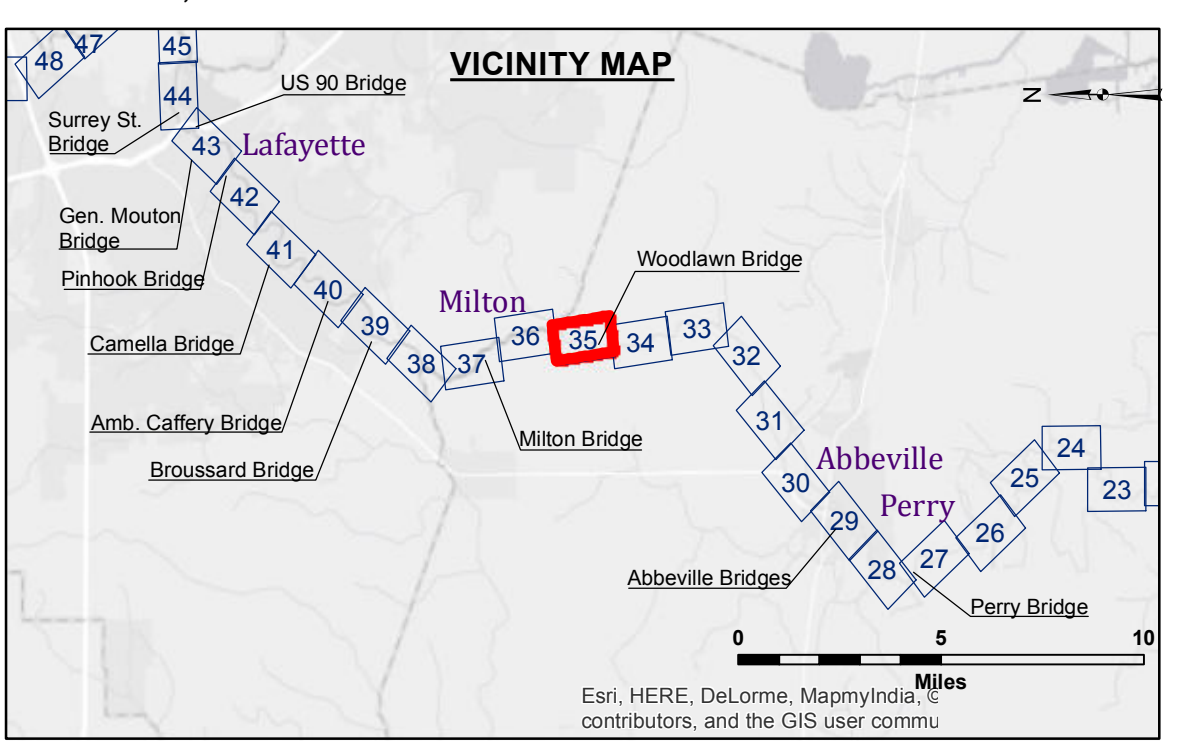




DISCLAIMER
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not intended for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose.
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is not intended to represent the general condition existing at that time.

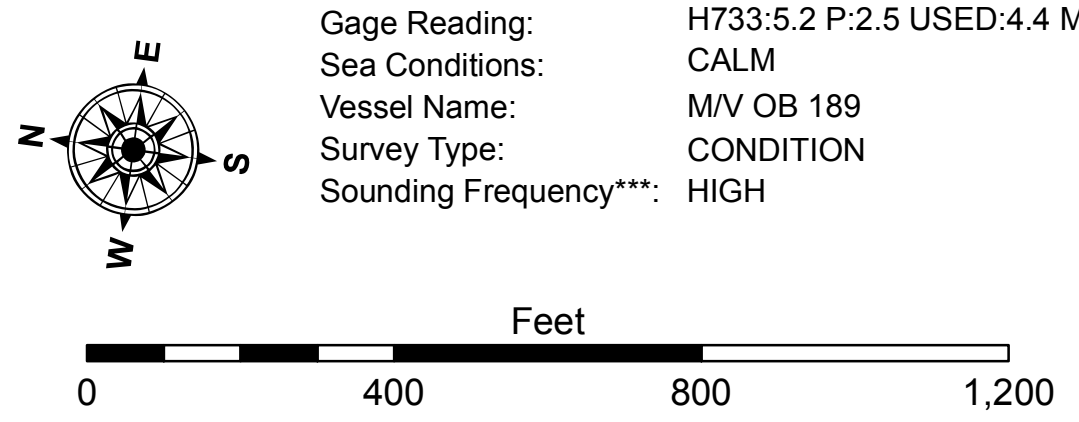
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: DR, SP	Plotted By: BTD
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Checked By: TAF	Approved: Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

**VERMILION RIVER
 ABBEVILLE TO MILTON
 VM_35_UPR_20150416
 16 April 2015**



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -9' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	□ -9' and below
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ 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 Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 Datum Relationships for gage 07386940 as of August 2014:
 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2014) = 1.94' MLG
 Distances on the Vermilion River are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
 2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP. Transparent green imagery from 1998 DOQQ.
 Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11350.
 ** 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
 35 of 49**

Revision Number:
 3.6.1-20140429