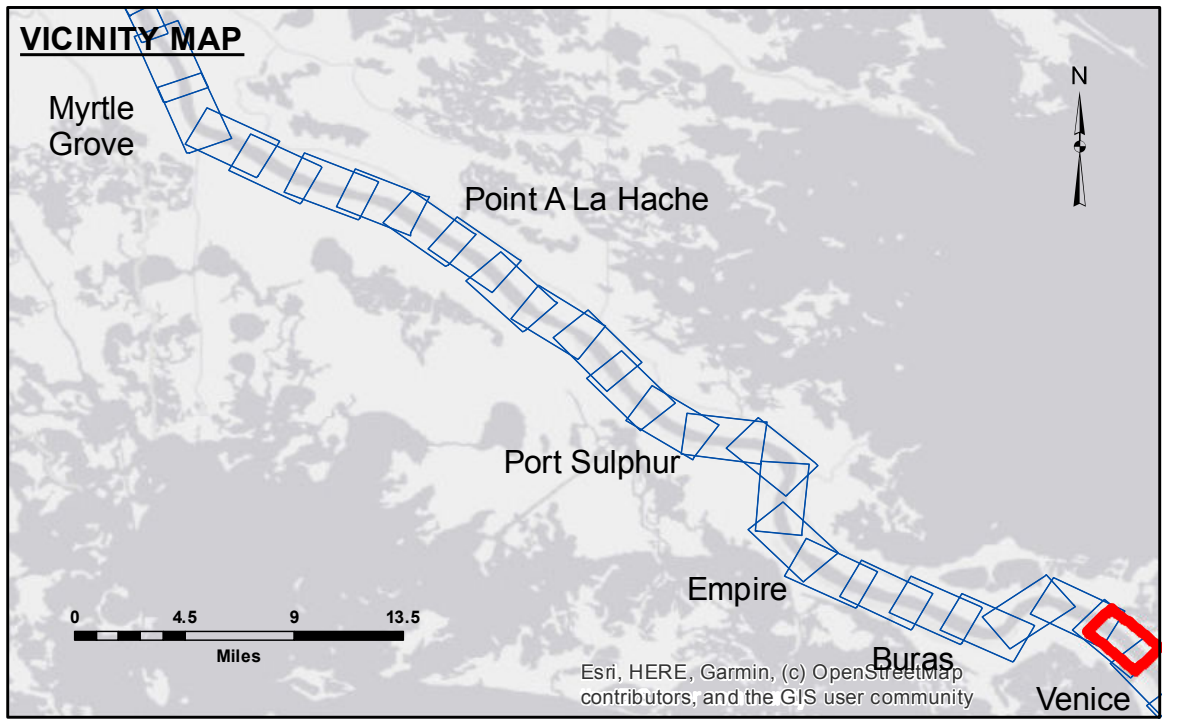


Accession: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that they are for official use only and are not to be used for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Disclaimer: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to: dredging, shoaling, and other changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of the survey. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on or about the date indicated. It is not intended to represent the general condition existing at that time.

Submitted:	SPSR
Recommended:	JH
Approved:	JH

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
BOOTHVILLE
MD_96_BTXX_20220608_CS_5X5
08 June 2022



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	✦ Wrecks-Submerged
■ Shoaling Area	☆ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
☆ Beacon, General	◆ Green Navigation Buoy

NOTES:
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:
Soundings 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 at 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.
2017 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

Reference 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 location 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 bathymeter settings.