This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

1st Ed., June 1991 KAPP 2887

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

CONTINUED ON CHART 11376

UNITED STATES

GULF COAST – ALABAMA

# MOBILE BAY

## APPROACHES AND LOWER HALF

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 30°17′45″

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.722″ northward and 0.008″ eastward to agree with this chart.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Alabama State Grid, west zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals thus: -+-
The last three digits are omitted.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| Place Name | (LAT/LON) | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Extreme Low Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Mobile Point | (30°14′N/88°02′W) | 1.2 | ---- | ---- | - 2.5 |
| Fort Gaines | (30°15′N/88°04′W) | 1.3 | ---- | ---- | - 2.5 |
| Fowl River | (30°26′N/88°07′W) | 1.5 | ---- | ---- | - 2.5 |

(100)

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, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobile, AL | KEC-61 | 162.55 MHz |
| Pensacola, FL | KEC-86 | 162.40 MHz |

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).

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.

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

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

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.

EAST FOWL RIVER
The controlling depth was 5½ feet for a width of 100 feet from the entrance (30° 26′ 57″N, 88° 05′ 03″W) in Mobile Bay to a point (30° 26′ 17″N, 88° 07′ 10″W) Feb. 2001.

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

MOBILE BAY AND RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORTS OF JAN 2002

| NAME OF CHANNEL | CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW): LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER | MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL | RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER | DATE OF SURVEY | PROJECT DIMENSIONS: WIDTH (FEET) | LENGTH BELOW MLLW (FEET) | DEPTH MLLW (FEET) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENTRANCE CHANNEL | 42.4 | 46.1 | 42.7 | 12-01 | 600 | 7.6 | 47 |
| MOBILE BAY: LOWER REACH (TO LIGHT 50) | 41.8 | 45.0 | 42.5 | 12-01 | 400 | 11.8 | 43 |
| UPPER REACH | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 10-01, 12-01 | 400 | 13.4 | 40-45 |
| THEODORE SHIP CHANNEL: BAY CUT | 35.2 | 39.1 | 37.1 | 9-01 | 400 | 4.5 | 40 |

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

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

CHANNEL MARKERS
Reflectors on daybeacons and buoys along the Intracoastal Waterway are green on the left-hand side and red on the right-hand side when proceeding westward.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

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.

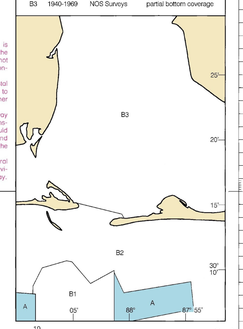
RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE B
Numerous oyster beds exist within the bay areas of this chart. Mariners should exercise extreme caution when navigating in and near the areas thus labeled in order to avoid damage to the beds.

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. Surveys 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 | 1990-1992 | NOS Surveys | full bottom coverage |
| B1 | 1990-1991 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B2 | 1970-1989 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B3 | 1940-1969 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |




INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.
Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.
When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, Florida to Brownsville, Texas, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart 11378
The project depth is 12 feet from Carrabelle, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

★ 2002 ★ THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER
Celebration Recommitment

CONTINUED ON CHART 11378
CONTINUED ON CHART 11376

43 inches

4th Ed., Apr. 6/ 02 ■
11377

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

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