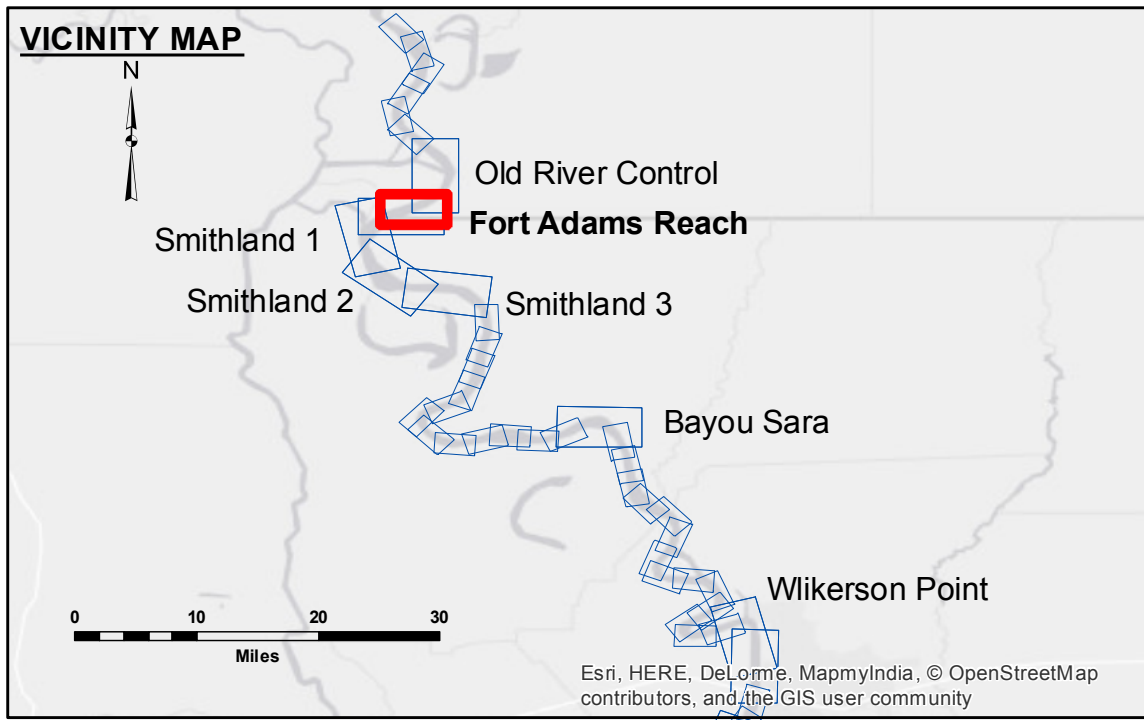


**DISCLAIMER:** The data represented on this map represents the results of a data collection project for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is not intended for use in any other project or for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is also responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is also responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is also responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data.

Submitted:	Checked By:	AC
Recommended:	Checked By:	AC
Surveyed By:	Checked By:	AC
DR, SP	Checked By:	AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - SHALLOW DRAFT**  
**FORT ADAMS REACH**  
**MS\_08\_FAR\_20160728**  
**28 July 2016**



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
■ 0' and above	
■ 0' to -5'	
■ -5' to -9'	
■ -9' and below	

**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 USACE IENC U35LM236.  
\*\* 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 fathometer  
settings.

**Sheet Reference Number**  
**8 of 39**

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3.8-9-20150202