

# BookletChart™

## Northern Part of Laguna Madre

NOAA Chart 11304

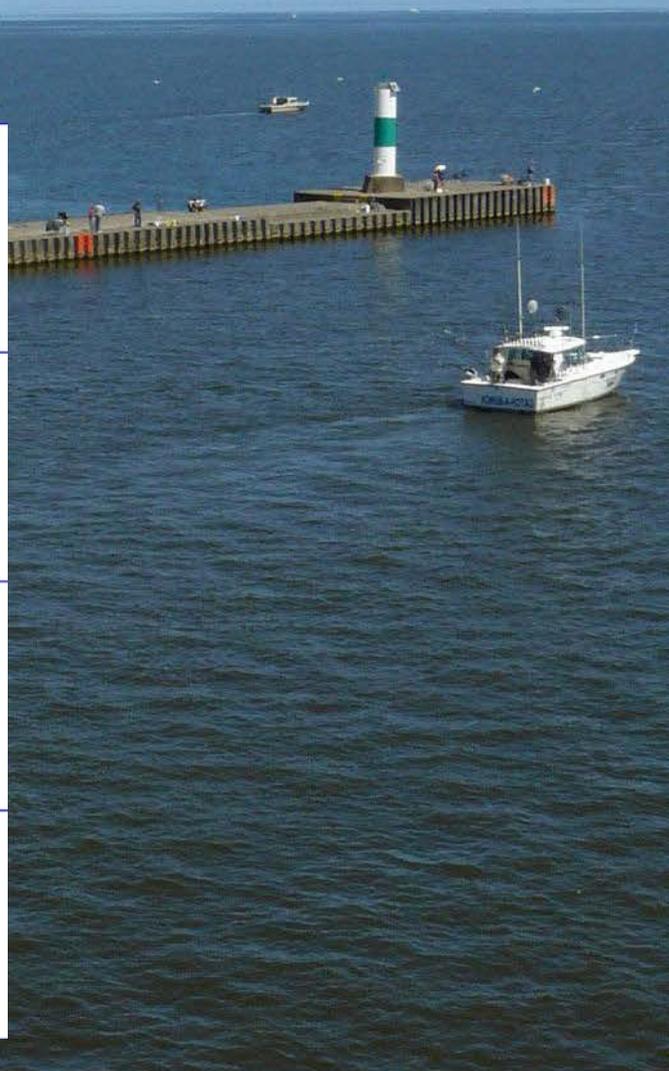
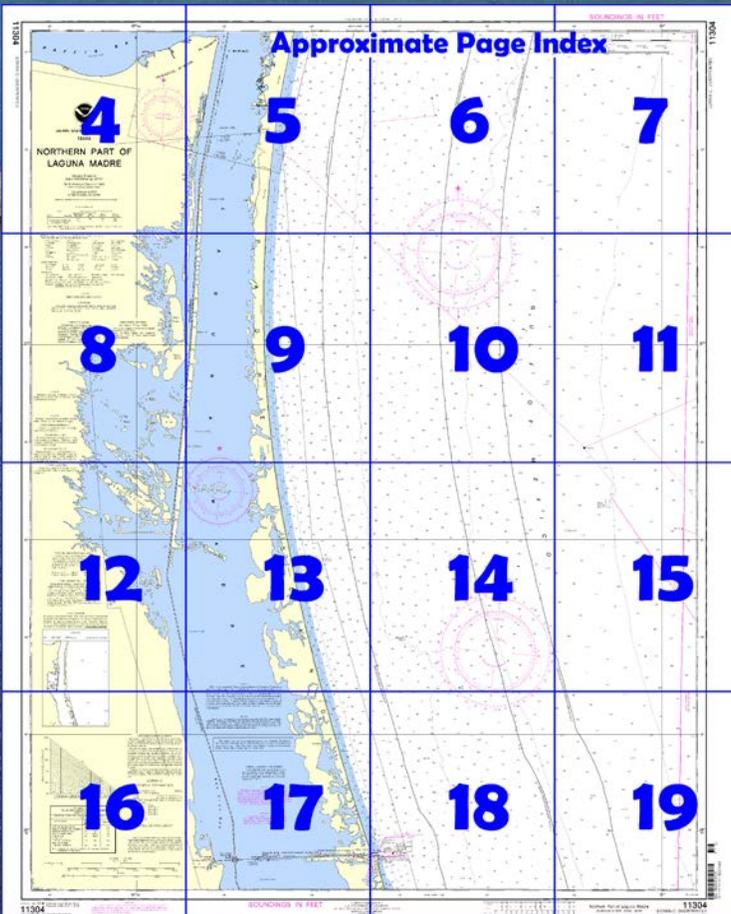


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*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  
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[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.

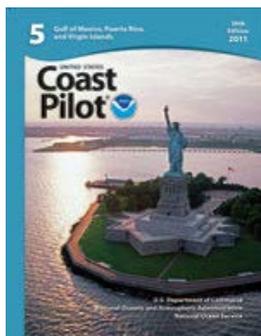
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=11304>



#### [Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot]

From San Luis Pass to the entrance to Matagorda Bay at Pass Cavallo, the coast trends for 80 miles in a general SW by W direction. From Pass Cavallo it curves gently SW for 100 miles to latitude 27°N., where the trend is S; thence it curves gently a little E of S for 58 miles to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Throughout its whole distance the coast encloses a chain of shallow bays or lagoons, some of considerable size.

These are separated from the Gulf by long, narrow islands and peninsulas which are generally low and sandy, with few natural distinguishing marks.

**Laguna Madre** is a shallow body of water extending S from Corpus Christi Bay for a distance of 100 miles. Depths range from zero to 9 feet with reefs and mudflats throughout. The Intracoastal Waterway traverses Laguna Madre from Corpus Christi Bay to Port Isabel, Tex. **Padre Island**, a low, barren, storm-swept strip of sand beach, separates Laguna Madre from the Gulf. Most of the Island is part of the **Padre Island National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service.

A natural fishing reef is 1.5 miles offshore about 15.6 miles N of Port Mansfield jetties. Another natural fishing reef is 4.5 miles offshore about 11.2 miles N of the jetties.

**Port Mansfield**, 70 miles S of Corpus Christi Bay, is a commercial fishing and popular sport fishing and recreational center, and a base for oil exploration in Laguna Madre. A water tank at the town is prominent.

**Vessels should approach Port Mansfield through the Port Mansfield Safety Fairway.** (See **166.100** through **166.20**, chapter 2.)

**Anchorages.**—Vessels may anchor off the entrance to Port Mansfield on either side of the safety fairway.

Port Mansfield, under the jurisdiction of the Willacy County Navigation District, has a port director; a **harbormaster** assigns berths.

A **speed limit** of 4 knots is enforced in the harbor. An improved highway connects with the nearest railroad shipping point at **San Perlita**, 14 miles distant, and with **Raymondville**, the nearest town of any size, 28 miles distant. Raymondville has a hospital, telegraph communications, and rail and highway connections.

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

RCC New Orleans

Commander  
8<sup>th</sup> CG District (504) 589-6225  
New Orleans, LA

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 7/12  
Corrected through LNM Mar. 27/12

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(use charts 11306 and 11308)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Fort Isabel, Texas.  
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.206' northward and 0.943' westward to agree with this chart.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°55'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Brownsville, TX KHB-33 162.55 MHz  
Corpus Christi, TX KHB-41 162.55 MHz  
Riviera, TX WNG-609 162.525 MHz

## MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

## WARNING

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

## 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.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, TX. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## 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.

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Mean Higher High Water		
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (South End)	(26°04'N/97°09'W)	1.5	1.4	0.2

NOTE: Inside, in the various bays, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range of less than 0.5 feet.

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/> (Mar 2012)

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Ai alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bids boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.  
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

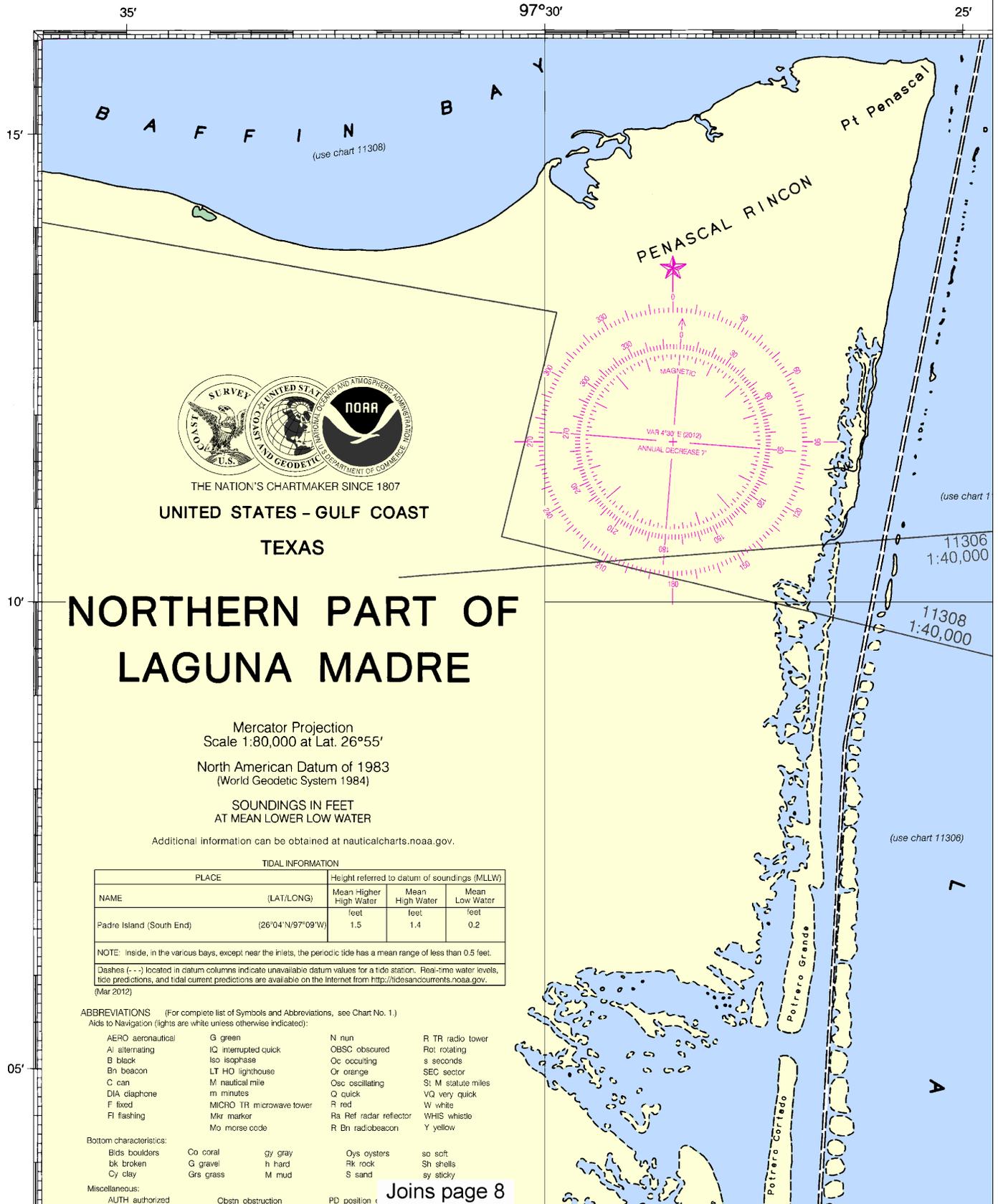
## PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2012

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER		WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	13.6	14.8	13.9	5-12	250	0.7	16
MILE 0.7 TO MILE 1.3	15.5	16.3	14.9	5-12	100-300	0.6	14
MILE 1.3 TO MILE 3	11.8	12.1	12.2	5-12	100	1.7	14
MILE 3 TO MILE 6	13.4	13.5	13.2	5-12	100	3.0	14
MILE 6 TO MAIN CHANNEL	5.5	5.8	6.1	5-12	100	2.9	14
ENTRANCE CURVES	5.8	5.9	5.8	5-12	200	0.6	12
MAIN CHANNEL TO TURNING BASIN	6.3	6.4	6.5	5-12	125-200	0.9	14
TURNING BASIN	14.5	14.2	14.2	5-12	200-400	0.7	14
SHRIMP BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'53"W)	12.2	12.9	12.4	5-12	350	0.3	12
SMALL CRAFT BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'45"W)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9-88	180	---	---

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

11304



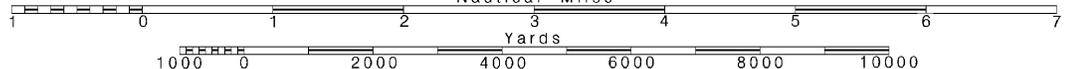
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



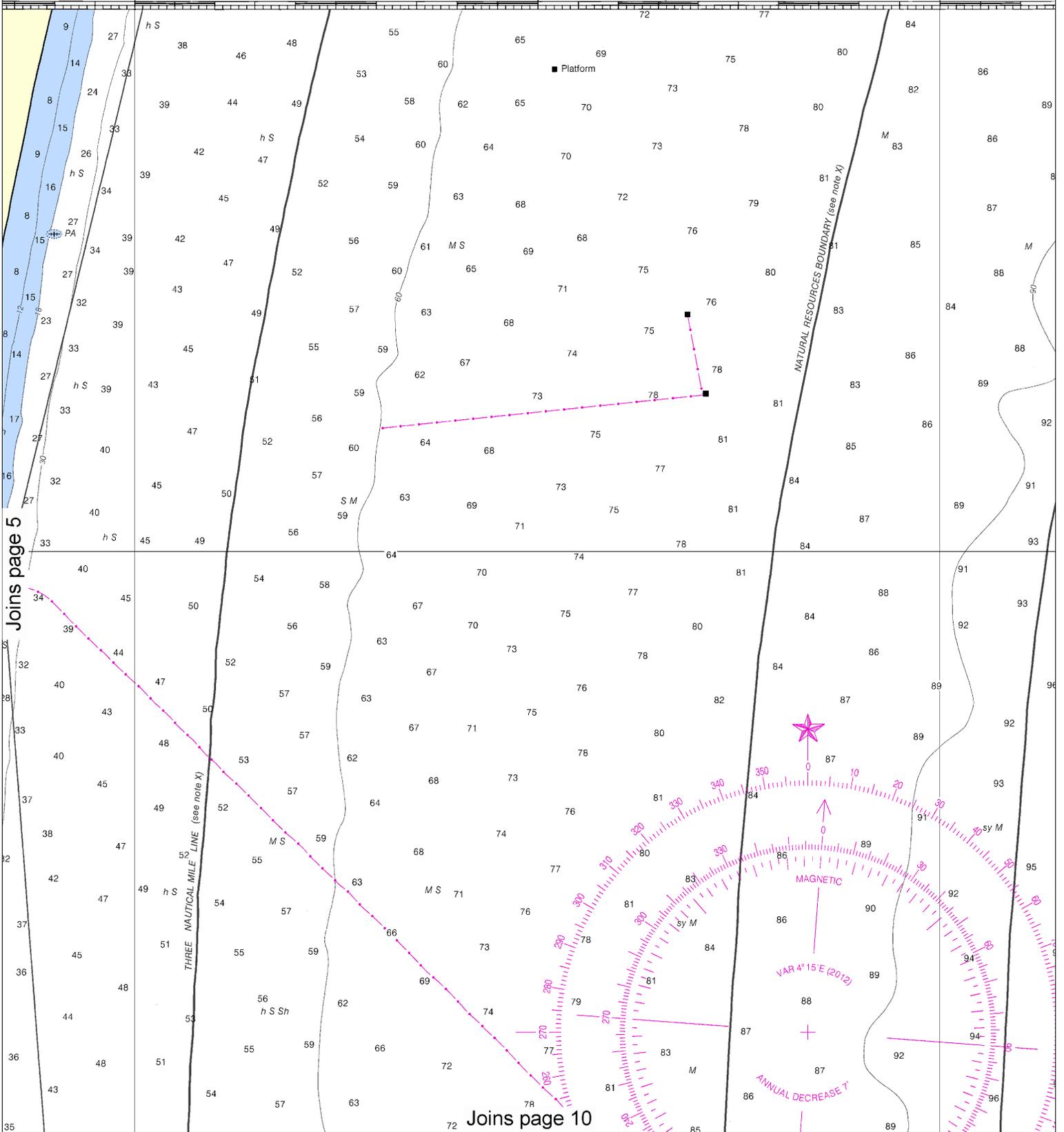


20'

JOINS CHART 11307

15'

10'



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



NOTE: Inside, in the various bays, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a

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ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Ai alternating	IO interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
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Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
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Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.206" northward and 0.943" westward to agree with this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY  
(use charts 11306 and 11308)  
The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel, Texas.  
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

05'

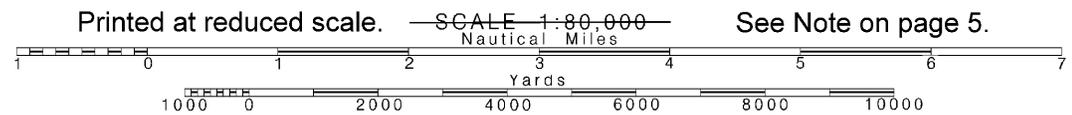
27°

55'

Joins page 12

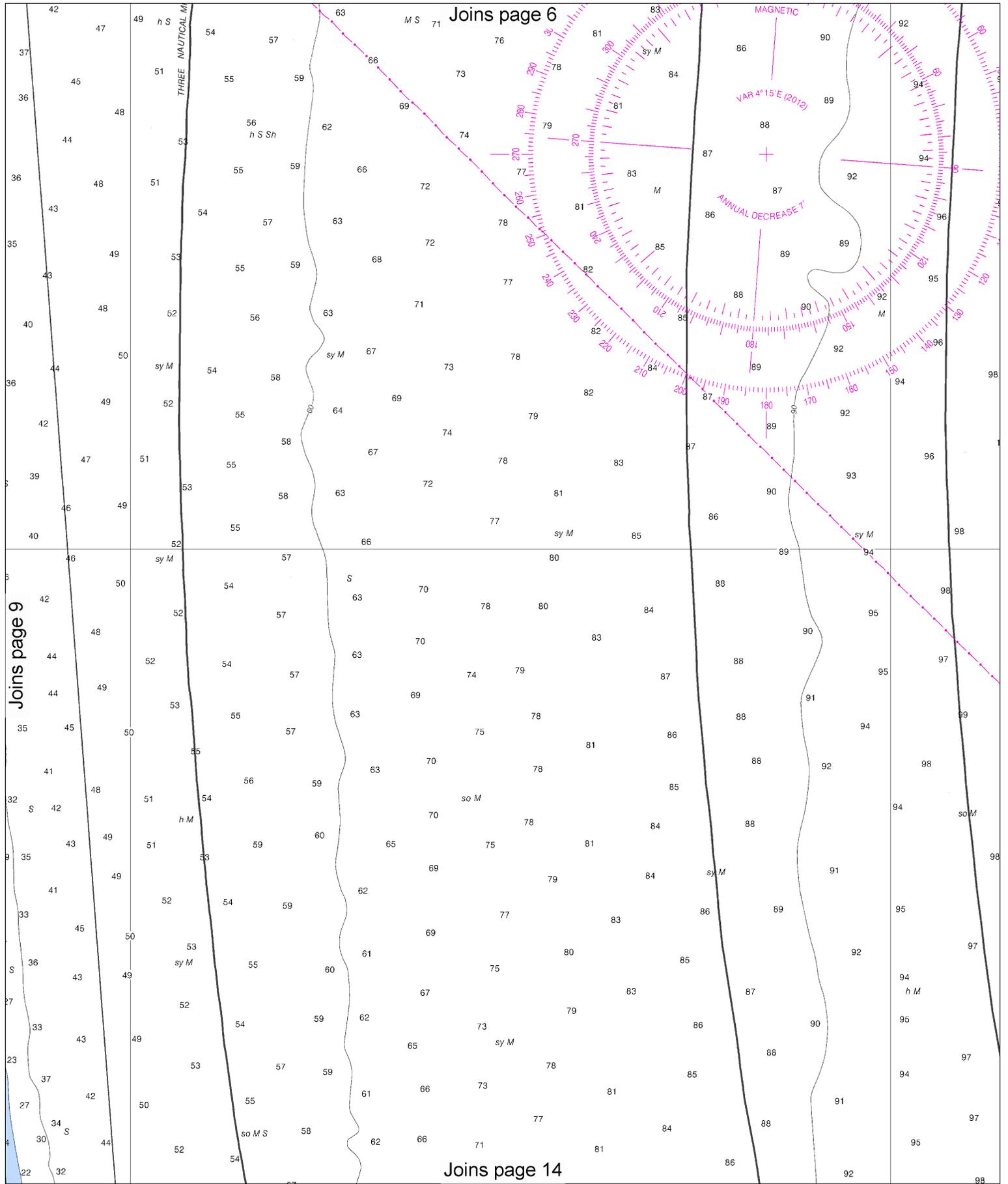


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.





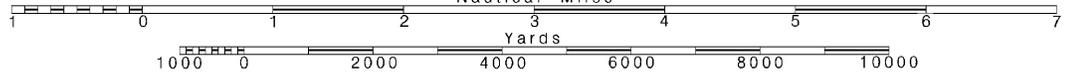
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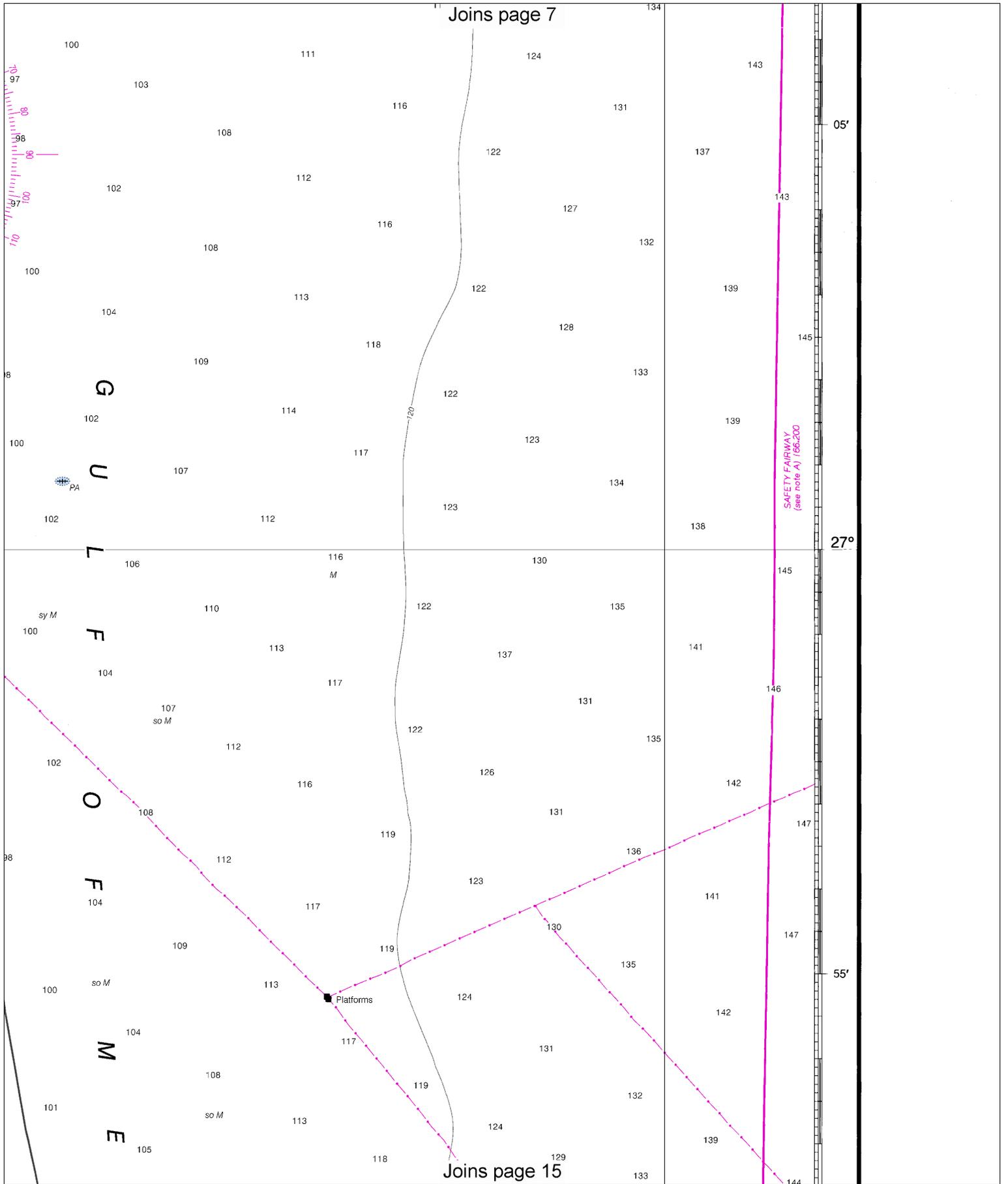
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**

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Joins page 8

55'

50'

45'

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**

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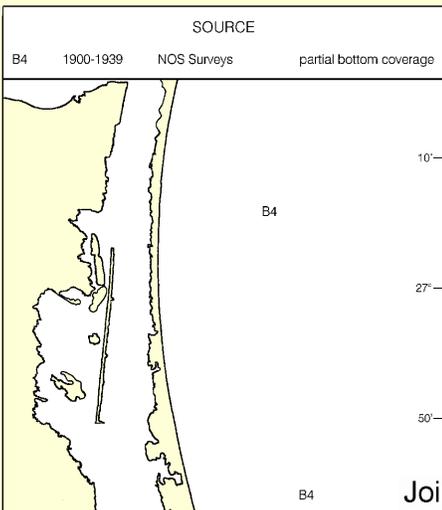
Brownsville, TX	KHB-33	162.55 MHz
Corpus Christi, TX	KHB-41	162.55 MHz
Riviera, TX	WNG-609	162.525 MHz

**PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS**

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/ldr/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

**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*.



11306  
1:40,000

(use chart 11306)

Joins page 16

Within the 12-nautical mile limit of the territorial sea, some Federal laws apply. Outside the territorial sea, the outer limit of the territorial sea of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, the inner limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States applies.

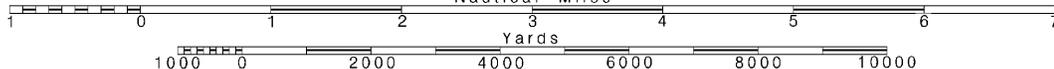
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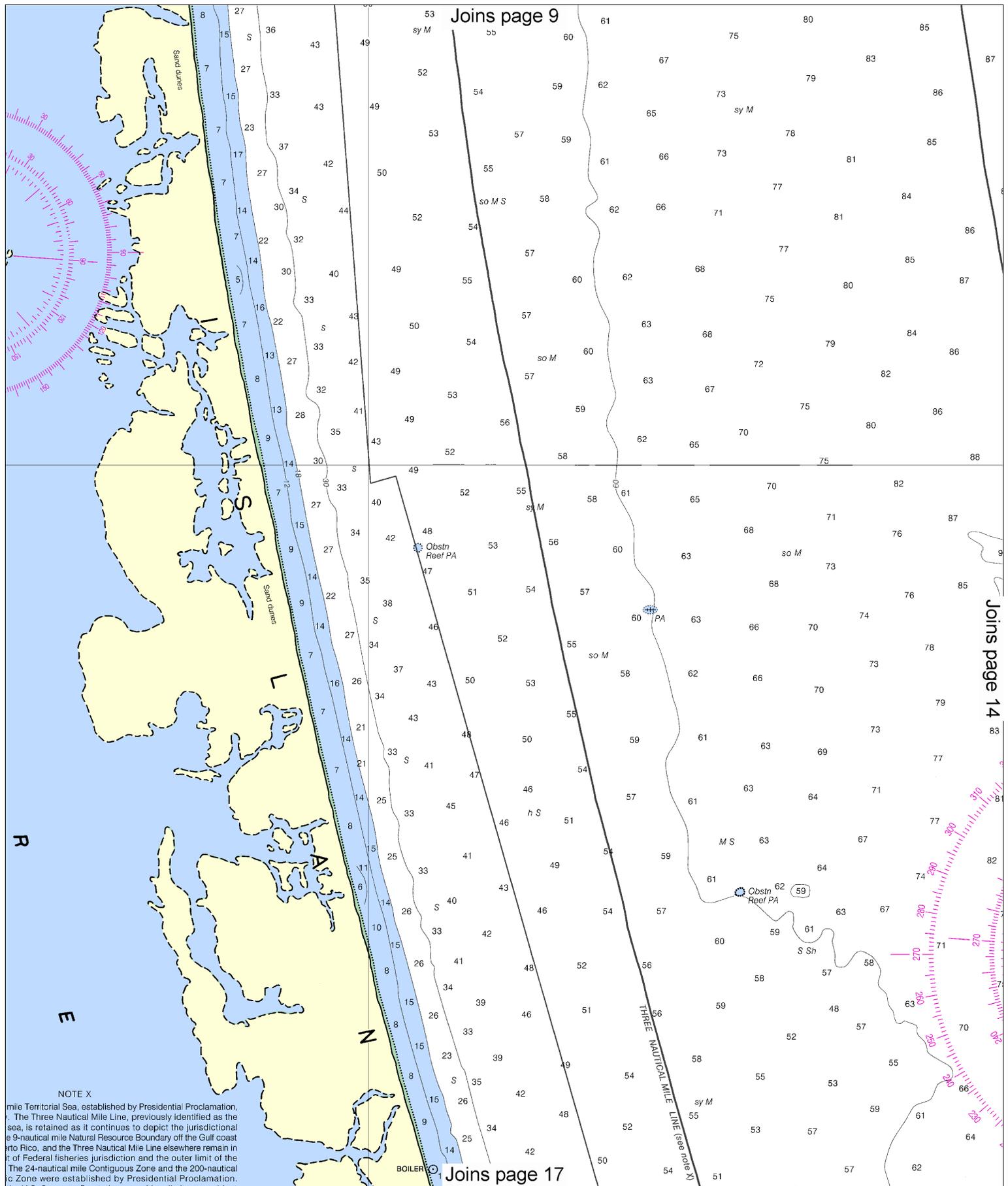
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

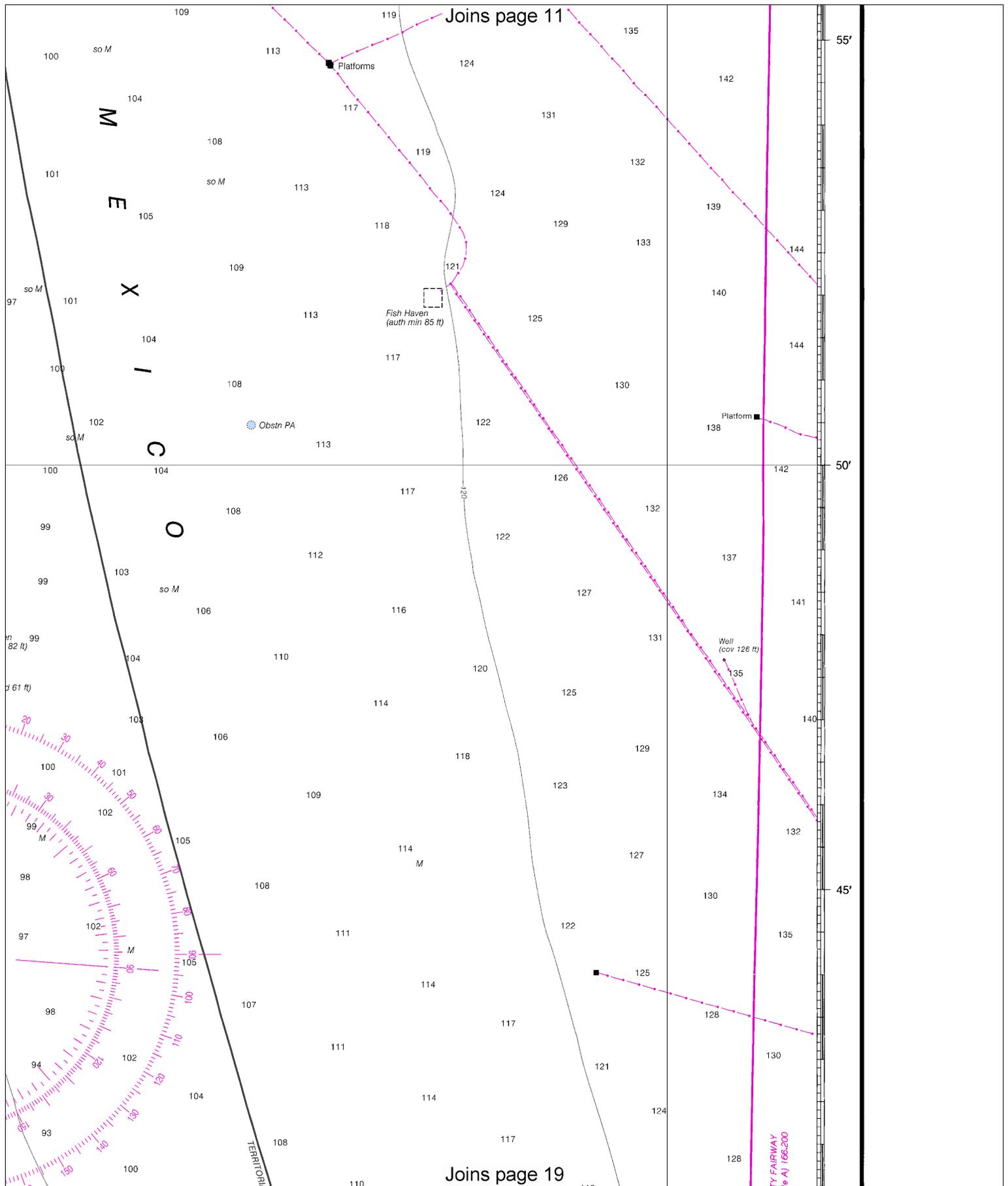


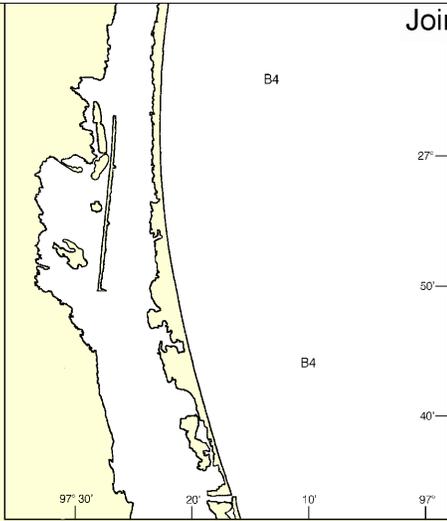


**NOTE X**

Three Nautical Mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, 1936. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the Three Nautical Mile Line, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast from Pico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in effect. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation, 1983.







Within the 12-nautical mile limit of the territorial sea, some Federal laws apply, in addition to the laws of the State of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, in most cases the inner limit of jurisdiction of the states. The 12-mile Exclusive Economic Zone applies unless fixed by treaty or other modification.

Regulations for Ocean Service and additional information concerning U.S. Coast Pilots appendix the survey dates may have been modified.

This nautical chart is being improved by the Ocean Service, NOAA.

**HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**

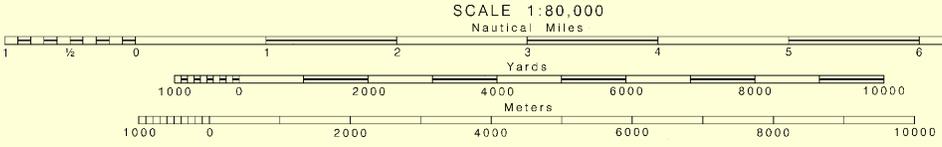
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PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2012						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
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ENTRANCE CHANNEL	13.6	14.8	13.9	5-12	250	0.7
MILE 0.7 TO MILE 1.3	15.5	16.3	14.9	5-12	100-300	0.6
MILE 1.3 TO MILE 3	11.8	12.1	12.2	5-12	100	1.7
MILE 3 TO MILE 6	13.4	13.5	13.2	5-12	100	3.0
MILE 6 TO MAIN CHANNEL	5.5	5.8	6.1	5-12	100	2.9
ENTRANCE CURVES	5.8	5.9	5.8	5-12	200	0.6
MAIN CHANNEL TO TURNING BASIN	6.3	6.4	6.5	5-12	125-200	0.9
TURNING BASIN	14.5	14.2	14.2	5-12	200-400	0.7
SHRIMP BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'53"W)	12.2	12.9	12.4	5-12	350	0.3
SMALL CRAFT BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'45"W)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9-88	160	—

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



26° 35'

35'

97°30'

25'

14th Ed., Apr. /12 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 7/12  
Corrected through LNM Mar. 27/12

**11304**

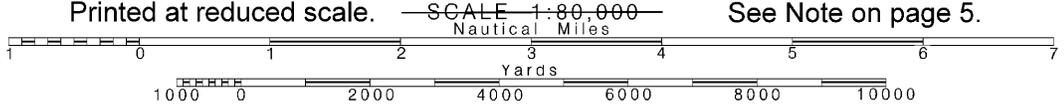
**CAUTION**

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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

**16**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.



See Note on page 5.

**NOTE X**  
 Three Nautical Mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, 1945. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the 12-mile limit, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional boundary of the 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Mexico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in effect. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Under the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to change.

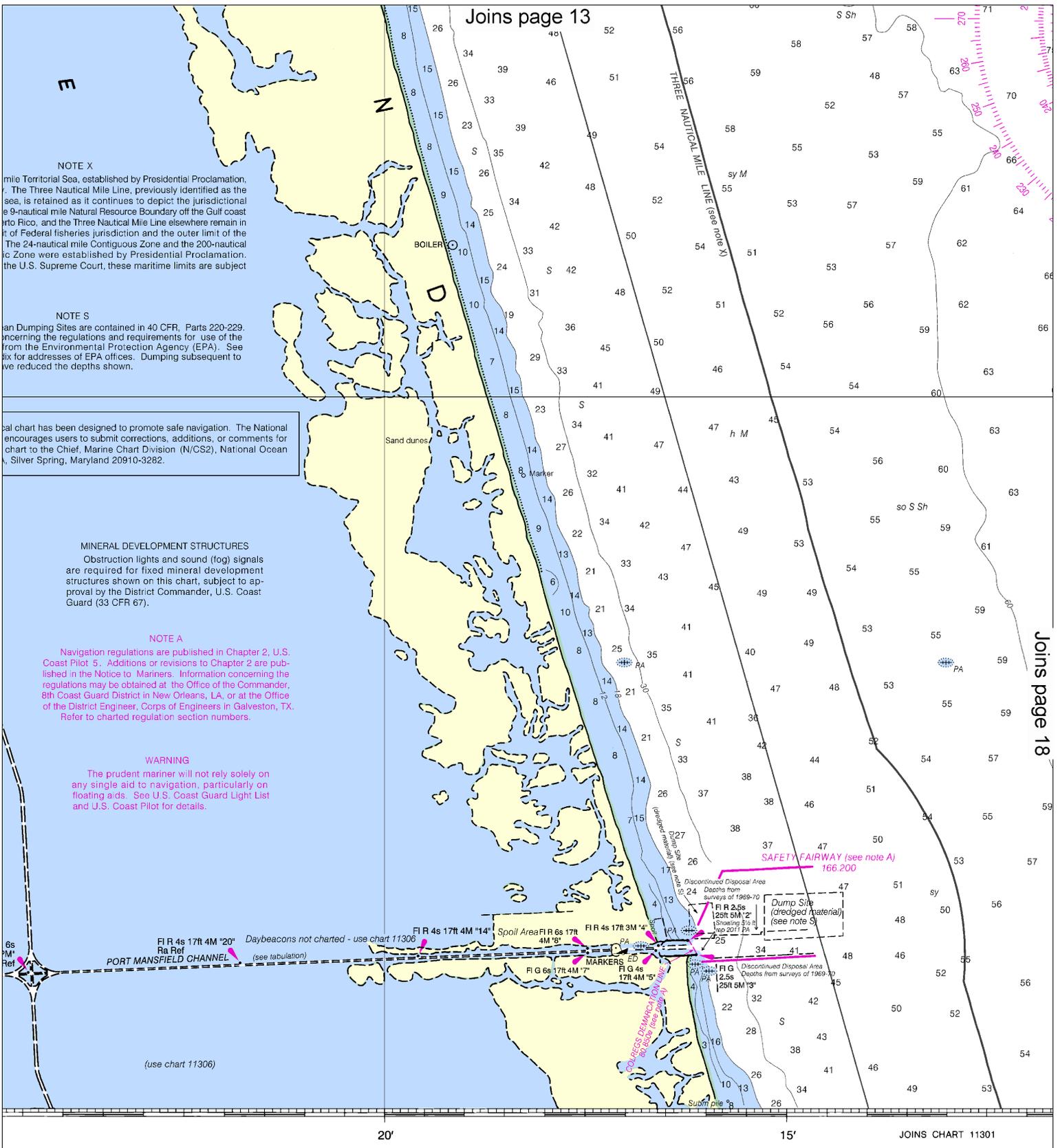
**NOTE S**  
 Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Regulations concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the lights and signals are from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See 40 CFR for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to these regulations have reduced the depths shown.

This chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES**  
 Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

**NOTE A**  
 Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, TX. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

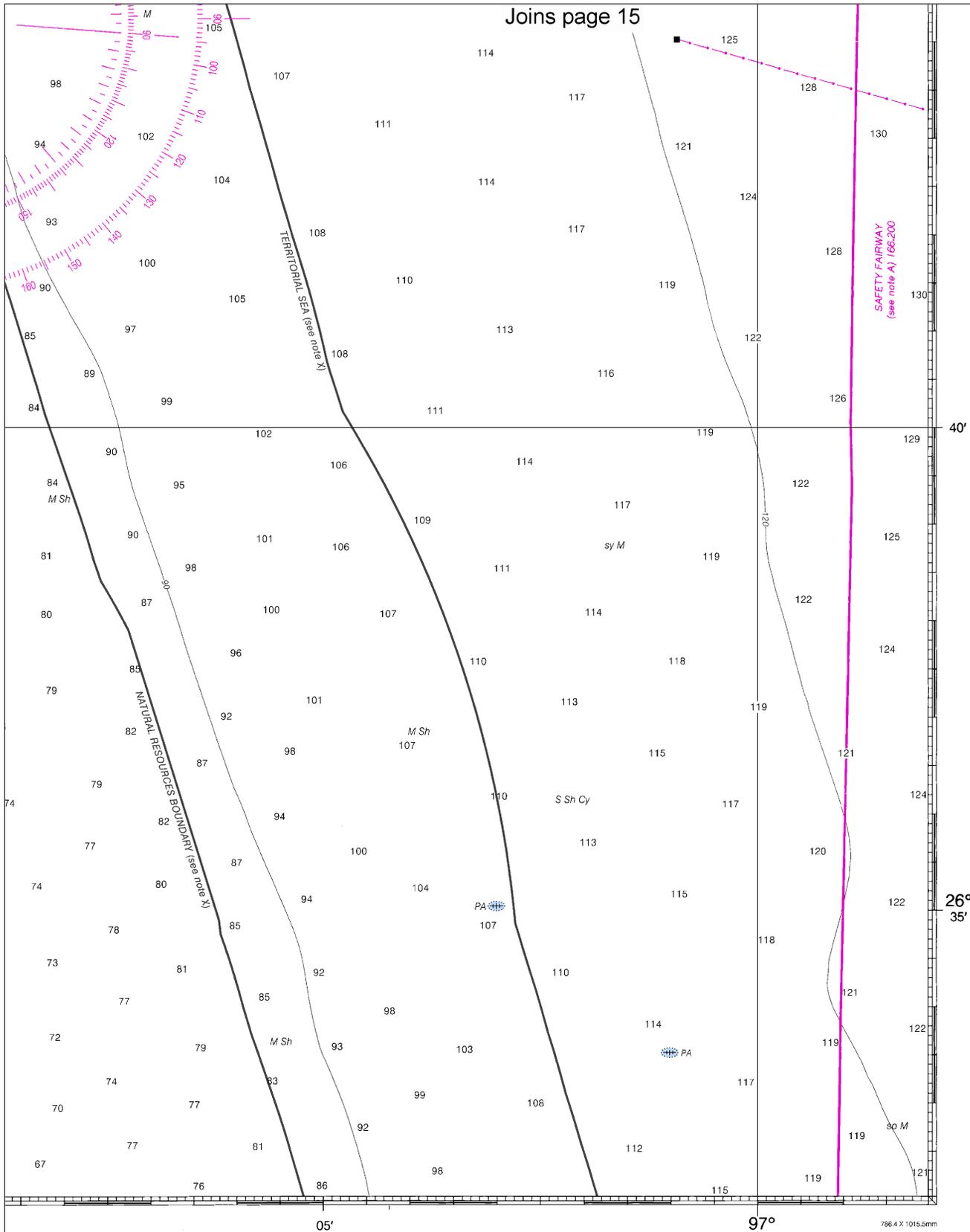
**WARNING**  
 The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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





40'

26° 35'

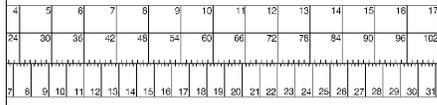
05'

97°

786.4 X 1015.5mm

ED. NO. 14

NSN 7642014010176  
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BC011304



Northern Part of Laguna Madre  
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11304



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>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- 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>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



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.

