

Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not warranted for surveying or engineering applications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging, sand boils, subsidence, and scouring processes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the data to be used under any circumstances without consulting the latest hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers use only. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date indicated and can only be considered to represent the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	DS/DAG
Submitted:	
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section
Checked By:	AO

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA RECON
MR_10_GRA_20180228_CS
28 February 2018

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.

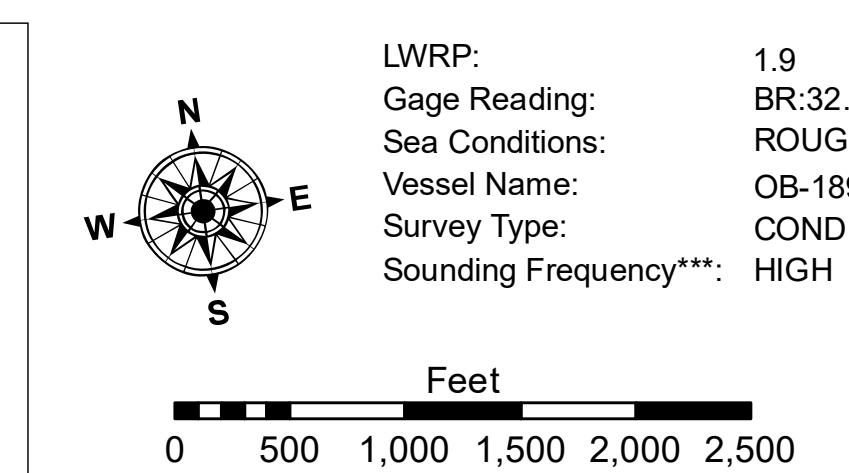
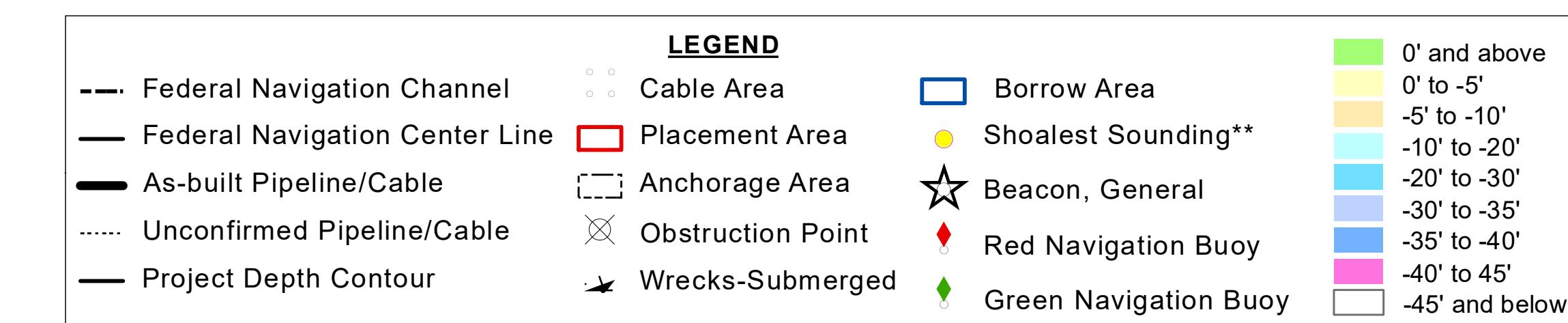
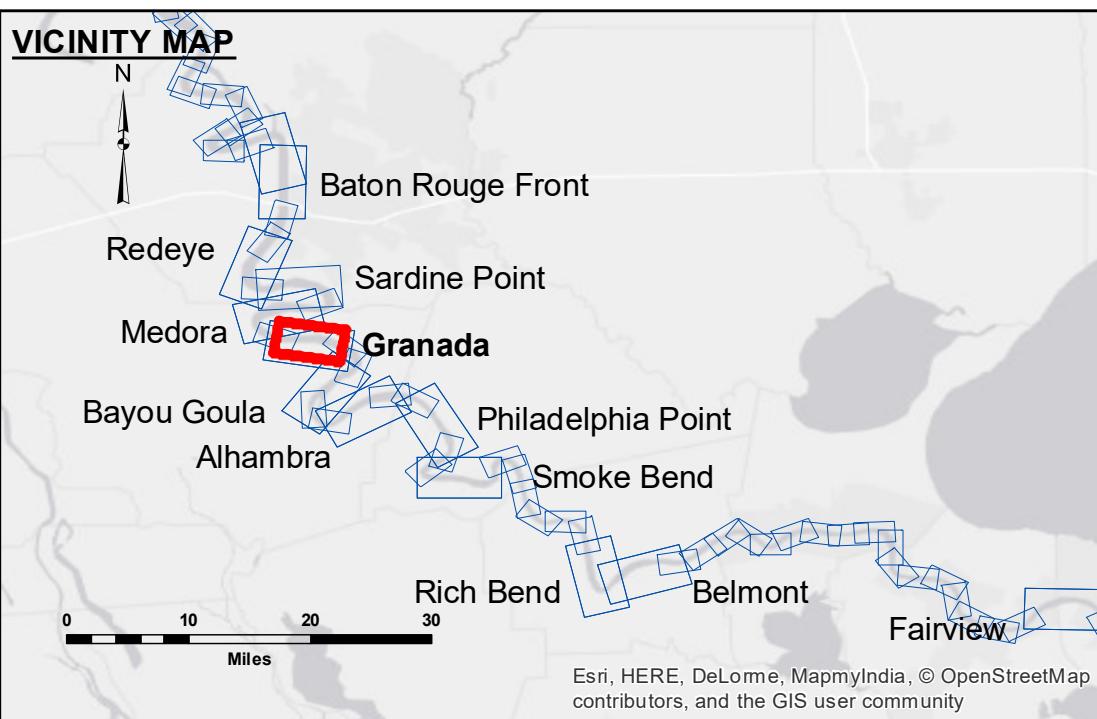
Vertical Datum:
Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NGVD).
Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown
at 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.
2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

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

** Shoal 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 fathometer
settings.



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