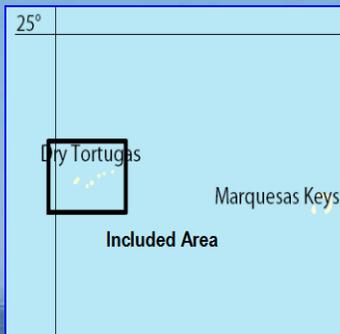


# BookletChart™

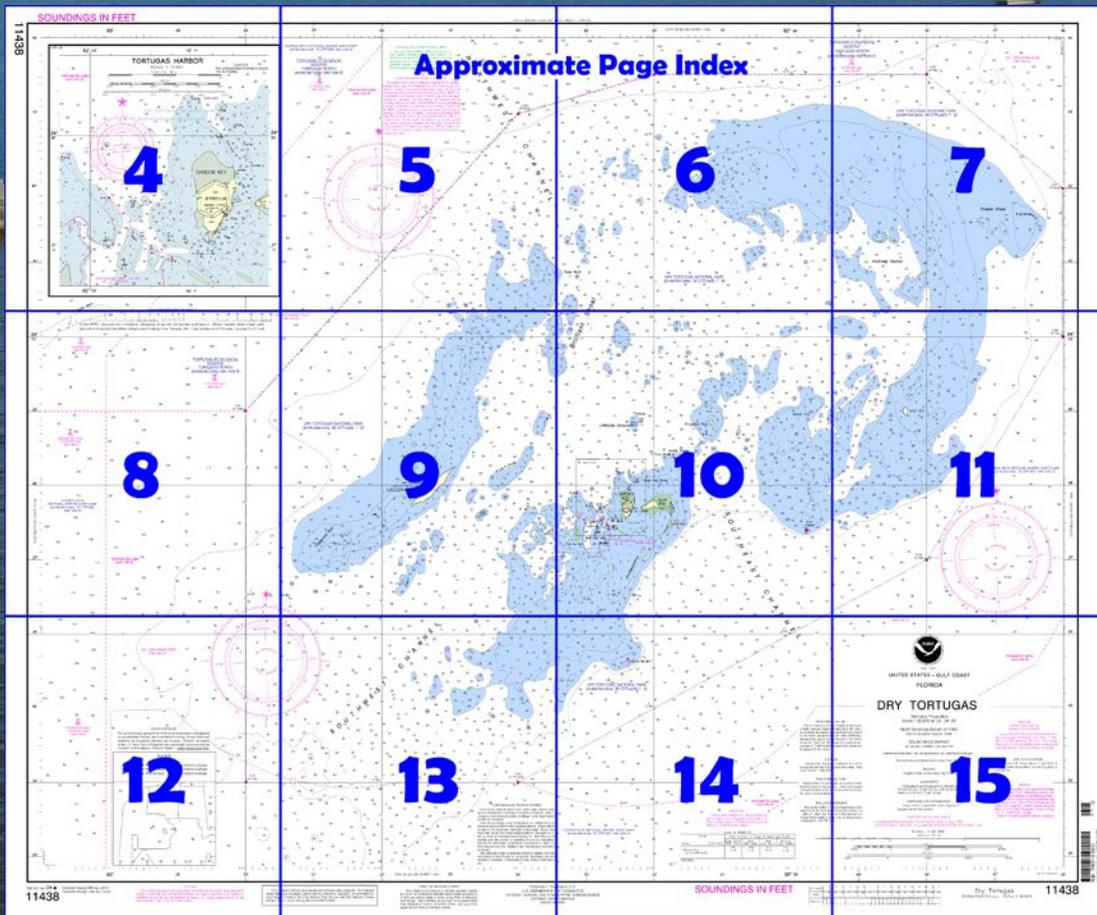
## Dry Tortugas NOAA Chart 11438



*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters  
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Ocean Service  
Office of Coast Survey  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
888-990-NOAA**

**What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

**What is a BookletChart™?**

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

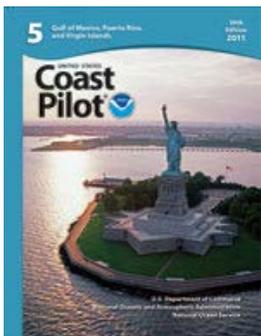
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11438>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

The **Dry Tortugas** are a group of small keys and reefs 63 miles W from Key West. The group is about 11 miles long, in a NE-SW direction, and 6 miles wide. **Pulaski Shoal**, at the NE end of the group, is 12 miles NW of Rebecca Shoal. **Pulaski Shoal Light** (24°41'36.0"N., 82°46'22.7"W.) is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal pyramidal skeleton tower on piles on the E side of the shoal.

The keys are low and irregular, and have a thin growth of mangrove. In general, they rise abruptly from deep water and have fairly good channels between them. They are continually changing in size and shape.

**Garden Key** is the site of historic **Fort Jefferson National Monument**, a hexagonal structure with walls 425 feet long rising from a surrounding moat. The fortress, once a military prison, is now a government reservation administered by the National Park Service. An abandoned lighthouse, 67 feet high, is behind the SE bastion. A fixed white light, visible at least 8 miles, is displayed at night from the tower by the National Park Service. Garden Key and the surrounding waters of the Dry Tortugas are subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Commercial fishing is prohibited within these waters. The S and N of the three wharves on the E side of the key are in ruins. The center wharf, off the SE front of the fort, is in good condition, with 16 to 22 feet alongside. No fuel, provisions, or water are available.

**Loggerhead Key**, the other of the two principal keys in the Dry Tortugas, is 2.5 miles W of Garden Key. **Dry Tortugas Light** (24°38'00"N., 82°55'14"W.), 151 feet above the water, is shown from a 151-foot conical tower, lower half white and upper half black, near the center of Loggerhead Key.

Fort Jefferson and Dry Tortugas Light are good landmarks and can be seen at a distance of 10 to 12 miles on a clear day. Fort Jefferson has the appearance of a bare rocky island, and is an excellent radar target at distances greater than 12 miles.

**Bush Key**, just E of Garden Key, is a refuge for noddy and sooty terns. These birds come in early April and leave in September.

When approaching the Dry Tortugas from E or SE, soundings give little warning of danger, as depths of 10 to 15 fathoms are found close to the reefs in many places. The water shoals more gradually in the approaches from NW or SW, but an approaching vessel should stay in depths greater than 15 fathoms if uncertain of her position.

Southeast and Southwest Channels are the principal approaches; both are marked and the shoals can be identified on a clear day by the difference in color of the water. Northwest Channel is unmarked.

**Southeast Channel** skirts the reefs S of **East Key** and **Middle Key**, and passes between the 25-foot shoal S of **Hospital Key** and **Iowa Rock** off **Bush Key Shoal**. Iowa Rock is marked by a light. The reefs S of Middle Key can be cleared by keeping S of a line through the abandoned lighthouse on Fort Jefferson and Dry Tortugas Light. The channel has depths of 20 feet or more, but it should be used with caution by vessels drawing more than 18 feet.

**Southwest Channel** leads between the reefs W and SW of Garden Key and those off Loggerhead Key. The least depth found along the marked channel is 31 feet, but the same caution is advised as with Southeast Channel.

Excellent anchorage for small craft is found in the deep water of Bird Key Harbor, reached through the narrow channel encircling Garden Key, which is well marked. The entrance to **Bird Key Harbor** is narrow, and care is required to avoid the shoals on either side. The main entrance channel is marked by daybeacons.

In emergencies, the best shelter is SW of Garden Key and the channel encircling it, where protection is afforded from NW winds. However, the holding ground is poor, as boats drag anchor along the silty bottom.

A **general anchorage** is in Bird Key Harbor. (See **110.1** and **110.190**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

**Currents**- In Southwest Channel, 1 mile S of Loggerhead Key, the current floods N and ebbs SW at an average velocity at strength of 0.5 knot. In Southeast Channel the current floods N and the ebb S at an average velocity at strength of 0.6 knot.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center  
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC New Orleans

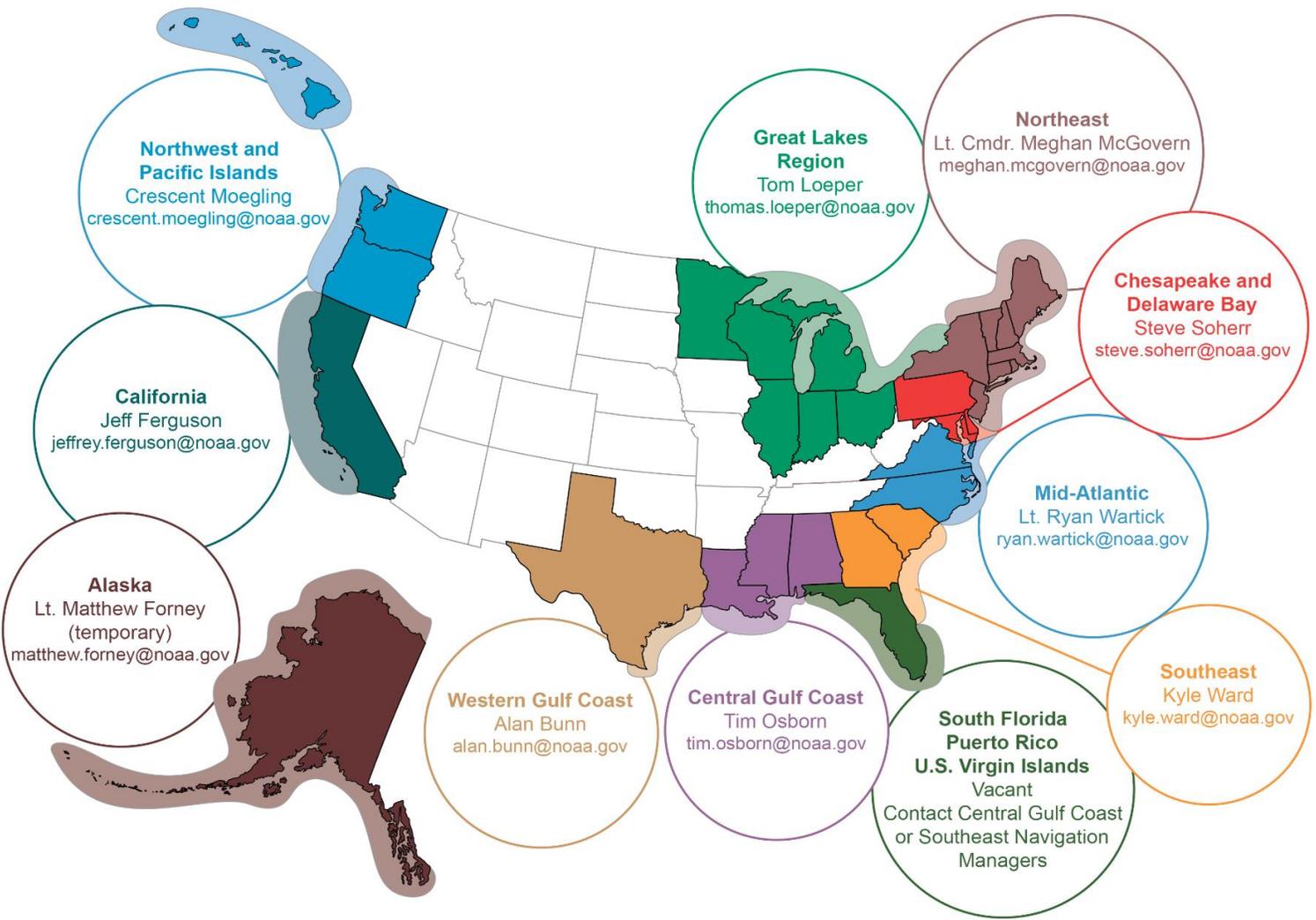
Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

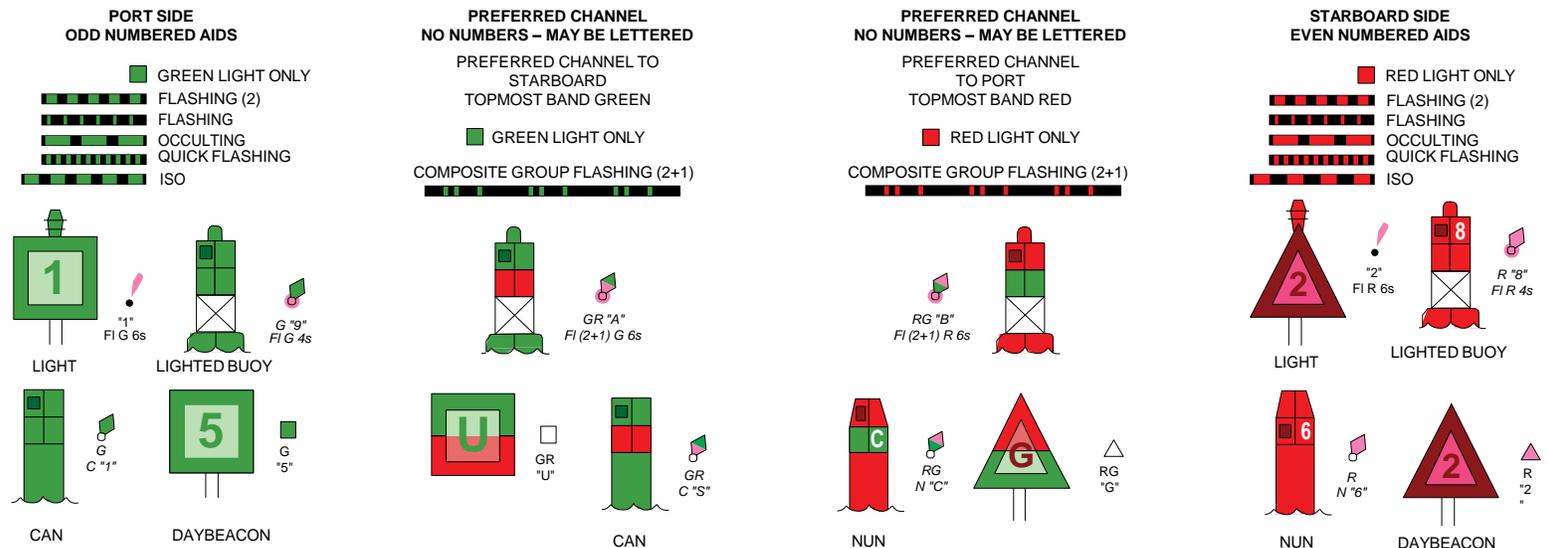
# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).  
To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

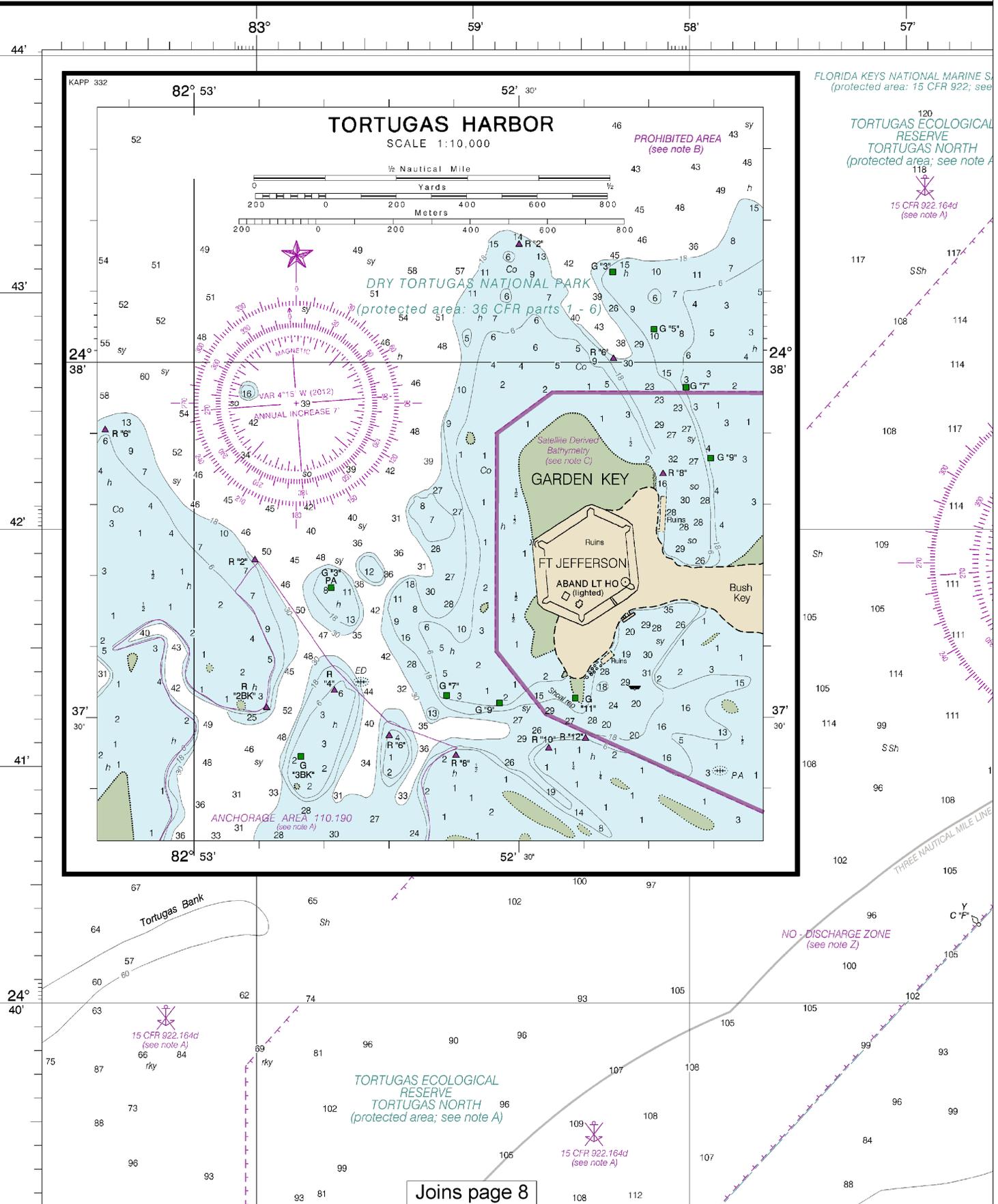
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11438



Joins page 8

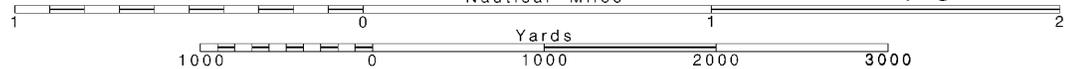
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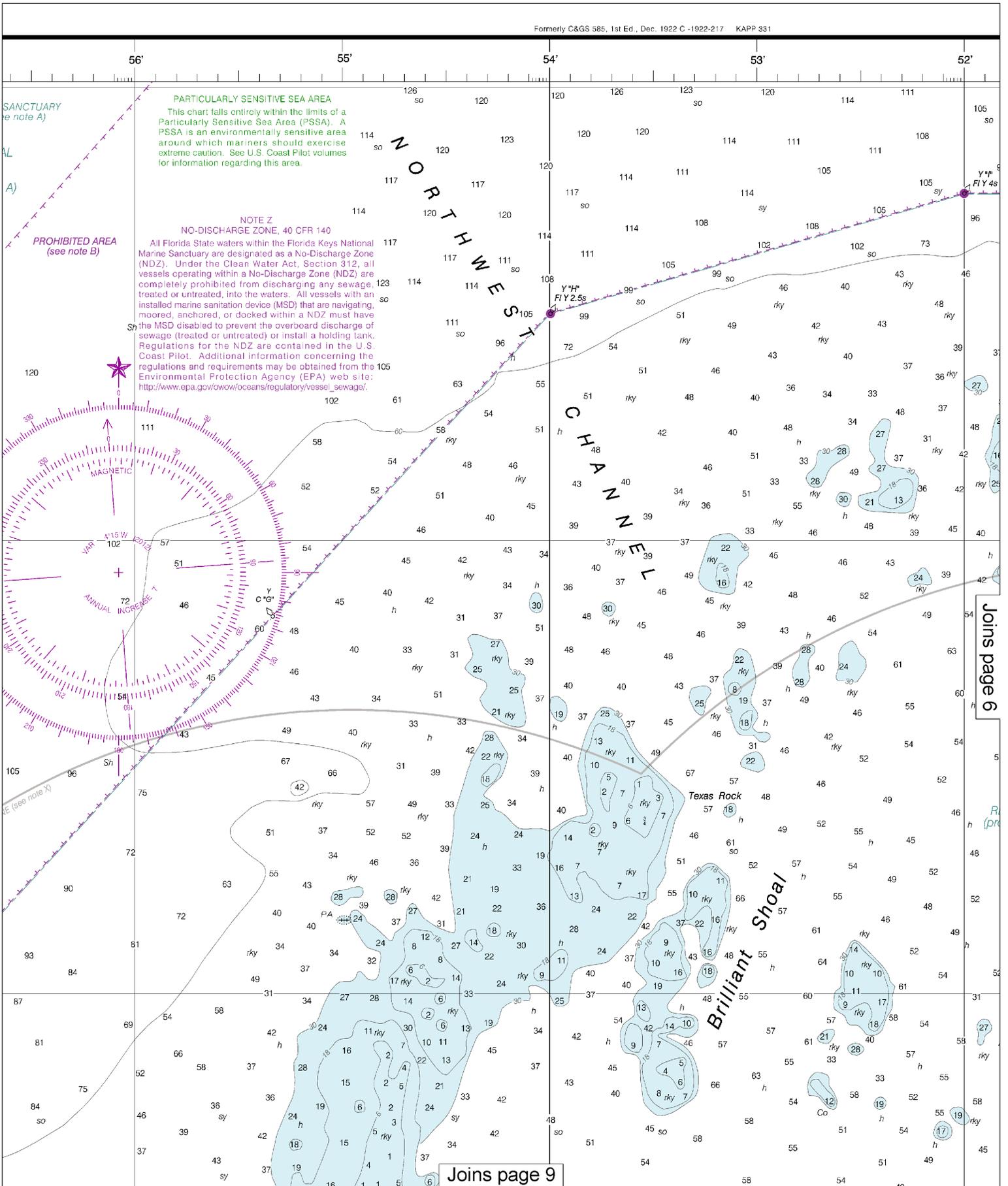
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

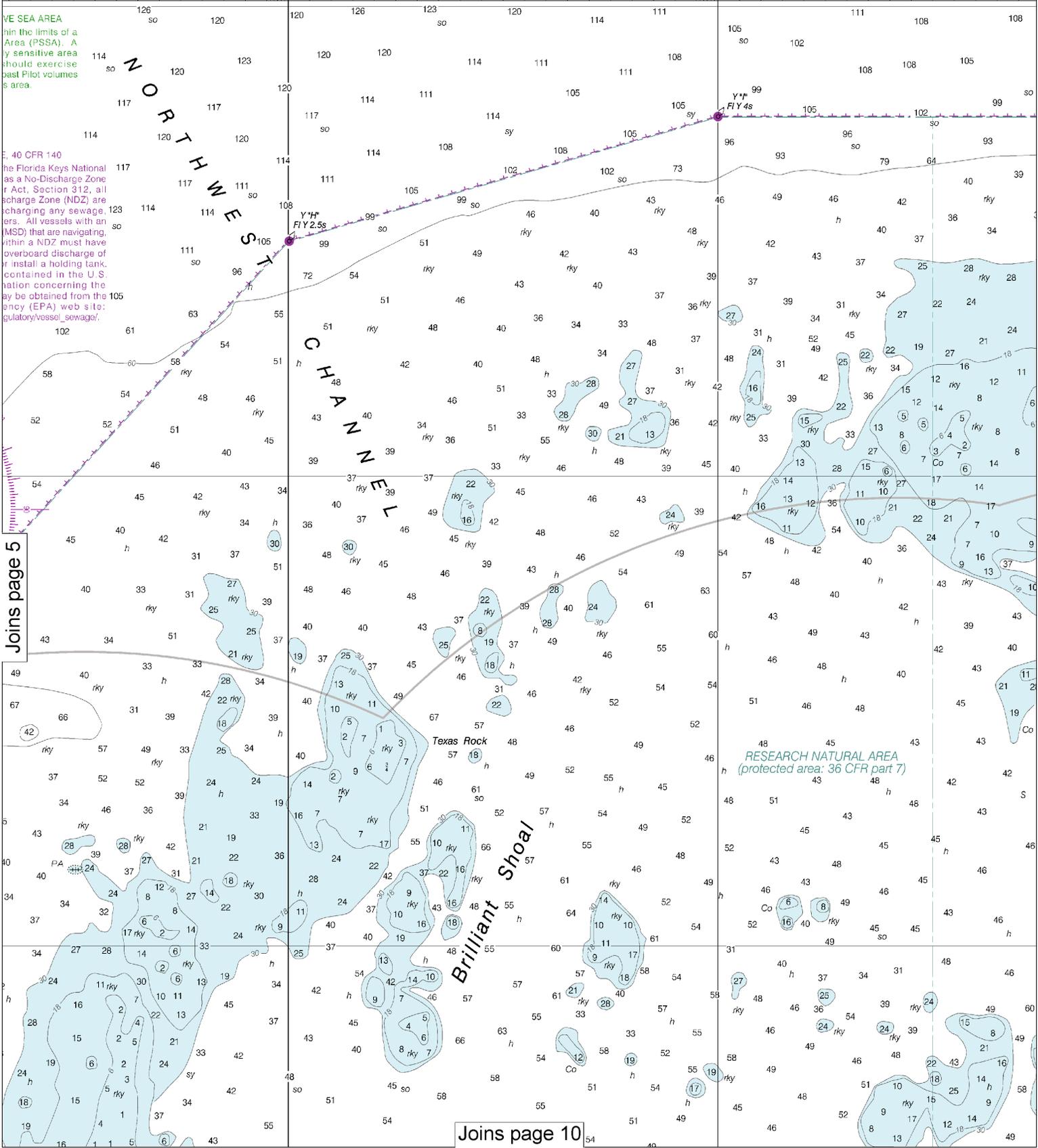


VE SEA AREA  
Within the limits of a  
Special Protection Area (PSSA). A  
sensitive area  
should exercise  
past Pilot volumes  
s area.

E. 40 CFR 140  
The Florida Keys National  
Marine Sanctuary is designated  
as a No-Discharge Zone  
under Act, Section 312, and  
as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) for  
discharging any sewage, 123  
or other pollutants. All vessels with an  
MSD that are navigating  
within a NDZ must have  
overboard discharge  
equipment installed and  
operational. For more information  
contained in the U.S.  
Department of the Interior  
concerning the  
Sanctuary, contact the 105  
Agency (EPA) web site:  
http://www.epa.gov/regulatory/vessel\_sewage/

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

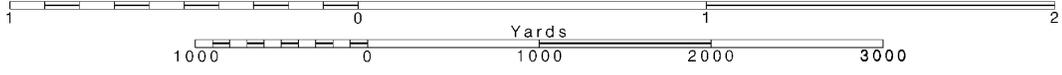


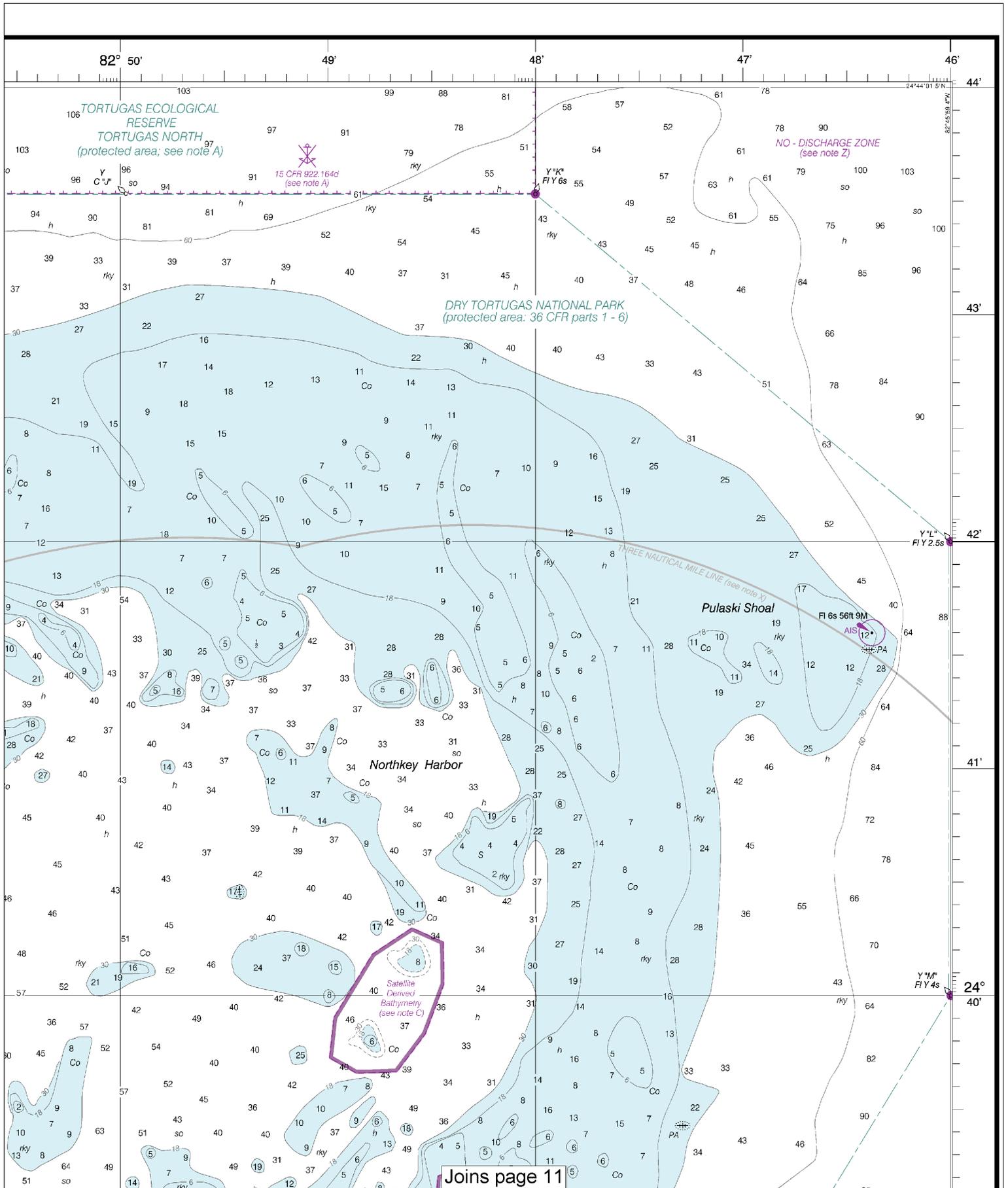
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000

See Note on page 5.



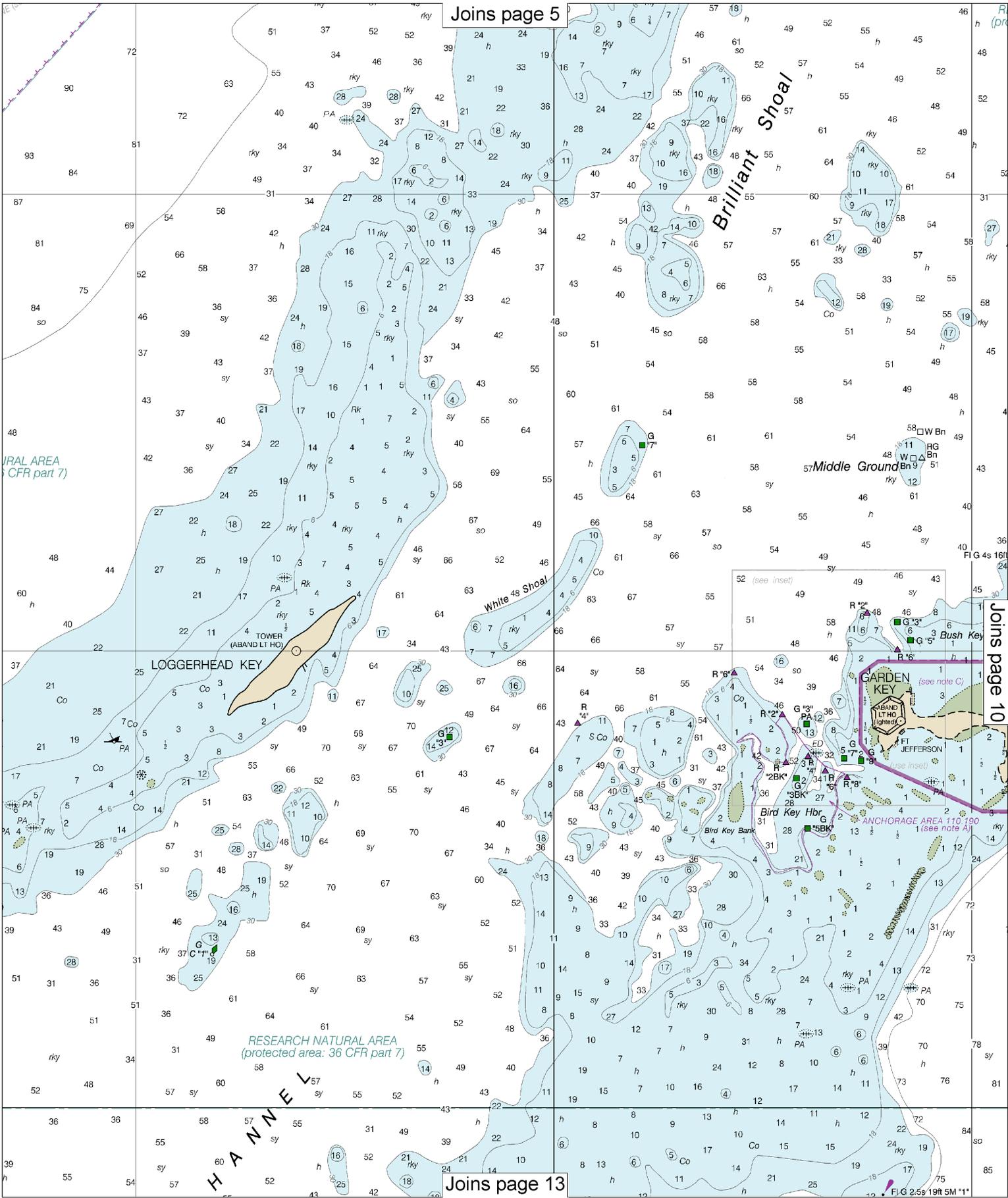


14th Ed., Nov. 2012. Last Correction: 12/13/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)



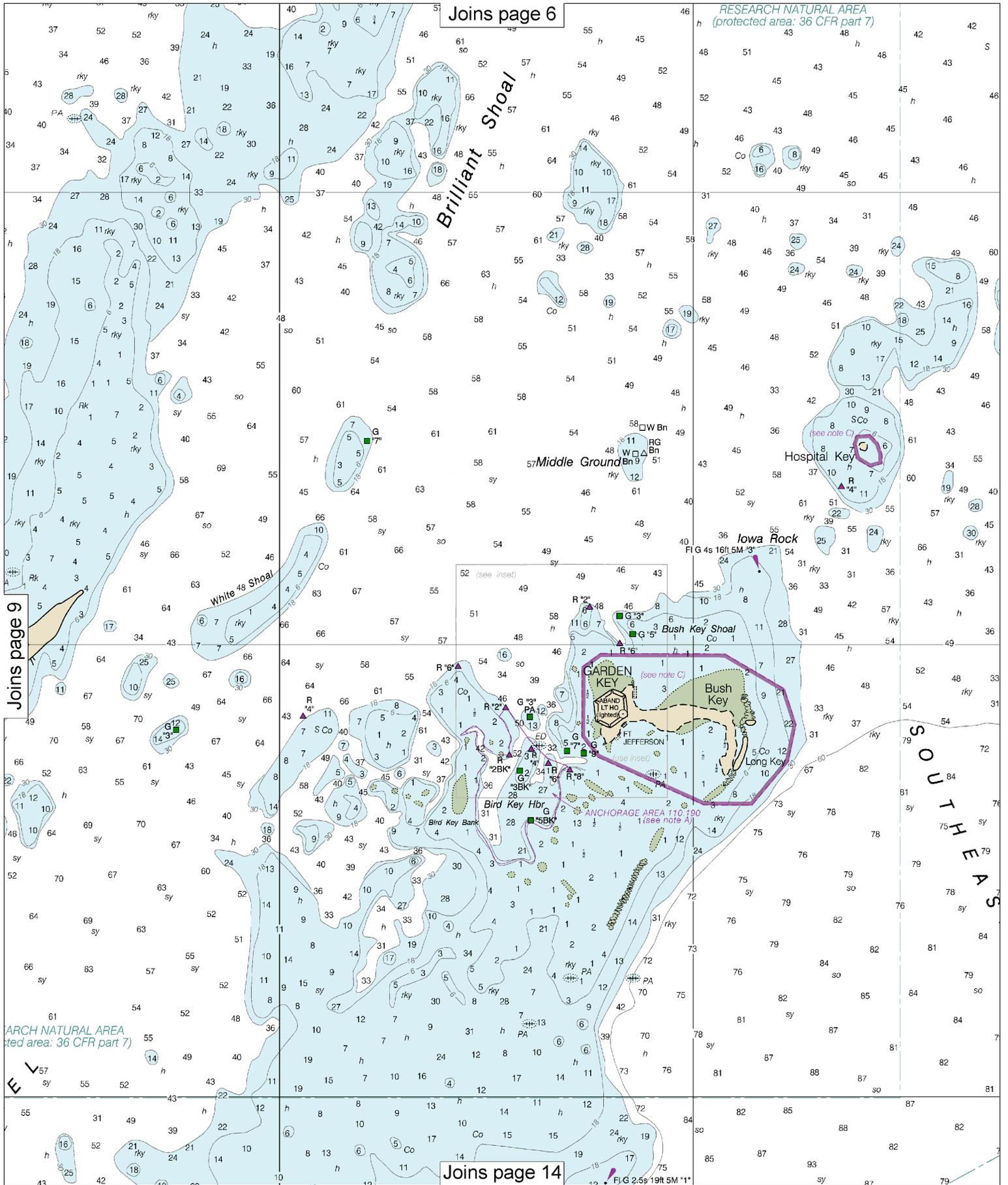


Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Joins page 6

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA  
(protected area: 36 CFR part 7)

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

ARCH NATURAL AREA  
(protected area: 36 CFR part 7)

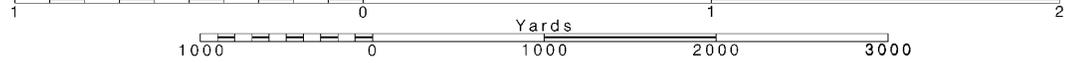
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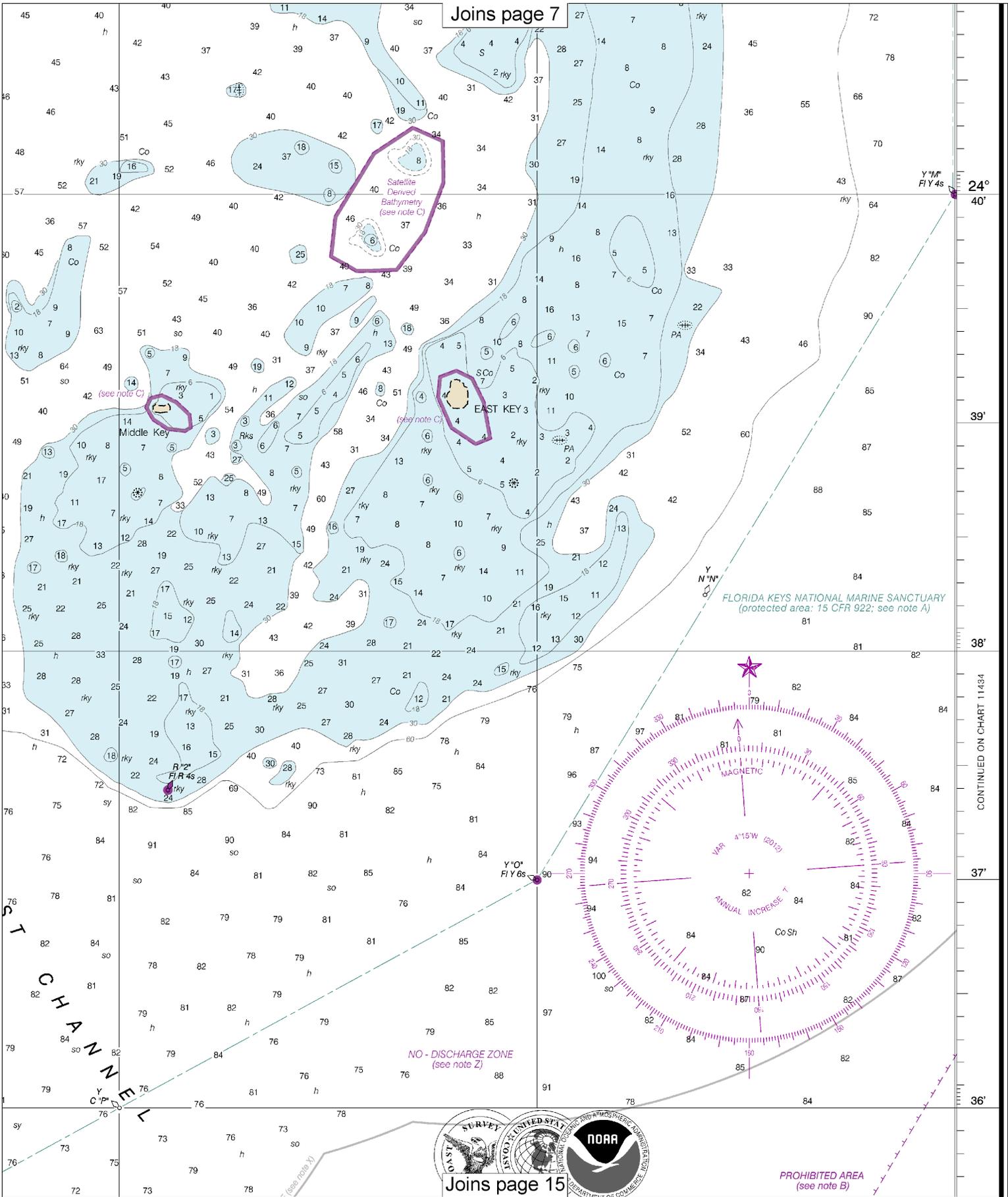
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





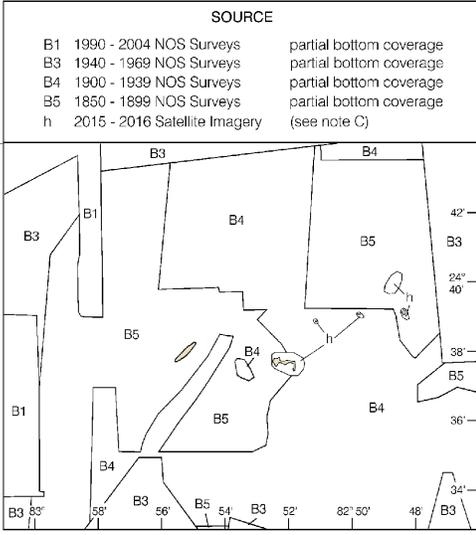
102 FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922, 114 see note A) 105

PROHIBITED AREA (see note B)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

RESTRICTED ANCH 15 CFR 922.164g (see note A)

SOURCE DIAGRAM The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

11438

14th Ed., Nov. 2012. Last Correction: 12/13/2016. Cleared through: LNM: 0217 (1/10/2017), NM: 0217 (1/14/2017)

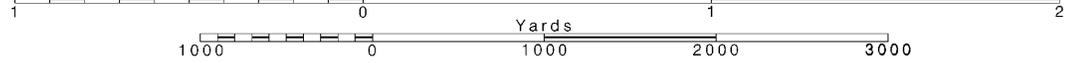
12

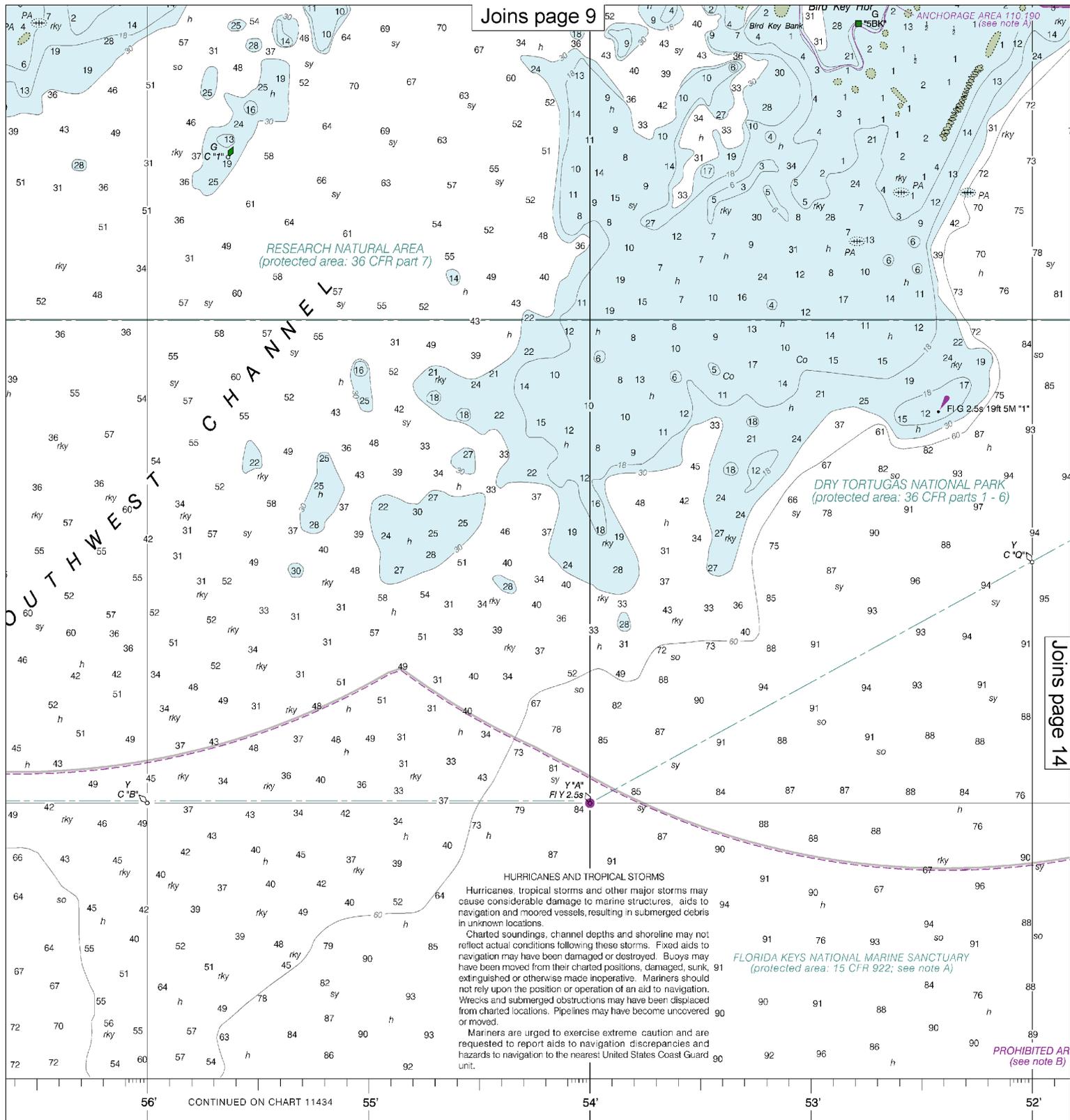
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





**HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**  
 Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.  
 Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.  
 Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

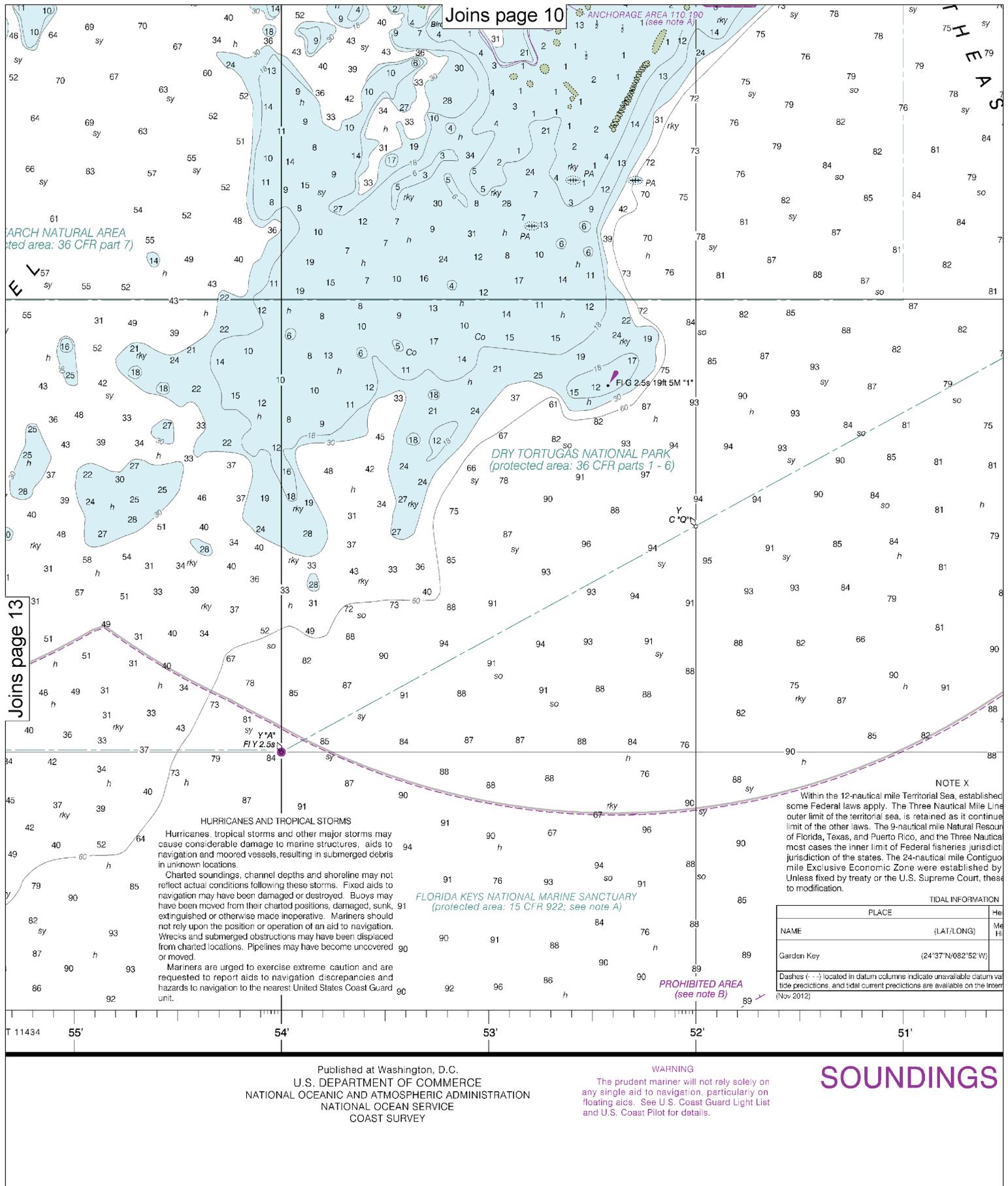
**FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY**  
 (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)

**PROHIBITED AREA**  
 (see note B)

**CORAL PROPAGATION**  
 Uncharted submerged manmade structures, designed for the purpose of coral propagation, may exist within the limits of this chart, principally in shallow water areas.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

**WARNING**  
 The prudent mariner will not rely on any single aid to navigation, particularly floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



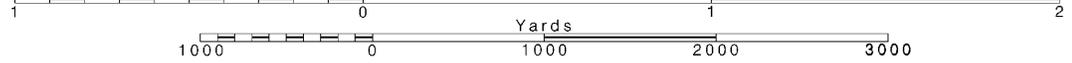
**14**

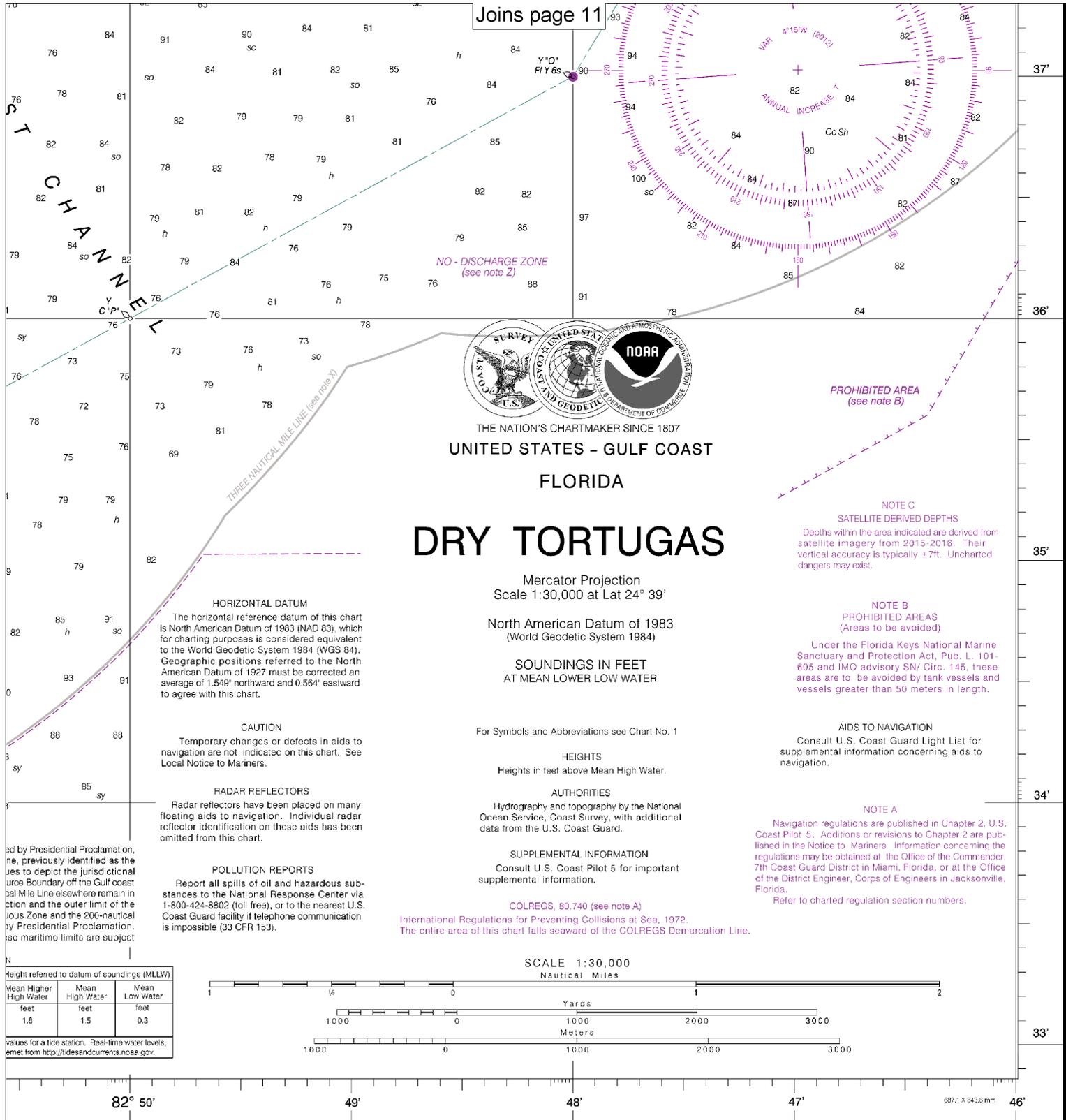
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet	feet	feet
1.8	1.5	0.3

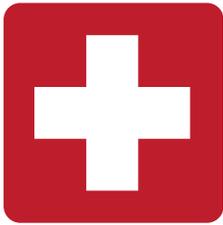
values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, [emet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov).

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Dry Tortugas  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

**11438**



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM\\_NM.html](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html)
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.



Almost 70 miles west of Key West, Florida, lies a cluster of seven islands, composed of coral reefs and sand, called the Dry Tortugas. With the surrounding shoals and water, they make up Dry Tortugas National Park, an area noted for bird and marine life and shipwrecks. Fort Jefferson, its central cultural feature, is one of the nation's largest 1800s masonry forts.

First named Las Tortugas (The Turtles) in 1513, by Spanish explorer Ponce de León, the reefs soon read

"Dry Tortugas" on mariners' charts to show they offered no fresh water. In 1825 a lighthouse was built on Garden Key to warn sailors of coral shoals. The light that now stands on Loggerhead Key was built in 1857.

By 1829 the United States knew it could control navigation to the Gulf of Mexico and protect Atlantic-bound Mississippi River trade by fortifying the Tortugas. Fort Jefferson's construction started on Garden Key in 1846,

and went on for 30 years but was never finished. During the Civil War the fort served as a Union military prison for captured deserters. It also held four men convicted of complicity in President Abraham Lincoln's assassination in 1865. The Army abandoned the fort in 1874.

In 1908 the area became a wildlife refuge to protect the sooty tern rookery from egg collectors. Proclaimed as Fort Jefferson National Monument in 1935, the area would be

redesignated in 1992 as Dry Tortugas National Park to protect its nationally significant scenic, cultural, marine, and scientific values for the education and inspiration of the public. Not least among its natural treasures are its namesakes, the endangered green sea turtles and threatened loggerhead turtles that nest here. Snorkeling, swimming, saltwater sport fishing, underwater photography, birding, and touring the historic fort are popular activities in the park today.



Green sea turtle  
© DOUG PERRINE / SEAPICS.COM

The large photo shows  
Fort Jefferson on Garden Key.  
NPS

## Coral Reefs



Smallmouth grunts  
© TOM STACK / TOM STACK ASSOCIATES



Snorkeling  
NPS / JOHN BROOKS

Warm, clear, and well lit, the shallow waters of the Dry Tortugas foster optimal conditions for coral reefs to develop on the outer edges of these islands. Actual builders of these fringing reefs are small primitive animals called polyps. Over centuries these polyps accumulate in living colonies that form the reef's rigid structures that are so often misconstrued as rocks. Though fragile, the Tortugas reef complex supports a wealth of marine life.

Multicolored sea fans sway in gentle currents. Sea anemones thrust upward their rose and lavender tentacles in search of food. Lobsters anticipating danger wave their antennae. Sponges dot sandy bottoms, and staghorn coral clusters create underwater forests. Most obvious among coral reef inhabitants are the colorful reef fishes. Vivid and boldly patterned reds, yellows, greens, and blues work like camouflage and identity, warning, and

courtship messages. Predatory fish include amberjacks, groupers, wahoos, tarpon, and, atop this coral reef food pyramid, sharks and barracudas.

Sea turtle populations have diminished worldwide mostly from illegal hunting for gourmet meat, leather, and cosmetic oils. But green, loggerhead, and hawksbill turtles can still be seen in the Dry Tortugas.

Sea turtles prey on small marine invertebrates and forage seagrass and other aquatic plants. Twice or more per season females lumber onto beaches to dig out nests, lay up to 100 eggs, cover them, and retreat seaward. Hatchlings crawl seaward by instinct, but many succumb to natural predators somewhere between the nest and the sea. It is critical that humans not add to the threat by disturbing sea turtles or their nests.

## Vital to Nesting Birds



Sooty tern  
NPS

In season a succession of songbirds and other migrants fly over or rest at the Dry Tortugas. The islands lie across a principal flyway between North America and South America. Familiar up north in summer, many gulls, terns, and migratory shore birds winter here.

A great wildlife spectacle happens yearly between mid-January and mid-October when as many as 100,000 sooty terns gather on Bush Key for nesting season. They come from the Caribbean Sea and west-central Atlantic Ocean. As early as mid-January, sooties perform nocturnal maneuvers above the Dry Tortugas but spend their days at sea. When they do land here, egg-laying starts immediately.

Bush Key is closed to landings during tern nesting season, but the rookery is readily witnessed from the fort with binoculars. Sooty parents take turns shading the



Frigate bird  
© PHILIP COLLA

single egg—laid in a simple depression in warm sands—from sunlight. As the young birds grow strong enough for continuous flight, the colony disperses.

Interspersed among the sooties' rookery are up to 10,000 breeding brown noddies. Unlike sooties and most other terns, the noddies nest in vegetation like bay cedar and sea lavender. Sooties and noddies both feed by capturing fish and squid from the sea's surface while in flight.

Magnificent frigate birds soar with seven-foot wingspans. They prey on fish and tern hatchlings. You may also see masked and brown boobies, roseate terns, brown pelicans, and double-crested cormorants.

Dry Tortugas National Park is one of over 400 parks in the National Park System. To learn more about parks and National Park Service programs visit [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov).

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Printed on recycled paper

## Be Prepared for Your Visit

The park is open all year. Fort Jefferson is open daylight hours only, as is Loggerhead Key. Boats and amphibious planes serve the park from Key West. Go to "Plan Your Visit" on the park website for ferry and seaplane information. **You must be self-sufficient:** the park has no public lodging, water, food, bathing facilities, trash facilities, or supplies. Private pleasure boats are welcome, but must be fully self-sufficient and must acquire a permit through the park rangers at Garden Key.

An entry fee is charged for each person age 16 and up. It is part of your ferry or seaplane fee. If you arrive by private vessel, you must come ashore at Garden Key and pay your park entry fee at the self-service fee station on the main dock. Your entry fee is valid for seven days.

**Getting Around the Park** On arrival orient yourself at the visitor center inside the fort. The parade ground has remains of the Officers' Quarters, Soldiers' Barracks, two magazines, and restored hotshot furnace. Beware of loose mortar and bricks and wall edges. Help us preserve the park's features by leaving everything in place. And please do not litter.

**Overnight Stays** Camp only in the Garden Key primitive campground (fee), first-come, first-served. Limit 14 consecutive days, 30 days per calendar year. Grills, picnic tables, compost toilets, and posts for hanging food provided. Groups of 10 or more must obtain a reservation *in advance*—contact the park. Overnight anchorage in the park must be within one nautical mile of the Garden Key Harbor Light.

**Natural and Cultural Features** *Collecting, commercial fishing, spearfishing, and the taking of conch or lobster are prohibited.* Don't disturb shells, coral, sea fans, tropi-

cal fish, spiny lobsters, or turtles or their nests. Shipwrecks, their cargo, and all artifacts are protected by federal law.

**Closures** Mid-January to mid-October (or as posted), Bush Key is reserved for birds only. East, Hospital, Long, and Middle keys are closed all year. Other closures may occur as necessary.

**Loggerhead Key** Day use only; no public lodging. All buildings are closed to the public. The pier is closed to docking by the public. To visit, tie off to the mooring ball and approach the beach by small boat.

**Research Natural Area** Almost half of the park is a Research Natural Area (RNA), part of a national network of ecological areas for education, non-manipulative research, and preservation of biological and genetic diversity. RNAs provide baseline ecosystem information and sanctuaries for species affected by harvesting or degraded habitat. (The area within one nautical mile of the Garden Key Harbor Light is not in the RNA.)

Only non-consumptive recreation activity is allowed in the RNA: There is no fishing or collecting. Anchoring is also prohibited. Contact the park for current regulations or visit Florida Keys Eco-Discovery Center, 35 East Quay, Key West, FL 33040, [www.floridakeys.noaa.gov/eco\\_discovery.html](http://www.floridakeys.noaa.gov/eco_discovery.html) or 305-809-4750. Tortugas Ecological Reserve, which is next to the RNA, has the highest percentage of living coral cover in the Florida Keys.

**More Information**  
Dry Tortugas National Park  
PO Box 6208  
Key West, FL 33041  
305-242-7700  
[www.nps.gov/dрто](http://www.nps.gov/dрто)

## Docking, Mooring, Seaplanes, and More

At Dry Tortugas you can enjoy dramatic natural and cultural features. Marine life concentrates near patches of live coral. You can explore the coral wonderlands in just three or four feet of water.

Docking facilities are reserved for park-permitted ferries 10 am to 3 pm daily. Load, unload, and moor vessels on the public dock and for up to two hours between sunrise and sunset.

Overnight mooring to docks or piers is prohibited. Anchor overnight only within one nautical mile of the fort. Dumping or pumping holding tanks in park waters is prohibited.

Seaplanes must approach, land, and takeoff within one nautical mile of the fort and moor only in the designated area at Garden Key.

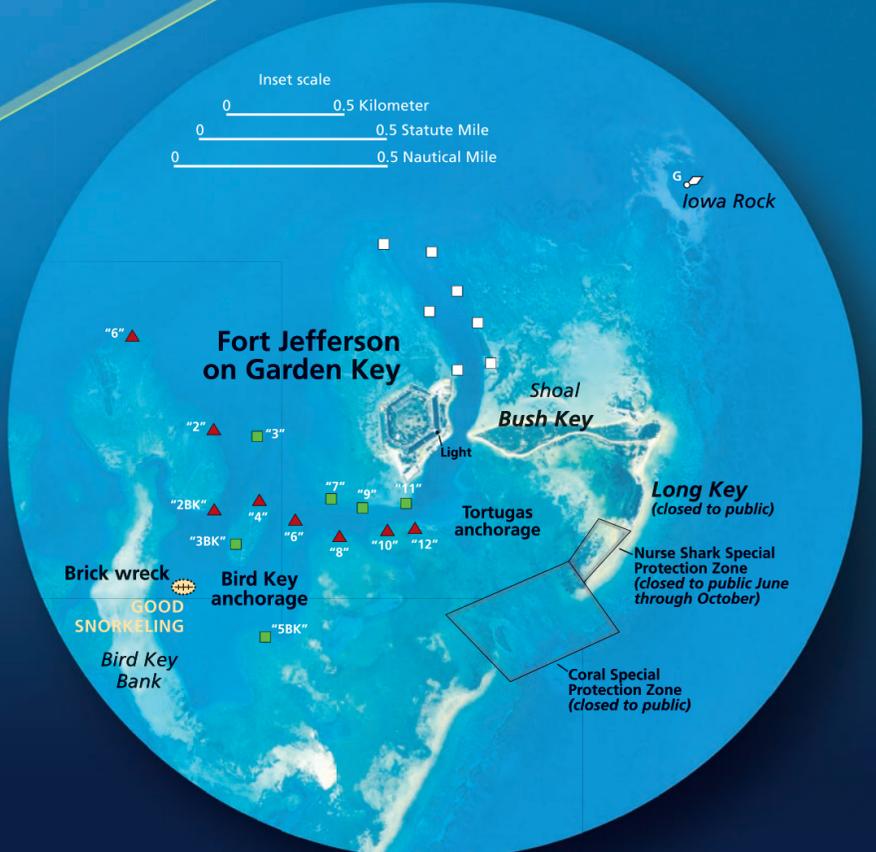
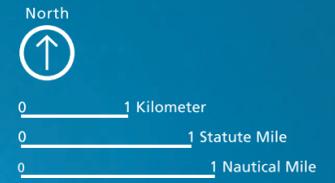
Anchoring, fishing, and collecting are prohibited in the Research Natural Area (RNA).

East, Hospital, Long, and Middle keys are closed to protect nesting sea turtles and birds. Bush Key is closed mid-January to mid-October to protect nesting terns. For all closures, people and boats must stay at least 100 feet from the mean low tide mark or obey buoys or signs.

**Warnings**  
Park waters may have strong currents. Be safety conscious. Divers and snorkelers must display the flag indicating "divers down" when not in the designated swim area.

Submerged features, like coral, make navigating in the park's waters hazardous.

TORTUGAS ECOLOGICAL RESERVE  
TORTUGAS NORTH



This map is an orientation aid for visitors to Dry Tortugas National Park. It should not be used in place of National Ocean Survey chart 11438, which is indispensable for safe boating on these waters.

Red daymark	White daymark	Buoy	Light	Sunken wreck
Green daymark	Daybeacon	Lighted buoy	Lighthouse	Rock

<b>Buoy characteristics</b>	<b>Light characteristics</b>
R Red	Fl Flashing
G Green	W White
Y Yellow	R Red
	Y Yellow
	s Period (in seconds)