



NAVIGATION MARKS

Lighthouse, major, minor light
Beacon, port, starboard
Safe water, isolated danger
Spar buoy, port, starboard
Pillar buoy, port, starboard
Mooring buoy, yachting buoy
Lead, front, rear

CARDINAL MARKS

Indicates safe water to the North
Indicates safe water to the South
Indicates safe water to the East
Indicates safe water to the West

LIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Colour of light is white unless otherwise stated
F = Fixed
Fl = Flashing
Fl = Group-flash
Q = Quick-flash
LFl = Long-flash
Oc = Occulting
Iso = Isophase

Indicates lit navigation mark
G = Green
Y = Yellow
s = Period in seconds
m = Focal plane height above MHHW
M = Luminous range in nautical miles

NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES

National Parks are reserved for conservation of flora, fauna, rocks and landscape. Firearms, pets, ground fires and driving off established tracks are not permitted. Within Nature Reserves, firearms, camping, lighting of fires, removal of soil and timber, dumping of rubbish, disturbance of flora and fauna are prohibited. Refer to Conservation and Land Management publications for further information on National Parks and Nature Reserves.

LEEUEWIN CURRENT

The Leeuwin Current is most predominant during May - August with a surface current generally less than 1 kn. It has an average width of 20 nautical miles and extends to a depth of approximately 200 metres, carrying warm, low salinity water from the North West Shelf area along the continental shelf south to Cape Leeuwin and then east into the Great Australian Bight. For details of currents generally refer to R.A.N. Australia Pilot Vol 1.

WESTERN ROCK LOBSTER FISHERY

Between November and June, extensive lobster fishing takes place between latitude 24°S and 34°S. Mariners are advised to keep well clear of lobster pot floats and submerged lines.

FISHING

Fishing regulations apply throughout Western Australia. Refer to Department of Fisheries publications for further information.

ROADS AND TRACKS

The representation on this chart of any road or track is not necessarily evidence of a Public Right of Way.

HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS

All wrecks, 75 years old or more, are protected under an Act which prohibits the removal of artefacts or willful damage of any sort. By this means, the sites will remain better preserved for divers in the future. Refer to WA Maritime Museum for further information.

AUSTRALIA - WEST COAST
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SEABIRD
SCALE 1 : 25 000

DEPTHS

Depths are shown in metres and decimetres, reduced to Sounding Datum, which is approximately lowest water level.

HEIGHTS

Heights are shown in metres. Underlined figures are drying heights above Sounding Datum. Overhead clearance heights are above Highest Astronomical Tide. All other heights are above Mean Higher High Water.

POSITIONS

Positions on this chart are referenced to the Map Grid of Australia, Zone 50, based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94). For GPS use, this approximates WGS84.

PROJECTION

Transverse Mercator.

SOURCES

From the latest information available to Department for Planning and Infrastructure (DPI), 2004.

NAVIGATION MARKS

IALA Maritime Buoyage System - Region A (Red to Port).

NOTICES TO MARINERS

The information provided on this chart is subject to change. All such changes of a safety or navigational nature will be promulgated. Ensure that the latest edition of the chart is used at all times, and kept corrected with the relevant Notice to Mariners. Current Notices to Mariners are available from DPI Chart Sales Offices and on the Internet at <http://www.coastaldata.transport.wa.gov.au/>.

CAUTION NOTES

Heavy Swell
During heavy swell, seas may break on the leading line.

Numerous Lumps
Numerous lumps and pinnacles occur within this area, and lesser depths may exist.

TIDAL INFORMATION AND SOUNDING DATUM

Place	Lat	Long	HA	MHW	MLW	MSL	MLLW	LAT	Sounding and Tidal Datum
Seabird	31°16'	115°28'	1.34	0.96	0.78	0.75	0.67	0.53	0.14

LOGARITHMIC NOMOGRAM SPEED - DISTANCE - TIME

To find Speed, Distance or Time Interval, draw a line through any two factors, then interpolate for the unknown factor. eg. A distance of 10 nautical miles in 120 minutes means a speed of 5 knots.

SPEED CONVERSION TABLE

Nautical Miles Per Hour (Knots)	4	5	6	8	10	12
Miles Per Hour (Nph)	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.2	11.5	13.8
Kilometres Per Hour (Kph)	7.4	9.2	11.1	14.8	18.5	22.2

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM

100 EZA 1983
200 EZA 1983
300 EZA 1975
90 EZA 1975

KEY TO SYMBOLS

400 Distance apart of main sounding lines in metres
L Lead Line depths
E Echo Sounder depths
O Optical position fixing
Z Electronic position fixing
S Sonar sweep
R Reconnaissance or incomplete survey

Authorities

A Department for Planning and Infrastructure
B Royal Australian Navy
C AUSLIG
D Other