

NOAA Weather

WX-3 West Palm Beach, FL
WX-1 Miami, FL
 WX-2 Sugarloaf Key, FL

USCG

Station Miami Beach, FL
 VHF 16 or 09/22A
 305/535-4368

Sea Tow

Miami, FL
 VHF 16/18
 305/673-2869

TowBoatU.S.

Biscayne Bay, FL
 VHF 16/11
 305/358-1486

1069.4 Dania Beach Blvd. Bridge
 1070.8 Sheridan Street Bridge
 1072.3 Hollywood Blvd. Bridge
 1074.0 Hallandale Beach Blvd. Bridge
 1078.0 Sunny Isles Bridge
 1081.3 Broad Causeway Bridge
 1084.6 JFK Causeway Bridge
1087.2 Julia Tuttle Bridge
1088.6 West Venetian Causeway Bridge

1089.3 Dodge Island Bridges
 1091.8 South Florida Caution (NB)
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!
 SB No Southbound Heads Up!

- **Indian Creek Bridge (4.8)**
VHF 09; No Telephone
Bascule; vertical 11 feet; on request.
- **Wyndham Miami Beach Resort (6.0)**
VHF 16; 305/532-3600
Marina is to port near Surprise Lake Creek.
Dockage for hotel guests only.
- **Fontainebleau Hilton Resort (6.4)**
VHF 16; 305/538-2000
Hotel and marina are to port.

1087.2 Julia L. Tuttle Bridge

Fixed; vertical 56 feet.

Caution: At vertical 56 feet, the Tuttle Bridge is the lowest fixed bridge along the ICW.

SEE JULIA TUTTLE.

1088.5 Sea Isle Marina & Yachting Center (0.2)

VHF 16/10 or 11 N25.47.443
 305/377-3625 W080.10.996

Exit ICW at G49. Proceed W to privately maintained channel. Marina is charted semi-circular breakwater ahead. Formerly Sealine Marina & Yachting Center. [STR 2.6]

1088.5 Sea Isle Anchorage (0.4)

Anchor 7-10 feet N25.47.569
 STR 2.6 feet W080.11.064

Exit ICW at G49. Proceed W to privately maintained channel. Anchorage is N of Sea Isle Marina in charted pocket.

1088.5 Municipal Island Anchorages (North)

Exit ICW at G49. Proceed E.

• **Biscayne Island Anchorage (0.3)**

Anchor 6-8 feet N25.47.515
 STR 2.6 feet W080.10.548

Proceed E to middle of Biscayne Island.

• **Municipal Island Anchorages**

Depending on wind direction, you may also anchor in lee of the other Venetian Causeway islands. Anchor in 8-12 feet.

Caution: Move off marked channel carefully, avoiding charted submerged obstructions.

1088.5 Sunset Harbour Yacht Club (2.3)

VHF 16; 305/398-6800

Exit ICW at G49. Proceed E along privately maintained channel to Belle Isle. Marina is on Miami Beach, to port. [STR 2.6]

Dockominiums with no transient dockage.

1088.6 West Venetian Causeway Bridge

VHF 09; DOT District 6 would not provide
 Double bascule; vertical 12 feet; on request.

1088.7 Miami Yacht Club (0.6)

VHF 16; 305/377-9877

Exit ICW S of bridge. Proceed E, favoring Biscayne Island, through charted 6-foot pass. Yacht club is on NE corner of charted Watson Park. [STR 2.6]

SEE PARROT JUNGLE ISLAND.

Tequesta Indian word some say means “sweet water” and others document as meaning “vast.”

Flagler may have initially developed Miami, but air conditioning was what put Miami on the world map. Historians point out Miami didn't take off as a major metropolitan area until the mass availability of air conditioning. Climate-controlled buildings and homes allowed people and businesses to move into the area and sustain a world-class modern city. Today Miami-Dade is a banking and finance center, home to many Fortune 500 companies, and the 8th largest county by population in the U.S. And its population continues to grow: Miami's Chamber of Commerce projects another 30% increase over the next 15 years.



Venetian Causeway (circa 1930)



Venetian Causeway (circa 1990)

For boaters, Miami is a contradiction. On one hand, it's a major metropolitan area with all the services and activities one could imagine. But as we pointed out in Virginia, it isn't the gold at the end of the rainbow. Most boaters find they don't spend much time in downtown Miami.

But Miami is a landmark for boaters: the terminus or beginning of what most boaters think of as the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. And as beginning or end, most boaters are psyched

to move on: either to get started on the long journey north or looking forward to the Keys or Bahamas. Goals are fleeting fancies, quickly replaced when achieved.

JULIA TUTTLE

To tall-rigged sailboaters, the name Julia Tuttle is associated with a fixed bridge that is too short. The 56-foot span of the Julia L. Tuttle Bridge at STM 1087.2 is the single glaring exception to the Waterway's 65-foot bridge standard. Vessels with masts over 56 feet are forced outside to transit between Miami and Ft. Lauderdale.

But Julia Tuttle should be remembered as a pioneer in urban planning. She arrived in this frontier area in 1891 from Cleveland and bought several hundred acres along the banks of the Miami River. It was Tuttle who convinced New York financier Henry Flagler to extend his Florida East Coast Railway south to Miami.

Flagler obliged in 1896, the year the city was incorporated, and embraced Tuttle's vision: dredging the harbor, building the Royal Palm Hotel, and promoting the area to northerners as a tourist destination. Miami became the thriving metropolis it is today and goes down in history as the only U.S. city planned by a woman.

PARROT JUNGLE ISLAND

The island to the southeast of the MacArthur Causeway, at STM 1088.8, is the recently re-named Parrot Jungle Island (formerly Watson Park). This island, in the middle of Biscayne Bay, is the new home of Parrot Jungle, the famous facility formerly located on the mainland near Monkey Jungle.

The concept of a Parrot Jungle started in 1936, when Austrian-born Franz Scherr imagined a property where people could see tropical birds flying free. The first 25 macaws arrived from Texas and visitors paid 25¢ to walk along a nature trail and listen to Scherr describe the tropical birds and plants.

Today the \$47 million park at Parrot Jungle Island boasts over 1,100 tropical birds, 2,000 varieties of plants and flowers, trained bird shows, an Everglades exhibit, and exotic birds flying in natural habitats. One of the