



VICINITY MAP

This map shows a segment of the Mississippi River with several bends and points labeled. A red box highlights the Alhambra bend area. The labeled locations include: Baton Rouge Front, Redeye, Sardine Point, Medora, Granada, Bayou Goula, Philadelphia Point, Smoke Bend, Rich Bend, Belmont, and Fairview. A north arrow is present in the top left corner. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles: 0, 9.8, 19.6, and 29.4. The copyright notice Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community is located at the bottom right.

L

- Federal Navigation Channel
 - Federal Navigation Center Line
 - As-built Pipeline/Cable
 - Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable
 - Project Depth Contour

○ ○ Cab
□ Place
[] Anch
⊗ Obs
↗ Wre

LEG

- Cable Area
 - Placement Area
 - Anchorage Area
 - ⊗ Obstruction Point
 - ★ Wrecks-Submerged
 - Borrow Area
 - Shoalest Sounding**
 - ★ Beacon, General
 - ◆ Red Navigation Buoy
 - ◆ Green Navigation Buoy

0' to -5'
-5' to -1
-10' to -
-20' to -
-30' to -
-35' to -
-40' to 4'
-45' and



LWRP:	1.7
Gage Reading:	BR:40.2 D:20.9 USED:32.50 NAVD
Sea Conditions:	CALM
Vessel Name:	M/V LAFOURCHE
Survey Type:	CS
Sounding Frequency***:	HIGH

A scale bar representing distance in feet. The bar is divided into segments by tick marks at 0, 500, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, and 2,500 feet. The word "Feet" is written above the 1,000 mark.

OTES:

Horizontal Coordinate System:
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane
Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.

Vertical Datum:
Elevations are shown in feet and indicate depths below Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NAVD).
Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown
in 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.
21 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

ference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.

Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

High frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding station and will include suspended solids, known as "fluff", if present. Low frequency (20 kHz) survey data normally penetrates through this "fluff" layer to depict elevations of consolidated bottom material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer settings.

**Sheet
Reference
Number**

Revision Number:
5.25.04.03-5.25.04.03