

BookletChart™

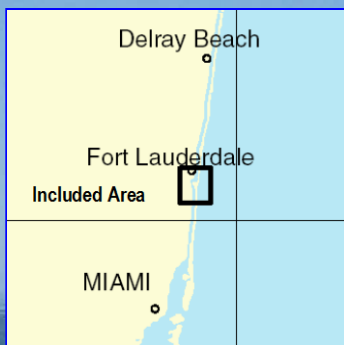
Fort Lauderdale – Port Everglades

NOAA Chart 11470

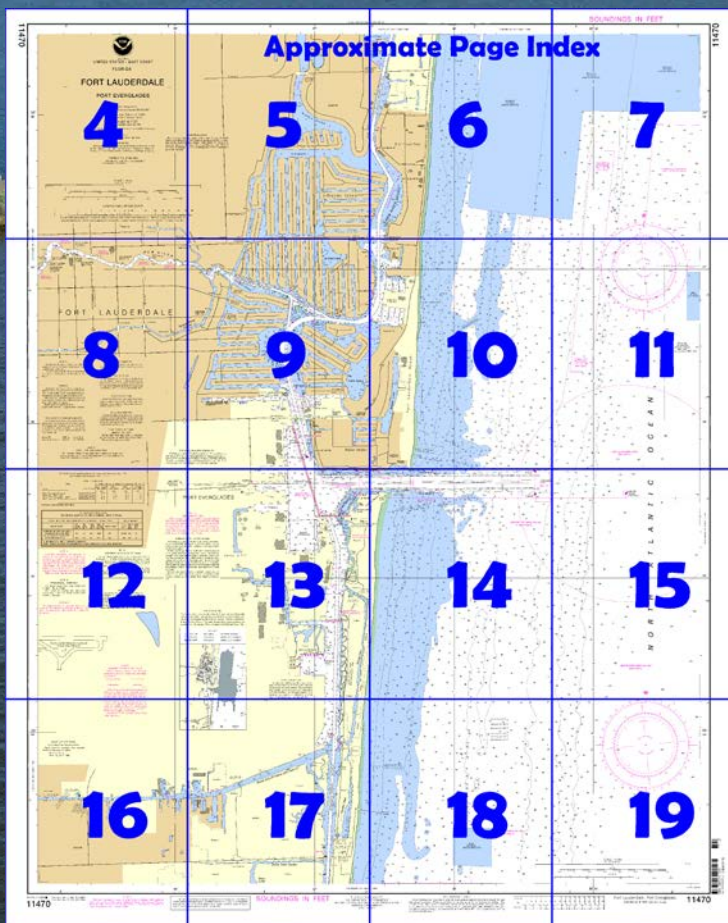


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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=11470>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Port Everglades is a deepwater port on the east coast of Florida. Many of the world's large passenger vessels call at this major cruise port. Although principally a consumer port, considerable foreign commerce passes through. Two unmarked jetties protect the harbor entrance which is virtually landlocked.

The most prominent objects seen approaching the port are four stacks painted with red and white bands about 1.2

miles southwest of the harbor entrance. These stacks are marked by red aircraft lights at night.

A Federal project provides a 500-foot-wide entrance channel 45 feet deep converging at the jetties to a 450-foot-wide channel 42 feet deep leading to a turning basin 42 feet deep at the main port facilities with north and south extensions 31 feet deep. From the turning basin southward, the Intracoastal Waterway leading to the Southport terminal has been dredged for a Port Everglades sponsored project width of 500 feet and project depth of 42 feet. Immediately north of the Southport terminal lies a turning notch on the west side of Intracoastal Waterway 850 feet by 750 feet, 42 feet project depth and marked by 7 fingered dolphins to the north and three articulated yellow buoys to the west. The federal plan includes the Intracoastal Waterway to Southport and the turning notch. Port Everglades Department of Froward County has dredged the south extension of the turning basin to a depth of 38 feet and will maintain it at that depth.

A lighted buoy marks the entrance, and channel markers include lighted buoys, lights, and a **269°30'** lighted entrance range

Dangers.—Two submerged breakwaters, extending almost 0.7 mile offshore on either side of the entrance, are unmarked. A large abandoned spoil area north of the entrance channel has very little water on it and at times appears above the water as an island; it was reported to be building up to the northwestward in April 1983. The shoal area westward of the spoil area is marked by daybeacons. A **Naval restricted area** extends about 2.5 miles offshore and about 4 miles southward of the south edge of the entrance channel. (See **334.580**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Large vessels entering the port on weekends and holidays are advised to exercise extreme caution because of very heavy small-craft traffic. The ruins of a former jetty, covered 3 feet, extend south from the inner end of the north jetty.

A large fish haven extends from 1.5 to 5.7 miles north of the entrance channel and from 1 to 2.2 miles offshore. A smaller fish haven is about 1 mile north of the entrance channel and about 1.5 miles offshore.

Large commercial vessels approach, enter and depart the entrance channel within both quadrants east of Lighted Buoys 2 and 3. Small craft in the vicinity of the approach areas of the entrance channel are advised to be underway and prepared to get out of the way of any large commercial traffic at all times. They are advised never to anchor within 0.6 mile of Lighted Buoy PE or anywhere in the entrance channel itself, in order not to impede the passage of large commercial traffic.

Currents.—The tidal currents in the entrance average about 0.7 knot. In 1983, it was reported that the flood currents attain a velocity of 3 knots and the ebb currents 4 knots. Current swirls of varying characteristics are often encountered in the turning basin and make handling of ships difficult. Prevailing winds from the southeast and east coupled with a rising tide are the most hazardous. Caution should be exercised to avoid striking the piers or the rocky sides of the turning basin.

Pilotage, Port Everglades—Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade with a draft of 7 feet or more. Pilotage is optional for U.S. coastwise vessels that have on board a pilot licensed by the Federal Government.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.—(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)

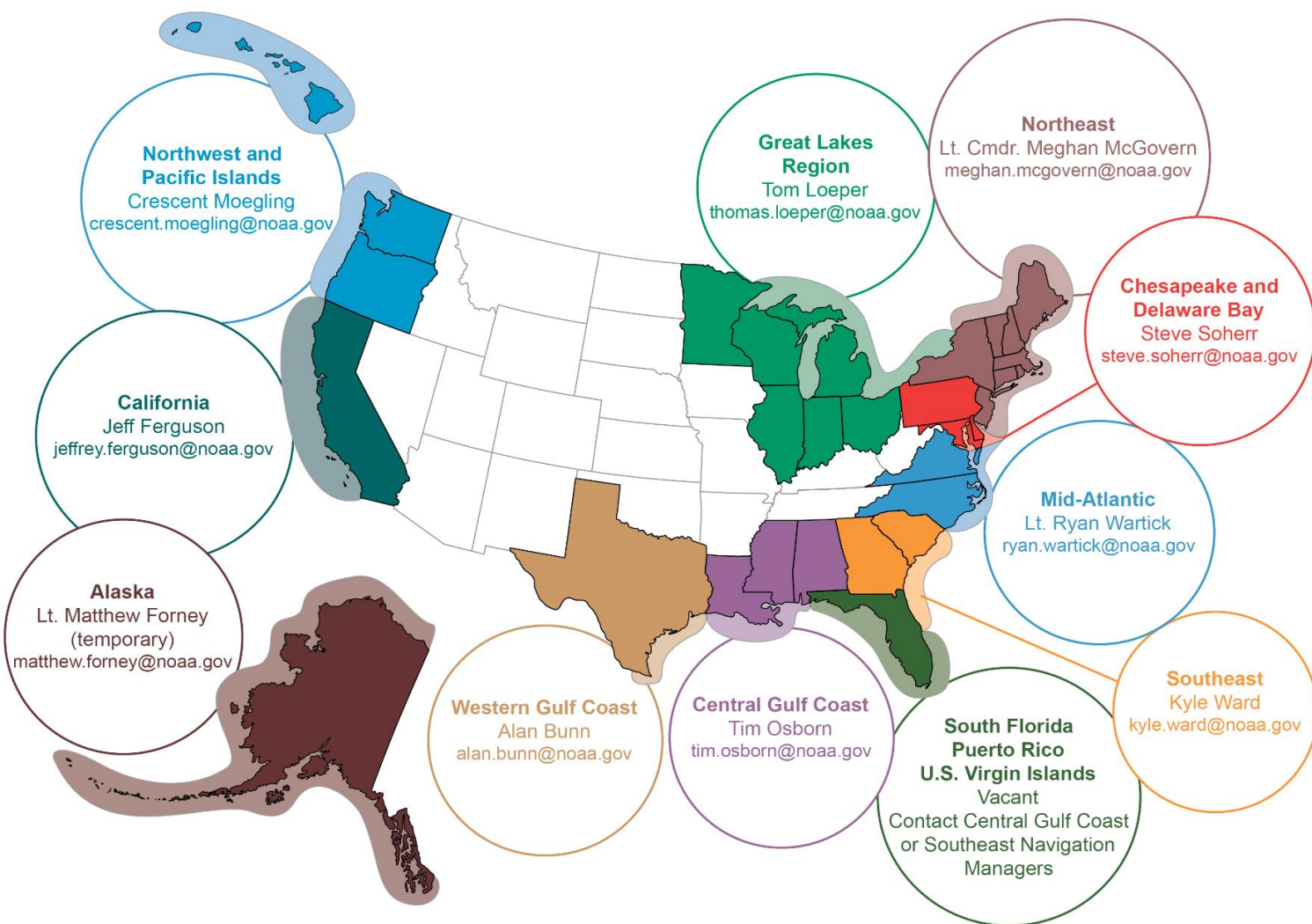
U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami

Commander
7th CG District
Miami, FL

(305) 415-6800

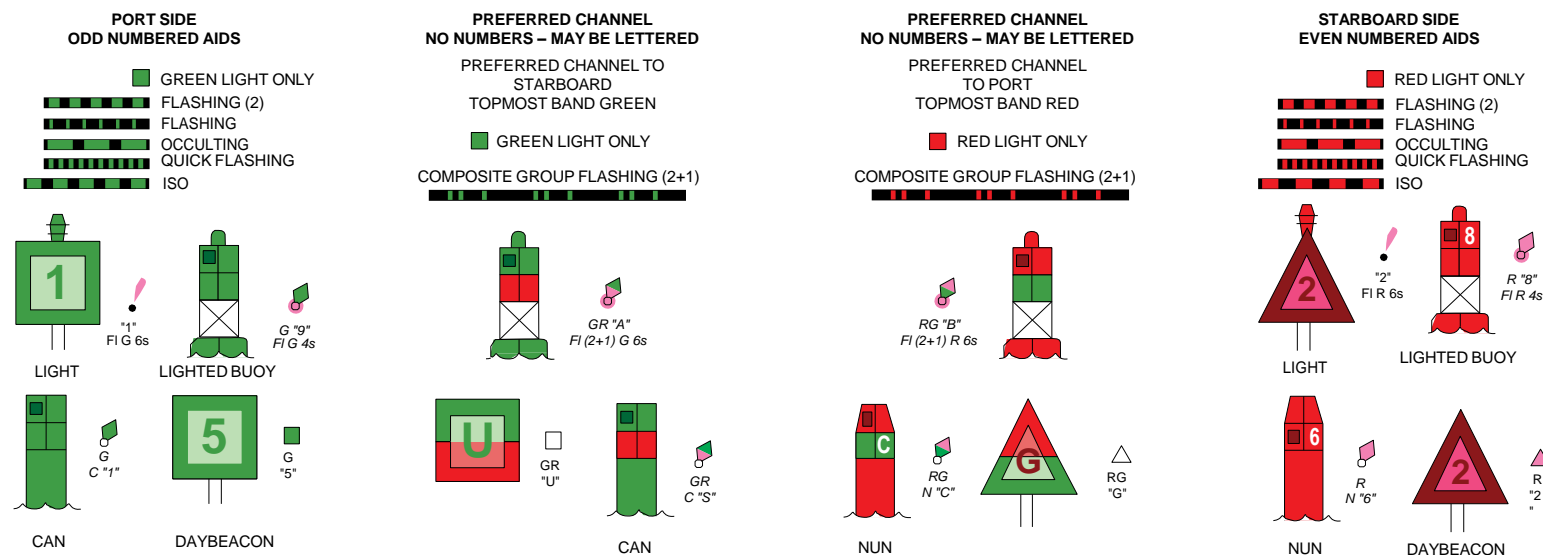
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



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>



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

PORT EVERGLADES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Latitude 26°05'30"

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, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

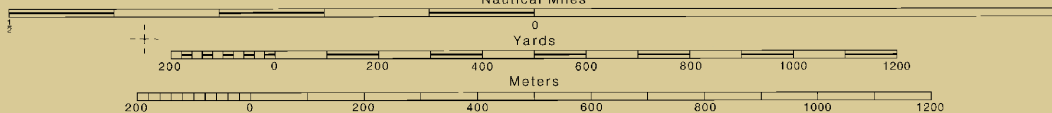
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

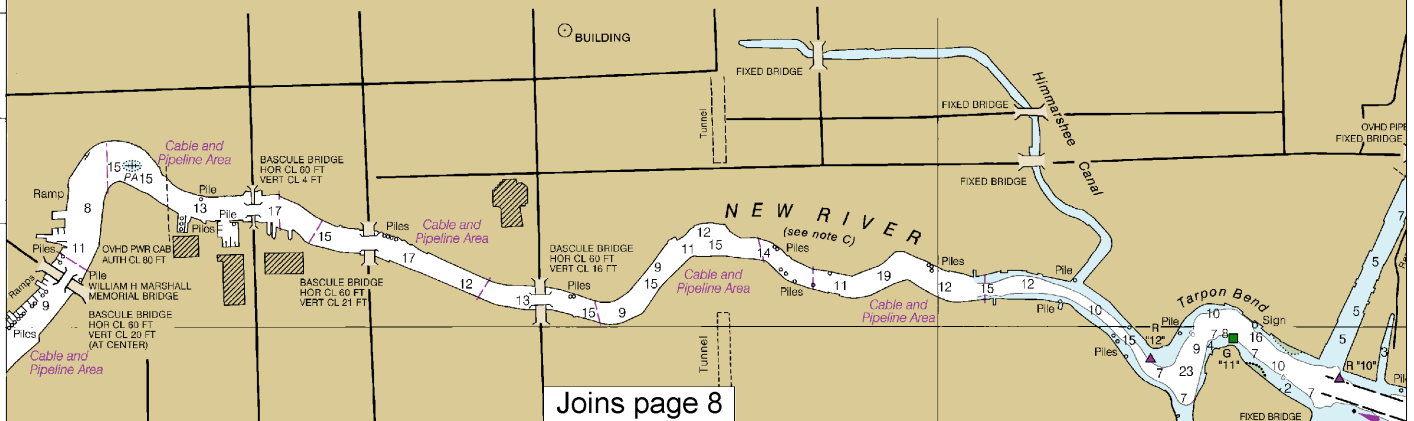
HORIZONTAL DATUM

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 1.312" northward and 0.837" eastward to agree with this chart.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles



CONTINUED ON CHART 11467



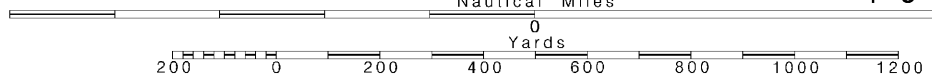
Joins page 8

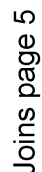
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





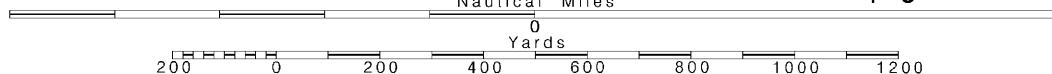
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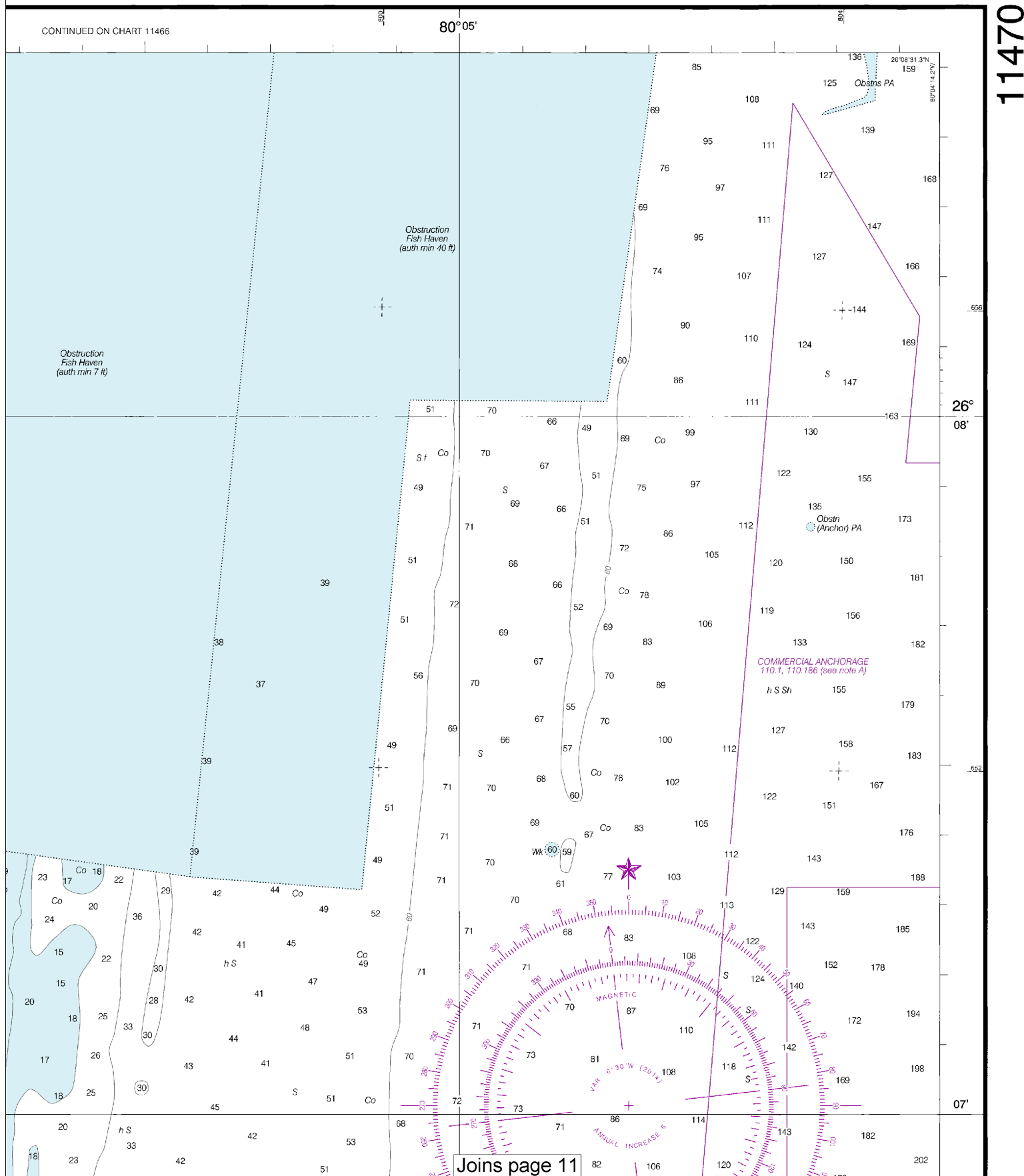
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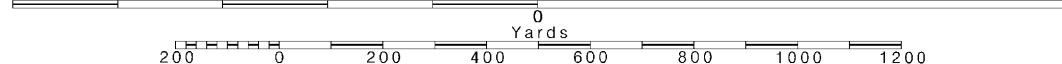
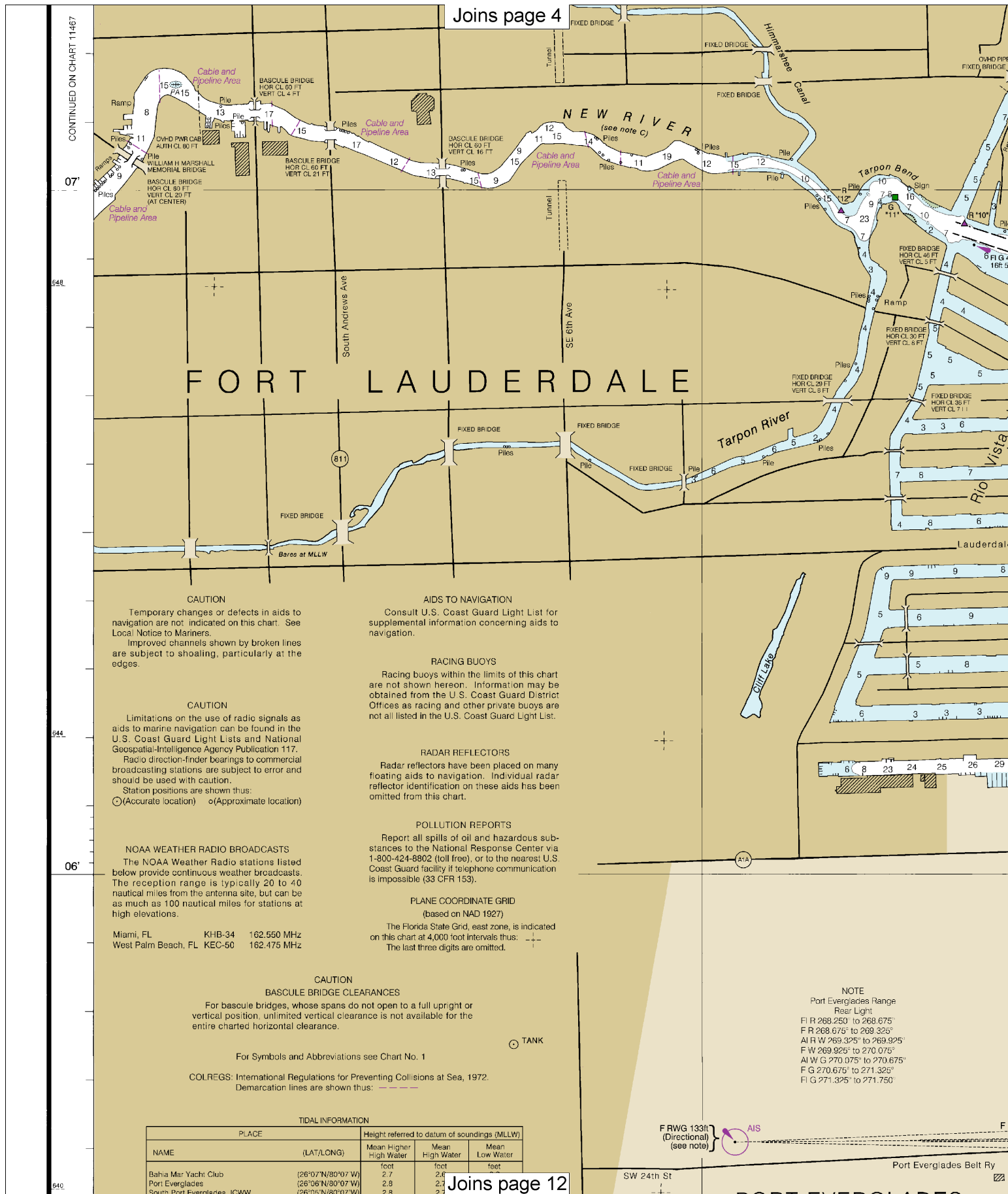
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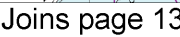
SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

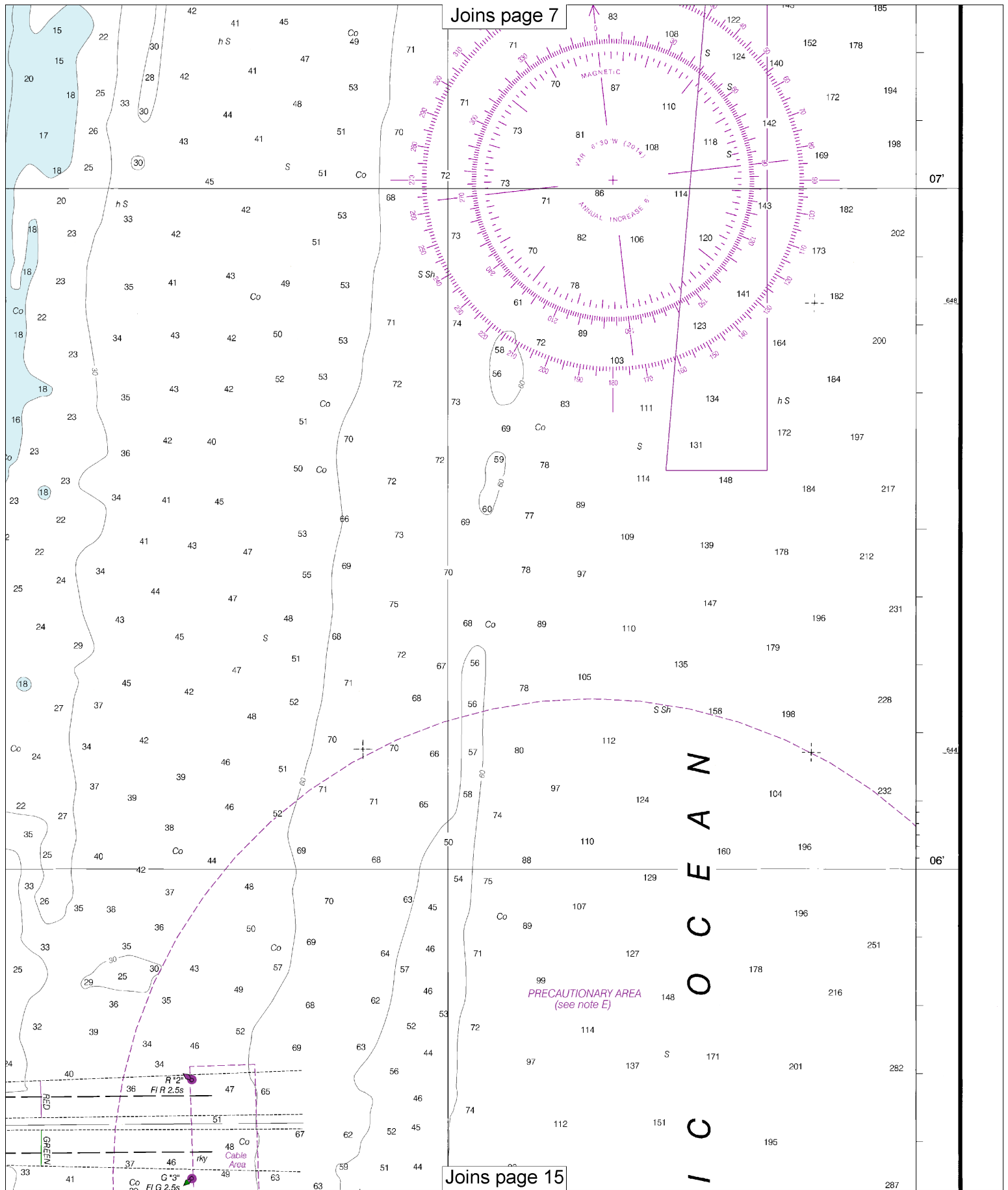
See Note on page 5.











CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
 For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Bahia Mar Yacht Club	(26°07'N/80°07' W)	2.7	2.6	0.2
Port Everglades	(26°06'N/80°07' W)	2.8	2.7	0.2
South Port Everglades, ICWW	(26°05'N/80°07' W)	2.8	2.7	0.2
Port Lauderdale, Dania Cut-Off Canal	(26°04'N/80°08' W)	2.6	2.5	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>. (Jan 2014)

PROJECT DEPTHS

Channel legends and tabulations, where indicated, reflect the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project depths. The channel may be significantly shoaler, particularly at the edges. For detailed channel information and minimum depths as reported by USACE, use NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at <http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro>.

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 B

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth from Lake Worth Inlet to Miami, FL is 10 feet.

Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.

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 C

NEW RIVER AND DANIA CUT-OFF CANAL

The controlling depth was 6½ feet in New River from the daybeacon R 110° to the William H. Marshall Memorial Bridge; thence 6 feet to a point in 26°05'57.2" N 80°09'45.1" W; thence 10 feet to 26°05'42.0" N 80°10'21.8" W; thence 3½ feet to Dania Cut-off Canal.

Dec. 1976 - Jan. 1995

In Dania Cut - off Canal, the lowest reported depths were 2 feet to the U.S. 1 Highway Bridge; thence 5 feet to a point in 26°03'35"N, 80°08'06"W.

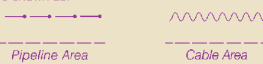
NOTE D

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 Pilot's 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 where pipelines and cables are shown.

NOTE

Port Everglades Range Rear Light
 Fl R 268.250° to 268.675°
 Fl R 268.675° to 269.325°
 Al R W 269.325° to 269.925°
 Fl W 269.925° to 270.075°
 Al W G 270.075° to 270.675°
 Fl G 270.675° to 271.325°
 Fl G 271.325° to 271.750°

F RWG 133h
 (Directional)
 (see note)

PORT EVERGLADES

NOTE E

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

A Precautionary Area exists around Port Everglades Lighted Buoy 'PD' and the approaches to Port Everglades, including Port Everglades Lighted Buoys '2' and '3'. Large commercial ships inbound and outbound of the port will board and disembark pilots within this area and will be severely limited in their ability to maneuver. All vessels are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within this area.

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.

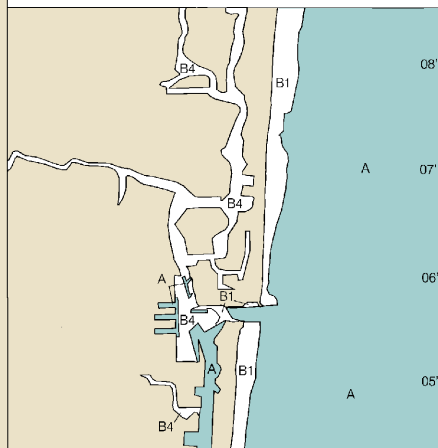
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

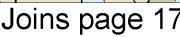
SOURCE DIAGRAM

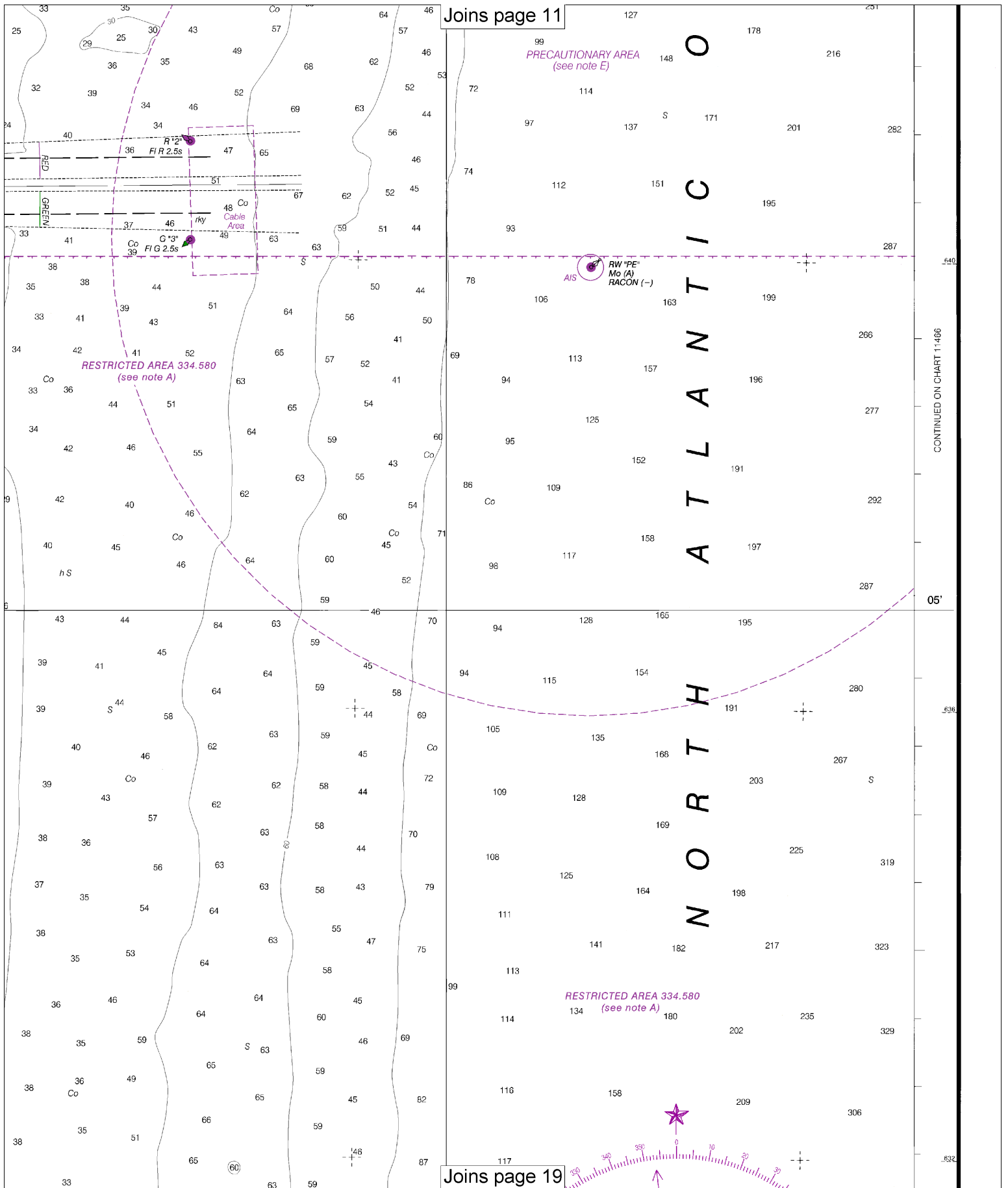
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

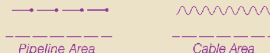
A 1990-2009	NOS Survey	full bottom coverage
B1 1990-2000	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage



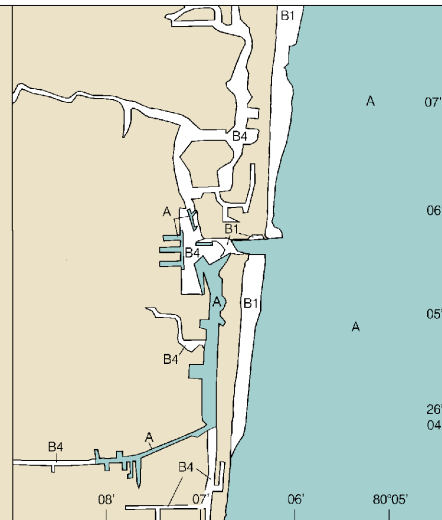




CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

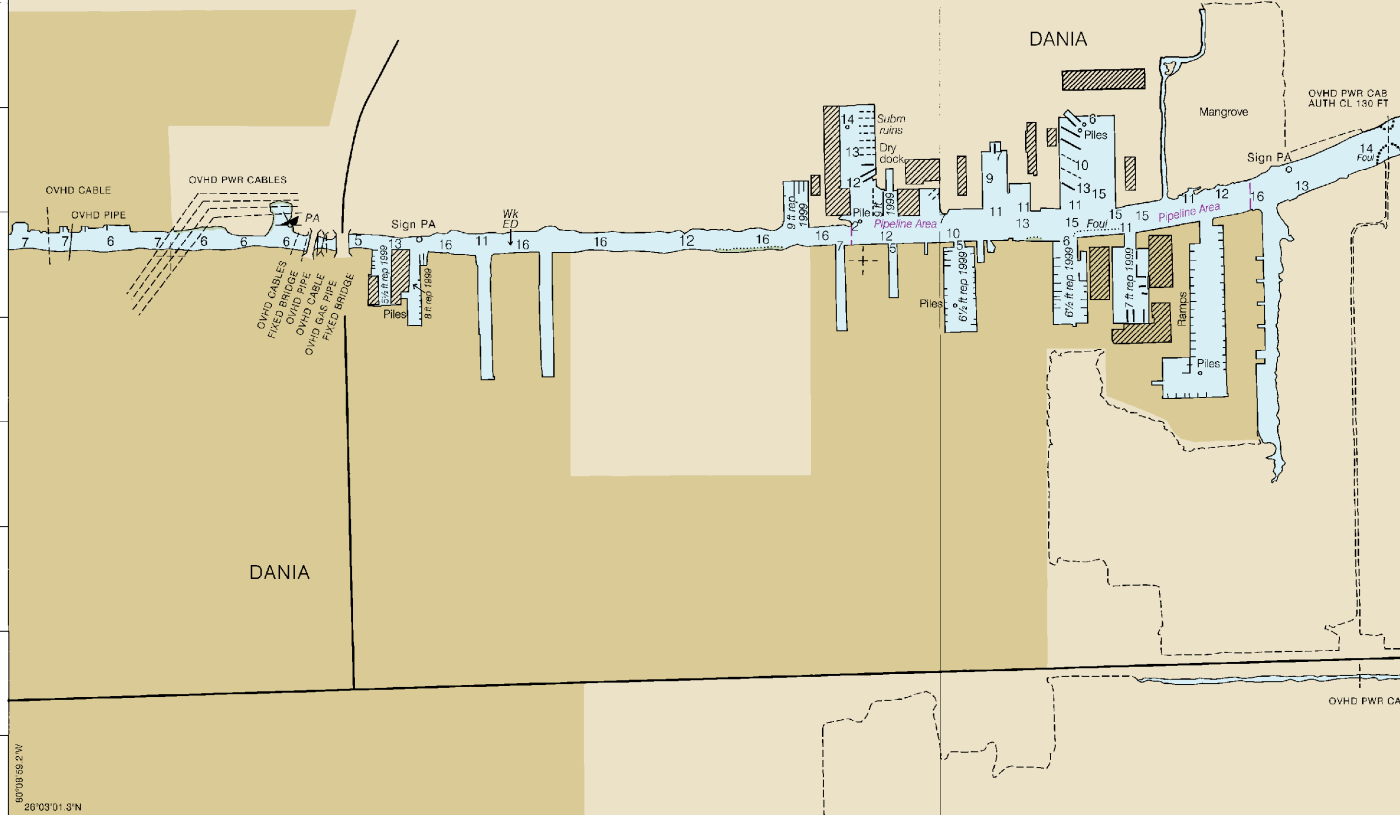


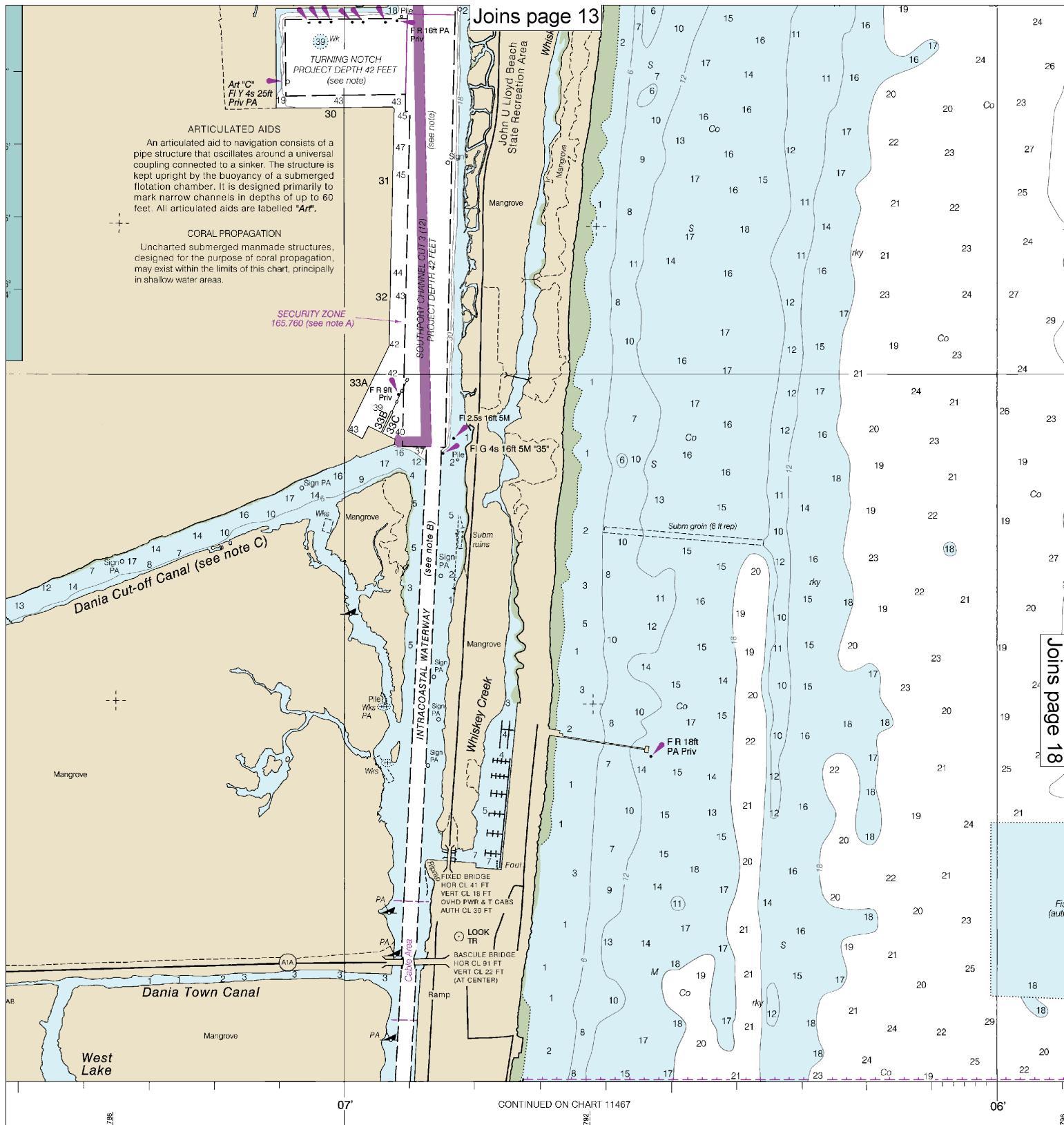
NOTE X

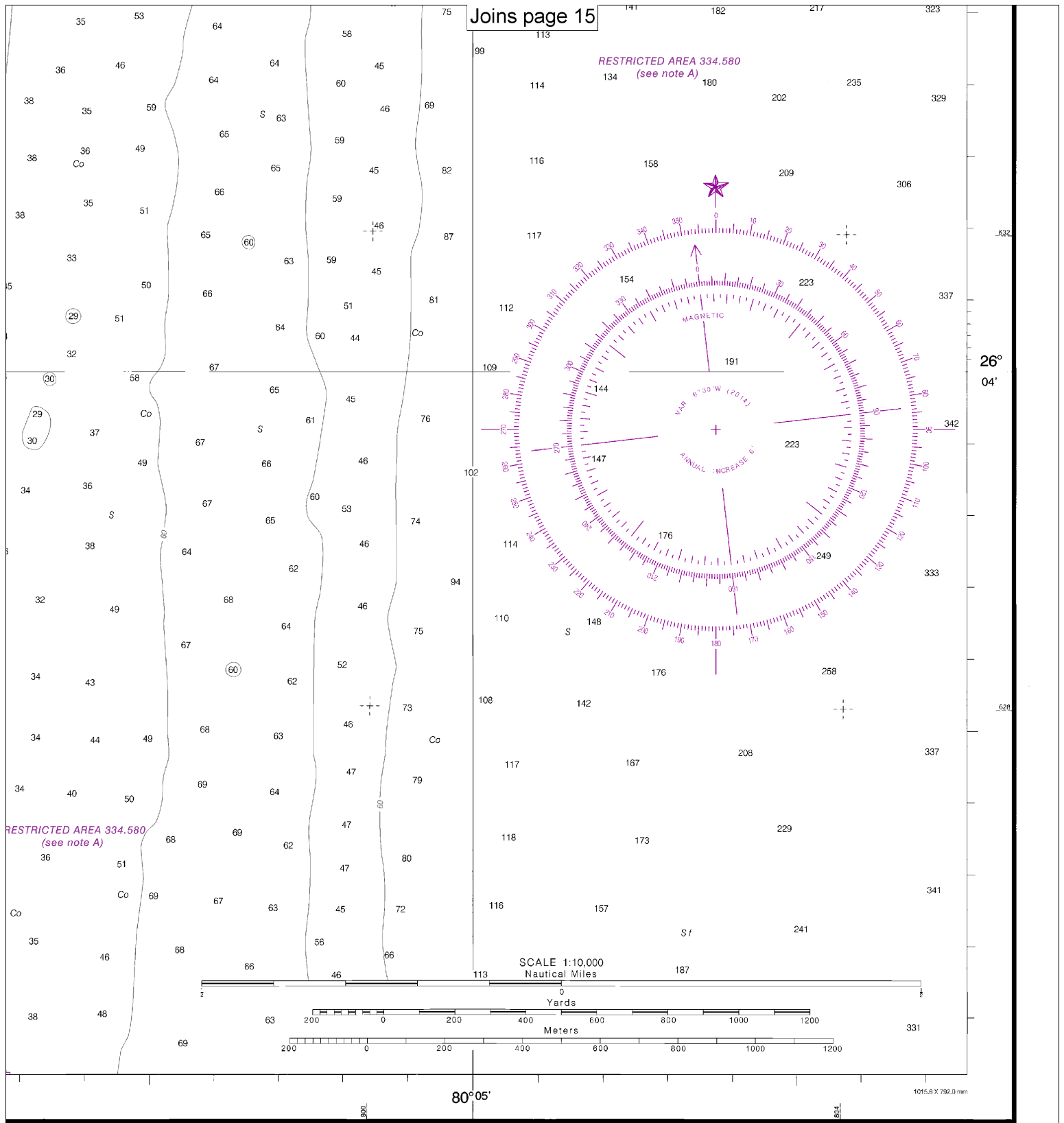
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical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

DANIA CUT-OFF CANAL
(South New River Canal to Dania)
Fixed overhead crossings have reported minimum clearance as follows:
HOR CL 29 FT
VERT CL 10 FT REP

CONTINUED ON CHART 11467







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

Fort Lauderdale, Port Everglades
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

11470



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.