



**LEGEND**

---	Federal Navigation Channel	○ ○	Cable Area
—	Federal Navigation Center Line	<span style="border: 2px solid red; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Placement Area
—	As-built Pipeline/Cable	[ ]	Anchorage Area
.....	Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗	Obstruction Point
—	Project Depth Contour	↗	Wrecks-Submerged

The legend includes the following entries:

- Borrow Area**: Represented by a blue square icon.
- Shoalest Sounding\*\***: Represented by a yellow circle icon.
- Beacon, General**: Represented by a black star icon.
- Red Navigation Buoy**: Represented by a red diamond icon.
- Green Navigation Buoy**: Represented by a green diamond icon.

Color-coded depth ranges (from top to bottom):

- 10' and above (red)
- 10' to -20' (light red)
- 20' to -30' (orange)
- 30' to -40' (yellow)
- 40' to -45' (light green)
- 45' to -48.5' (green)
- 48.5' to -55' (light blue)
- 55' and below (blue)



Gage Reading: 0.0 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1150  
Sea Conditions: CHOPPY  
Vessel Name: JOHN BOPP  
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB  
Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW

Feet

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

**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 Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 07-11).  
Datum Relationships for gage 01525 as of July 2015:  
0.0' NAVD88 = -0.3' MLLW = 3.20' MLG

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.

2016 Aerial Photography data source: Precision Aerial Reconnaissance, LLC (1998 DOQQ) in green

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11361

\*\* Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Beach

<sup>\*\*</sup> High frequency (200 kHz) current data represents the first signal return of a sounding.

\*\*\* 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 (24 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.

n) Sheet Reference Number

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