

# BookletChart™



## Lake Mead

NOAA Chart 18687

*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

Approximate Page Index					
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16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27

**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.

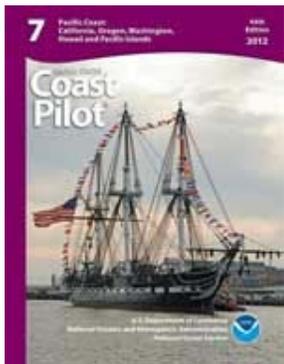
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=18687>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

**Lake Mead**, Arizona-Nevada, is a National Recreation Area on the **Colorado River** impounded by **Hoover Dam** (36°01.0'N., 114°44.2'W.).

**Anchorage areas.**—Restricted and anchorage areas established by Federal regulations are in Lake Mead.

(See **110.1, 110.127, and 162.220**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Additional information may be obtained from the local office of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior,

601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, NV 89005.

Eleventh Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners contains information concerning boating events, boating safety, bridge construction and lighting, aids to navigation, and anchorages on the Colorado River, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. These notices may be obtained, free of charge, by making application to Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District. (See Appendix A for address.)

This chapter describes the eight **Channel Islands** that extend for 130 miles in a NW direction off the coast of southern California from San Diego to Point Conception. They include the four islands of the southern group—San Clemente, Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and Santa Barbara; and the four islands of the northern group also referred to as the **Santa Barbara Islands**—Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel. Also described are the passages and channels between these islands including Outer Santa Barbara Passage, San Pedro Channel, Anacapa Passage, Santa Cruz Channel, San Miguel Passage, and Santa Barbara Passage, and Avalon Bay, the most active harbor in the area, as well as many smaller harbors and landings.

**COLREGS Demarcation Lines.**—The lines established for this part of the coast are described in **80.1102**, chapter 2.

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

RCC Alameda      Commander  
11<sup>th</sup> CG District      (510) 437-3700  
Alameda, CA

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**CAUTION**  
Frequent changes in aids to navigation can be expected because of fluctuation in lake level. Current information may be obtained at the Park Headquarters or Area Ranger Office.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, National Park Service. Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, National Park Service. Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

**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 general information, and Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational area, National Park Service, for specific details.

**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.

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

**RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)**  
Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length, shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.  
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.  
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.  
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels, when safe and practicable.  
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules".  
For emergencies call KOJ719 (National Park Service) on marine band channel 16.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Surveys by the Geological Survey, Soil Conservation, and the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

**REEF MARKERS**  
(CAUTION! All reefs are not marked)  
Numerous reefs, many of which are submerged, are marked by spar buoys. These are painted white with orange bands at top and bottom and an orange diamond. Buoys mark the edges of reefs.  
NOTE: Reef markers are not charted.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and 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 0.081" southward and 2.938" westward to agree with this chart.

**MARINE WEATHER INFORMATION**  
The National Park Service communications center makes twice daily weather broadcasts of weather conditions in the Lake Mead area. The broadcasts are on marine VHF station KOJ 719 channel 22A (157.1 MHz) located at 35°58'40"N., 114°50'15"W. with prior notice of the broadcasts being made on marine safety and emergency channel 16 (156.8 MHz) so that vessels may switch to channel 22A and listen to the broadcasts.

**REGULATORY MARKERS**

**SWIM AREA**  
DIAMOND SHAPE with cross means BOATS KEEP OUT

**DIAMOND SHAPE warns of Danger**  
DIAMOND SHAPE with 'ROCK'

**CIRCLE marks AREA CONTROLLED 'as indicated'**  
CIRCLE with '5 MPH'

**FOR DISPLAYING INFORMATION SUCH AS DIRECTIONS, DISTANCES, LOCATIONS, ETC.**  
RECTANGULAR SIGN with 'MULLET LAKE' and 'BLACK RIVER'

**INFORMATION BUOY USED TO DISPLAY REGULATORY MARKERS**  
CYLINDRICAL BUOY with diamond

**DIVER'S FLAG indicates presence of a diver.**  
DIAGONAL FLAG

**CHANNEL BUOY GUIDE**  
Entering port or going upstream

**PORT SIDE**  
Color: Green  
odd numbers

**MID-CHANNEL**  
Color: Red & White  
no numbers

**STARBOARD**  
Color: Red  
even numbers

**STORM WARNINGS**

**RED FLAG**  
Small craft (winds to 38 mph)

**2 RED FLAGS**  
Gale (up to 54 mph)

**SQUARE RED FLAG BLACK BOX**  
(whole gale)

**2 SQUARE RED FLAGS BLACK BOX**  
(Hurricane)

**REMEMBER THESE RULES**

- OVERTAKING - PASSING:** Boat being passed has the right-of-way. KEEP CLEAR.
- MEETING HEAD ON:** Keep to the right.
- CROSSING:** Boat on right has the right-of-way. Slow down and permit him to pass.

**PORT**  
Yield right-of-way to boats in your DANGER ZONE!

**STARBOARD**  
DANGER ZONE (Dead ahead to 2 points abaft your starboard beam)

**FACILITIES**  
Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

**LAKE LEVELS, WATER DEPTHS AND ELEVATIONS**  
The 1100 foot elevation (60 foot depth curve) is indicated by the dotted contour and represents a low lake level. The 1160 foot contour represents the normal lake level. The 1200 foot contour represents a high lake level. The blue tint indicates areas with elevations between 1100 and 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level. The green tint indicates areas with elevations between 1160 and 1200 feet above Mean Sea Level. Contour values indicate elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level.

The following symbols were designed especially for this Lake Mead chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."

Ranger Station      Camping Area

**NOTE**  
Aids to Navigation on Lake Mead are maintained by the National Park Service. Lights are two types, fixed and movable. Fixed lights are permanently located above any probable lake level. Movable lights are relocated when the lake height requires.

Soundings refer to a normal lake level elevation which is 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level.

**HOOVER DAM.** The Boulder Canyon Project Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, to construct Hoover Dam. Work began in 1931, and the structure was dedicated in 1935. It is the tallest dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726.4 feet from the base rock to the roadway on top. Its crest is 1,244 feet long.



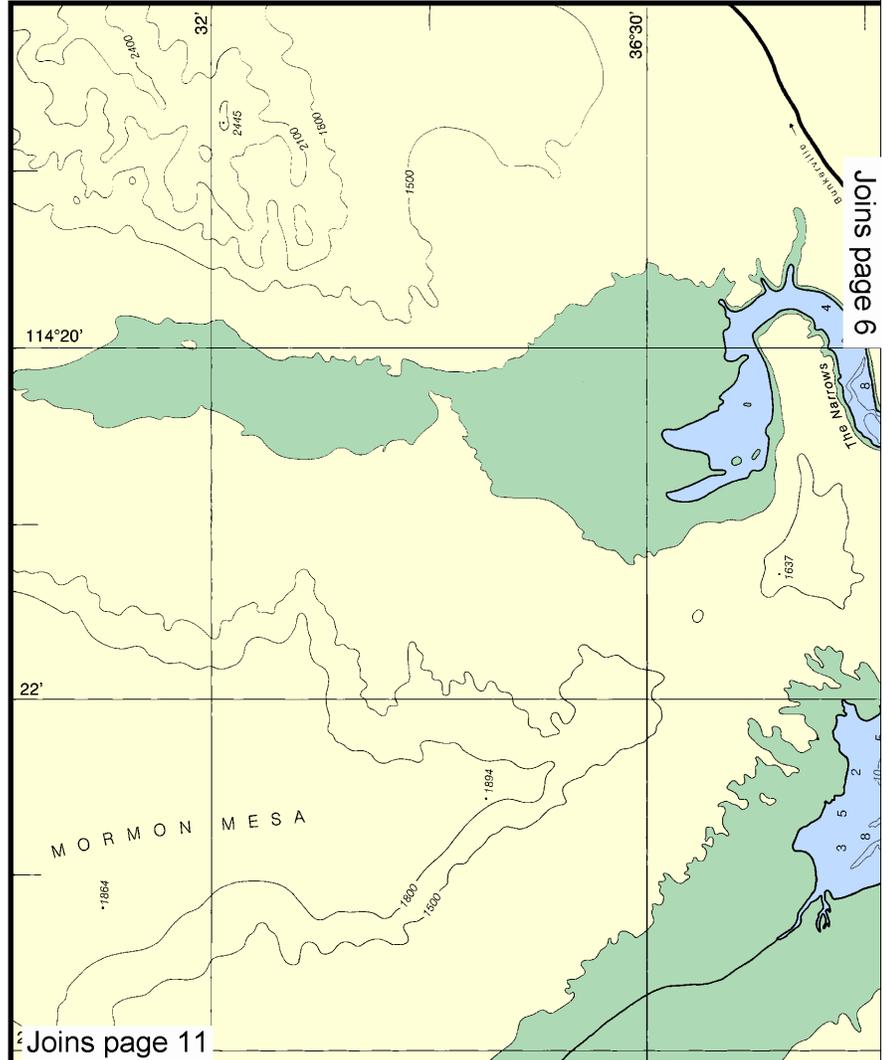
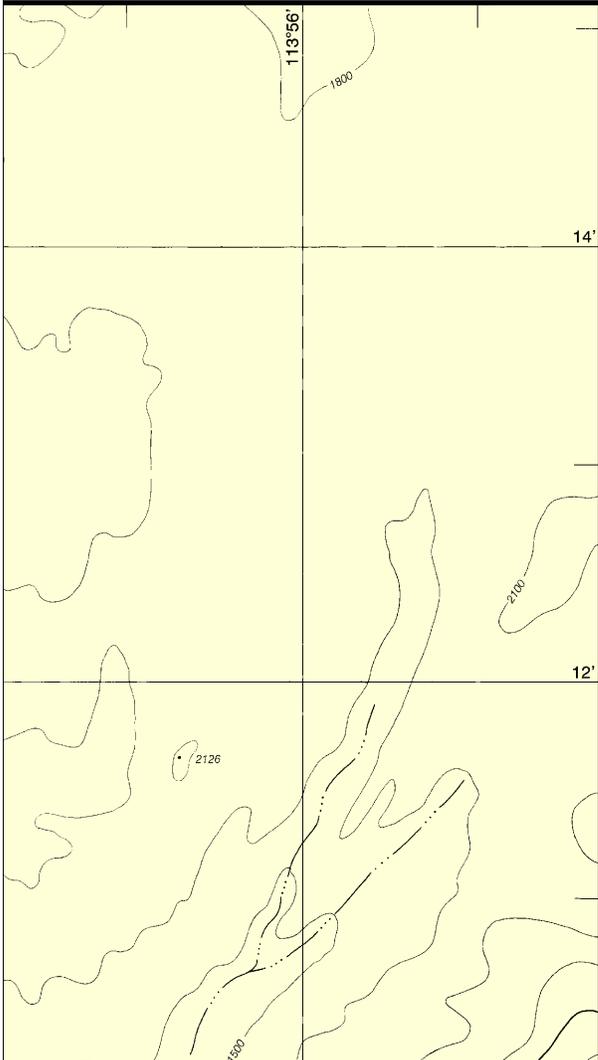
DEPTH	SERVICES					
	BDA	RENT	LIFT CAPACITY	MARINE RAILWAY- FEET	NATURAL	INDO
	REPAIRS	BULL	MOTOR	BERTHS		
	BAMP	SURFACED	TRANSVERSE	APPROACH- FEET (REPORTED)		
	ALONGSIDE- FEET (REPORTED)					
NO	LOCATION					
1	LAS VEGAS BAY	80	20	B	E	S
2	BOULDER BEACH					S
4	TEMPLE BAR	15	15			S
5	ECHO BAY	35	35		BM	S
6	OVERTON BEACH	15	15		M	S
7	CALLVILLE BAY	100	40			S

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THIS CHART. THE TABULATED "APPROACH - FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE FACILITY.  
THE TABULATED "PUMPING STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR

PRINT-ON

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer the most current and critical corrections. Charts are printed weekly. Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release. For more information about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix.com, or help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix.com.

This nautical chart has been developed by NOAA. The Chief, Marine Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:64000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





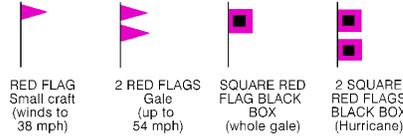
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**RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)**

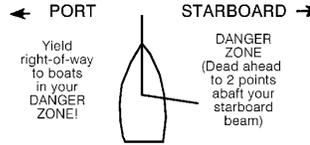
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**STORM WARNINGS**

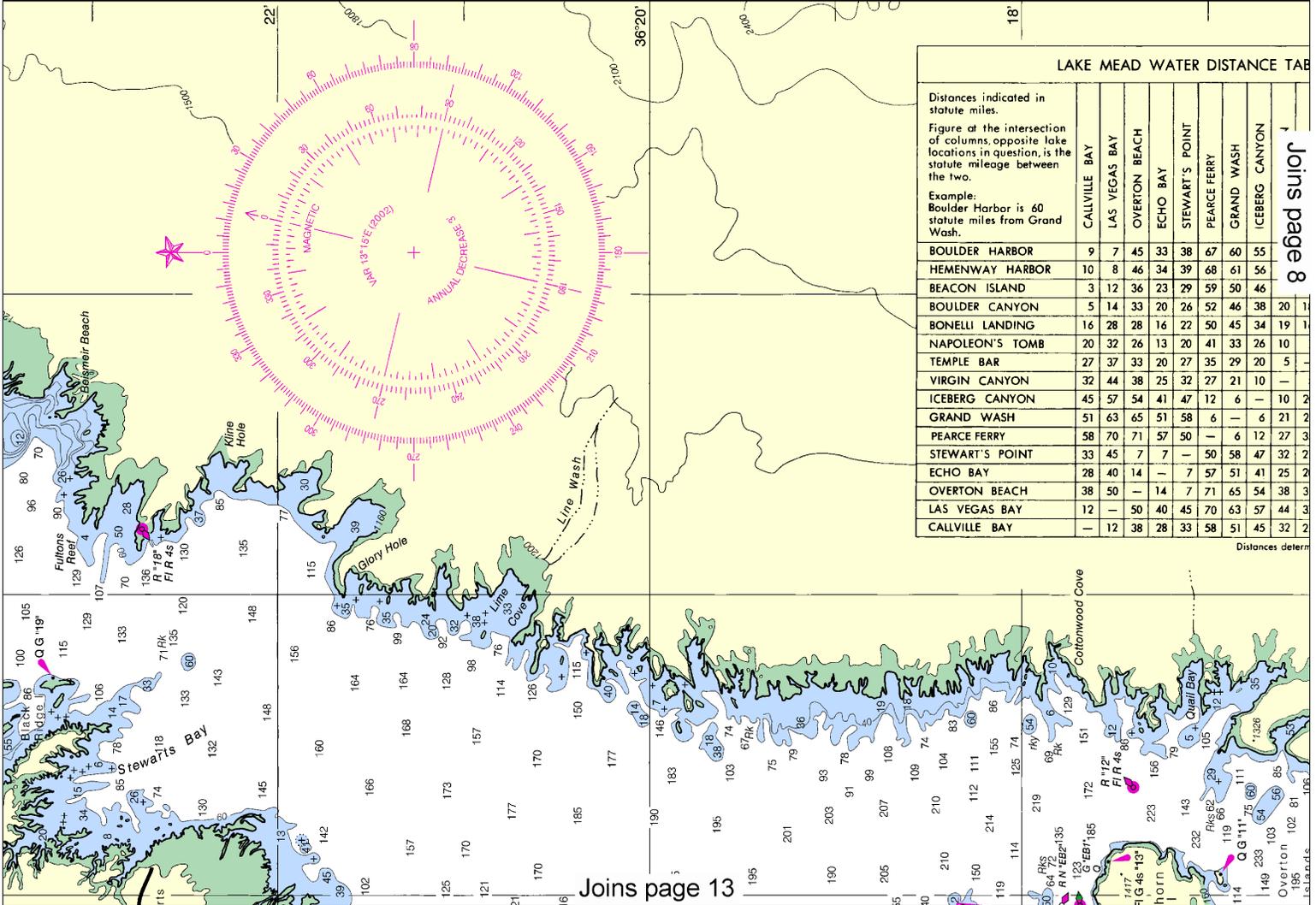


**REMEMBER THESE RULES**

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1st Ed., 1967 KAPP 1874



**LAKE MEAD WATER DISTANCE TABLE**

Distances indicated in statute miles.  
 Figure at the intersection of columns, opposite lake locations in question, is the statute mileage between the two.  
 Example: Boulder Harbor is 60 statute miles from Grand Wash.

	CALLVILLE BAY	LAS VEGAS BAY	OVERTON BEACH	ECHO BAY	STEWART'S POINT	PEARCE FERRY	GRAND WASH	ICEBERG CANYON
BOULDER HARBOR	9	7	45	33	38	67	60	55
HEMENWAY HARBOR	10	8	46	34	39	68	61	56
BEACON ISLAND	3	12	36	23	29	59	50	46
BOULDER CANYON	5	14	33	20	26	52	46	38
BONELLI LANDING	16	28	28	16	22	50	45	34
NAPOLEON'S TOMB	20	32	26	13	20	41	33	26
TEMPLE BAR	27	37	33	20	27	35	29	20
VIRGIN CANYON	32	44	38	25	32	27	21	10
ICEBERG CANYON	45	57	54	41	47	12	6	10
GRAND WASH	51	63	65	51	58	6	6	21
PEARCE FERRY	58	70	71	57	50	6	12	27
STEWART'S POINT	33	45	7	7	50	58	47	32
ECHO BAY	28	40	14	7	57	51	41	25
OVERTON BEACH	38	50	14	7	71	65	54	38
LAS VEGAS BAY	12	50	40	45	70	63	57	44
CALLVILLE BAY	12	38	28	33	58	51	45	32

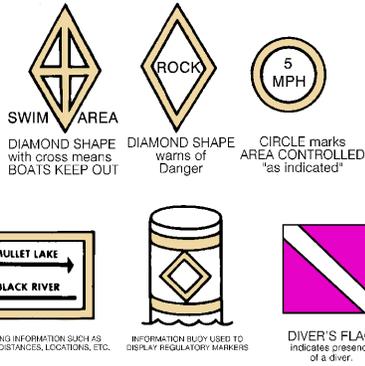
Distances determined by straight line.

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Joins page 13



**REGULATORY MARKERS**



FOR DISPLAYING INFORMATION SUCH AS DIRECTIONS, DISTANCES, LOCATIONS, ETC.

INFORMATION BUOYS USED TO DISPLAY REGULATORY MARKERS

DIVER'S FLAG indicates presence of a diver.

**CHANNEL BUOY GUIDE**

Entering port or going upstream



**PORT SIDE**  
Color: Green  
odd numbers

**MID-CHANNEL**  
Color: Red & White  
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**STARBOARD**  
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**NOTE**

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**REEF MARKERS**

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Numerous reefs, many of which are submerged, are marked by spar buoys. These are painted white with orange bands at top and bottom and an orange diamond. Buoys mark the edges of reefs.  
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**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 general information, and Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational area, National Park Service, for specific details.

**CAUTION**

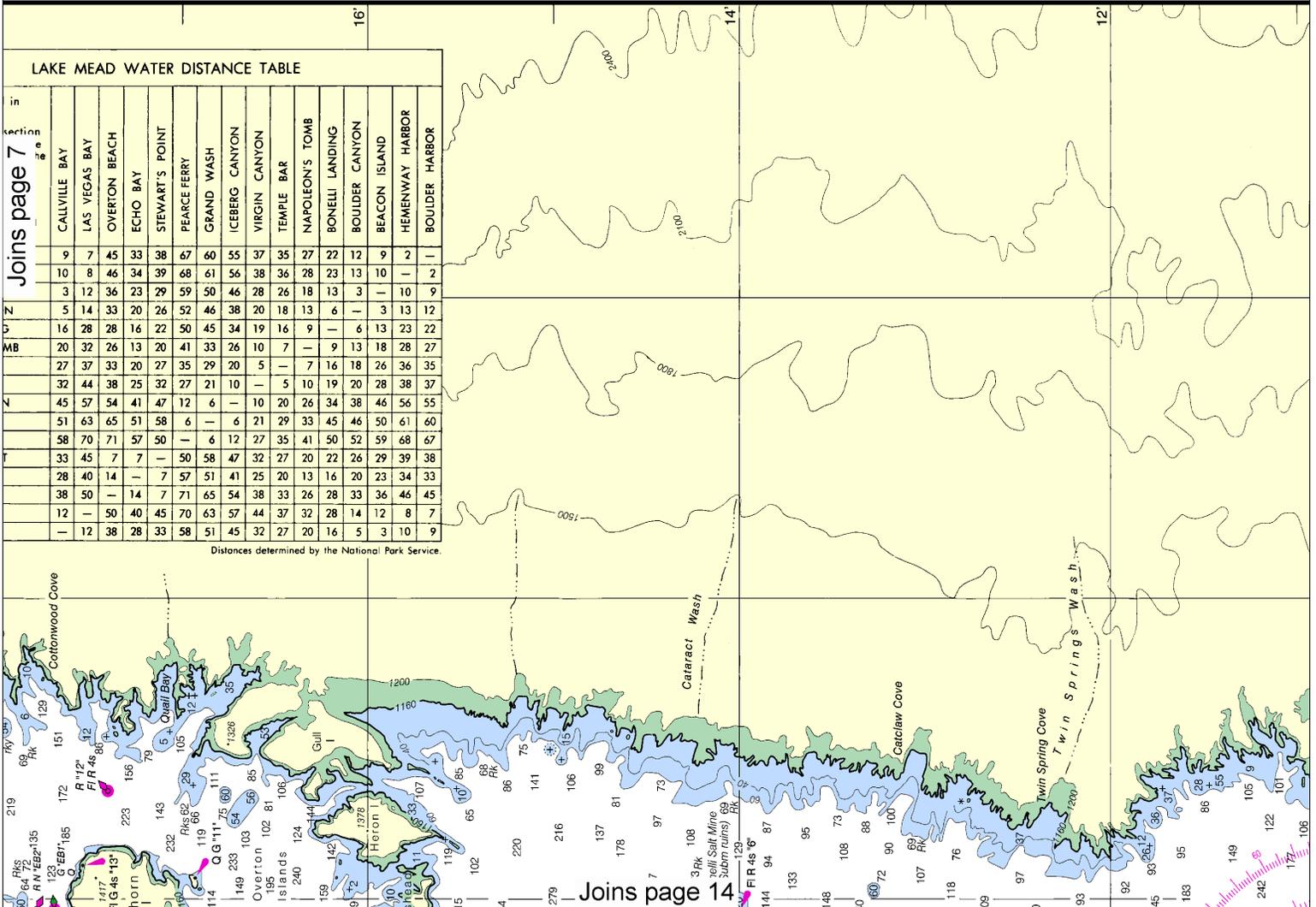
Frequent changes in aids to navigation can be expected because of fluctuation in lake level. Current information may be obtained at the Park Headquarters or Area Ranger Office.

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EAR.

**LAKE MEAD WATER DISTANCE TABLE**

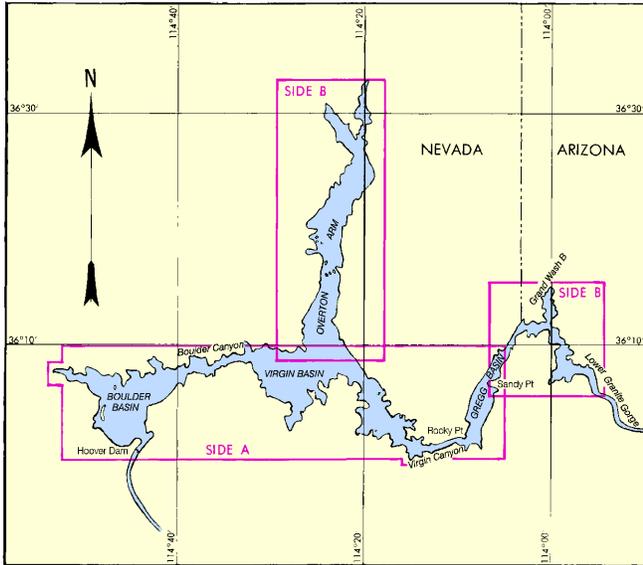
in	Section	CALVILLE BAY	LAS VEGAS BAY	OVERTON BEACH	ECHO BAY	STEWART'S POINT	PEARCE FERRY	GRAND WASH	ICEBERG CANYON	VIRGIN CANYON	TEMPLE BAR	NAPOLEON'S TOMB	BONELLI LANDING	BOULDER CANYON	BEACON ISLAND	HEMENWAY HARBOR	BOULDER HARBOR
9	7	45	33	38	67	60	55	37	35	27	22	12	9	2	1	1	2
10	8	46	34	39	68	61	56	38	36	28	23	13	10	1	1	2	3
3	12	36	23	29	59	50	46	28	26	18	13	3	1	10	9	1	1
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45	57	54	41	47	12	6	1	10	20	26	34	38	46	56	55	1	1
51	63	65	51	58	6	1	6	21	29	33	45	46	50	61	60	1	1
58	70	71	57	50	1	6	12	27	35	41	50	52	59	68	67	1	1
33	45	7	7	1	50	58	47	32	27	20	22	26	29	39	38	1	1
28	40	14	1	7	57	51	41	25	20	13	16	20	23	34	33	1	1
38	50	1	14	7	71	65	54	38	33	26	28	33	36	46	45	1	1
12	1	50	40	45	70	63	57	44	37	32	28	14	12	8	7	1	1
1	1	38	28	33	58	51	45	32	27	20	16	5	3	10	9	1	1

Distances determined by the National Park Service.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



ARIZONA - NEVADA  
**LAKE MEAD**

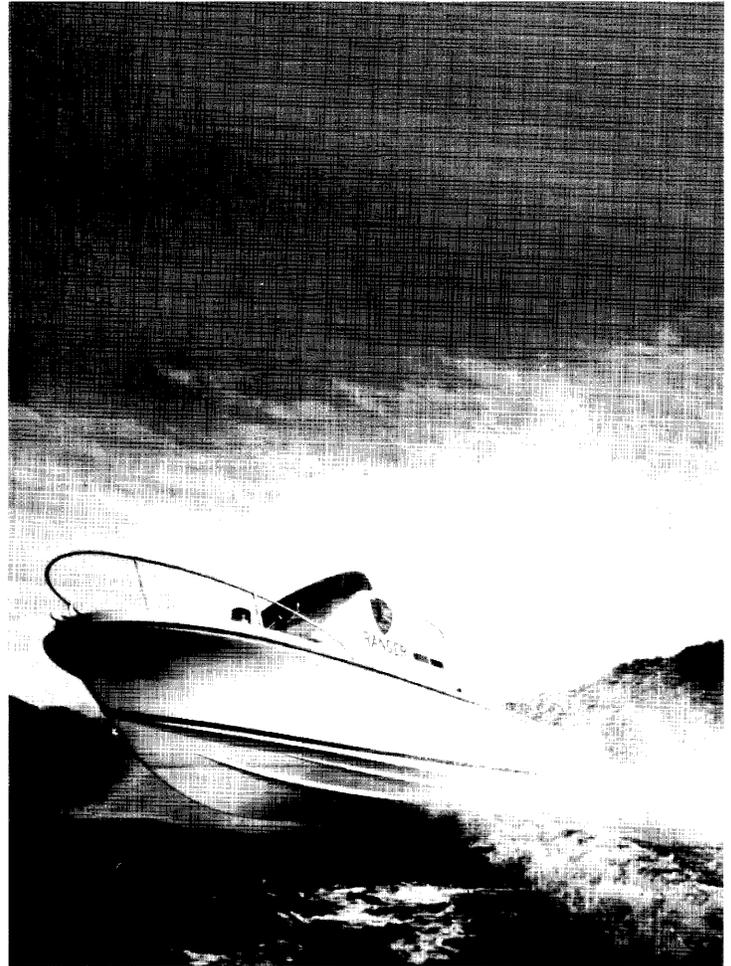


Photo Courtesy NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Chart 18687 13th Ed., Nov. /02  
Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02  
Published at Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:48,000  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983  
(WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984)

Soundings refer to a normal lake level elevation which is 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level.

LAKE LEVELS, WATER DEPTHS AND ELEVATIONS

The 1100 foot elevation (60 foot depth curve) is indicated by the dotted contour and represents a low lake level. The 1160 foot contour represents the normal lake level. The 1200 foot contour represents a high lake level. The blue tint indicates areas with elevations between 1100 and 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level. The green tint indicates areas with elevations between 1160 and 1200 feet above Mean Sea Level. Contour values indicate elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level.

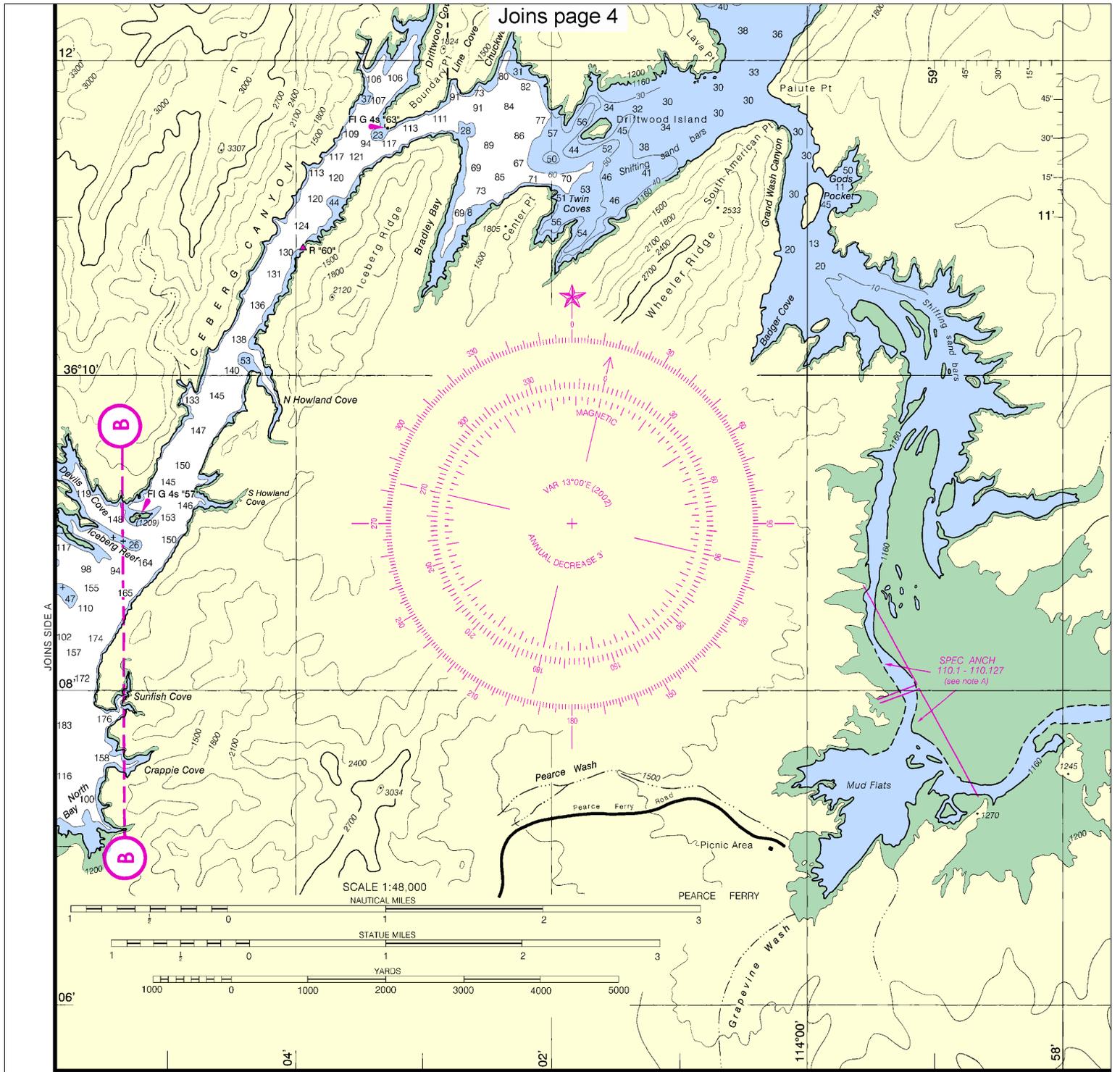
Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel R



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AUTHORITIES

SIDE B



18687 13th Ed., Nov. /02 Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

**ADMINISTRATION**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005.

**WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September and from early April to June.

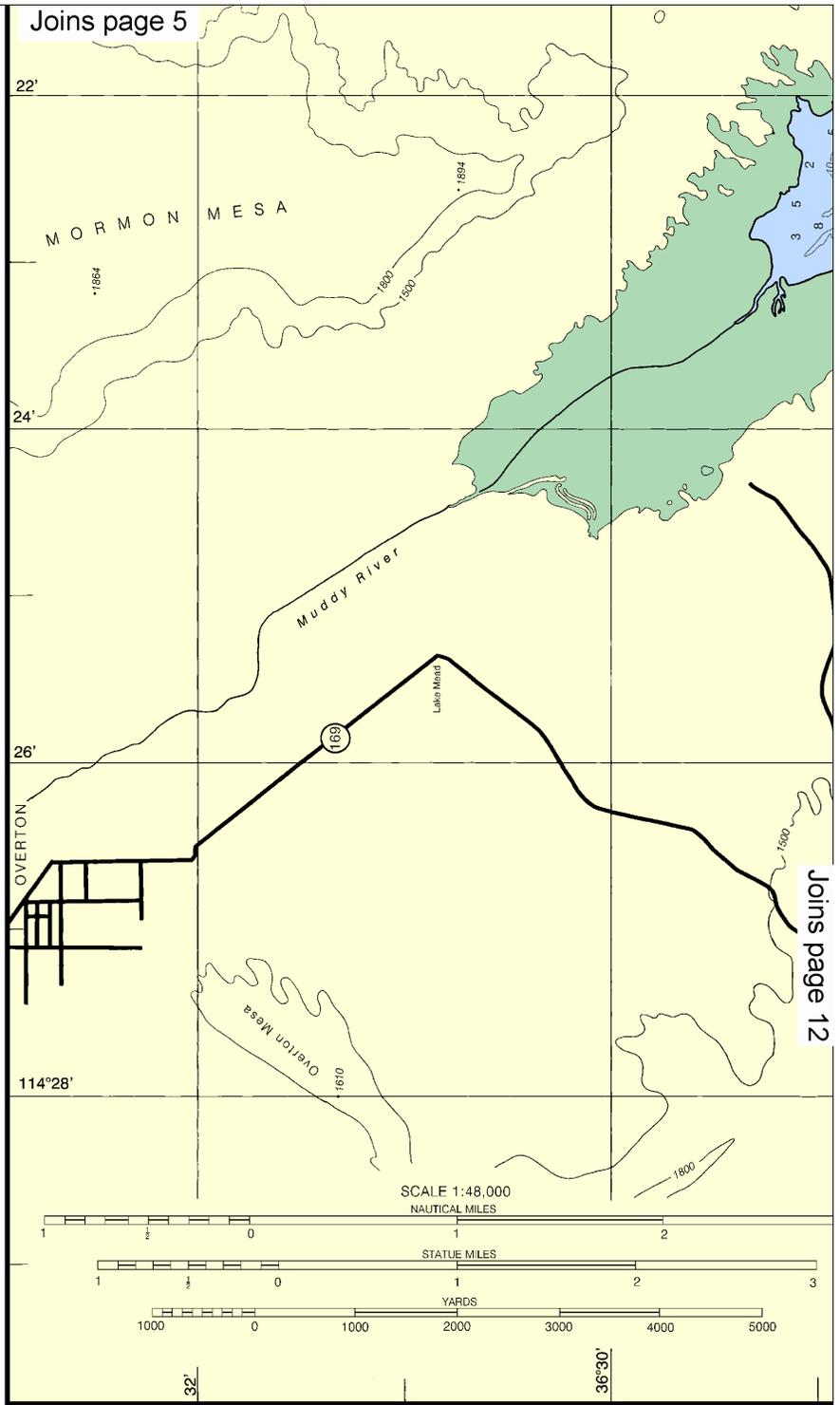
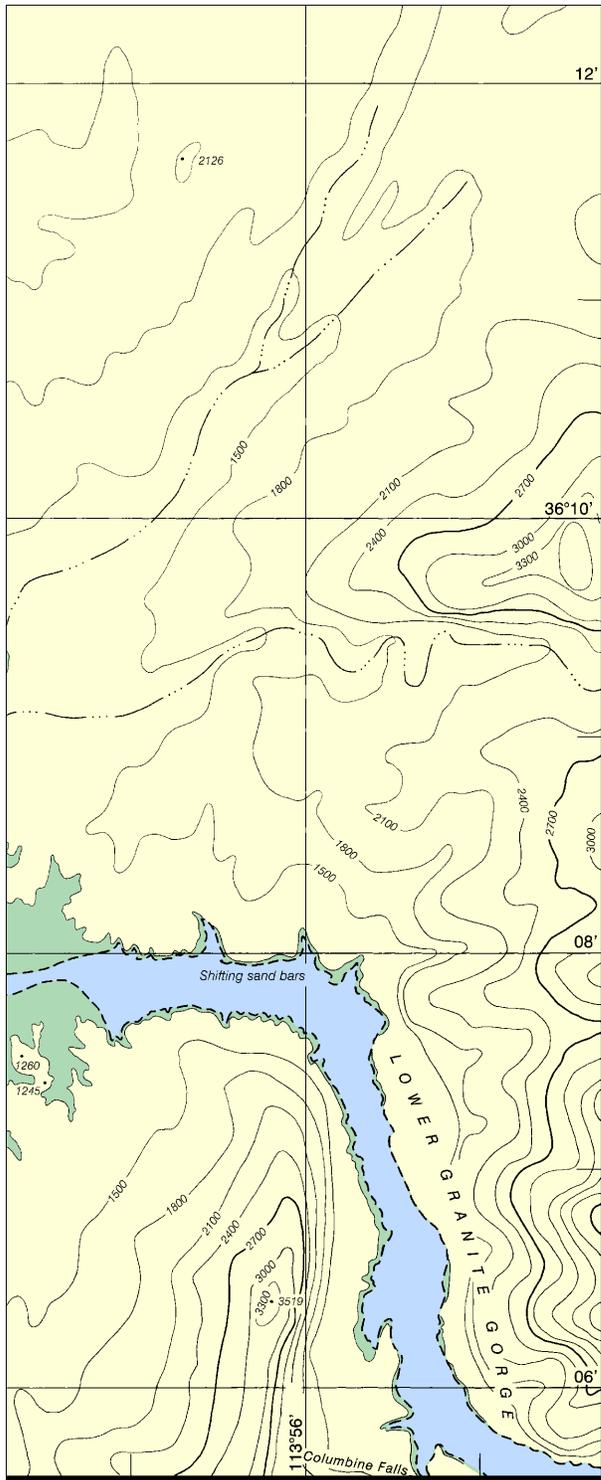
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**HIST**

The Gra first seer Cardenas, small party In 1776 Velez de E

**10**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



**STORICAL HAPPENINGS**

Grand Canyon of the Colorado was first explored by white men in 1540 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, one of Coronado's captains, led a party to the rim in northern Arizona. In 1846, a party led by Father Silvester Escalante made the first successful

In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek.

On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to con-

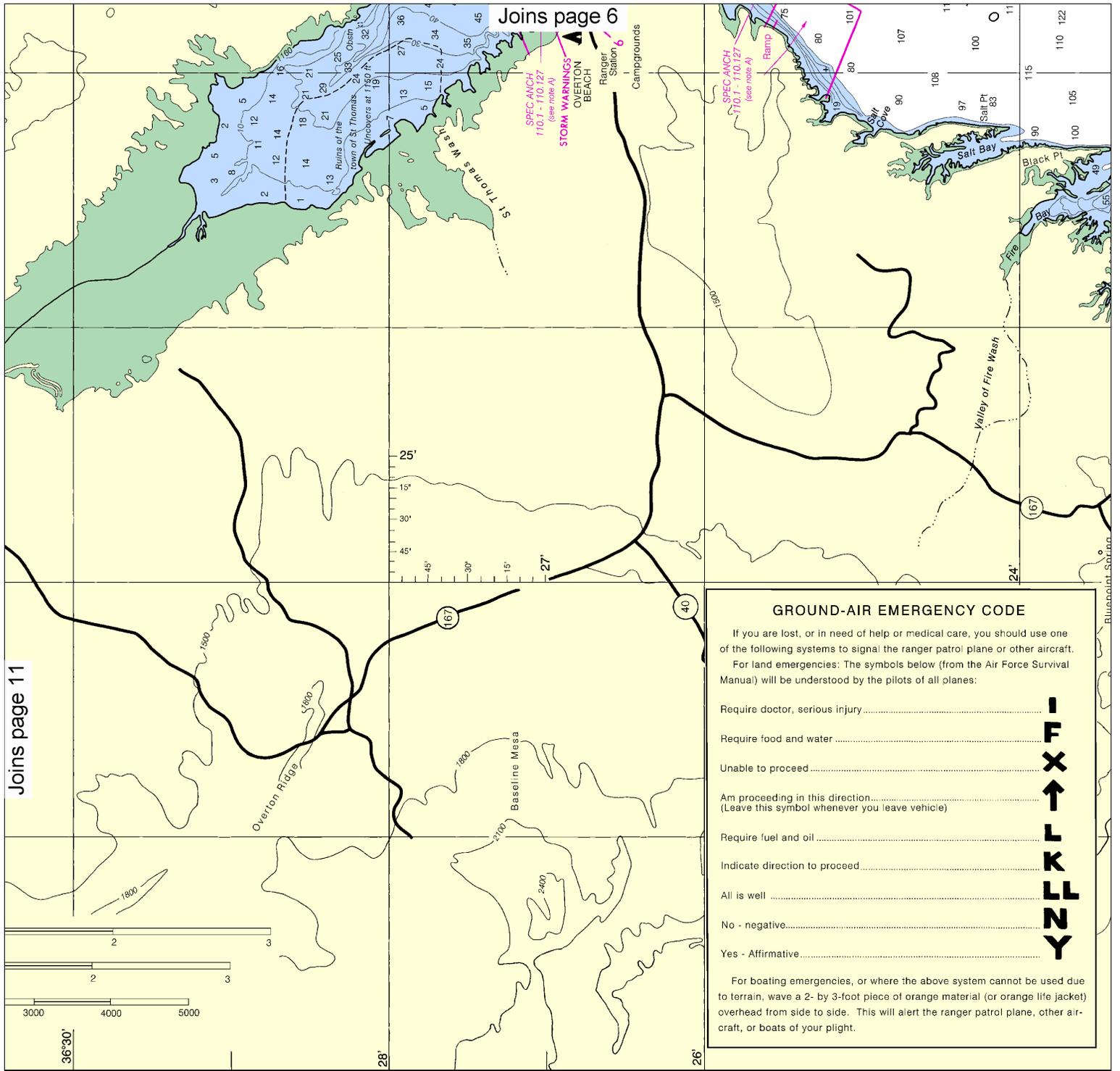
**PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE**

Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants left their activities and their tools and artifacts scattered all over the area. Your are welcome to look at the various In-

The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave Indians, some of whom still inhabit outlying sections of this region, also left evidences of their cultures.

Your are welcome to look at the various In-

Lake Mead National Recreation Area. For more information, visit Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. You are able to see some of the prehistoric ruins of LAKE MEAD. The



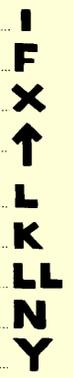
Joins page 6

SPEC ANCH  
110.1 - 110.127  
(see note A)  
STORM WARNINGS

**GROUND-AIR EMERGENCY CODE**

If you are lost, or in need of help or medical care, you should use one of the following systems to signal the ranger patrol plane or other aircraft. For land emergencies: The symbols below (from the Air Force Survival Manual) will be understood by the pilots of all planes:

- Require doctor, serious injury .....
- Require food and water .....
- Unable to proceed .....
- Am proceeding in this direction.....  
(Leave this symbol whenever you leave vehicle)
- Require fuel and oil .....
- Indicate direction to proceed .....
- All is well .....
- No - negative.....
- Yes - Affirmative.....



For boating emergencies, or where the above system cannot be used due to terrain, wave a 2- by 3-foot piece of orange material (or orange life jacket) overhead from side to side. This will alert the ranger patrol plane, other aircraft, or boats of your plight.

**SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.  
**VISIT HOOVER DAM.** Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.  
**LAKE MEAD.** This large manmade reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood

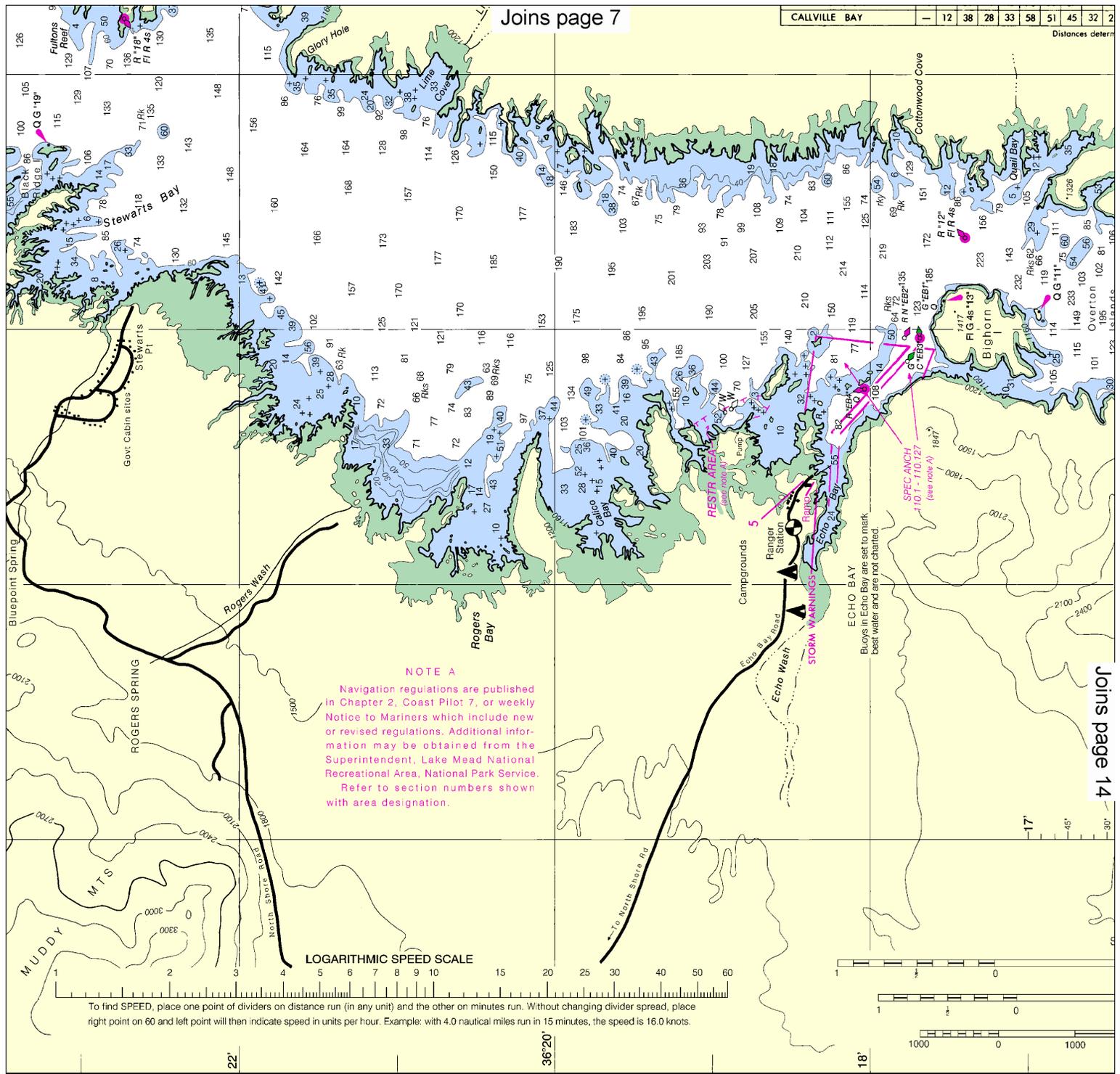
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**CRUISES ON LAKE MEAD.** Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.  
**HIKING AND EXPLORING** are excellent in the region, except during the warmer summer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.  
**MOTORING.** There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded,

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Hualpai, and  
 pm still inhabit  
 tion, also left  
 the various in-

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 7

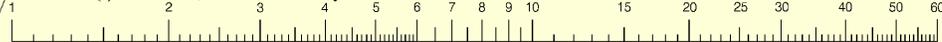
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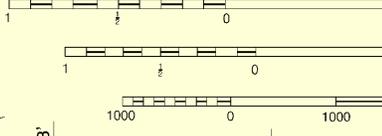
**NOTE A**

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, National Park Service. Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

**LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE**



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



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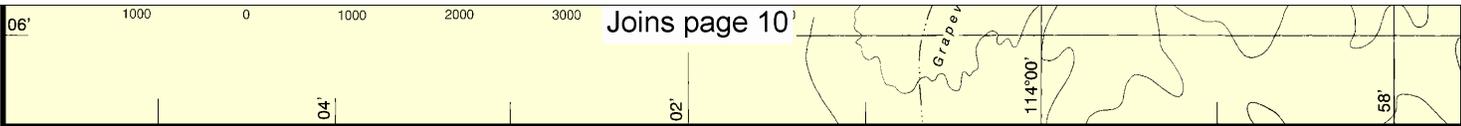
**SAFETY TIPS**

1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.
2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.
3. Know your boat's fuel capacity and cruising radius.

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18687 13th Ed., Nov. /02 Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

**ADMINISTRATION**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005, is in immediate charge.

**HOOVER DAM.** The Boulder Canyon Project Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, to construct Hoover Dam. Work began in 1931, and the structure was dedicated in 1935. It is the tallest dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726.4 feet from the base rock to the roadway on top. Its crest is 1,244 feet long.

**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 Park Service (702) 293-8932.

**WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA**

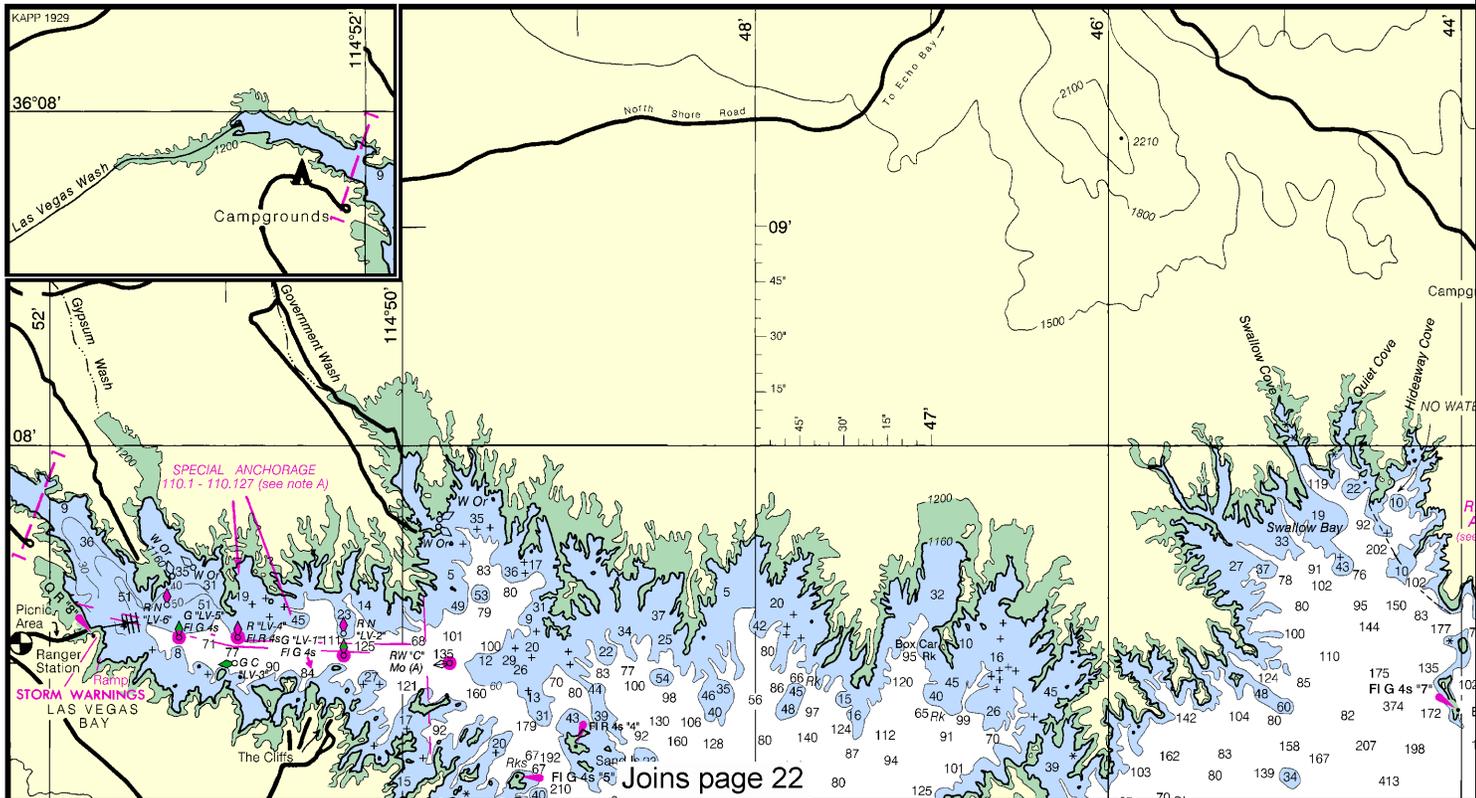
Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September through early December and from early April to June.

**WEATHER.** Listed below are the average minimum and maximum temperatures throughout the year at Boulder City.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Avg. Temp.	44	48	55	65	74	82
Max.	57	62	69	80	89	98
Min.	30	35	40	50	58	66
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Avg. Temp.	89	87	80	67	53	46
Max.	105	103	97	83	68	59
Min.	72	71	63	50	37	32

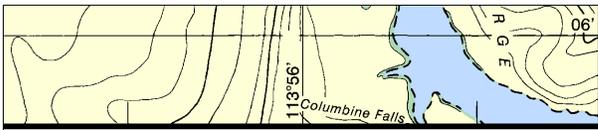
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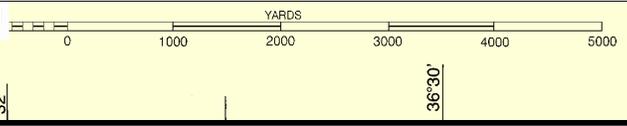


**16**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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**HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS**

Grand Canyon of the Colorado was first explored by white men in 1540 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's captains, led by Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, first reached the rim in northern Arizona. In 1606, a party led by Father Silvestre Escalante made the first successful crossing of the Colorado River in the canyon. This occurred at a point now known as the Fathers' north of Lee's Ferry. In 1773, trader and trapper Jedediah Smith first crossed the area now occupied by Lake Mead. In 1827, when he went down the Virgin River to the Colorado River on his way to the Pacific Ocean, he and other parties pushed their way through the region along the Mormon Trail to the Colorado River. In 1828, Dr. James W. W. Ives, attempting to determine the navigability of the Colorado River for the United States Government, brought the steamboat "Enterprise" upriver into the lower end of the canyon in 1857-58. In 1869, Maj. John Wesley Powell led the first expedition down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon by

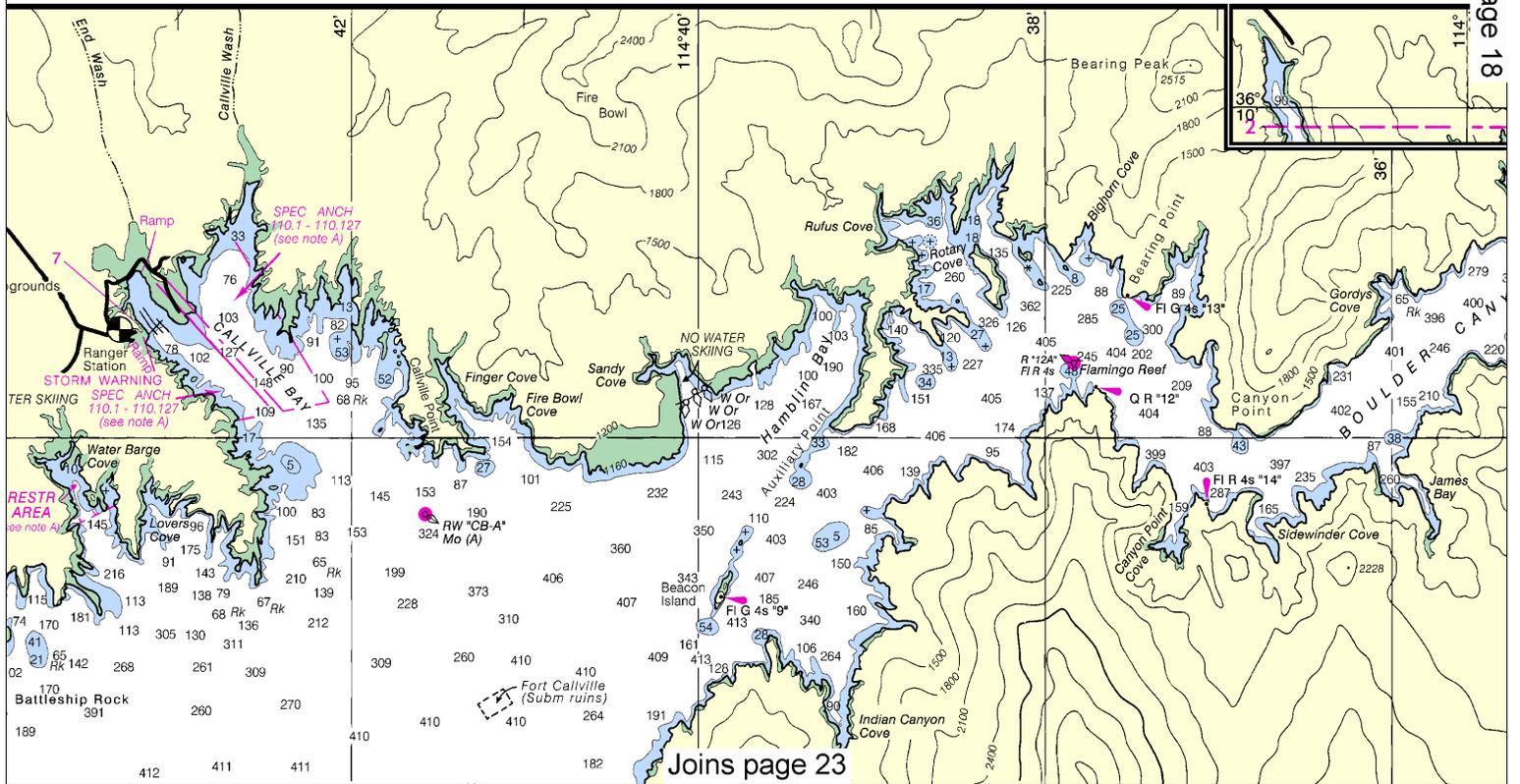
In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek. On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to control the waters of the Colorado River. By 1935, water was beginning to be impounded behind the dam. The last concrete was placed on May 29, and the structure was dedicated September 30, 1935. Other exciting phases of the area's history deal with settlements along the river, river expeditions, and mining. History is still being made on the waters of Lake Mead and the Colorado River. As late as 1960, the Colorado River had not been completely conquered by boats running upstream. In the summer of that year, a nine-man expedition successfully piloted three boats, propelled by jets of water, up through the rapids of the Grand Canyon from Lake Mead to Lee's Ferry in Arizona. The last barriers of the Colorado River-its rapids-had been conquered!

**PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE**

Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants naturally centered their activities around dependable water supplies afforded by rivers and prehistoric lakes. Many of their campsites have been located. Along the Muddy River in Moapa Valley, ruins of extensive aboriginal dwellings have been discovered. The popular name, "The Lost City" has been given to this group of Pueblo ruins. The rising waters of Lake Mead covered many archeological sites, including parts of The Lost City. Careful surveys were conducted to salvage and study this irreplaceable prehistoric evidence before it became lost for all time beneath the water. Lost City Museum, operated by the State of Nevada, is located at Overton, near the site of The Lost City. Here you may learn more of the fascinating story of the early Basketmaker and Pueblo Indians who lived, farmed, mined, fished, and hunted in this valley hundreds of years ago.

The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave Indians, some of whom still inhabit outlying sections of this region, also left evidences of their cultures. You are welcome to look at the various Indian sites within the area. However, digging or disturbing any site, or collecting items found on the surface, is not permitted. They are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906 so that these irreplaceable remains may not be damaged or lost. Only by piecing together the undisturbed cultural materials can skilled archeologists tell us the story of these ancient peoples. Nothing can be learned from material that has been disturbed.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers a few suggestions of what you can do. VISIT HOVER DAM. From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. you are able to see some of the dam. LAKE MEAD. The lake is 227 miles long. The Commissioner of Recreation Management has a permit for 26,200,000 acre feet of water. The Colorado River flows into the lake from the south, long ago by the rapids of the Colorado. LA SWIMMING. Lake Mead has beautiful beaches and lifeguard service. BOATING. As a National Recreation Area, free public boat launch and motors can be used. MOONLIGHT BOATING. For public safety navigation, and boat launch. Park Rangers. FISHING. You can fish for trout. Special Use stamp and license for children under 16. Should read the current regulations. WATER-SKIING. You can have equipment for water skiing. SCUBA DIVING. You can swimming be



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**SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.

**VISIT HOOVER DAM.** Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.

**LAKE MEAD.** This large manmade reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was Commissioner of Reclamation from 1924 to 1936, it has an area of 229 square miles at maximum capacity, a length of 110 miles, and a depth of 589 feet. Storage capacity of the lake is 26,200,000 acre feet of water - an amount equal to more than 2 years of normal flow from the Colorado River. Wide sandy beaches, shadowed coves, and steep canyon walls carved long ago by the raging waters of the Colorado River make up the shoreline that is more than 550 miles long. Lake Mead has become a major area for recreation in the Southwest.

**SWIMMING.** Lake Mead is ideal for swimming many months of the year. Public swimming beaches are available during summer at Boulder Beach. Buoys delineate the swim beach area and lifeguards are on duty. Caution should be exercised when swimming elsewhere.

**BOATING.** As a family sport, boating is unexcelled at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Free public launching ramps are provided at each developed area on the lake. Boats and motors can be rented or chartered from several concessioners. Mooring slips and buoys are available. Mooring or slip charges should be discussed with the concessioner concerned.

For public safety and health, specific regulations affecting water safety, sanitation, navigation, and boat operation must be observed. These regulations can be obtained from Park Rangers.

**FISHING.** You can fish throughout the year within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. A fishing license from either Nevada or Arizona is required. To the license must be affixed a Special Use stamp from the other State. Nonresident children under 14 years of age and resident children under 16 years of age are not required to have a license. Before fishing you should read the current regulations concerning creel limits.

**WATER-SKIING** is rapidly increasing in popularity on Lake Mead. Several concessioners have equipment for rent. Be sure to ask a Park Ranger about water-skiing regulations.

**SCUBA DIVING.** You may SCUBA dive in Lake Mead, but use caution, and stay away from swimming beaches and harbors. Always display the red and white SCUBA diving flag.

**CRUISES ON LAKE MEAD.** Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

**HIKING AND EXPLORING** are excellent in the region, except during the warmer summer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.

**MOTORING.** There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded, and some are unmaintained 4-wheeled vehicle trails. If you travel off-road in your vehicle, check first at a Ranger station. A map of backcountry roads, approved for vehicle travel, is there for your reference. **CAUTION:** These roads are not recommended for 2-wheel drive vehicles. Forty miles southeast of Hoover Dam, a graded road leaves Kingman Highway and leads about 40 miles north to South Cove and Pearce Ferry. You will have an excellent view of the Colorado River and the Grand Wash Cliffs, and along the route a view of Gregg's Basin on Lake Mead. The road passes through one of the largest forests of Joshua trees in the entire Southwest. Ask a Park Ranger about other places to visit.

**CAMPING.** There are twelve developed campgrounds in the recreation area and they are open year round. Fees are collected under the provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. There are no entrance fees to the park, but there is a fee for the use of developed campgrounds. There are no individual connections for electricity, water, and sewer. However, comfort stations and water faucets are conveniently located. Trailer sites with hook-ups are available from the concessioners in the park.

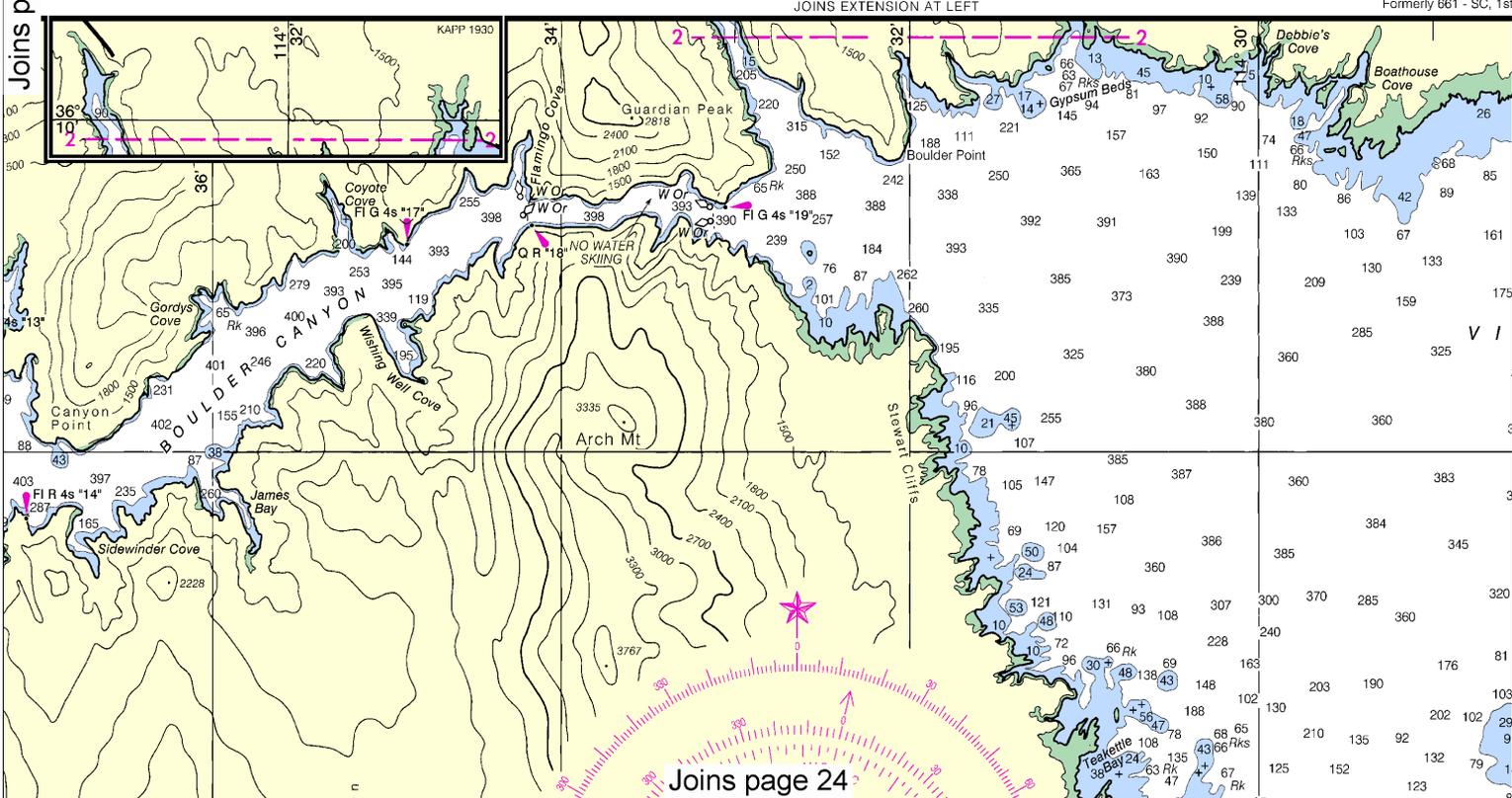
The annual Golden Eagle and Golden Age passports are available. Camping is confined to designated campgrounds, except on trips into remote sections of the park. Camping space is available on a first come, first served basis; consequently no reservations can be accepted. Camping is limited to 30 days within any 90 day period. Firewood is not available, but charcoal is sold by concessioners. Each of the campgrounds has shade trees, water, modern rest-rooms, charcoal grills, and tables. Please place your trash in the containers provided. If you camp in the backcountry, use trash receptacles at the launching ramps when you return.

Campfires are permitted in remote areas. No campfires are permitted on beaches near boat harbors or on swimming beaches.

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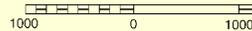
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minute spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

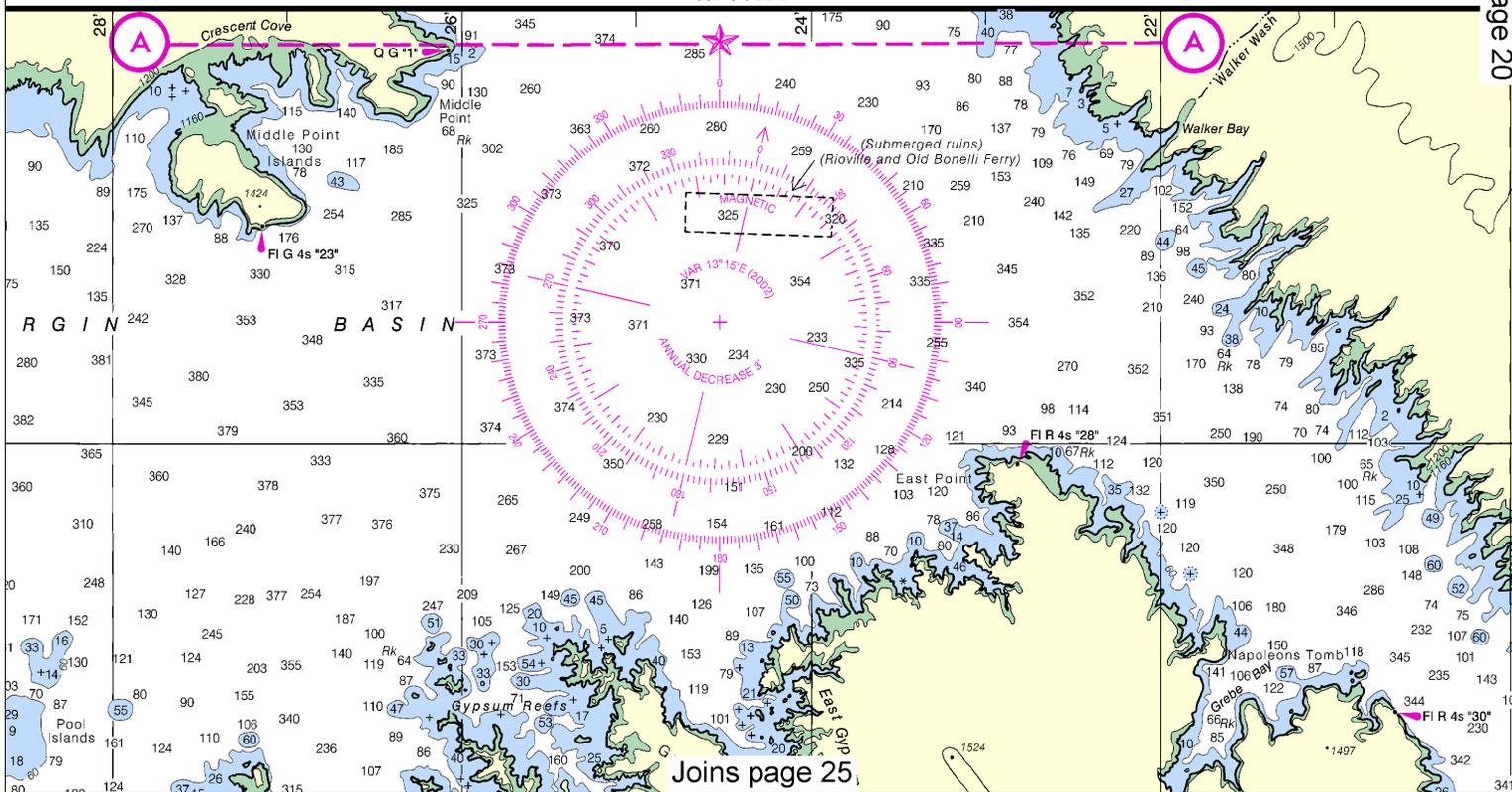


**SAFETY TIPS**

1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.
2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.
3. Know your boat's fuel capacity and cruising radius.
4. Read the information posted at Ranger stations, launching ramps, and on campground bulletin boards.
5. National Park Service Rangers are at Lake Mead National Recreation Area to provide information and other assistance and to enforce regulations, including safe boating practices. Please check with them if you have any questions.
6. Before you start a trip on water or land always inform some responsible person as to where you are going and when you expect to return.
7. An approved personal flotation device must be available for each passenger in a boat. Carry day and night flares for distress signals.
8. Weather forecasts are available daily at Ranger stations, at the bulletin boards on the launching ramps, and at the offices of concessioners.
9. For protection against the brilliant desert sun, you should have sunglasses available. During the summer, when traveling in the backcountry it is advisable to wear a hat and a long sleeved shirt. You should carry extra water, food, and a shovel. Take a map of the area. Never camp in washes. They are paths for flash floods.
10. If you become stranded away from the lake and have a vehicle, stay with it. Use a mirror for signaling or build a fire. If you must walk out, walk at night, it's cooler. Leave a note giving your name, destination, date and time you started walking.

1st Ed., 1967 KAPP 1873

JOINS SIDE B



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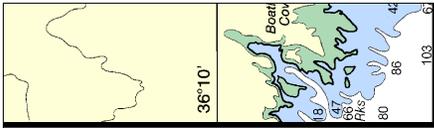
Joins page 20



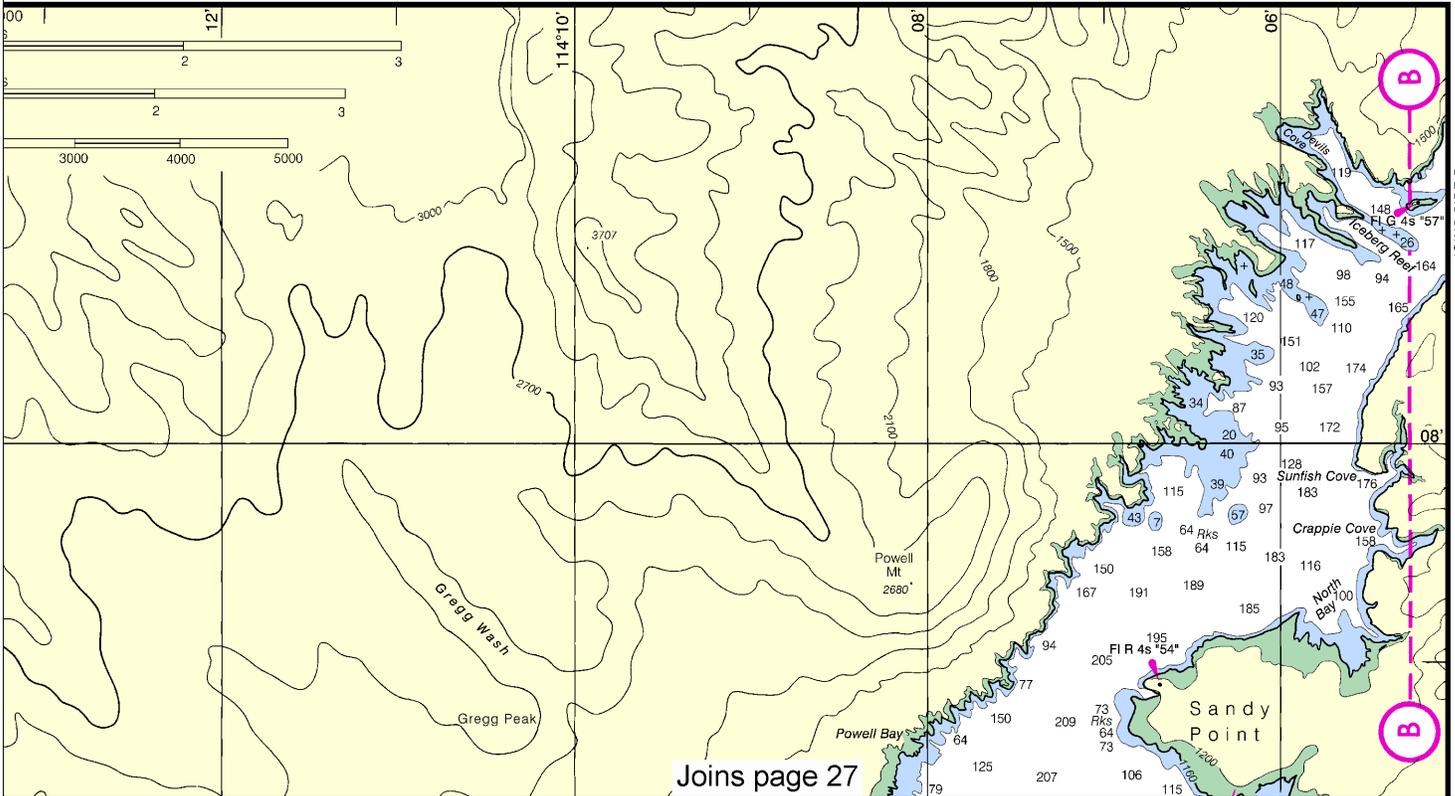
CAUTION

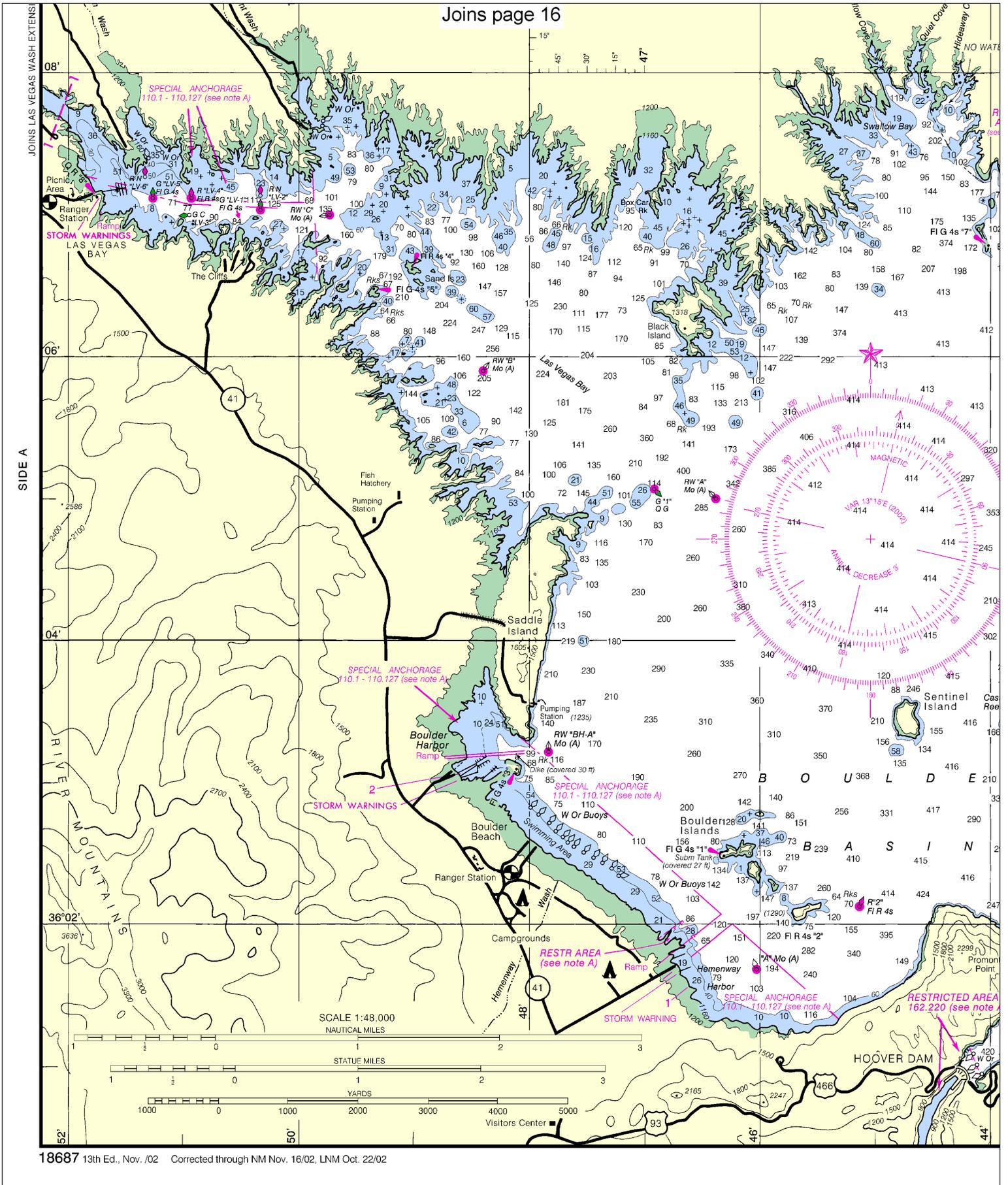
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notices to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

18687



Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel R

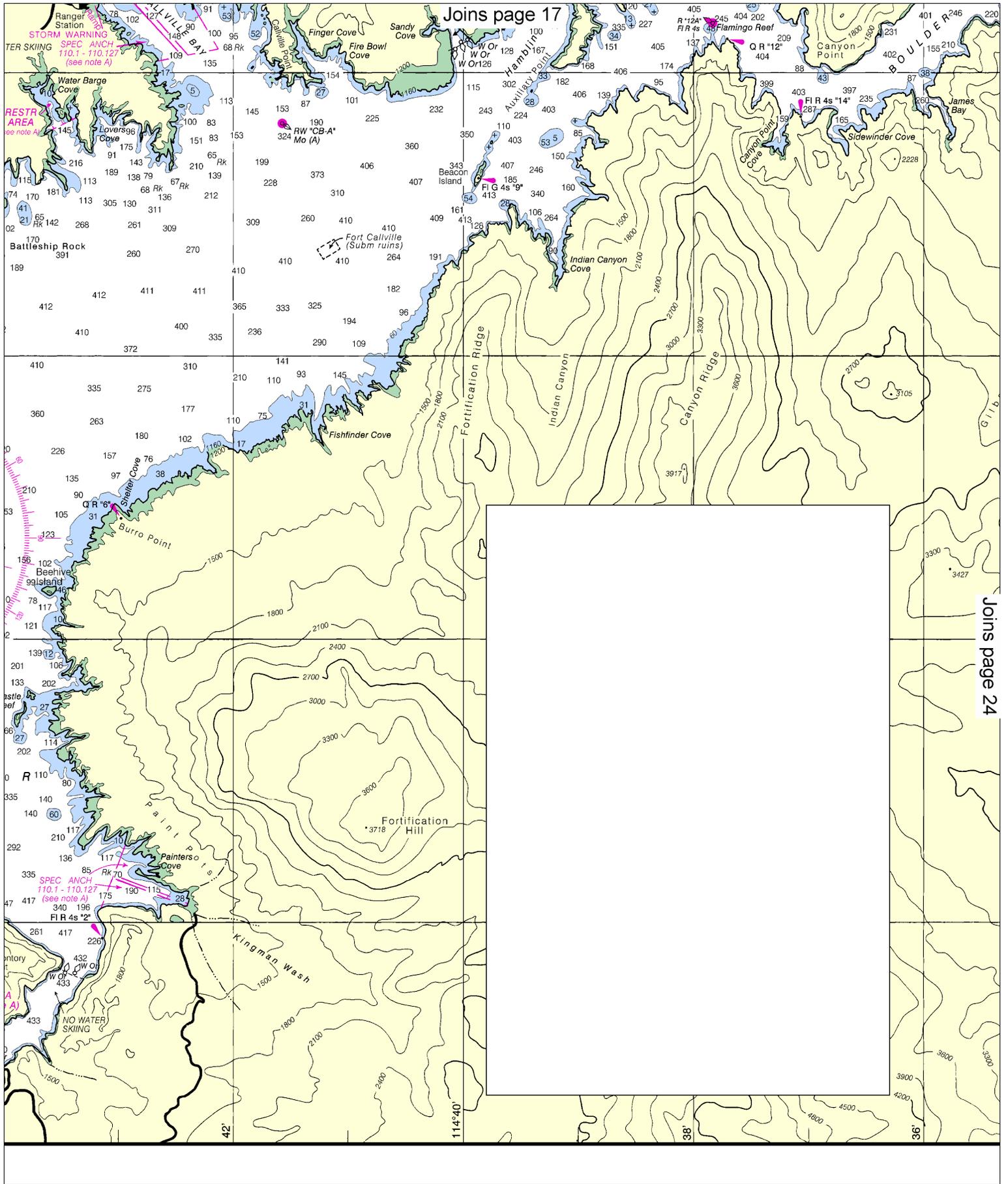


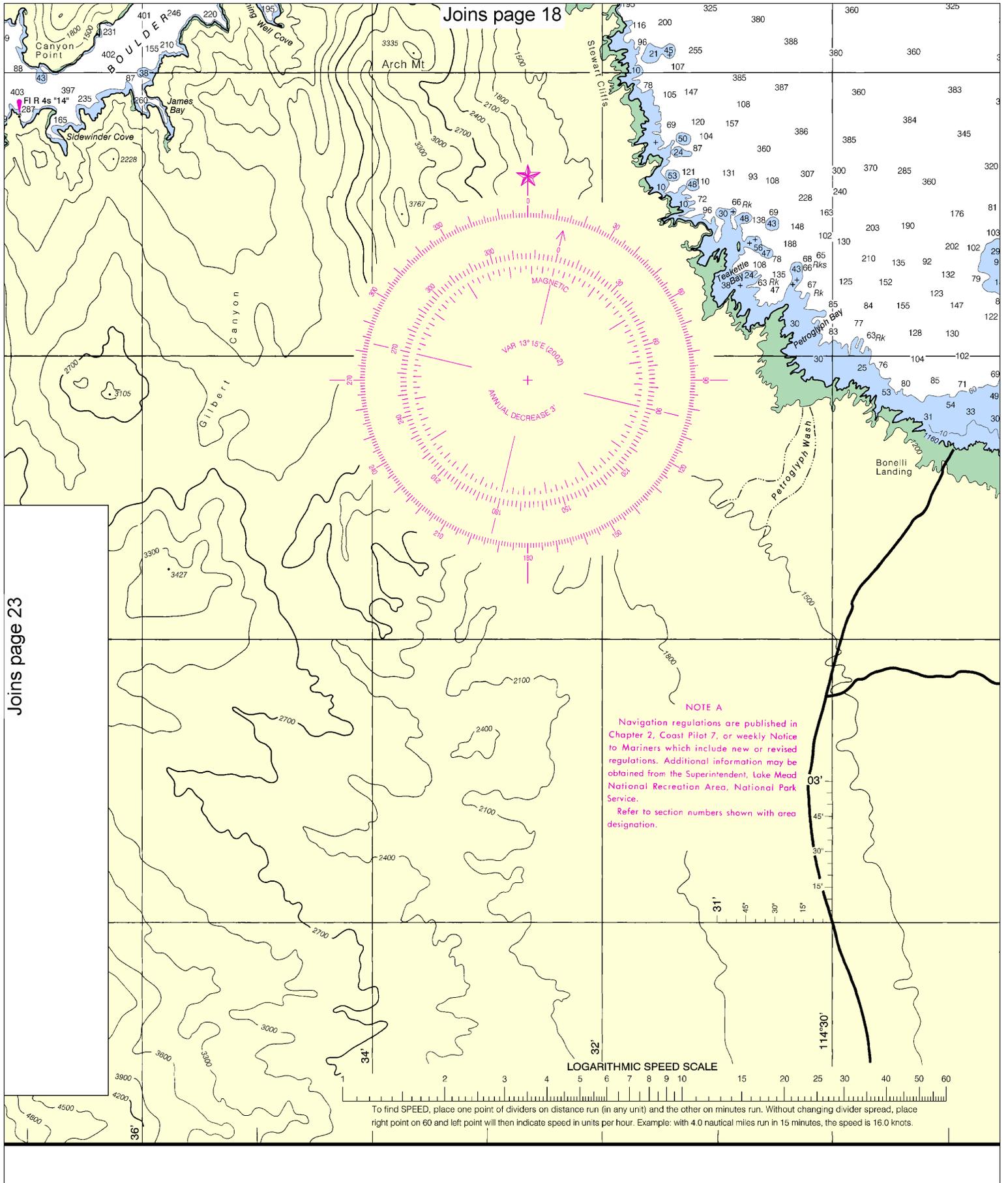


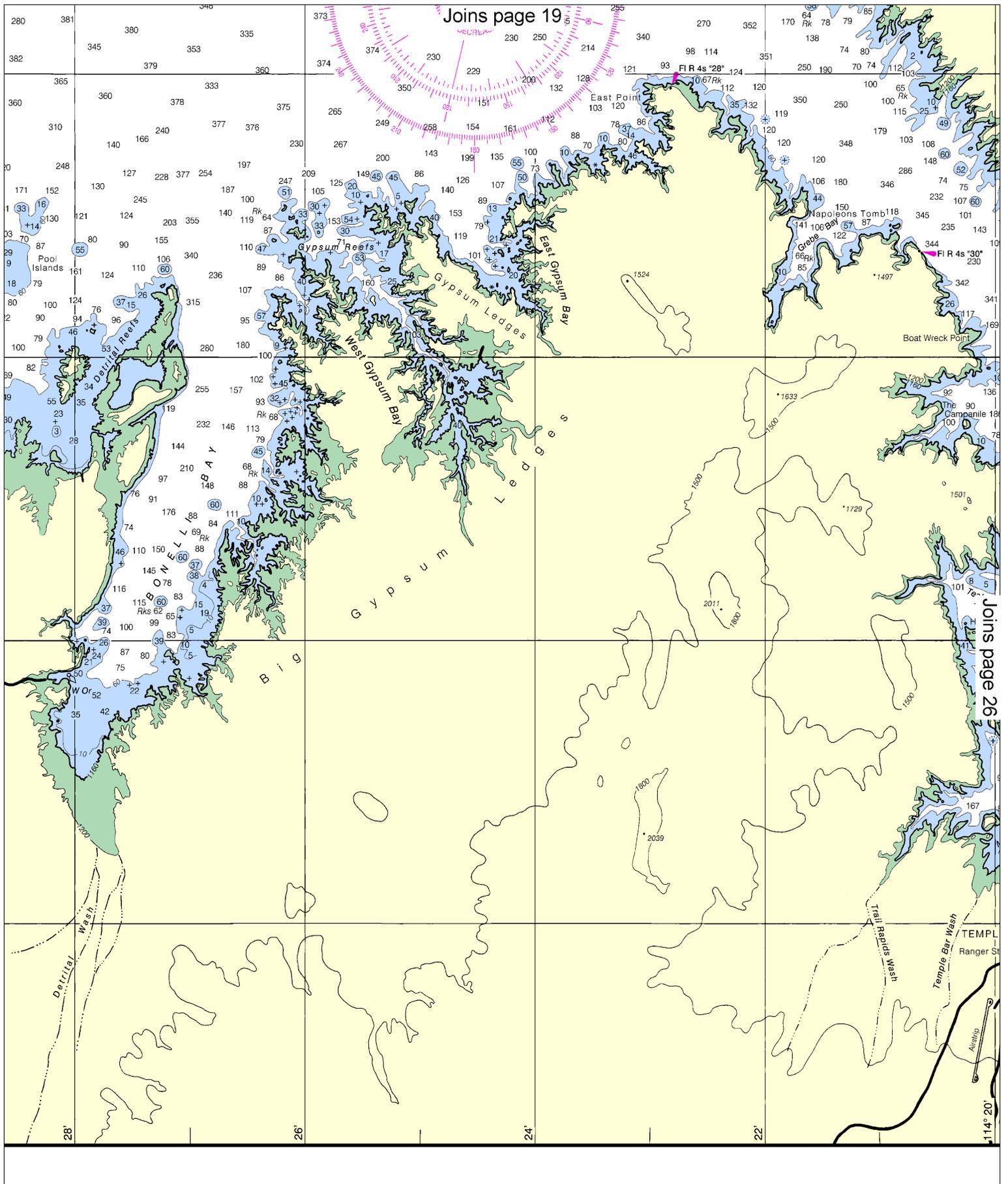
18687 13th Ed., Nov. /02 Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

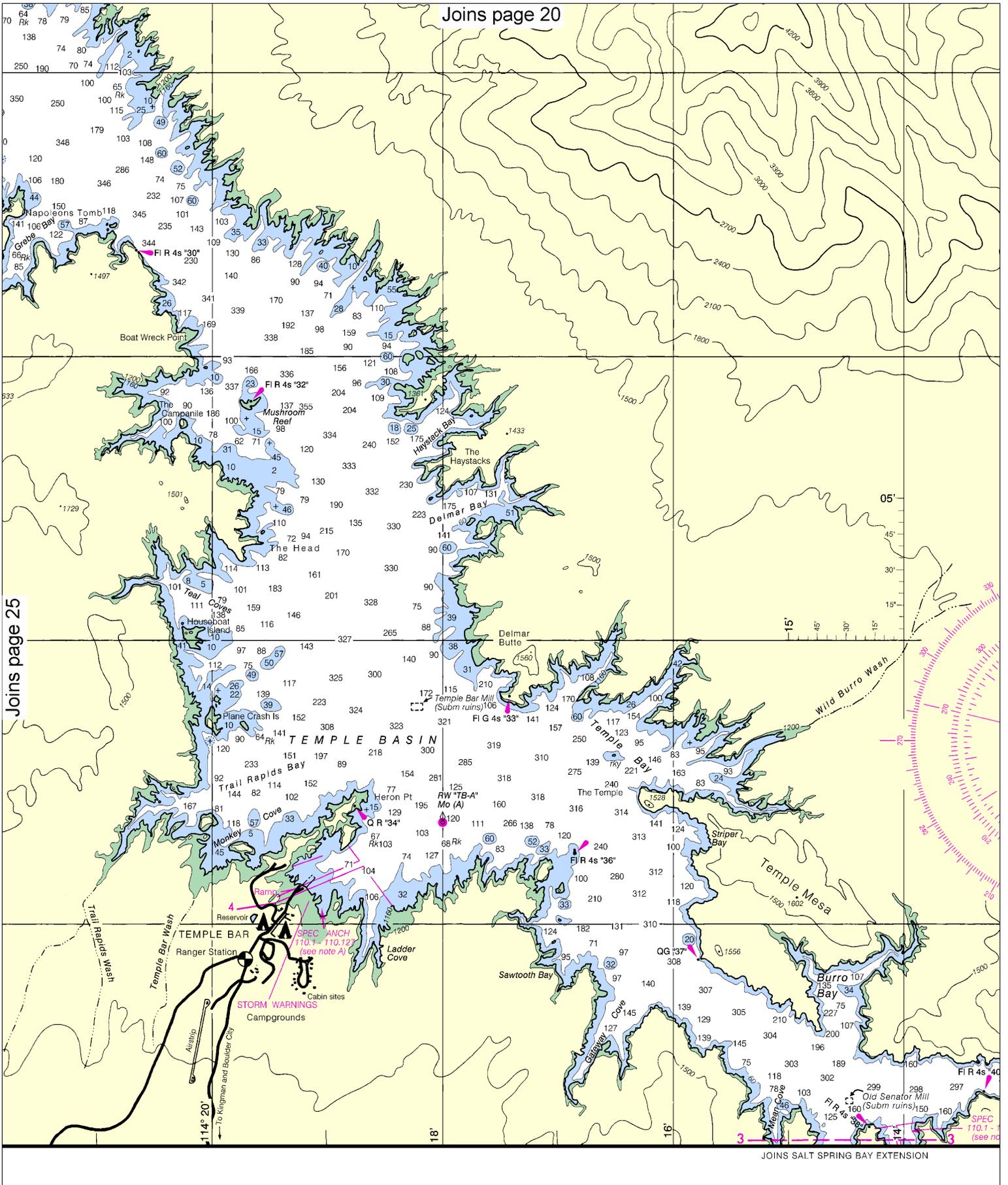






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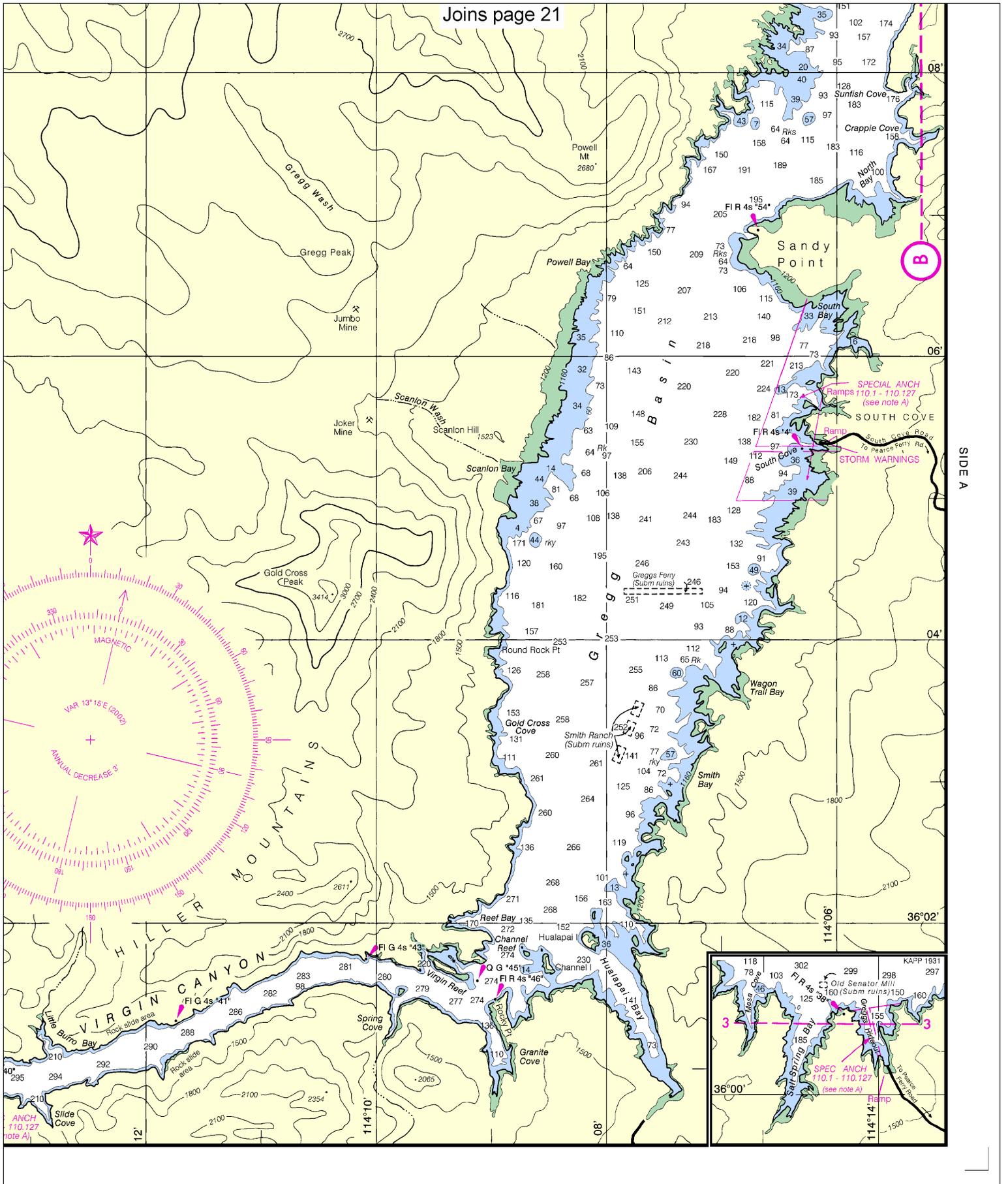
Joins page 26

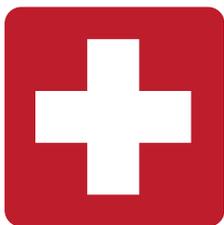


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JOINS SALT SPRING BAY EXTENSION

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker