/Circ 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

Joins page 12

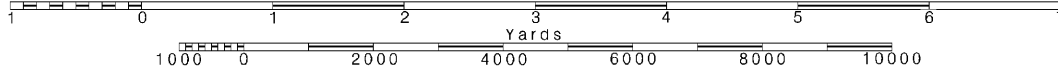
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

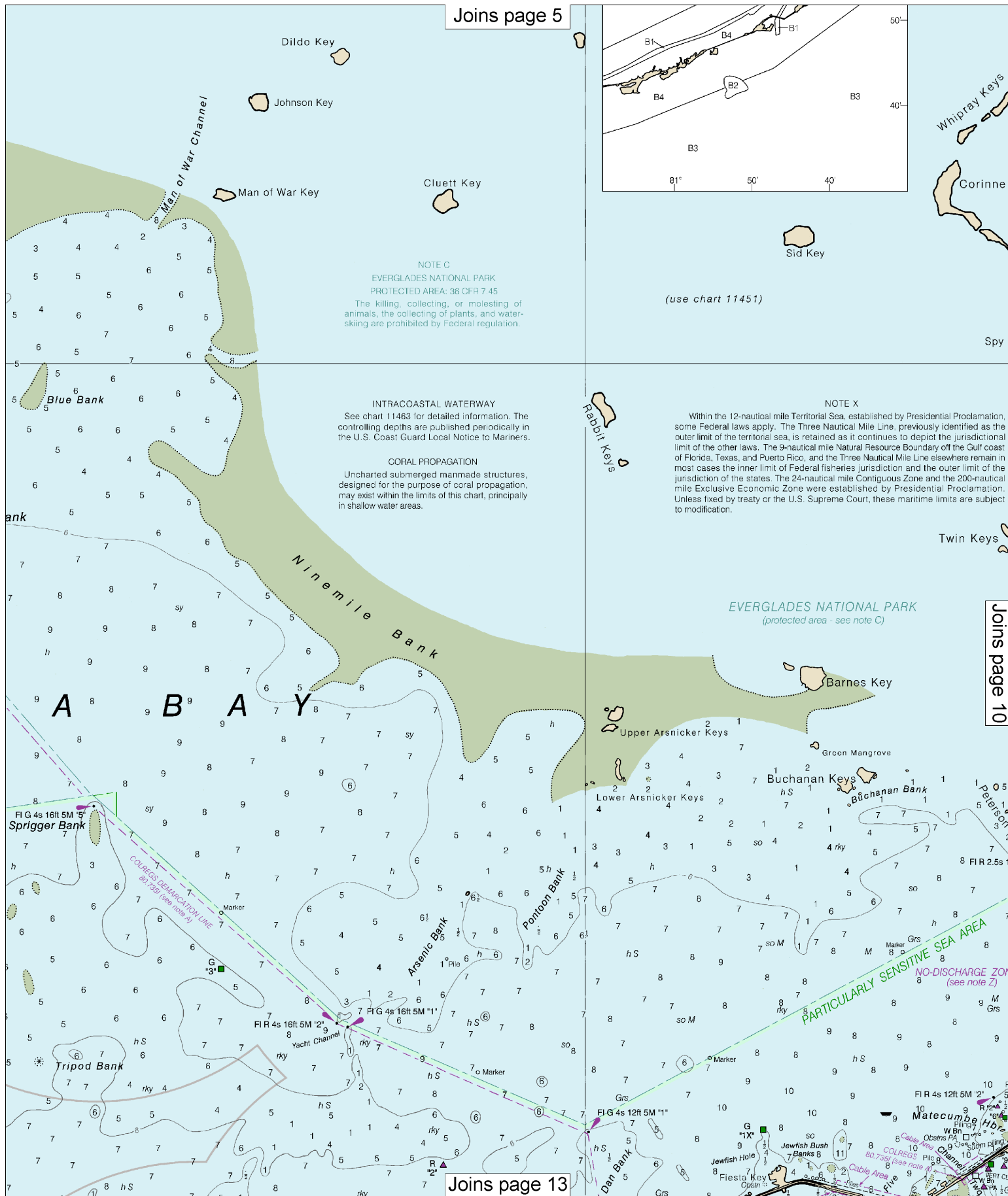
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SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

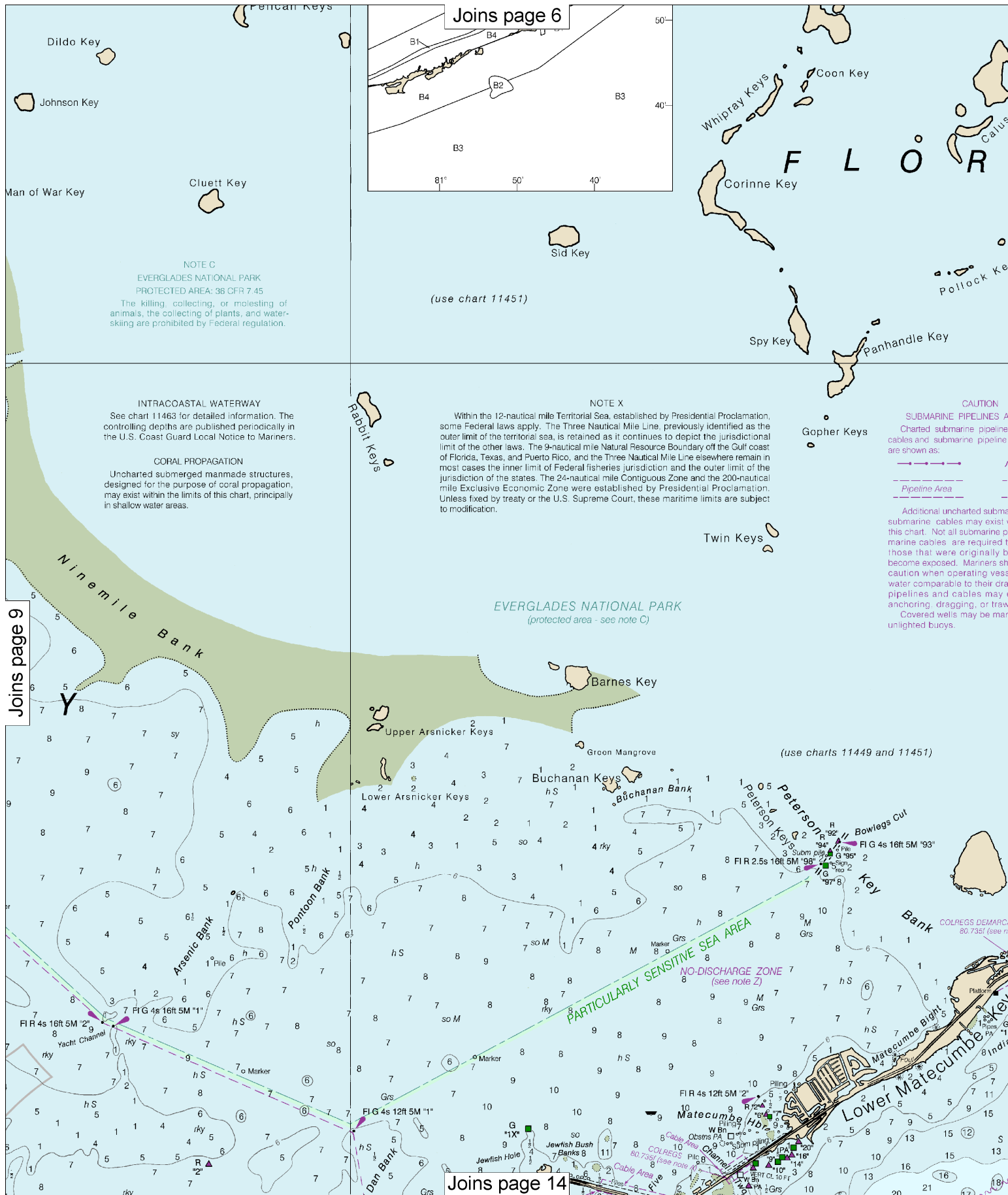


Joins page 5



Joins page 13

Joins page 10



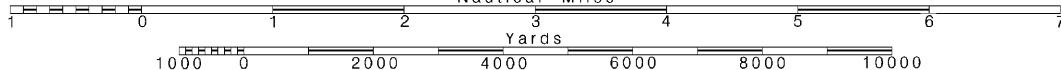
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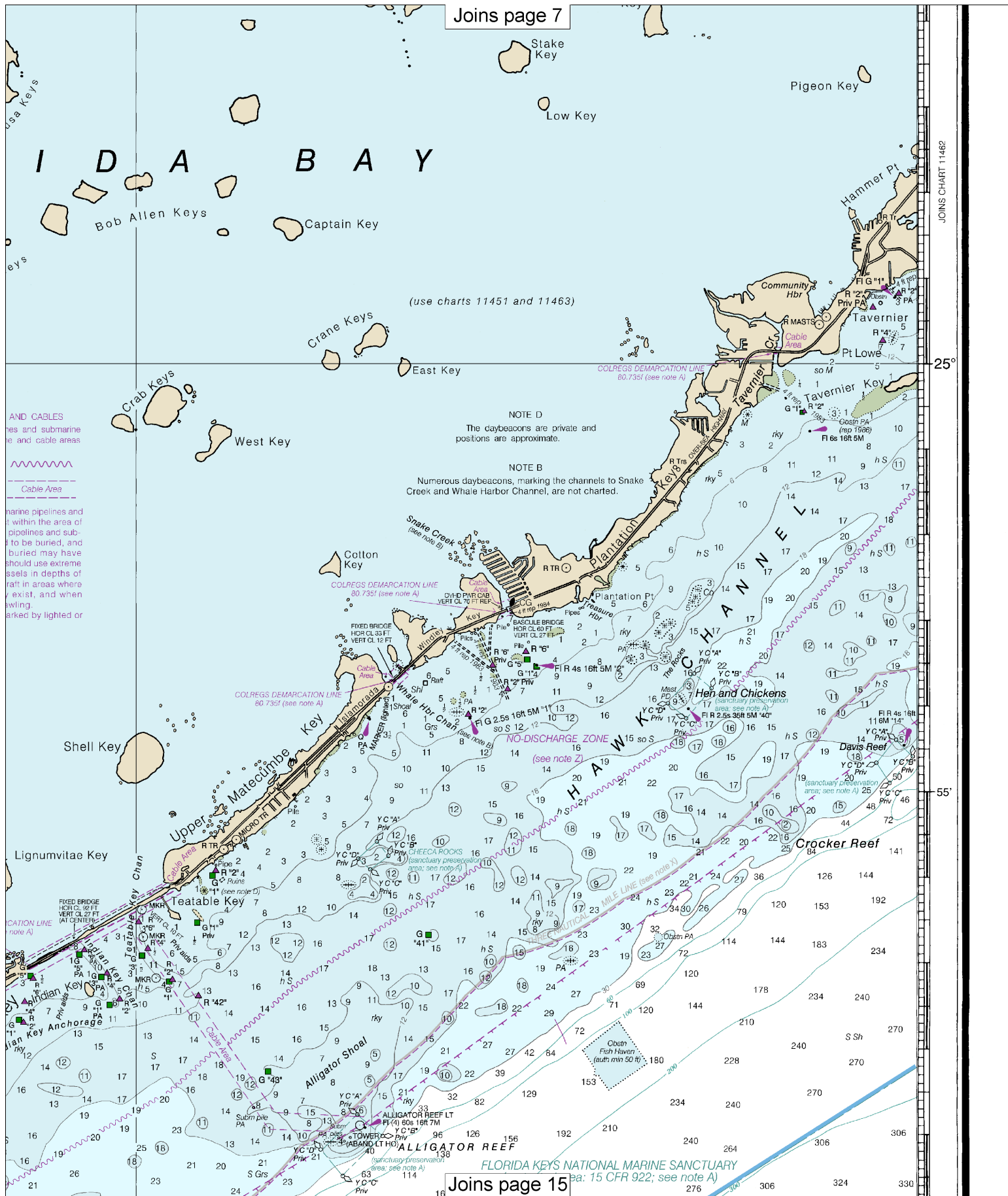
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

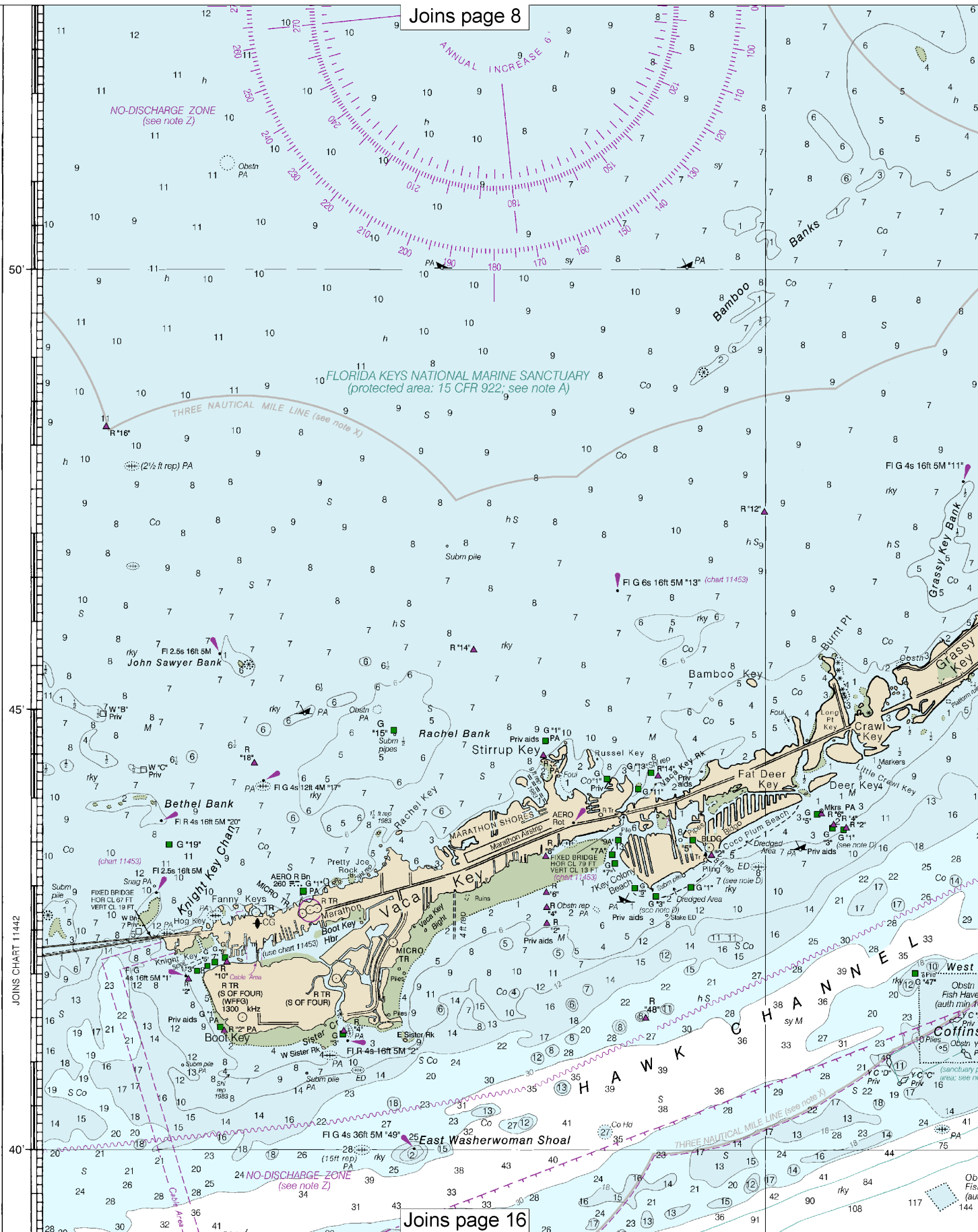




JOINS CHART 11462

25°

55'

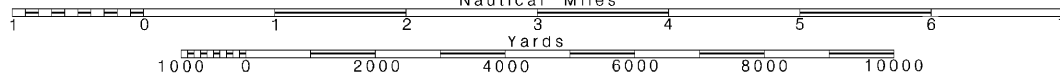


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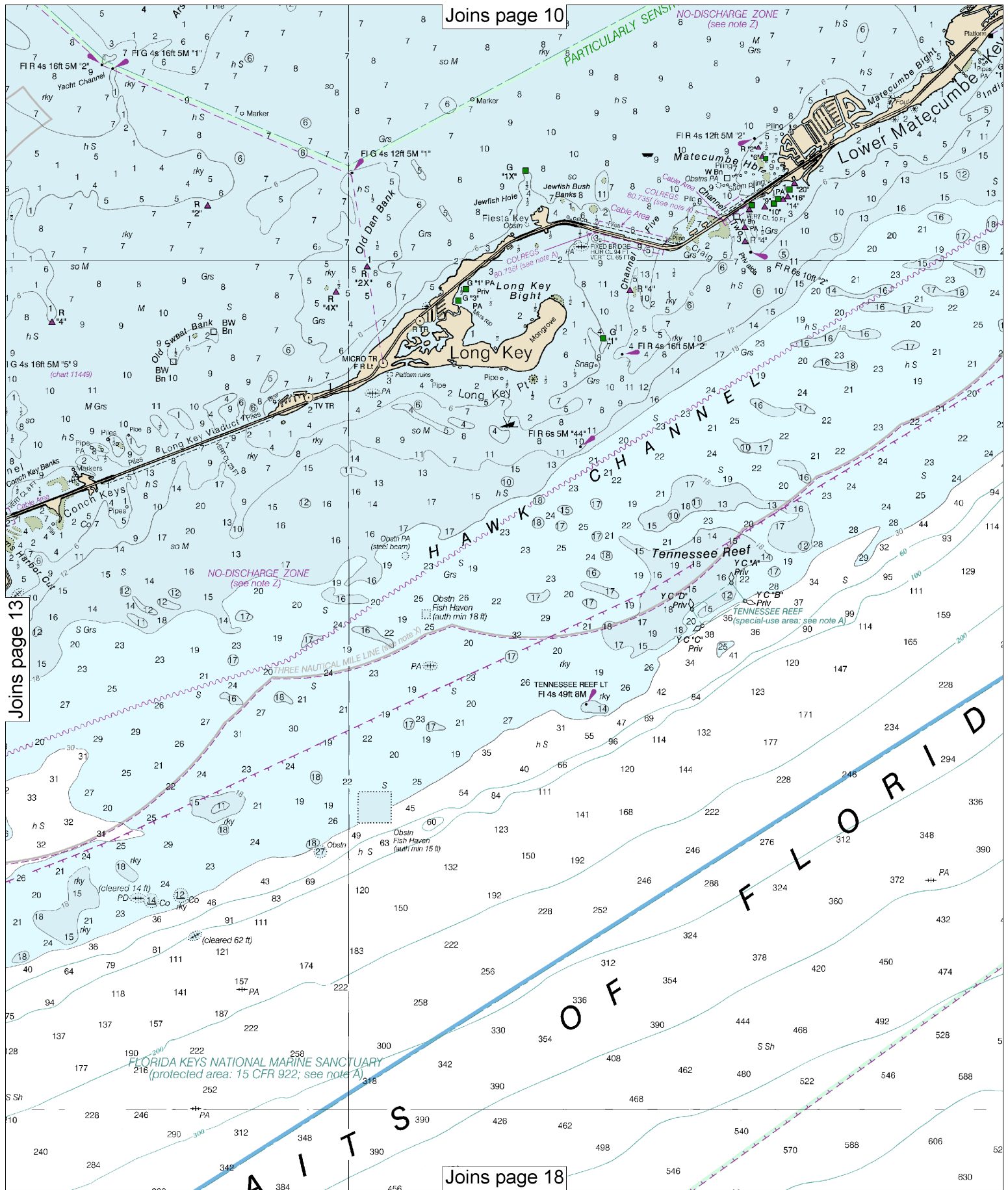
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

Joins page 17

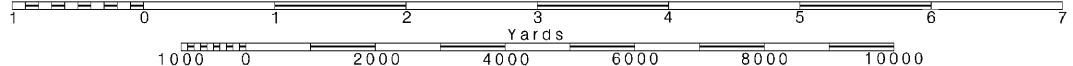


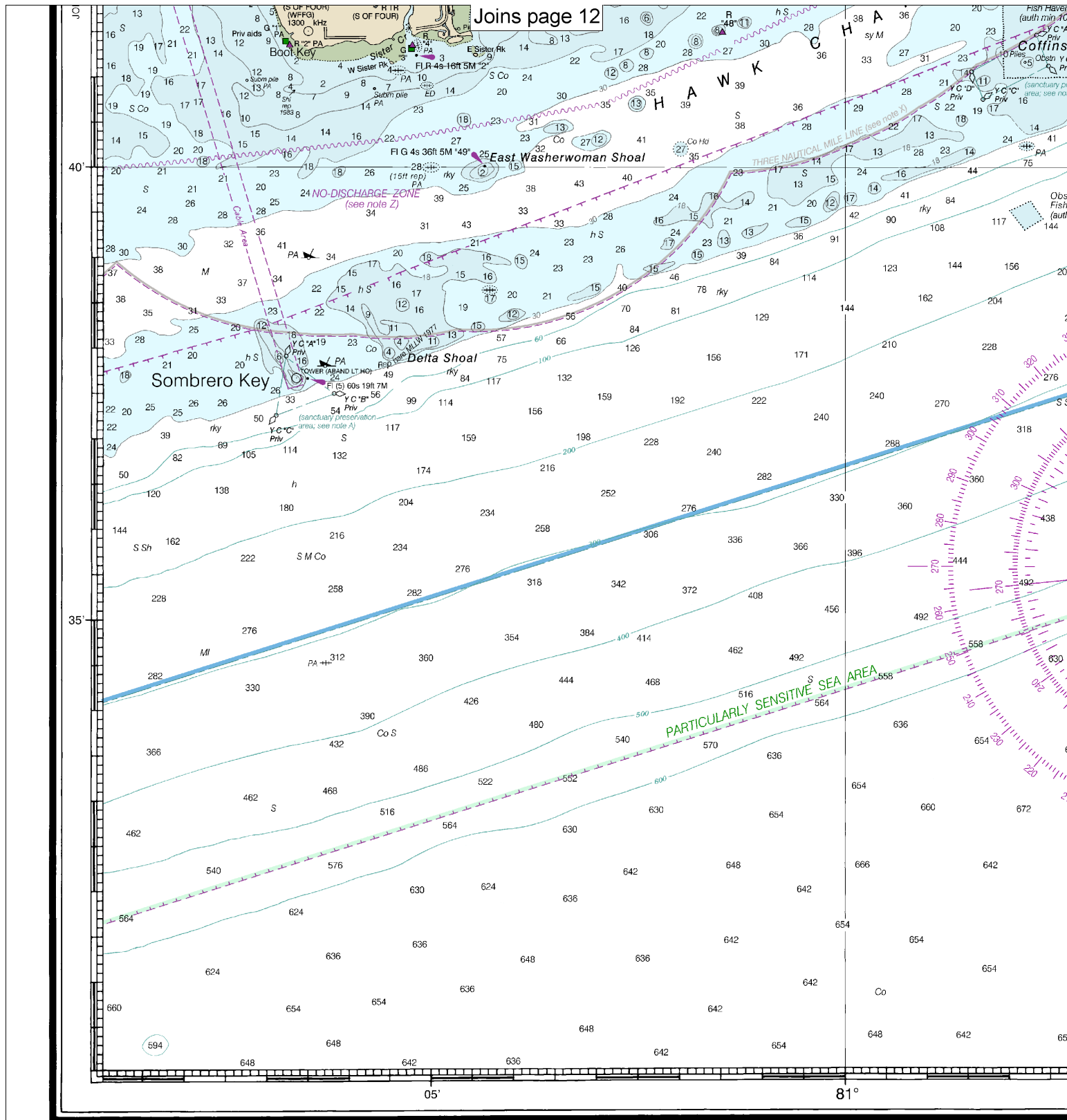
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





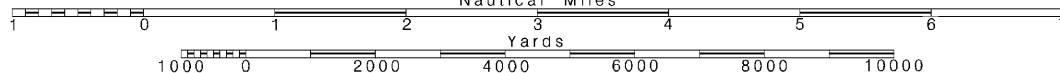
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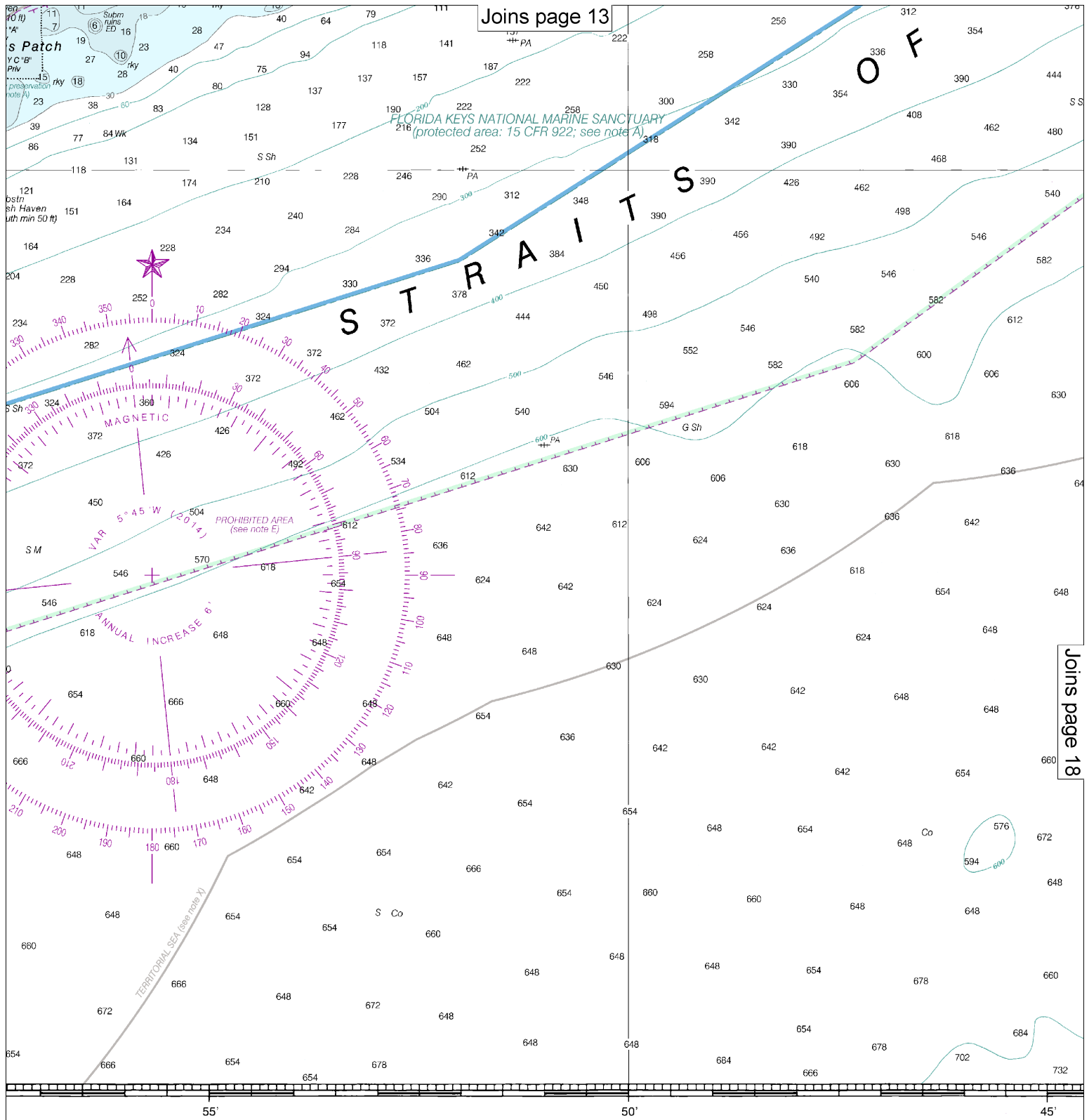
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



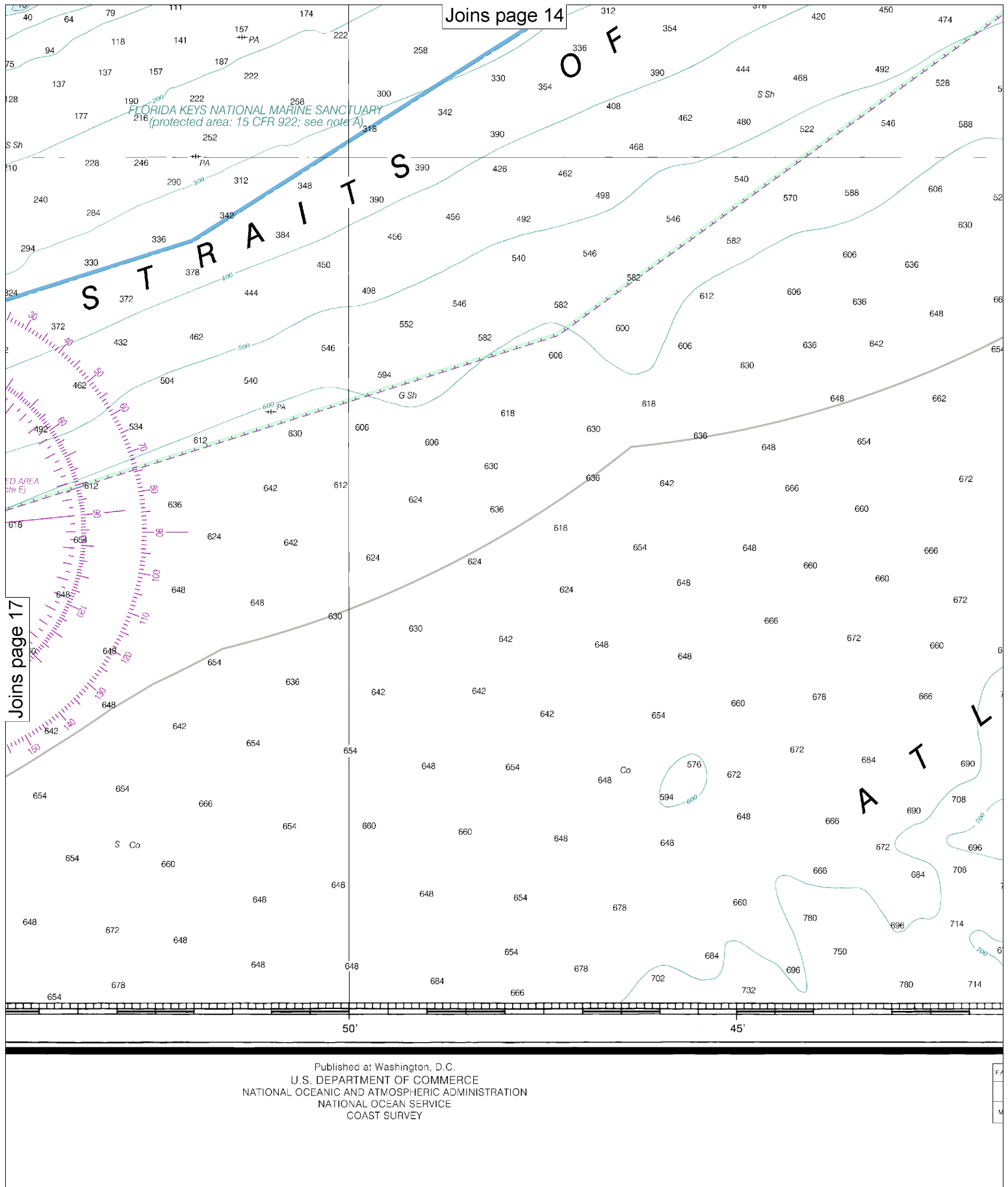


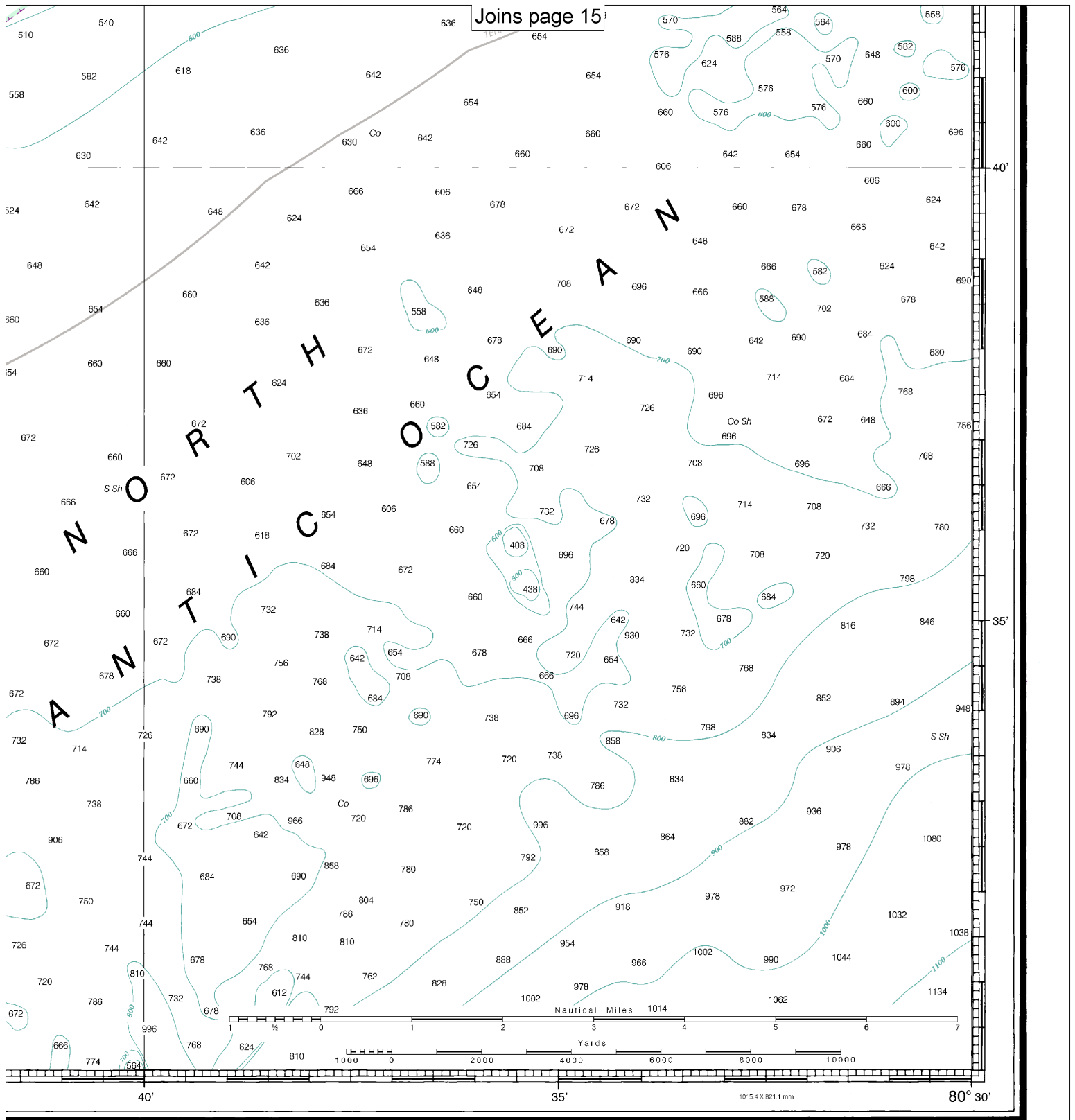
Joins page 13

Joins page 18

EET

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Alligator Reef to Sombrero Key
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11452



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.

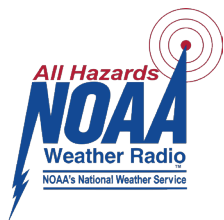
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

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.



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/>

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.

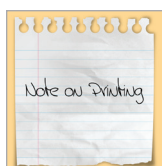
HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

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



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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.